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EC 5- 28 - 43 (Administration)

Number of persons that answered no to Question 28

About 300 from the whole project asked for repatriation, and there were
about 1400 nos to 28

57 ✓
August 7, 1942 52

MEETING OF JOHN COLLIER WITH THE ADMINISTRATION PERSONNEL.

Word was passed around during the afternoon that Mr. Collier would speak to all of the administration personnel in the Personnel Mess Hall. The invitation included everyone whether Japanese or Caucasian classifiable as of personnel. The meeting was attended by somewhere in the neighborhood of 200 people. Probably 175 of them were Caucasians. In other words for some reason or for the failure of notification, or what, the turnout of the Japanese was not great. The dining room, however, was almost full and all available chairs were filled with a few people standing at the back of the hall. There seemed to be a segregation between Caucasians and Japanese, the Japanese taking places at the upper end of the room near the speaker and on either side, the Caucasian filling the rest of the dining room. Mr. Collier was introduced by a brief talk by Mr. Head who came out very close to the audience and spoke in a low and entirely non-oratorical voice. He asked that the personnel stay in the dining room for at least 15 minutes after the speech for the purpose of getting acquainted and said that he could see a few faces which were unfamiliar even to him. Mr. Collier spoke along quite different lines from those of the previous night and had utilized again many of the same ideas and attitudes. He began by complimenting the personnel saying that not only he, but others who had visited Poston on behalf of W.R.A. and the government had spoken of the unusually high quality and understanding spirit of the Poston Personnel. He stated that the Colorado River Project was an Indian Service

Project rather than a W.R.A. Project that had been taken over by the Service with the agreement that the Indian Service would have full responsibility for it. Then he went briefly into a historical account of the Indian Service saying that a revolution had taken place in 1933 in the relations with Indians and Indian Service. He said that the major feature of this revolution was the introduction of democracy in Indian Affairs. He described this democracy as a "profound democracy", by which he said he meant democracy on all levels of life----economic, political, and social. He said that the introduction of democracy into Indian life had changed the Indians profoundly. He sighted the example of Acoma saying that here the program of soil conservation and Indian Service actually had resulted in a general improvement of life which might be suggested merely by referring to the decline in death rate which is now just about that of the Caucasian. This, he said, was one of the indicators of the success of the democratic program of the Indian Service. He went on then to say that it was the purpose of the Indian Service to institute or rather to continue this same program here at Poston, the development of a "profound democracy". He then talked about his several days experience here mentioning miscellaneous points of interest such as the lack of irrigation water for farming projects at Poston Three. He ended by saying that there was nothing he could tell about what is going on, that they know the situation better than he and that his observation is always spotty. He said that the personnel is "doing a whale of a good job."

At the close of the speech Mr. Head again urged the Personnel to stay 15 minutes and get acquainted, but no one did-----the whole audience filed out as quickly as they could and a few stopping to talk and get acquainted outside the dining room.

Odd Notes:---

There was again in his talk as of last night an emphasis on the bad features of Japanese evacuation. Terms which had been used last night were used again tonight, namely, use of injustice done, of frustration, painful experience, etc. There was also a note which I observed last night, namely, that Commissioner Collier feels that the eyes of the world is on the Poston development. Last night he used the phrase "the light that shines here will reach out all over the world". This time he suggested a similar idea, namely, the consciousness of Washington and other places of the unique character of Poston as compared with the other Relocation Centers. My feeling as the Commissioner talked was that he had not had time to be critical of things of Poston. That he was limiting his attention to brighter aspects of personnel attitudes and ignoring darker ones.

(EHS)

8-8-1942

^{speech}
MR. COLLIER ~~SPOKE~~ TO THE WHOLE POSTON COMMUNITY.

The final event of Mr. Collier's visit to Poston consisted in a meeting to which the whole population of the community was invited. It was set for 8:30, Saturday night in the great open area immediately to the west of the Adobe Project. I went over about 8:15 and stood about waiting for the meeting to begin. It was a very unpleasant night, with the dust swirling about as the result of the persistent southwest wind. A large part of the southern and western sky was over-cast. A very few people were present and by the time Mr. Collier began to speak, which was almost 9:00, the crowd was still extremely small. I estimated less than 250. Mr. Evans and Mr. Head were obviously somewhat disturbed by the lack of audience. Mr. Head, in passing, said that the appearance of the sky was very much like that when the big storm came and he thought people were staying out on that account. I talked with a number of people and in the opinion of all, perhaps five persons, the small turn out was due to inadequate publicity. In the first place, they said the date of the meeting had been changed, for originally, it had been set for Friday night. In the second place, it had not been announced in all the Mess Halls. In the third place, they felt that the majority of people did not know who Mr. Collier is. Several said neither the name Collier nor the title Commissioner was known to people to whom they had talked.

Just before the meeting was to begin Mr. Head came out among the audience and located the Chairman of the Temporary Community Council. He asked him to come up to the platform and serve

He mentioned having heard Mr. Collier's talk to the "white personnel" last night as chairman of this meeting and to introduce Mr. Collier. Mr. Collier was introduced and began to speak. He was in a physically very uncomfortable situation. The audience had their backs to the steady wind, but Mr. Collier was speaking directly into it. Each time he opened his mouth he must have inhaled a large amount of dust. The wind blew his hair wildly and covered his glasses with a film of dust. However, his voice carried well to everyone in the audience as the result of the loud speaker system which worked effectively and throughout the evening Mr. Collier spoke forcefully and effectively despite the physical difficulty.

In the beginning, Mr. Collier asked whether the people wanted a speech or questions. There was a demand for a speech and Mr. Collier began apparently somewhat against his own inclination to make a formal speech. First, he asked the question, "Why are you here?" and then answered it in terms of protection. He said that he was sure that the whole purpose of the army in moving the Japanese people from California had been to insure their own protection against Caucasian Racial Prejudice which was sure to develop. The evacuation did not take place, he said, because of any fear of the Japanese population to be a danger to the United States. Second, he asked the question, "How long are we to be here?" and answered this in a rather involved statement, the gist of which was simply that the war will last a long time, at least 5 years and probably 10. He then asked the question, "What are you to do?" and answered it by saying that the

community should build itself up on a permanent basis. Finally, he asked for questions. The Chairman of the Council repeated the request and there were no response and was about to adjourn the meeting when someone spoke up. The man was a Block Manager and said that he had heard many rumors to the effect that all the money for the Project was gone and no more was to be appropriated. He said that this belief was causing a great deal of anxiety among the people he knows. Mr. Collier answered briefly saying that there was no deficiency of appropriations and that no one here need not fear on that score. A young man then arose and said that Mr. Collier had been given a set of questions. He asked why Mr. Collier had not answered it. Mr. Collier replied that he had received a set of questions in connection with agriculture, but that he had not thought the answers would be of general interest. He then repeated the questions and gave answers. The first question was, "Will the Poston Communities be able to form a federation of the Three , or a general cooperative or what in connection with the agricultural land?" Mr. Collier said that whatever the Poston Communities want in this connection they will be able to have. The second question was, "Will they be able to share in budget making for Agriculture?" Mr. Collier answered that the people of the community will be able to share in the budget making and in fact already are so doing. Mr. Collier retired from the microphone, but his questioner was not satisfied and in a rather peremptory fashion told the Chairman to tell Mr. Collier to answer the other questions on the rest. There was a good deal of displeasure expressed

by the audience in the form of low cat calls in connection with the behavior of the questioner. Mr. Collier came to the microphone again and said that the list had contained a question concerning marketing, "Would agricultural products be marketable outside of Poston in other parts of the United States?" Mr. Collier said that surpluses would be marketed, but that probably all would be absorbed by the army and in connection with other governmental needs. A girl of perhaps 20 then came up to the platform and asked a question. Mr. Collier was so pleased with the question that he asked the girl to come on to the platform and repeat her question through the microphone to the audience. This she did. Her question was somewhat as follows: "Isn't it probable that the people in Relocation Centers, if the program actually becomes successful will grow to like the paternalistic communities and will not want to leave them and face the outside world when the war is over?". Mr. Collier called the girl an "extremely clever young woman", and spoke of the question as a very fine one. He then said that the policy in the Centers is not one of paternalism, that the objective is to have the people develop methods of their own for solving their economic and social problems. If the projects are successful, he said that means that the people will have built up a reliance on themselves and will be ready to face any kinds of difficulties whether here or on the outside world. Before giving this answer, however, Mr. Collier said, "One of the answers to your question lies on the lines of education. Young people of college age are

to go out from the communities if they wish to complete their educations. However, this^{is} still to be arranged. The army has objected on the grounds that evacuees might go only to colleges which is far removed from strategic points such as bridges, railroads, highways, etc. Such a restriction would leave only four or five colleges in the backwoods which evacuees might attend, therefore, W.R.A. is objecting strongly to the army stand in this connection. The matter is being argued at present and Mr. Collier believes that it will be settled contrary to the army's position. Mr. Collier called a halt to the questions and the Chairman of the Council ^{AROSE} rose to adjourn the meeting. However, before he did this, he said, "I was not expecting to be called up here this evening, but Mr. Head came and picked me out of the audience. I really think that Mr. Head as head of the Project should be chairman of this meeting and I will, therefore, turn it over to him." Mr. Head rose from where he was sitting among the audience and came to the platform and said, "I know it was very unfair to ask Dr. _____ to serve as Chairman who was not expecting it, but I felt that since he was Chairman of the Council, he should preside for you at this meeting." Mr. Head then thanked Mr. Collier for his talk and turned the meeting back to the Council Chairman who immediately adjourned it.

Third Meeting of Temporary Community Council

Meeting was called to order by chairman, Dr. Ishimaru in mess hall 28 at nine on August 5th. Those present beside representatives were Mr. Haas and Mr. Evans.

The members for the following committees were announced: Law and Order, Public Relations, Social Welfare, Recreation, Community Enterprise, Education, Public Health, Housing and Food, Work Projects, Building and Landscape. Several of the Committee members have already been contacted. Haas suggested that a list of the committees be given to the press for publication. Dr. Ishimaru said committees should not hesitate to ask for outside aid or call on the issei to serve in an advisory capacity. He announced that Burge had been appointed as Director of Poston 3 and would no longer be able to work with the Council but that he would keep in contact with them.

Mr. Evans was then introduced and he explained the relationship of the Block Managers to the Council. The Block Manager system itself was necessary from a mechanical point of view because it would be impossible for the administration to run the Project until such a time as the people of Poston were in a position to take over without this system. The Block manager system will have to be kept alive in an administrative capacity. Their status approximates that of civil service. One of the difficulties with which we are confronted as far as saying that this is going to be a community which is entirely self-governed is the fact that it is a government project and a great many essential physical supplies have to leave the hands of the government and be transferred to our hands. The government does reach down into this community in a mechanical sense.

When the block managers were selected and appointed in a temporary capacity, which they still are, they were chosen on the basis that they were the actual choice of the people. This was done by Dr. Kimball. The block managers' work and responsibilities are entirely on a block level. They also act as an information service for the residents of their blocks. In order to facilitate the work of research workers who are going to come here and help us, they will rely to a large extent on specialists. The block managers are becoming specialists in the blocks as far as knowing statistical details.

Block managers are janitors in a mechanical sense of the word, but they can be of inestimable value to the community on the block level. The block manager to be a good civil servant will have very little personal prestige, but no good civil servant can actually have that. The relationship that block representatives have with block managers is quite a difficult one. The council will have to raise themselves to a very, very high level in thinking and actions in order that they make the contribution to this community that is essential to make in order that this community take its rightful place in the community at large. Poston 2 and 3 are each going to have councils and they will have to act and think as one. It will be difficult to achieve but it can be achieved. Council represents a block.

blocks and the needs and requirements are of the utmost interest to the members but when one answers the questions one must think it over in terms of the community at large. If it is a good idea for the whole group one must bring it up the meetings and see that it gets where it should. As far as small complaints are concerned, the block managers will devote their time to that sort of problem. The council should try very hard to have an understanding relationship with the block managers. Mr. Evans expressed a hope that sometime the Council and Block Managers could hold a joint meeting so that any questions in either groups' minds could come out at that time and be settled. Mr. Evans said that "as you proceed with your meetings and get better acquainted you should start group thinking. Don't worry too much about whether you would be allowed to do something by the WRA or the administration because the chances are that you will get what you want. Haas and the Legal Dept are equipped to keep you abreast with legalities. WRA has a general over-all policy but it is feeling its way along as far as policy is concerned just as we are. If we make a reasonable plan for self-government and terms of forming a Constitution and it holds within itself real possibilities, it will be given full consideration and it is entirely possible that it will be acceptable as a policy. We have as much right to try and solve problems as any other group of Americans.

Question was raised if there would be a change of block managers on the 10th of this month. Block Managers will be appointed by the administration on the basis of their qualifications. They can be removed from office if in the course of time they do not perform their duties in a satisfactory manner. The other members of the staff will be selected in the same way. The entire block should be represented in the staff and choice of the block manager will be considered.

Thursday night, the 6th, at 8:00 in mess hall 32 the Housing and Food Committee will ~~next~~ meet the chefs and cooks and representatives of the mess halls. Mr. Head has been asked to sit in on the discussion.

Haas was asked to make a differentiation between Housing and Food and Building and Landscape. He said that Housing and Food is the actual housing condition while Building and Landscape is the construction. Each committee should formulate their functions as they see them. When problems overlap, the committees should consult each other.

Nishimura of block 26 said the people are concerned with distribution of profits from the community store. This was referred to the community enterprise committee.

Kuwahara of block 39 reported that chief concern of his block was the welfare of the children. Rooms should be partitioned and separate apartments built for children in adolescent ages to discourage delinquency problems. Material will be provided when camps 2 and 3 are completed, and work will be started. Social Welfare committee should meet with Miss Findley to discuss such problems.

Motion unanimously carried that council have a special meeting on Friday so that Law and Order Committee could make an urgent report. Police dept. at a loss to execute any cases until the council passes on some ordinances. These will be of paramount importance at the special meeting on Friday.

(Copied from files of Legal Dept.)

CONFERENCE HELD IN THE OFFICE OF MR. HENRY W. SMITH, MAY 19, 1942, - 10:00 a.m.,
attended by Messrs. A. W. Empie, H. A. Mathiesen, Henry W. Smith, J.L. Weintraub,
J. W. Shepard, Fred Ota, Stanley Tsuchiya, Harry Masunaga, Bill Kasuga, and
Mr. Kisuki Yamada.

Mr. Empie: "At our meeting yesterday we suggested that you people draw up a
proposed plan for the general operation of the Community Enterprises. A number of questions are involved at this time due to the
fact that no definite policy has been established by the War
Relocation Authority, The Bureau of the Budget or the Office
of Indian Affairs, under whose general supervision we are operating this project at the present time. We have found ourselves
faced here, with the problem of getting a community store
in operation prior to the establishment of any definite policy
in regard to the creation of Community Enterprises at all. The
original plan which was only tentative in nature, as expressed by
the present Regional Director of the War Relocation Authority
in San Francisco, was that the Government would consider advancing
funds to finance the operation of Community Enterprises."

Mr. Mathiesen: "If from time to time you find that Mr. Yamada needs this translated or has a question to ask, will Mr. Kasuga translate it."

Mr. Empie: "Our Finance Officer in Washington, who is the Budget Officer for
the Office of Indian Affairs has expressed the view that as far
as the Indian Office is concerned, they would rather see these
Community Enterprises financed through arrangements to be made

by the Japanese people themselves. On what basis that can be done is one of the things to be worked out. As I said, at the present time we are being faced with the problem of serving the people who have come in here. We have set up a store and have secured merchandise on a thirty-day account basis, without even a reputation to start with. We just went out and gathered up stuff and said "We hope you will get your money." They felt it was worth while and were willing to go along on that basis giving consideration to the volume of future business. Mr. Weintraub, here, is with us representing the Indian Office and his work has included the general supervision of the operation of it up to now. Of course, we have all cooperated in that line. Mr. Campbell was originally given the job of getting the store started. Mr. Mathiesen, who is also from the Washington Office, is Chief of the Agriculture and Industries branch of this office. He has recommended the appointment of one of our men who is considered well qualified to work with you people in the operation of these enterprises in the three camps. Mr. Russel Fister will take over in a short time. He expects to be here by the first of the month."

"As one of the problems, we have undertaken to devise an accounting control over the operation of the store so that the Japanese people would be protected and so the Administrative Officers here would have a way or a method of ascertaining the status of the business at any time. There are a number of questions involved as to the extent that we will be able

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to operate the enterprises. One is: "Will the Japanese people be free to establish a bank account for themselves?" So far, we have made arrangements with the Valley National Bank at Phoenix to carry an account known as "Poston Community Enterprises". That includes the plan for issuance of checks against that account in payment of bills or obligations incurred, signed by the manager of the store, Fred Ota, and countersigned by Mr. Mathiesen at the present time, until Mr. Fister arrives to take over the work. That is a part of the policy we have established ourselves, here, in the absence of any policy's having been established at all by the War Relocation Authority or the Indian Office. In other words, this is a new problem to us and to them and the status of the affairs at present is such that there just has not been any undivided attention given to that particular phase of the work. The way we feel about it is that we are going to have to work along and do day by day the things that will keep it in operation, in more or less a tentative form until Mr. Eisenhower, who is the Director of the War Relocation Authority, and officers of the Bureau of the Budget and the Indian Office, get together and hand down policies covering these operations. I might say, expressing the view of our Director, Mr. Head, that he feels that it would be better for everyone concerned if arrangements can be made whereby the Japanese could finance the operation of this in some way themselves. Mr. Mathiesen,

do you have any comment to make in line with this?"

Mr. Mathiesen: "No".

Mr. Tsuchiya: "They have been thinking along those lines themselves -- as to whether or not there would be a Government loan. They have had that question in mind."

Mr. Empie: "That is the crux of the situation at this time as to whether the Government will loan them funds or whether there will be a way in case they desire to do it themselves. Mr. Head as well as Mr. Greenwood, feels that if they can finance it now, it will be better than to have the Government put up the money and have them repay it."

Mr. Tsuchiya: "They are going to formulate a basis upon which they will work it out."

Mr. Ota: "In case the Japanese work out a set up of financial banking, will they be under supervision of the Government?"

Mr. Empie: "Under general supervision".

Mr. Ota: "That is what everyone wants to know."

Mr. Empie: "That is the thought so far, that has been expressed. The thing for us to do since we find ourselves in the embryonic stage as far as this is concerned, is to present our plan to the War Relocation Authority and the Indian Office. Tell them what the situation is, how we feel about it and ask to what extent we can do these things legally. Our reactions are also Mr. Head's viewpoint as Project Director."

Mr. Tsuchiya: "Under whose jurisdiction are we -- California, Arizona, Indian?"

Mr. Empie: "Arizona. This is an Indian Reservation."

Mr. Tsuchiya: "Like for instance the barbers -- they have to get certificates. Do we have to go through all that red tape?"

Mr. Empie: "We don't know yet, however, we are asking people to do those things, who already have certificates."

Mr. Mathiesen: "Certificates issued by the State of California -- under reciprocity -- temporarily. If they have a certificate from California to use on a temporary basis, they should allow us to operate that way. I think we should make that a temporary ruling among ourselves."

Mr. Empie: "This is in connection with the operation of the store -- the extension of credit -- called the "Certificate System" which Mr. Yamada tells us has been in wide use in Japan:

CERTIFICATE SYSTEM

1. The certificates are issued in denominations of \$100, \$50, \$10, and \$5.
2. Also there are certificates of \$10, \$5, and \$1 each certificate having ten smaller coupons. Namely in a \$10 certificate, there are ten \$1.00 coupons. In cashing No. 1 above, the certificate could be cashed and changes be made as the cash system or the certificate maybe indorsed on the back for the amount used.

(Involves bookkeeping)

Mitsukoshi, Matsuzaka-ya, and Dai Ma-u -- department or personal business system. If first sold for cash, then the cash system is continued and if the certificate was used, the certificates will be continued.

The certificate dealers will sell the certificate under the value providing they make a little profit.

Comment by Mr. Yamada: "I think this system might work here as the cash is not the medium of trade." "Sho hin ken, kaguchi sho hin ken."

Mr. Tsuchiya: "We could modify that and use it as a modified script system."

Mr. Weintraub: "In order to avoid a lot of bookkeeping and paper work we thought if a credit association were formed (they would be the bankers who would have absolutely nothing to do with the store set-up) they would be able to extend credit to people seeking credit and of course, would charge them a legal rate of interest, or if they decided to have it on a non-profit basis, extend credit to those who need it, and repayment could be made by reason of the fact that they would be on the payroll."

Mr. Tsuchiya: "In other words, we will have a banking system here."

Mr. Weintraub: "That's right. In order to facilitate the operation of the store, the creation of a credit organization would eliminate a lot of bookkeeping and there would be one medium of exchange that would be the cash feature. Now that was the tentative plan which we had in mind."

Mr. Tsuchiya: "In case of work, will we be paid -- and how?"

Mr. Weintraub: "I don't know. I heard that the pay will be from eight to sixteen dollars a month - I don't know if it is official."

Mr. Mathiesen: "I don't either."

Mr. Weintraub: "Pay will be from eight to sixteen dollars per month. How official that is, I don't know. The less intricacies we have to deal with in the establishment of a system and the establishment of a medium of exchange, will facilitate the operation of the store as well as the accounting system. If we can set up a credit organization for the purpose of extending credit to those individuals who need it, then all of the people working would be in a position to establish credit and it would be done at that particular time. That would be a part of the Community Enterprise setup."

- Mr. Mathiesen: "I am just wondering, Mr. Weintraub, it is hard for me to understand this system of trade certificates and I am wondering if we can't get more information on this. Was it your thought to rule that out? I would like to have a comparison between the two.
- Mr. Kasuga: "Mr. Yamada wants to know whether or not we will have a sufficient amount of reserve fund in this community. We are hoping to have some individuals who are in a position to purchase script and some others want to extend credit."
- _____ : "How will they issue credit to them. Would they apply for payment on a temporary setup of this organization? The money will be invested and can be reinvested either in stores or in establishing low rates of credit to those individuals."
- Mr. Smith: "I believe the purpose of the sale of certificates is to create a working fund."
- Mr. Weintraub: "That will be part of the credit setup. If you coordinate both of these features to establish separate credit organizations for the purpose of financing all Community Enterprises."
- Mr. Mathiesen: "I might say that this system has been used for over 400 years in all cooperative stores!"
- Mr. Tsuchiya: "Although this is a little different."
- Mr. Weintraub: "That's right, but I think a credit organization should be created and let them extend all the credit and deal with all funds."
- Mr. Mathiesen: "Unless this system takes care of people who have no money."
- Mr. Weintraub: "Let them seek credit from the credit organization."
- Mr. Masunaga: "Buy the script at the credit organization and remove the money and keep it out of the store system."

- Mr. Tsuchiya: "In some places each man has raised one dollar I believe. With six or eight thousand people you have six or eight thousand dollars. You can buy a lot of groceries for six or eight thousand dollars."
- Mr. Masunaga: "I believe \$1.00 would be a nominal sum."
- Mr. Tsuchiya: "Those who want to stick out one hundred dollars -- let them buy a hundred shares."
- Mr. Weintraub: "There is a possibility that if sufficient profit can be realized from the enterprise, to pay back for those shares, that were purchased in that way it would be for the benefit of the whole community."
- Mr. Masunaga: "In grocery stores credit expense is overhead--all big stores derive about 5%. However, we will not be subject to that expense right here."
- Mr. Weintraub: "That is a point -- whether or not it will be an expense to the grocers. In other words, if we wanted to have this system, probably the store's operation may be charged with that expense for the month in connection with the fact that there is a charge.--"
- Mr. Mathiesen: "I don't see what difference it will make whether or not he is working in the store."
- Mr. Smith: "In no case I believe, would they be justified in paying them more than other people no matter what fund."
- Mr. Weintraub: "We still don't know what they intend to do."
- Mr. Smith: "If they operate as a cooperative."
- Mr. Tsuchiya: "If there is any difference in salaries."
- Mr. Weintraub: "The only charge you may have is for the purchase of equipment."

The Government may subsidize some of the overhead."

Mr. Mathiesen: "Mr. Empie, I feel we are getting in to a discussion which will take considerable time. Suppose we drop it now."

Mr. Empie: "There are several different ways that could be worked out."

Mr. Weintraub: "The only thing I wanted to bring out is that this credit organization would be the banking system and a part of the Community Enterprise setup."

Mr. Empie: "Any proceeds derived from the profits which accrue would benefit all of the community."

Mr. Weintraub: "I think they would work out some sort of temporary basis."

Mr. Empie: "That is right -- to what extent are we going to be allowed to do that?"

Mr. Tsuchiya: "You will have auditors to audit our account at any time?"

Mr. Empie: "At specified intervals."

Mr. Tsuchiya: "We would like to have impartial outsiders."

Mr. Weintraub: "That was the idea. That all of the stores, enterprises and the accounting staff would be organized by Japanese. We would make periodic audits of the books and records maintained."

Mr. Mathiesen: "Could you have Mr. Yamada prepare some sort of message? We could handle here and see if they will approve what they are talking about."

Mr. Tsuchiya: "And you will set up definite accounting system for us. Is that right?"

Mr. Empie: "Yes, that is our plan."

Mr. Tsuchiya: "We are not sure whether or not we will have additional certificates."

Mr. Weintraub: "If they will be operating under the Community Enterprise I would not worry too much about it. As soon as it is approved we can devise a plan whereby we can account for money in that particular organization. We have been working on a system for a little more than a week on stores, etc."

Mr. Mathiesen: "You mean a bookkeeping system?"

Mr. Weintraub: "No."

Mr. Tsuchiya: "If we feel we can pay on a cash basis, it may be several months before we can put in an adequate credit system."

Mr. Empie: "I think that is essential until some policy has been established."

Mr. Weintraub: "We have to pay our creditors and have to meet obligations when they become due."

Mr. Tsuchiya: "In other words, you haven't any idea if the Government will finance."

Mr. Empie: "The thought has been expressed that they would."

Mr. Mathiesen: "Ask first if they will do that."

Mr. Tsuchiya: "If that doesn't work ask the people to put out a dollar a piece."

Mr. Ota: "One dollar is a very nominal sum. They are trying to hold on to all their money now."

Mr. Empie: "In the first place they don't know to what extent they will have access to their funds."

Mr. Mathiesen: "Let them figure out what they are going to need."

Mr. Tsuchiya: "Advisory parties will formulate the whole program."

Mr. Smith: "It would occur to me first, then, you people would want to determine what stores and enterprises you want then determine the amount of stock and equipment it would take to operate

those stores on a cooperative basis."

Mr. Tsuchiya: "Personally, I think this is foolproof."

_____ : "How much money would it take to set up stores?"

Mr. Mathiesen: "Use the Consumers' Survey."

Mr. Tsuchiya: "As far as I can see the problems, the hardest thing is to ask for money from the Government without knowing how much they need. Right now they have the money but in times to come they may have only about five dollars and we may not be able to carry on."

Mr. Weintraub: "I believe the safest way is not to expand too rapidly and I believe if you have one store you may be able to establish a working fund from the profits derived from that one store so that you may not even require any financing from any individual or outside source, depending upon whether or not you expect to expand too rapidly."

"You have no competition here. You have one store--people will come to that store. The rate of turnover of the commodities is part of the picture and whether or not the profits will be sufficient to open more stores and obtain more merchandise on credit will depend a great deal on various circumstances."

Mr. Shepard: "In operating use clean stock and fast turnover."

Mr. Masunaga: "I walked in there and for essentials they have everything you need. Other things could be ordered from mail order houses."

Mr. Mathiesen: "I think some enterprise can start handling the job."

Mr. Kasuga: "My Yamada wants to know if these people have no cash and it is

completely on a cash basis what these people will do?"

Mr. Tsuchiya: "Mr. Weintraub explained about credit systems."

Mr. Mathiesen: "The certificate plan would include those people."

Mr. Weintraub: "Yes, it would. The credit organization would take care of individuals who have no money and who want to establish credit."

Mr. Masunaga: "If he has no money today, he won't have when he gets out."

Mr. Weintraub: "Have you any idea as to whether or not you can bring any money in here?"

Mr. Masunaga: "Post Office money orders only money we can bring in."

Mr. Weintraub: "Can you draw on funds which you have in banks?"

Mr. Masunaga: "I have made arrangements with the bank. They will give a check for fifteen or twenty dollars. They have agreed to send it up here by registered and insured mail. Other people have not made those arrangements before coming up here."

Mr. Tsuchiya: "Most people have no checking accounts."

Mr. Mathiesen: "I would like to ask that you give Mr. Yamada a plan of this camp so that he, with the committee, can start finding out where people will be, what distances, etc."

Mr. Empie: "I think Mr. Gelvin can fix him up."

Mr. Weintraub: "I believe you raised that point with me."

Mr. Empie: "Right now of course, they are using buildings that were set up for recreational centers."

Mr. Empie: "Has there been anyone assigned to work with Mr. Weintraub on accounting?"

Mr. Tsuchiya: "Bill Kasuga, Harry Masunaga, Fred Ota."

Mr. Mathiesen: "Did you tell Mr. Emile and Mr. Weintraub about the availability of a CPA?"

Mr. Tsuchiya: "Haven't come in contact with them. Who is qualified for taking this job over? Does he have to have experience, plus education? Should he have either bookkeeping or accounting knowledge? Did he have to major in accounting?"

Mr. Weintraub: "If they have taken bookkeeping that will be sufficient."

Mr. Tsuchiya: "We were required to take a year of it. He (Ota) majored in it."

Mr. Weintraub: "We propose to have you set up an accounting and bookkeeping staff, to maintain all records of the enterprise organizations. You shall select your own bookkeeping staff."

Mr. Masunaga: "I know a system where in a big organization one fellow started a system and the employees were just high school graduates. He checks it over and shows them where they are wrong and in one month those fellows knew about as much as a CPA."

Mr. Mathiesen: "Why can't we detail apprentices and give them special training so they will go out as accountants--in service training."

Mr. Weintraub: "I would like to see them do that if possible." The store is in operation at the present time and we have been helping out. I would like to turn it over to you folks."

Mr. Ota: "I would like to have the authority of going to the warehouse without requisitions."

Mr. Weintraub: "Under the proposed system everything in the warehouse is marked and issued only on requisition--only method to control stock. The store manager should prepare and approve requisition."

tions and let the warehouseman fill them."

Mr. Empie: "The point is whether or not it would go through the regular warehouse."

Mr. Weintraub: "No."

Mr. Ota: "Wouldn't want it to go through the regular channel-----book-keeping system for warehousing."

Mr. Weintraub: "We have taken that into consideration."

Mr. Kasunaga: "Wholesale and resale under one system."

Mr. Ota: "So he will have to have requisitions -- go through warehouse office -- Mr. Wickersham."

Mr. Weintraub: "We haven't proposed that but probably you'll have a separate warehouse and all items will be marked at retail prices."

Mr. Ota: "We are running out of sodas. In order to get enough to last we will have to stock up. Stock right in the warehouse-- the backroom of the storeroom."

Mr. Weintraub: "In view of the fact that you have only one store you may feel that the back of the store may be used as a warehouse now, but when you have four or five stores, you will have to have everything in one warehouse and have the merchandises requisitioned."

Mr. Kasuga: "About the accounting system--do you have it ready?"

Mr. Weintraub: "Yes."

Mr. Mathiesen: "He is ready to take over -- then you can decide what they want to do. You can appoint someone in charge."

Mr. Tsuchiya: "These three are recommended."

Mr. Empie: "I thought it would be well if these three would work with Mr."

Weintraub and see what it is going to take to run it."

Mr. Weintraub: "We should have a Purchasing Agent."

Mr. Ota: "I am the Purchasing Agent."

Mr. Mathiesen: "Mr. Fister's coming here to help us and be contact man."

Mr. Kasuga: "Should be perhaps you would like to sell on credit basis.
Government is behind us--I think they are willing enough to
extend us credit."

Mr. Empie: "This is with the source of supply."

Mr. Mathiesen: "When Fister comes we will get these things organized."

Mr. Tsuchiya: "I would appreciate it very much if you all come to our meeting.
We know little about co-operatives."

Mr. Mathiesen: "We can have Collins come down from San Francisco if you would
like to have him."

CIVIC PLANNING MEETING
June 10, 1942

The meeting was called to order by Kosaku Tamura, co-chairman. He asked for a report from each quad as to the progress they had made and as to any suggestion they cared to offer to the group.

Quad 1. Henry Kanegae made the report for his quad. The quad thought that the simplest plan would be the most adequate, and, therefore, approved of the representation of the Quad Council to the Municipal Council. There would be five persons in the Quad Council, one member from each of the four blocks and the fifth member chosen by the elected four from the runner ups. This member would be the chairman and non-voter except in the case of a tie. The representative to the Municipal Council will be selected by the Quad Council.

Quad 2. No statement to make as no quad meeting had been held.

Quad 3. Tom Yano reported that his quad would like to know whether the departments would be appointive or elective. It would be made either way as they liked in their plan. Mr. Nitta suggested that there be one nisei and one issei representative from each block to the Quad Council and that the Municipal Council be made up of half isseis because of their experienced leadership. He thought that the department heads should be appointive.

Quad 4. The report for this quad was made by Elmer Suski. He said that the question of the participation of the isseis was brought into discussion at the quad meeting.

Quad 5. Frank Takenaga reported that his quad wanted two representatives from each block, and as yet nothing definite had been decided whether one would ^{be} issei and the other nisei or whether there would be no such designation.

Quad 6. No statement

Quad 7. Mr. Fukushima said that his quad wanted four representatives from each quad, one person from each block, to be on this Civic Planning Committee so that each block would have an equal part in the planning. As for the representation in the plan, they agreed with Quad 1 in having five representatives.

Quad 8. No statement

One suggestion from Block 26 was that there be two representatives from each quad making eighteen members in the Municipal Council and two assistants in each quad to take the place of the regular representatives in case of illness, etc.

Mr. Head, Mr. Gelvin, and Mr. Evans of the Administration were then introduced to the group. Block 39's minutes of their meeting at which Mr. Head was present was read. At this meeting Mr. Head requested that there be no ill feeling between the Caucasian and the Japanese because we were all Americans working for the welfare of the community.

A question was asked as to what would happen to the Japanese after the war. Mr. Head replied that the people themselves by their attitude while in camp would decide their own place in the country after the war. Another vital question was whether the isseis would be allowed to vote. While Mr. Head himself desires that every man and woman over twenty-one be allowed to vote, there was a possibility that the isseis would be denied a vote. However, in such an event, some step could easily be taken to allow the isseis a voice in the government.

The meeting was adjourned after the next meeting was set for Wednesday.

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Mr Spicer

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ORGANIZATION COMMISSION FOR COMMUNITY SELF-GOVERNMENT

Time: April 7, 1943
Place: Home of Mr. Kinya Okajima
Chairman: Mr. Kinya Okajima

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Kinya Okajima. All members of the commission were present. Mr. B. H. Spicer of the Poston Relocation Center and Mr. Townsend were also present.

The question was raised by the secretary whether the commission was instructed by the block representatives to mimeograph the proposed charter which was drafted in November. The opinion of the Organization Commission was that the block representatives did not desire the proposed charter, but a new form which would be finished after the alternate provisions which were suggested by Mr. Shaeffer at the meeting. The representatives desired to be informed of the Commission's progress as soon as possible. Mr. Townsend added further that it would entail a great deal of unnecessary secretarial work if the rejected charter were to be mimeographed.

Mr. Okajima questioned Mr. Townsend about the block coordinators as proposed by Mr. Hara. Mr. Townsend stated that the coordinating group had nothing to do with self-government and is conserving itself with the activities of the Steward's Department. The nature of their concern was that of community activities such as holding affairs in dining halls, etc. Mr. Townsend further stated that block managers' functions should be confined to carrying out of instructions of the administration. They are an employee of the administration.

Mr. Spicer gave us a report of the community government of the Poston Relocation Center. In Poston the community government does not work very well. We are conducting the self-government according to Instruction No. 34 and probably will be necessary to continue as such.

The first election was held last July, 1942. The permanent form of government is just being instituted now. The council did not have the respect of the people and one could feel it moving farther away from the community. This was corrected by an Issei advisory council. This office was made in the latter part of September. It formed to parallel the council. The two councils met and there was usually a conflict present.

In respect to the strike---the temporary community council resigned in a body. Probably it was due to a lack of leadership. There was definite lack of skill in handling such a matter and groups of people. The Issei advisory council also resigned. The community set up its own government then according to Instruction No. 34. The leadership was in the Issei advisory council who

negotiated the settling of the strike. At present there are three distinct groups in the over-all picture.

1. Temporary council form of government in accordance with the WRA regulations.
2. An Issei advisory council.
3. A central executive board not in accordance with WRA regulations and dominated by the Issei.

There seems to be continual political dickering of the different groups and Kenjinkai, etc. groups before evacuation are in the picture. There is a continuous jockeying for power in the three or four mentioned groups. The basic cause of the whole issue of Issei and Nisei distrust has been magnified and has caused a split of the community. It would be extremely wise to coordinate Issei and Nisei points of view to have a smoothly run community government.

Mr. Townsend asked for two points to be clarified:

1. A planning board which would coordinate the activities of different groups and which would have representatives from movies, playgrounds, P.T.A., Y.M.C.A., Boy Scouts, churches, etc. need not be concerned with self-government, or should it be?
2. Should the block representatives in a possible lower body be concerned with the community activities of the particular section?

There would be representatives from different cross sections of the camp. The planning board would have need of money for community activities. The project attorney has been directed by the project director to draw a community activities coop which would handle funds and income from self-sustaining income-producing activities. This fund would take care of the different community activities.

The commission decided that the planning board should be separate from the council and not a part of the self-government setup. The planning board would be composed of representative members of different divisions of the community activities program. The self-government would be concerned and related to the planning board by making ordinances and matters of broad policy which affect the whole community.

CONCLUSION: The community activities planning board would carry out functions and make decisions as to whether functions are to be held, and regulations of a broad nature concerning the whole community, even though of a community activities nature should be carried out by the Project Director and the self-government advisory board.

More possible forms of self-government were discussed. Mr. Kanaya, "There is a definite need of some form of government so that persons in close touch with the administration do not assert power without the full consent and trust of the residents of this community."

? Should this page
belong here? n.b.

Mr. Chujo suggested that there be a council of seven members and a congress of block delegates.

1. Council of seven members.
2. A congress of block delegates.
3. An advisory board aside from the council, appointed by Mr. Stafford.

Mr. Akiyama suggested that we need not have a formalized community council, but an advisory board elected by the people to go between the administration and the people. All rules and regulations would be prescribed and promulgated by the project director with the consultation of this advisory board. A larger body of one or two members from each block delegate would be advisable.

Mr. Okajima pointed out that a judicial commission was necessary. It would be a moral building factor and would add stability to this community. All offenses except felonies would be turned over to the judicial commission.

CONCLUSION: Self-government will be in the nature of a community advisory council composed of seven members who would be elected at large. There would be a lower body of one member from each respective block who would act as a coordinating commission. The Project Director would have the responsibility of prescribing and promulgating all rules and regulations for this camp. There shall be a judicial commission which would take care of all minor offenses. The officers of this council shall not be discriminated--either Issei or Nisei.

Mr. Townsend suggested that a rough draft of the charter be presented to Mr. Provinse, assistant director of the WRA, upon his arrival at this center. Mr. Spicer gave a brief background of Mr. Provinse:

"Mr. Provinse is a very tall and fine looking gentleman. He is a very understanding humanitarian. He originally studied for law at the University of Chicago, but after completing his law study he decided that the field of anthropology would be more beneficial. He subsequently graduated from the College of Anthropology and received a Ph. D. in that field. He taught anthropology at the University of Arizona. Later he became interested in the social aspects of soil conservation, the human problem of soil conservation and worked for the Bureau of Economics in the Department of Agriculture. He made a study of the rural communities and of the different factors which caused a favorable or unfavorable rural community. This broad humanitarian background of sociology has made Mr. Provinse an ideal man to have as the Assistant Director of the WRA and Chief of the Community Activities Program."

Mr. Townsend--"Mr. Provinse will be here about Monday or Tuesday of the following week."

It was decided there be a diagram and draft of the proposed plans made. There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.
Time: 5:00 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

George T. Tani, Secretary

COPY!

MEETING OF THE WRA OFFICIALS
and
POSTON UNITS I, II, AND III

9:30 A.M.

November 17, 1942

Hospital Auditorium, Ward 7

The meeting was opened by Chairman, John Maeno, Unit II Council Chairman, introducing Dillon S. Meyer, National WRA Director to a gathering of councilmen, block managers, and civic leaders.

Mr. Meyer stated that he took over the WRA in the middle of June. "The WRA is trying to build and man ten cities involving 110,000 people of which Poston is the largest. We are taking care of the physical aspects such as housing, transportation of supplies, food, and schools. We have set up a police department, fire department, community government, hospitals, all things that you would find in a normal city plus the fact that there are many things that we do not have to meet in a normal city. At the same time we are trying to think through policy questions that are essential in order that we all understand each other and for the guidance of this program. We began that in the middle of August. When writing out the policies, we made mistakes, but we are trying to correct them."

SCHOOLS: "When the first school construction plan was made, the WRA suggested that schools not be constructed by the Army engineers because the incoming evacuees would need work. However, I admit we made an error in having waited. Two

Two difficulties arose in the construction of schools:

1. Delay later developed.
2. Intensive problem in trying to get materials. We are going to be late two to four months in building schools. This is an honest mistake that I hope you will not be too critical about it. The major objective of the WRA is to move into the fourth stages of the relocation program and to get the residents rehabilitated on the outside as fast as we can. I emphasize on the point that all such relocation movements will be conducted strictly on a voluntary basis. No one will be forced to leave the Center.

How much of this can happen will depend upon two factors:

1. How much community acceptance will we be able to get?
2. How much understanding will we be able to acquire?

Most of the folks lived in three or four states only, and the rest of the country do not know much about you. A great deal of what is being said about you is just hearsay; people fear the unknown. This job can be done with the help of interested people and agencies who believe in democracy and the Constitution of the United States. Social agencies, churches, and a lot of other people are ready to help. With the man-power situation such as it is today, the Manpower Board, Attorney General, and J. Edgar Hoover have approved our policy pertaining to leaves from the Center. I am assuming that most of you are planning to live in the United States after the war. The WRA is interested in helping you to rehabilitate on the outside during the process of the War.

The major reason why the evacuation took place was that too many of you lived in San Francisco, Seattle, Los Angeles and other seaports. You were not well enough distributed in other areas. If we fail in getting one-fourth of you people relocated before this War is over, we will have failed in our program.

About six weeks ago, exactly on the 26th of September, I signed a regulation providing for:

1. Temporary leave for taking care of short trips, illnesses and funerals.
2. General group leave such as for work in sugar beet.
3. Indefinite leaves. This is the one I am most interested in.

Four conditions must be met by applicants for outside employment:

1. That anyone may make application for a leave who has a place to go and provision to take care of himself.
2. The WRA must have the assurance that the community will accept the evacuee without too much furor and trouble.

3. Record is such that it must be approved by the FBI and the WRA.
4. That the WRA be kept in-formed at all times where the person is going and where he is living.

The National Director revealed that one bottleneck in the relocation program has been partially alleviated with the promise of Mr. Hoover of the FBI that they will render "seven-day service" in regard to checking up the records of the applicants.

"The basic policy now is to do everything under heaven to move you people to the outside provided you are fit to go. I hope you will disperse yourselves in small groups and hope that we do not have any more "Little Tokyos". You should not pile up in any one section. You should go to the same schools and the same churches as others."

The Director revealed the program as follows: A good internal security program is essential to the Government here and to the outside; to try to do all things essential to a good minimum standard of living in the Center; no further improvements will be made aside from the WRA basic commitments, such as stoves, flooring, schools, construction of administrative quarters, and will hereafter omit all administrative details.

"We are not going to try to make you rich in the Center. If you are looking for an easy living you could sit here for the duration of the war. We are not going to approve any program with compensations on the prevailing wage scale. All WRA projects that involve work in the Center will receive WRA wage scale regardless of the type of work they may be performing.

We are studying to see how many people a particular task requires. Too many people on a certain job results in poor working habits."

Leland Barrows, Executive Fiscal Officer of the WRA was also introduced by Chairman Maeno, as was E. R. Fryer, Regional Officer from San Francisco.

QUESTION: What is the WRA policy in regard to the evacuee trust fund and its relationship to people living within the community accepting private employment?

ANSWER: Instruction No. 27 has not been revised, but as soon as we can get it revised, we have decided that private industry located within the Center is running us into too much trouble; we will not approve any more. The Camouflage will be ready within the next few months, and what policies we work out I hope you people will support it during this period. We have made certain commitments, and we intend to keep them if possible. There has been some misunderstanding in regard to the trust fund idea; we have no definite policy except to have studied it forward and backward and have come to the conclusion that it is too complex and intricate to make it work. It is no use kidding ourselves; if you want to make money, we can help relocate you on the outside. I think that the thing that will make this policy work is the re-establishment of the Japanese-American boys into the United States Army. I am not able to tell you the settled facts, but I am working on that. I hope within the near future some announcement will be made to clear the situation. I believe we will get it.

QUESTION: Is this Relocation Center to be on the basis of a colonial settlement?

ANSWER: This is not a colonial enterprise except for the duration. This is an Indian Reservation, is not a continuous place to live for anyone of us. Anyone who has hopes of building an empire here had better change his site.

QUESTION: Please make a clarification on the fencing around the Units.

ANSWER: The WRA policy in regard to fencing is simple. The only fencing the WRA approves of is the fencing to keep live stock in or out. This does not include human lives. If you need fences, you build them. There has been some misunderstanding as to where the fences are going to be built; however, some practical adjustments can be made. I don't know what the reasons are because it is not a WRA fence; however, I venture to speculate that the community needs protection from livestock, and other folks may want protection from you. I hope that you will not make a major issue of this fencing problem.

QUESTION: Does resettlement include California?

ANSWER: I don't think you can go back for the duration of the War. You may move into areas that are not determined military areas. However, there are areas where other people cannot go, and you cannot go. I hope too many of you will not go back to California after the War.

QUESTION: Has the WRA any set policies as to wages?

ANSWER: \$12, \$16, and \$19 wage scale will continue until July 1, 1943 when the fiscal year ends. If you find it impossible to live on this amount, some adjustments can be made provided we can get the right kind of coordination between you and the administrative staff to talk straight and to work together. Food, housing, and clothing allowances exceed more than \$16 per month in terms of comparative outside living costs. If you want to receive more than \$16 per month, you had better secure outside employment.

QUESTION: In regard to cost accounting, how much will be charged against us when we leave?

ANSWER: Nothing is to be charged against anyone in this Center that involves basic subsistence, etc., as long as you are working on the WRA wage scale.

QUESTION: When will our cash advances be brought up to date, and what means have been taken to speed this up?

ANSWER: We are doing our best to clear this up; however, we are very hopeful that soon it will be back on schedule. Mr. Head says that future payments will be made by check to see how this will work out.

QUESTION: Will it be possible to have it adjusted so that the Community Enterprise will not have to pay the cash advances and clothing allowances?

ANSWER: Authorities want enterprises to be operated by the Center as private agencies for they could do anything more quickly and easily for you. If the Government pays the cash advances and the clothing allowances, the question might arise whether it is really a community agency. This will not be controlled by the Government, and the Agency must pay their own expenses. The Government will make loans and grants should this prove to be a hardship. Policies will be made to fit the situation in Boston.

QUESTION: In regard to the recent policies that have come out about resettlement, would you advise changing the Community Enterprise into a Cooperative. If the community of Poston is to be relocated outside of Poston, how would it affect the cooperative movement?

ANSWER: (Mr. Barrows) This is my personal opinion. I think if there is a movement of people out of Poston on a voluntary basis, the volume of business will go down, and this must be taken into consideration. I am inclined to believe that it would be better to have the Community Enterprises operated on a basis of "patronage dividends."

QUESTION: Can money be appropriated for recreational purposes for the people in the Centers?

ANSWER: No. The WRA made provisions and policies this year to provide for the initial equipment only to start off. I think we will have a very bad reaction for the rest of the essential appropriation in such times as this.

QUESTION: Will clothing that has been already issued be deducted from our clothing allowances?

ANSWER: Clothing issued prior to October 21st will not be deducted; hereon, it will be deducted on a reasonable basis. We hope to get away from this so that you may make your own selections.

QUESTION: If a qualified person is permitted to leave the Center, is he able to work in war and defense industries.

ANSWER: I don't know. I cannot make any promises that there will be a mass opportunity. There are many people who do not know that only a few of you are aliens, and that a large proportion are citizens.

QUESTION: Are there any other positions open other than housework?

ANSWER: By all means. From the WRA Form 26, we are able to get information as to what you can do. We will try to assist you in obtaining employment in the field in which you are trained. There is a great demand for office workers, clerical workers, fiscal accountants, mechanics, and professional men who are qualified. The biggest demand is in the defense industry. It is true that a very small percentage of you were employed in defense industries and manufacturing

as most of you were engaged in agriculture, professional, merchandising, and in other fields.

QUESTION: In accordance with Administrative Instruction No. 27, the WRA is to provide food, housing, medical care, and education for all evacuees within the Centers; however, it further states that compensation in cash and clothing allowances will be paid only to those who work except that certain classes of people who are eligible to receive public assistance. Since clothing is a necessity, we feel that all should receive this allowance.

ANSWER: I don't want to commit myself on that. We left that out because we wanted to give you an incentive to work.

QUESTION: Will the people who are left behind in the Centers be looked upon as slackers or being disloyal?

ANSWER: You may be assured that the WRA will continue to get the best understanding possible. I am afraid that the general impression the past summer and fall was that 110,000 people were available to top sugar beets when many of these were babies, children and elderly people. Just as fast as we can, we will keep the public informed to the best of our ability. There are more rumors during wartime than at any other time. Every rumor will be chased into the ground. We can't do it all. Those of you who stay here are going to have a share in running the best kind of community, and those going outside will have a tremendous responsibility on your shoulders, not to save yourself, but to help save democracy and your group as a whole. The average age range of the Nisei is between ten years to 25 years. Some of you folks will have to grow up fast, accept heavy responsibilities and leadership.

QUESTION: Inasmuch as the WRA is to help us to get relocated, how long does it take to get a permit to leave the Center?

ANSWER: There should not be much red tape to going out in the future. But there must be a FBI check and our record check as to the person leaving the Center. Up till now the FBI has been crowded for requests of clearance from the Army, Navy, etc., have been too busy. Prior to my departure, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover reassured me that with an added personnel a seven-day service will be installed. This is not a promise but we are going to try for that.

QUESTION: How about Civil Service status?

ANSWER: As far as Federal Civil Service status, I hope we can get a clarification soon. Even in civil service, acceptance varies with the agency.

QUESTION: Does the same set of rules apply in regard to relocation to Kibei, Nisei, and Issei?

ANSWER: The same set of rules applies to everyone. We are going to take each case as it come up. There is no definite division as far as the right to make application is concerned. Of course, we will consider all records, and there will be some difference between aliens, citizens, and Kibei. Naturally, we will be more cautious about aliens and Kibei.

QUESTION: Will persons who have returned from internment camp be permitted to leave for resettlement?

ANSWER: Everyone may make applications to leave. Records will be checked thoroughly. As far as internees are concerned, it would be more difficult to be relocated just because the records are there. An application can be made, and in turn, we will try to treat them fairly.

QUESTION: If one has property in California, should he sell or retain it?

ANSWER: I don't know the answer; however, we have a property division to help protect your property. We cannot promise that we can do it as well as you can. I do not know what the State of California is going to do. That depends on what you and I do, and more on how we conduct ourselves during the War. If you decide to sell it, we will assist you in trying to get your Money.

QUESTION: Other Centers have better housing and heating facilities. We were promised stoves on November 5th, and it is already the 17th; as yet no stoves are here.

ANSWER: So far as stoves are concerned,, we are trying to get them and they are somewhere enroute to the Center and is being traced. As far as housing is concerned, some places have a few more wall boards. Conditions are about as good here as any other Center. Not very much different in that respect.

QUESTION: Stoves are no good with cracks on the floor. That is being done about it?

ANSWER: We are trying to do something about it.

QUESTION: The WRA policy is to encourage people to go out, according to you. Doctors will be stuck here for the duration; yet doctors want to serve their community and the people. We have out expenses to keep up with modern medicine by buying books, etc. For instance, if I buy books, the cheapest being about \$5, and if I buy two books, that would be \$10 a month. With \$19 allowance that wouldn't go far.

ANSWER: I hope we can work something out on that that is just and sound, but I hope you won't push me for an answer just now. Doctors are the shortest commodities we have today. I wish I was in a position to give you a definite answer. However, you must serve your profession. I am not going to make any promises, but we are open for suggestions. Neither am I going to sympathize with you because that is not what you want; you don't want sympathy, you want action.

QUESTION: Honorable Mr. Meyer, when we left our homes in California, we sacrificed our property and personal property to come here. Money is hard to get. If we were on the outside, we would borrow from our neighbor, but unfortunately, he is in the same fix. We are depending upon the United States Government and the Honorable WRA. It is a serious problem. Are you going to do all you can to get our salary and clothing allowance that is needed to clothe our children?

ANSWER: We are doing our best.

TRENDS IN RELOCATION CENTERS

Summary of a talk at staff meeting December 2, 1942,

by John F. Embree.

-RESTRICTED-

A. AN IMMEDIATE PROBLEM.

1. The disturbance at Poston.

This disturbance is a symptom of a settling-down period, which seems to occur in relocation centers that are three to four months old. It is characterized by a struggle for power by two groups: Issei and pro-Axis made up of many young men on one hand, and young American Nisei on the other. The Nisei tend to be intimidated by the first group. The Nisei, due to their youth and inexperience, are easily intimidated by small, well-organized groups. To such groups are:

- (1) Out-groups;
- (b) Solidarity groups such as the Terminal Islanders.

Women are not involved one way or the other. The out-groups referred to above include various evacuees of both first and second generation who for one reason or another do not have much responsibility or any important jobs on the Project. They include young people who have become embittered by the evacuation and so have not been forward in accepting jobs of the WRA, as well as those who are not expert in speaking English and so are not so forward in asking for jobs and favors from the administration people. This large heterogeneous group of people can easily become disaffected simply through a feeling of being left out of things and being given no means of feeling a sense of responsibility for the welfare of the center. On the contrary, they feel out of things in contrast to the "in-groups" with good jobs. Thus they become generally anti-administration in attitude.

The solidarity groups referred to are rather in the nature of gangs, often made up of young men from a single neighborhood in pre-evacuation days. These groups resort to threats of violence to carry out anti-administration activities and programs of non-cooperation.

2. Possible solutions.

(a) Giving more attention to the out-group, giving members more responsible positions and making their representatives part of the in-group.

(b) Segregating the truly subversive. In this process, however, care should be taken not to remove people simply because they happen to be ill-adjusted socially. Young men's gangs, for instance, are not peculiar to relocation centers.

B. LONGER RANGE PROBLEMS.

1. Growth of permanency of relocation centers.

(a) Both staff and evacuees, through the growth of the new social organization involved in a relocation center, desire to perpetuate it.

(b) Evacuees come to look on it as home. The following quotation from the Heart Mountain Sentinel of November 14th reflects this attitude very well:

"Good as it felt to be free again, even for one fleeting afternoon, the minute we were back inside I relaxed against the car seat and breathed a sigh of contentment. It was good to be 'home' again."

(c) Past insecurities strengthen the desire of the evacuee for stability in the center. For instance, parents wish their children to stay with them rather than go off to school.

(d) Growing bureaucracy in Washington and on the Project, which inevitably leads to vested interests.

(e) The growth of wardship. The acceptance of relief, which is unavoidable in the circumstances will change to an expectance of relief.

Together with this situation goes a general lower standard of living -- mess halls, out-houses, overcrowding, etc.-- and a dislike of accepting responsibility. Another effect of wardship is a deadening of ambition. This is illustrated through the following quotation from the Heart Mountain Sentinel of November 14th:

"For many of the younger Nisei the fire of ambition has been quenched by the idea of being set apart from the outside world in these various centers. Their attitudes is one of apathy and their minds and mental facilities (sic!) are stagnating at a premature age."

(f) Growing Japanization of residents, which will make more difficult any re-assimilation, thus creating a serious post-war minority problem.

(g) Possible changes.

(1) Outside employment and resettlement. This at present is very slow. It would take several generations at the present rate. There is a need for a thoroughgoing program of education of the American public with the cooperation of the OWI, which has facilities for this. (but which so far has received little aid from us).

The large-scale temporary work as farm labor during the past summer may set a precedent in employment difficult to break.

(2) Change in leave regulations, whereby all official contact with the centers is lost when the residents leave. This is unlikely at present because bureaucracy hates to lose track of people and the public at large and other groups might also object.

(3) Removal of barbed wire fences and other boundary restrictions. This is also unlikely at present because public sentiment is unprepared and, in the Western area, the Army would not allow it.

2. The growth in staff and evacuees of caste attitudes.

(A caste is characterized by special occupation, by hierarchy, and by a taboo on intermarriage.)

The centers have "Caucasian" administration and there are no Japanese on the administrative side. This leads to a general upper-caste attitude on the part of the administration officials. Furthermore, it creates a challenge to teachers who must teach the principles of democracy and racial equality. It also, of course, creates cynicism in many young Americans. The caste attitudes are very strong in Poston where they are in part carried over from the Indian Reservation.

3. International aspects of relocation which may grow more acute.

(a) Exploitation of evacuation by Axis propagandists. This is already being done and we may expect it to increase, especially if many more incidents such as that at Poston occur.

(b) A growing action and counter-action, the effects of which will be felt by Japanese-Americans in the United States and Americans in Asia. For instance, in this country in the relocation centers so far we have barbed wire fences, flood lights, searching of returned evacuees, control of the electric light system by the Army, a parole system of leaves, Army control of borders, and threat of intervention; and in the Western Defense Area incoming packages are examined and cameras are not allowed. No fraternization between evacuees and soldiers is allowed. These are virtually internment conditions and will be interpreted as such in Japan. They will also be interpreted as such in China and Malaysia and among other minority groups in the United States. This whole situation poses in fact a serious problem--a problem which will probably become worse rather than better.

(c) Suggested remedies.

(1) Removal of pro-Axis groups to official internment centers and unconditional release of all others. This would be possible only through a well-planned educational program and the backing of the Army and the FBI.

(2) Greater education of the American public so that occasional riots in centers will not raise calls for Army control of all Japanese Americans.

4. Citizenship

Unless a more vigorous campaign of public education is instituted, there is danger of the growth of permanent legal strings on the citizenship of Americans of Japanese ancestry. If such legislation came about, it would scarcely aid our relations with China, Russia, and a post-war Asia in general. (The chances of a second war in Asia a generation hence are great enough as it is without our adding to them.)

C. IMPLICATIONS OF ALL THIS ON IMMEDIATE POLICY.

1. Need for WRA to face the problem of a public education program.

(a) Through lectures, through articles--especially from non-WRA people--and through visits to Projects by prominent people.

(b) In relation to the employment program, international implications, implications for other minority groups, post-war problems at home and abroad.

(c) Basic points to be stressed:

(1) The majority of evacuees are American citizens.

(2) Many Japanese-Americans are in the Army.

(3) The oldness of Japanese residents in the United States in contrast to the recency of Japanese colonization in Asia.

(d) Every effort should be made to kill the extensive sabotage rumors which gained currency last January.

2. A need to break down the Army's defensive guilt complex concerning evacuation so that it will not persist in the attitude that all Japanese are mysteriously subversive. Here, as in our basic educational program, the fundamental distinction between race and culture needs to be stressed.

3. A need to provide adequate means of tracing and documenting the various social developments outlined above as an aid to administration on the one hand a means of strengthening our position on the other (vis-a-vis the Army, the public, and foreign countries). This requires the development of some program of social analysis, especially at the Project level, in order to trace the development of social groups, evacuee attitudes, disfunctional situations, etc.

M. Shirazawa
Minutes of the meeting of the Land Planning Committee, Thursday,
January 21st, 1943, Administration Office, Building "A". 52

PRESENT: Chairman Moris Burge, S. Shirazawa, K. Tsuruoka, M. Matsumoto, Karl Taku, Sam Fujita, Hideo Higashi, Iwao Ishino, Kelly Yamada, Susumu Takao and Gerald Wumino

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 A.M.

Mr. Burge stated that he wished the committee to select a chairman, and that when this was done, he would attend meetings ex-officio. It was the sense of the meeting that since several members were not present, it would be advisable to postpone the decision on the chairman until the next meeting. At the request of the group, Mr. Burge continued to preside.

Mr. Matsumoto, on behalf of the department of agriculture, requested the use of a piece of land for a poultry farm. The land requested was north of First street, 1,000 feet east from the road running by the side of the tank, and 1,500 feet north. The decision to use this land was based on its proximity to water, since there is a serious shortage of pipe, and on the desire of the department of agriculture to have their activities in one area near the present lath house and proposed maintenance buildings.

Mr. Burge said that it was his understanding that this land had been proposed for a school farm, and that this, and its proximity to the new school buildings should be taken into consideration.

It was decided that if properly maintained, the poultry farm would not be detrimental to the school. It was decided that the area to the east should be limited to 500 feet and that if necessary, the agriculture department should take more land to the north.

The committee agreed to assign this land for the poultry farm for the use of the agriculture department with the understanding that when the school buildings are completed, if serious objections are raised to having this project too close to the schools, the agriculture department will move the farm elsewhere.

A letter was presented by the Boy Scouts requesting land for a cabin and demonstration area approximately 100 x 150 feet. The Land Planning Committee decided that they would ask the Boy Scouts to stake out a piece of land directly south of the canteen, and the Board would come to a decision at the next meeting.

Mr. Wumino reported that the golf association wished to move from its present location north of block 310 and start a nine hole golf course in the area west of blocks 307 and 308.

The group decided to request the golf association to stake out a piece of land to be reviewed by the Committee at its next meeting.

The next meeting was announced for Wednesday, January 27th, at 10:00 A.M.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 12:15 P.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Yone Minami
Acting Secretary

REASONS AND REPORT ON DEMAND FOR MASS RESIGNATION OF
ISSEI CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. They left untouched without doing anything for a month and a half the insulting statement toward Camp I Emergency delegates which was announced in the Press Bulletin of Nov. 24. On account of that Camps II and III even today have suspicion concerning the new organization in Camp I. This statement was also reported in many outside newspapers. This caused suspicion and blots toward all the Japanese. (Regarding this article if there is anyone who desires further details please ask the secretary of the Issei City Council.)

2. To this day, after a month and a half has passed since the new organization went into effect, there has been no official announcement from the Central Executive Committee not only to Camp I but also to Camps II and III concerning the truth of the incident and framework of the new organization. Consequently there have been much misunderstanding and suspicion and the state of affairs is such that we cannot look upon it passively.

3. No announcement has been made as to what happened thereafter to Mr. Isamu Uchida. Despite the fact that the City Council desires complete settlement of the Uchida case no step has been taken as yet.

4. Against the total will of the people the Central Executive Committee arbitrarily asked the Japanese government for two hundred million dollars as a post-war relief fund for the Issei. The City Council by a resolution demanded its retraction and the Central Executive Committee announced its acceptance. Several weeks have already passed but it has not corrected the article which appeared in the Japanese

edition of this place recently and furthermore it has not retracted the articles which were reprinted therefrom in outside newspapers. This indeed is a great insult to the City Council and the public at large.

5. The authority of the Central Executive Committee was curtailed step by step by the administration yet they have not resisted it effectively. Furthermore from beginning to end they have maintained a fact-concealing policy without consulting the City Council.

Everywhere there is a clamor that the C.E.C. cannot fulfill its duties since there have been continuous errors after the Central Executive Committee took office. So the question of whether to trust or not to trust it came up in the general meeting of the City Council held on the 5th and after due deliberation a non-confidence vote was passed by a great majority.

Although the City Council selected a negotiation committee to demand the voluntary resignation of the Central Executive Committee members with good will they refused to accept this intention and refused to resign flatly.

Thus without any other recourse, in accordance with the regulations publicized by the Central Executive Committee we demanded the mass resignation of the Issei members of the Central Executive Committee and at the same time notified the administration of this fact.

January 10, 1943

Issei City Council

Kenji Kawabe, Secretary -

November 2, 1942

Memo To: Mr. Ralph W. Gelvin

From: H. H. Townsend

The following is the approximate schedule that the proposed buses in question to be purchased from the Fred Harvey Company will be used:

Our original thought was to purchase two buses instead of the four set up in their offer of October 12. However, due to the attractive offer made on the purchase of four, it might be advisable to make our plans to handle the group.

For the two buses, we are in distress on the handling of our school problems, and at the present time, the work is being done largely by the teachers using their own personal automobiles. In addition thereto, we are constantly taxed to capacity whenever a meeting or a school activity needs transporting.

Our original thought was to place one bus in use in Camp 1 in the movement of teachers and pupils wherever required, and the other bus to be used in Camp 2 and 3 for the same purpose.

During the in-between hours, these buses would be used on general bus service between the three camps, running on the hour or any schedule appropriate to handle the traffic. At the present time this work is being done with numerous trucks and taxis. I believe that it will be necessary from a transportation standpoint to establish regular bus service between the areas as well as to have service once or twice into the city of Parker.

We are now faced with a new problem that these buses will relieve. We are to begin impounding our trucks, and in the near future impounding all motor vehicles under the pool plan, which will bring about a very desperate condition throughout the entire area, as we have been moving all of the employees in the administration area, and much of the employed group from their homes to their work. This may be contrary to regulations, but through some inadvertance, perhaps this procedure has been followed, and to disrupt it would probably bring about considerable confusion and possible criticism.

I therefore believe it would be advisable in the early morning and in the late evenings, particularly when storms or dust is making it disagreeable, to transport these groups from the offices to their home districts, and in the forenoon due to the distances between the places

Mr. Ralph M. Gelvin

2

November 2, 1942

of residence and the places of employment that many of these people should be picked up and a regular schedule used by these buses before the school periods begin.

If these buses were put on these and other uses, it would relieve many pieces of our over-taxed equipment.

We are constantly confronted with co-operative or union activities between the three camps, and have been compelled to set aside much of these needed activities because of lack of equipment and these buses would serve to permit the various educational interests as well as other department interests to carry out group movement.

I believe that it would be good policy where we have as many people as we have in Camps 1, 2, and 3 as well as being asked to ~~several~~ numerous other delegations coming in from Washington and elsewhere that we have something of this type to take care of these emergencies.

H. H. Townsend
Supply & Transportation Officer

HHT:MY

Solicitor's staff shall be made available to Field Assistant Directors as they are needed.

I. General

1. Representatives of the Washington Office and of Offices in the territories of other Field Assistant Directors shall notify the Field Assistant Director of their intention to visit Centers within his territory. Whenever possible, notification shall be given far enough in advance to allow the Field Assistant Director to offer any suggestions he may have as to itinerary, etc.
2. The Field Assistant Director is authorized to visit centers within his territory at will and to make such inspections or examinations as he deems necessary. He is authorized to report and make recommendations to the Director on any phase of the work of the Authority within the territory for which he is responsible.
3. The Field Assistant Director will be expected to make to the Director recommendations regarding policy in any field which is not adequately covered or in which a change of policy appears to be needed.
4. The Field Assistant Director is expected to represent the Director in local contacts with the press, public officials, and public and private agencies, and to handle such special assignments as are given him by the Director.

Mr. R. B. Cozzens is designated Field Assistant Director at San Francisco; Joseph Smart at Denver; and E. B. Whitaker at Little Rock.

(Signed) D. S. Myer
Director

MEMORANDUM TO: Lt. A. H. Leighton
FROM: Ted Haas, Project Attorney

Attached is a typical case of information of which Miss Findley and I have not received. Five people came to my desk about this matter. They came to me after having seen the Pacific Citizen of September 17th with reference to a notice of possible over-night center visits. I referred them to Miss Findley and arranged an interview for them. It was particularly a case where time was of the essence. Miss Findley informed them that she had not been informed about the procedure and thought that Mr.

Evans might have received the information. I went to Mr. Evans but he was not in and Miss Sonoda, his secretary, gave me the bulletin, Circular No. 16, entitled "Over-night Visitors" which was received September 1st and had been presented only to Mr. Evans.

So far as I know, no one has seen this bulletin, save the Block Managers. I did not leave any word for Mr. Evans as his secretary very kindly loaned me the bulletin and I will take care of this case.

Interpretation of one of the provisions is needed. Similar cases like these may be multiplied in the last few days.

(AHL)

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copy

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT

POSTON, ARIZONA

September 28, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Gelvin

FROM: T. H. Haas

I note in the Press Bulletin of September 27 that Dr. Cary last Friday, September 25, released to the press the school budget for this Project. He also had previously released the information to the education committee of the Community Council.

While I had nothing whatsoever to do with either action, I believe that Dr. Cary is to be commended. I regret to say that some of the other members of the administrative staff have taken a different view on this subject.

As you know, Section 476, Title 25 of the U. S. Code Annotated provides in part:

"The Secretary of the Interior shall advise such tribe or its tribal council of all appropriation estimates or Federal projects for the benefit of the tribe prior to the submission of such estimates to the Bureau of the Budget and the Congress."

No similar provision was adopted in regard to the community government of the relocation centers.

You will be interested to know that the chairman of the Community Council in Poston 1 showed me a typewritten copy of the budget hearings in relation to the War Relocation Authority, which he had secured and studied.

These are a matter of public record. However, so far as I know, the budget for individual projects are not a matter of public record. It is, therefore, within the discretion of the administrative officers whether they are to be kept confidential or to be disclosed to the duly-elected officials of the residents.

Mr. Gelvin--2

September 28, 1942

I have been asked to secure these figures. Without commenting on whether they should be given or not, I merely pass on this request to you and attach a copy of the form handed to me for your convenience, if you decide that these figures should be given to the chairman of the Community Council, Poston 1.

T. H. Haas

THH:yy

att.

cc to Dr. Leighton

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
Temporary Community Council - I
Law Department, Ad. Bldg. I
Poston, Arizona

January 23, 1943

MEMORANDUM NO. _____

TO: W. Wade Head, Project Director

FROM: Temporary Community Council - I

The Council at its meeting on January 18, 1943 makes the following recommendations to your office in regard to the press:

- I. That the Poston Chronicle be turned over to the evacuees, as per Administrative Instruction #8, Supplement 4, Section B, "Under Evacuee Supervision":

"The evacuees shall be encouraged to take over the operation of the newspaper as soon as possible as a department in the Consumers Cooperative Association provided for in Administrative Instruction No. 26. When so established, the newspaper shall be operated in accordance with the following policies:

1. Although the advice and counsel of the War Relocation Authority administrative staff shall be made available upon request, the Consumers Cooperative Association will be expected to:
 - (a) determine the financial policy of the newspaper, including the policy with respect to the solicitation of advertising and the establishment of a subscription price;
 - (b) determine the editorial policy of the newspaper;
 - (c) determine the news coverage that will meet the needs and interests of the residents of the center;
 - (d) assume responsibility for the accuracy and integrity of reporting;
 - (e) determine the method of reproducing the newspaper (e.g., mimeographing, print-

ing, and multilithing, etc.) and make the necessary arrangements for such reproduction; provided, however, that no printing facilities may be established within a relocation center without express permission from the Director;

- (f) select the newspaper staff and make changes therein subject to the employment policy stated in Administrative Instruction No. 26, Section XIV;
- (g) publish in the newspaper factual information requested by the Project Director to be published.

2. Since the newspaper may not be financially able during the early stages of its organization to pay to the members of its staff the standard cash compensation and clothing allowances required to be paid by Administrative Instruction No. 27, and since the newspaper will serve a valuable purpose in communicating official information to the evacuees and in maintaining morale in the relocation center, the Project Director is authorized, in his discretion, for such time as he may deem necessary, to waive the requirement of Administrative Instruction No. 27, Revised, Section VIII, and provide cash compensation and clothing allowances for some or all members of the newspaper staff of the War Relocation Work Corps."

II. That translations be carried out as per Administrative Instruction No. 8, Supplement I (revised):

1. Recognizing that a considerable number of evacuees can read only Japanese, it will be the policy of the War Relocation Authority to produce certain statements in the Japanese language.
2. Each project director is authorized to recruit from among the evacuees a staff of persons competent in both the English and Japanese languages, to work under the direction of the Reports Officer or other designated staff member, in preparing Japanese language statements, including Japanese language

supplements to the project newspaper, translations of administrative notices, instructions, announcements, posters, and requests for cooperation.

3. Use of the Japanese-language in written form will be restricted to translations of statements and materials appearing in English. The Japanese language supplement to the newspaper will be composed only of translations of items appearing in the English language edition.
4. A copy of each issue of the project newspaper, including the Japanese language supplement, shall be sent to Mrs. Alberta J. Altman, Special War Policies Unit, Department of Justice, 501 Hutchins Building, Washington, D.C.

Your immediate attention to this recommendation is requested.

TEMPORARY COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Franklyn Sugiyama, Chairman

(AHL)

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dupl.

Summary of Activities

9-8-42 5

REPORT

to

Mr. Morris Burge--Administrator
Camp #3

From--S. Shirasawa, chairman, Adult Education Department
Subject--Summary of Activities for the week of August 31-Sept. 5, 1942
Date--September 8, 1942

August 31--Monday

1. Made preliminary discussion of Issei meeting scheduled tonight. Also contacted some 20 prospective members of the discussion group throughout the camp.
2. Announced in Blocks 322-330 the English teaching class. Made general survey of the registrations taken at Block Managers' offices in other blocks.
3. Mr. Tadami Tachino joined the staff as a translator.
4. Received permission from Mr. Kaniye to send an observer to the block managers meetings. (Tues.--Thurs.--and Sat. 9-12 a.m.)
5. The first Issei Discussion Meeting.--(See attached report).

Sept. 1--Tuesday

1. Drew up schedule for English teaching classes, and made more personal contacts to get more registration.
2. Announced cooperative meetings to be held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in three sections of the camp.
3. Shirasawa attended the block managers' meeting.

Sept. 2--Wednesday

1. Canvassed each block for tonight's cooperative meeting
2. Translated the minutes of Agricultural meeting into Japanese.
3. Sato went to Camp #1 in preparation of English Teaching Classes.
4. The 4th cooperative meeting--see attached report.

Sept. 3--Thursday

1. Announced in Blocks 316-327 the 5th Cooperative meeting, also made more personal contacts.
2. 5th cooperative meeting--See attached report.

Sept. 4--Friday

1. Miss Yoneko Esaki and Mr. Susumu Satow joined the office force as Secretary and Translator, respectively.
2. 6th cooperative meeting--see attached report

Sept. 5--Saturday

1. Made out-lines of English teaching classes, Sato taking beginners' class and Murata, advanced.

Poston City Council:

This is a request by the undersigned persons for the fundamental equipment and medicines necessary for any hospital, large or small. This request is an aftermath of the untimely death of a young mother who we think would still be with us if the Poston General Hospital had the following equipment and medicines.

Equipment:

1. Blood Bank
2. Pulmotor
3. More Blood Pressure Apparatus
4. Steam for Sterilizing
5. Auxiliary lighting system in the hospital for emergencies. (Electricity generated by gas engine or storage batteries.)
6. Incubator for premature babies.
7. More flashlights and batteries.
8. Wasserman test equipment.
9. More sheets, bedding and beds.
10. More than one well for emergency water.
11. More fundamental equipment for Dental Clinic.
12. One car for Doctors from each camp that is comfortable for the Patients.
13. Better food for Doctors, patients and expectant mothers.
14. An Out-Patient building with X-Ray, Laboratory and Dental Clinic.

Medicines:

1. Intravenous Sedation
2. Blood Plasma

We know that the Doctors, nurses, interns, etc. here in Poston are capable and willing to do everything within their power and skill to see that people of Poston who number approximately 18,000 are kept healthy and strong. But without equipment and medicines, why not have witch-doctors?

The death mentioned above was that of Mrs. Mizue Umeda, 46-14-D, on Wednesday, August 26, 1942.

We, the undersigned, are not blaming anyone for this death or other previous deaths in Poston, but we are only trying to prevent other deaths from lack of equipment and medicine.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed)

Richard Umeda

Robert Kinoshita

Bill Tanaka

Jack Y. Nakazawa

Hiroshi Nakashima

George Nagano

Joe Kanda

Hiroshi Amano

Kazuo Sumida

Mrs. Grace . Nishioka

Aihiro Takahashi

Frank T. Tanaka

Grace Morioka

Ken Y. Kano

Charles Tambara

Miura, II	Nobuchi, Isamu 5	Sogabe Rev. 15	Sugi, Chotishi 5
Miwa, Henry 13	Nomura, Seichi 45	Sugimoto, Andy 3	
Mizusawa, Frank 38	Ogawa, Hidemi 38	Sugino, Kenzo 11	
Mizushima, Dr. 45	Okada, Ichiro 305	Sugita, Sam 28	
Mohri, Y 31	Odagawa, Henry 35	Sugiyama, Franklyn 22	
Momita, Takeo 39	Okamoto, Minoru 30	Tachibana, Mary 33 43	
Morikawa, Jitsuo, Rev. 35	Okazaki, Dale 316	Tachibana, Z. 11	
Murakami, Dr. 11	Okimoto, Rev. 327	Takahashi, Ed 309	
Nagai, 3	Omori, Juro 6	Katsu	
Nagano, George II	Onayama, Rev. 6	Takashima, Katsumi Jimmy 322	
Nagano, George 35	Ono, Ray 60	Takeda, Dr. I 329	
Nagano, Paul 327	Ota, Fred 6	Takahashi, Bill Dr.	
Nagawa, Harry 5	Ota, Mable 6	Takahashi, Red Cross (Kuni) 35	
Nakachi, Hisaichi 19	Ota, Jack 328	Takao, Susumi 326	
Nakagawa, Jack 45	Otani, Masao 318	Takaoka, George	
Nakai, Hideo Joe 27	Ouchi, Ed 30	Takamoto, Arthur 54	
Nakamura, Masatoshi 17	Owashi, Joe 330	Takamoto, Cecelia Mrs.	
Namiki, Dr.	Ozawa, Maguru 306	Tanaka 38	
Niiro 28	Oye, Mrs.	Tanaka, Bill 46	
Niiseki 60	Rukutani, Sam 308	Tanaka, Frank 46	
Niita 21	Saito, F. 21	Tanaka, Thomas 306	
Nishi, Tosaku 329	Saito, Shogo 59	Tanigoshi, Elmer 2	
Nishida, Jitsuo 308	Sakai, Robert 42	Toda, Mr. 59	
Nishimoto, Richard	Sakai, Tom 42	Togasaki, Sim 47	
Takeshi 16	Sakamoto, Tom 306	Tsukanoto 46	
Nishimoto, Richard 45	Sakemi 55	Tsunoda, Rev. 0	
Nishimoto, Takeshi 13	Sase, Henry T. 60	Uchida, Isamu	
Nishimura, Kay 26	Sato, Ken	Umezawa, K. 322	
Nishioka, H 35	Shigekawa 21	Uota, Shiegeo 325	
Nobe, Mutsumi 11	Shirasawa, Saikichi 326		

Uragami, B.	59
Wakatake, Dr.	11
Wumino, Gerald	305
Yabuno, Ben	13
Mahiro, Jim	57
Yamada, Hatsumi	21
Yamada, Kelly	306
Yamaguchi, Tauchizo	5
Yamamoto, Elmer	30
Yanai, Tom	5
Yoshimine	322
Yuba, Arthur	328

Poston through Cooperation and Self-Government". When I mentioned it to the block Manager, who was working in front of the entrance sawing some wood to make some furniture for his office (I believe), he said good humoredly that the artist was certainly very optimistic.

(THH)

⑦ Administration

COMMISSIONER COLLIER LAUDS PROGRESS MADE IN POSTON

PRESS BULLETIN
Nov. 13, 1942, Fri.
VOL. VII NO. 4

WRA vs. Indian Service

John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, lauded the people of Poston for the progress made in the project within the past few months when the noted speaker addressed the Unit 3 residents in his first appearance here.

"Things are going fundamentally well at Poston," Commissioner Collier stated, and this will be the message he will take back to Washington.

The evacuees have an opportunity of proving that the relocation project can be made into a perfect example of democracy in function, it was pointed out. Its success would mold public opinion in the outside world after the world, thereby aiding the Japanese Americans in the post-war era.

Poston is a colonial enterprise of the U.S. Government, and democratic measures will be practiced here at all times. Mr. Collier declared, "We shall prove that creative democracy will work right here in Poston." Beyond the task of winning the war, the need of making sure that democracy will be made secure in the period following the conflict was emphasized in his address.

Observing that the residents have had an interest in events on the outside, Commissioner Collier painted a picture of the war situation.

A large crowd was present to hear Commissioner Collier, who was introduced by Administrator Burge.

On Monthly Basis

CLOTHING ALLOWANCE FOR EVACUEES DUE, SAYS W R.A.

Poston evacuees involuntarily unemployed may be able to apply to the Division of Employment and Housing for compensation in the future which is intended to cover minimum essentials for themselves and their dependents, according to the Administrative Instruction No. 27, that was issued recently by the WRA. Any resident residing in a Relocation Project who refuses to work or has been discharged for cause will not be considered as "involuntarily unemployed" eligibles.

The Div. of Employment and Housing, headed by V. R. Kennedy, Director of Employ. for Poston, will certify the facts of unemployment and family status and forward the application to the Project Director for an approval. If it is approved, the unemployment compensation will be paid to the head of the family according to the following monthly basis: \$4.75 for a man over 18; \$4.25 for a woman of 18; \$2.50 for a person between 13 and 17 and \$1.50 for a child under 13.

In addition to the compensation paid in cash, each employed evacuee and resident eligible for the unemployment compensation will receive a supplementary allowance for

clothing in the near future, for himself and each of his dependents which will be in a form of a script that will be redeemable at the community store, the memorandum stated. Special uniforms will

be issued to the doctors, nurses, cooks mess personnels, and the fire and police Depts, personnel where such rulings are required by the Authority. These uniforms will be issued in addition to the clothing allowances

The monthly clothing allowances for Poston will be: \$3.50 for persons over 16 years of age; \$3 for those between 8 and 16 years of age and \$2 for those under 8 years of age.

PRESS BULLETIN

VOL. IV, NO. 28 - September 27, 1942

WRA TO HELP EVACUEES IN PROPERTY PROBLEMS

Adequate assistance in handling problems concerning their properties is assured residents of relocation centers with the establishment by the War Relocation Authority of the Division of Evacuee Property.

Its function is to oversee the administration of agricultural, residential, and commercial property to the best interests of evacuees and the national welfare. Since waste of any resources is detrimental to the war effort, this policy will insure the maximum utilization of these properties with full and proper regard for the rights of evacuees.

This does not mean that the Government will do the work of private agencies where satisfactory channels for the handling of properties already exist. The function of the Division is rather to help owners with problems which have arisen subsequent to their evacuation and which they cannot solve personally or through their authorized agents. Every effort will be made to provide a just administration of property and no evacuee should expect that WRA, because of its Federal status, will exert any influence in his behalf that is not in accordance with sound business principles. In other words, the solution of property management problems will be based on fair treatment for all parties to any transaction.

Primarily the Evacuee Property Division will act in the capacity of adviser or negotiator. Where necessary, then, an evacuee may enlist the assistance of WRA to:

Secure tenants or operators for both agricultural and commercial properties.

Negotiate new leases or renewals of existing leases.

Obtain buyers for real or personal property of all kinds.

Effect settlement of claims for

or against an evacuee.

Adjust differences arising out of inequitable, hastily made or indefinite agreements.

Obtain an accounting for amounts due, and facilitate collection thereof.

Ascertain whether property is being satisfactorily maintained or whether damage or waste is occurring.

Check inventories of goods and equipment, and recommend utilization of material for the best interests of the evacuee and the nation.

Field offices have been set up in three locations to expedite business transaction. The Seattle office will handle cases involving property located in Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Montana; the San Francisco office will care for California north of Tehachapi, Nevada and Utah; and the Los Angeles office will serve California south of Tehachapi and Arizona. Supervisors experienced in property management will head each office.

Property owners needing assistance should present their problems first to the Project Legal Aid Department or the Project Attorney. In many cases satisfactory settlement can be arranged through the facilities of the project legal staff. Where problems arise that require property inspection or some other treatment that cannot be handled by the project legal staff, the legal staff will gather all pertinent information and documents for forwarding to the proper field office. This procedure will insure a quicker service than if the evacuee contacted the Division of Evacuee Property directly, since the project staff is in a better position to assemble the necessary facts to permit the property supervisors to act without delay.

April, 1943

POSTON

Bureau of Sociological Research

Current Attitudes as Expressed in Frequently Heard Phrases

Why should we go - we're 4C

Why not? It's free! !

Share and share alike.

J A C L doesn't represent the Niseis.

We're all one people - family - here ("Japanese" during strike)

Every man for himself.

Why doesn't the government furnish it?

Take it and ask later.

Don't work hard -

We're not Indians -

Just mark time.

Lawyers are "inus"

Excuse it, but this is Poston style.

"They never accomplish anything" - TCC & CEB

Taking government property is merely borrowing for the duration.

The chef is the dictator -

Why lock up - there's nothing to steal.

If you don't like it, we quit.

What democracy did to us!

Don't talk democracy to us.

We don't want plans and promises - we want action.

We want efficiency - not ketos.

Who's he telling us?

Somebody's getting a cut out of this.

The block should decide it.

Government help us! They're trying to reassure us.

What will people think?

Issei -- American-born Niseis are dumb - no backbone

Niseis & Kibeis -- The Isseis have had their chance.

We have no privacy.

Let's wait and see what happens.

Let the other fellow stick his neck out.

Our block is the best.

Let the minister stick to religion.

No use trying, all you get is enemies.

Nothing to read in the Press Bulletin.

"Yogores"

"No shame"

"We're not working for the money. What's \$16.00?"

WRA policy changes like a "cat's eye."

SCHOOL CHILDRENS' ATTITUDES -----

These aren't really school.

Will never get credit for this.

The old foggy doesn't know anything.

We should have a centralized school recreation.

TEACHERS' ATTITUDES -----

They were good students in California.

I've given up.

TEACHERS' ATTITUDES CONT'D.

I can't get ahold of them.

They're so bitter. They won't listen.

They're being influenced.

ADMINISTRATION'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS EVACUEES -----

They won't take responsibility.

Whatever you do, it's wrong.

They're so touchy.

"It's up to you evacuees."

Powell -- "developing WPA attitude."

Don't bear torches.

"After all, we owe it to them."

We're all one people here.

23

Staff and Policies

5-31-43

Conversation with R. Gelvin by AHL

Request to Dr. Kimball to set up improved communications
in Poston

I suggested to R. Gelvin several days ago that he persuade Dr. Kimball to remain in Poston and set up and direct more adequate communication between the administration and the people. R. Gelvin did this, but Dr. Kimball refused.

151. CENSUS REPORTS
ADMINISTRATION FILES
PERSONS WITH FIVE YEARS OR MORE EDUCATION IN JAPAN (CITIZENS OF US)

MAY 20, 1943

Akiba, Nobuo (m)
325-11-A

Araki, Mary (f)
308-9-A

Araki, Shichi (m)
308-9-A

Arikawa, Minoru (m)
307-4-D

Doi, Yoshiko (f)
325-13-B

Endo, Hiroshi (m)
309-3-A

Enomoto, Kayo (m)
323-11-B

Enomoto, Takashi (m)
329-13-C

Fujii, May Matsuye (f)
330-13-C

Fujimoto, Hajime (m)
309-2-A

Fujinaka, Asako (f)
326-5-D

Fujioka, Tsusako (f)
309-14-E

Fukushima, George (m)
307-13-D

Fukushima, Haruko (f)
307-13-B

Fukushima, Mineko (f)
307-13-C

Fukuyama, Minoru (m)
323-7-A

Goishi, Shizuko (f)
326-11-C

Hamamoto, Takeo (m)
325-1-B

Hanada, Fujii (m)
305-3-D

Hara, Akio Robert (m)
309-4-A

Harada, Tsuruko (f)
327-11-C

Hasebe, Ikuko (f)
316-2-B

Hasebe, Tsutomu (m)
316-2-B

Hashimoto, Yoshiko (f)
326-11-B

Hatakeda, Hatsuye (f)
316-10-D

Hatakeda, Hazuye (f)
317-14-G

Hayashi, Yukio (m)
316-13-G

Hasama, Fusa (f)
305-14-C

Higashi, Akira (m)
305-14-C

Higashi, Susumu (m)
328-2-D

Hiramoto, Emiko (f)
307-13-F

Hiramoto, George (m)
307-11-D

151 CENSUS REPORTS
 ADMINISTRATION FILES
 PERSONS WITH FIVE YEARS OR MORE EDUCATION IN JAPAN OF AMERICAN
 CITIZENSHIP

MAY 20, 1943 (2)

Hiramoto, Mitsue (f)
 307-11-D

Hiramoto, Shizuto (m)
 307-13-F

Hirata, Akira (m)
 328-6-C

Hirata, Haruye (f)
 327-9-A

Hirata, Miyoshi (m)
 328-6-C

Hirose, Satsuko (f)
 317-14-E

Hori, Kikue (f)
 317-14-E

Horii, Ruriko Mary Jane (f)
 330-14-E

Horibe, Charlie Shigemi (m)
 305-5-B

Horibe, Giichi Gen (m)
 305-5-B

Horibe, Godwin (m)
 305-5-B

Horibe, Kikuno (f)
 305-5-B

Hosaka, Chiyeko (f)
 322-3-C

Hosaka, Aiyoji (m)
 322-3-C

Ikemoto, Satoru James (m)
 326-7-A

Ito, Akira (m)
 309-8-A

Ito, Yoneo (m)
 309-8-A

Iwahashi, George (m)
 308-2-D

Iwahashi, Toyota Don (m)
 326-14-E

Iwasaki, George Takaji (m)
 318-13-E

Iwashita, Tamiko (f)
 329-9-D

Iwata, Miyoko Kay (f)
 307-4-A

Izuhara, Yutaka (m)
 327-8-B

Jike, Sueko (f)
 309-10-D

Kadotani, Makoto, Mack (m)
 317-10-D

Kagawa, Itsuki, George (m)
 316-13-D

Kagawa, Junkichi (m)
 316-13-A

Kagawa, Otoku (m)
 326-4-D

Kagawa, Shizue (f)
 316-13-A

Kagawa, Takeo (m)
 325-14-B

Kaino, Hiroshi Harry (m)

Kajioka, Hisako (f)
 317-13-F

Kakihara, George Takashi (m)
 307-7-E

Kakoda, Kanichi (m)
 317-3-D

Katayama, Haruye Rosie (f)
 305-4-D

Kawahara, Kazuo (m)
 318-3-C

ADMINISTRATION FILES

PERSONS WITH FIVE YEARS OR MORE EDUCATION IN JAPAN OF AMERICAN
CITIZENSHIP

Kawamoto, Jimmy Shunzo (m)
307-1-C

Kawamura, Nobu (m)
309-10-C

Kawamura, Yoshio (m)
325-8-A

Kawano, Masako (f)
309-3-D

Kawasaki, Den (m)
330-8-A

Kawata, Susumu (m)
330-2-C

Kida, Yutaka (m)
330-3-A

Kihara, Shinzo (m)
325-8-B

Kitagawa, Matsuko (f)
308-14-H

Kobayashi, Eichi (m)
328-12-A

Kobayashi, Chiyoko (f)
328-12-A

Kobayashi, Michiye (f)
308-10C

Koga, Hideo (m)
326-7-A

Koga, Kay (f)
307-8-B

Koga, Masato Roy (m)
327-2-C

Koga, Yoshio (m)
309-3-C

Koga, Tshiyuki (m)
307-8-C

Kono, Mineko (f)
316-3-D

Kozuma, George (m)
316-2-C

Kuramaji, Ted Tademi (m)
326-7-A

Kuwamoto, Hiromichi (m)
326-14-A

Matsuda, Hiroshi (m)
317-6-C

Matsuhara, Isami Jimmy (m)
323-14-E

Matsumoto, Naoichi (m)
330-7-B

Matsumoto, Shigeo (m)
328-14-E

Matsumura, Tomeko (f)
307-9-A

Matsuoka, Taye F. (f)
306-11-B

Matsushita, Matsuyo (f)
308-10-B

Mayeda, Ben Yoshio (m)
307-8-A

Mayemura, Kimiko (f)
316-12-D

Mayeshiba, Chizue (f)
306-12-D

Misono, Noby (f)
326-2-B

Motomi, Shizuko (f)
327-12-D

Nakagiri, Haruo (m)
305-14-B

Naito, Setsuko (f)
307-7-A

Nakamoto, Noboru (m)
309-7-A

Nakamura, Sachi (f)
323-14-B

151. CENSUS REPORTS
ADMINISTRATIVE FILES
PERSONS WITH FIVE YEARS OR MORE EDUCATION IN JAPAN OF AMERICAN
CITIZENSHIP

MAY 20, 1943 (4)

Nakano, Hiromu (m)
323-5-C

Otani, Helen Matsuko (f)
317-5-A

Nakano, Takahiro (m)
306-7-A

Oyanagi, Tomoki (f)
307-7-B

Nakata, Hisako (f)
305-4-D

Sakamoto, Haruki (f)
328-13-B

Nishi, Yoshiko (f)
330-3-B

Sakamoto, Minoru (m)
325-4-C

Nishimoto, Toshimi (f)
309-11-D

Sakamoto, Shigeko (f)
306-12-D

Ochi, Akiji (m)
323-13-D

Sasaki, Hifumi George (m)
326-11-D

Ochi, Ichiye (f)
323-13-D

Sasaki, Masao Henry (m)
326-11-D

Oda, Izumi Tom (m)
307-6-B

Sasaki, Tsutomu (m)
326-11-D

Okamoto, Chiyoko (f)
328-8-C

Sato, Takashi (m)
308-7-D

Okamoto, Narumi Cherry (f)
326-11-D

Shigemichi, Tadao (m)
317-7-C

Okamoto, Satoru Roy (m)
326-11-D

Shimaji, Chiyeno (f)
316-5-B

Okamura, Masao (m)
308-8-D

Shimizu, Hisao (m)
322-7-B

Oki, Jack Sadao (m)
326-9-A

Shimizu, Tsutomu (m)
327-2-C

Okuma, Keisuke (m)
322-11-D

Shimohara, Akiyoshi (m)
325-10-C

Okuma, Tetsuji (m)
322-11-D

Shimohara, Rushiye (f)
325-19-C, Masuo (m)

Okumura, Mitsuye (f)
318-3-B

Shinzaki, Yasuo (m)
323-11-B

Origuchi, Norio (m)
317-7-B

Shirokawa, Yuri (f)
308-13-E

151 CENSUS REPORT MAY 20, 1943 (5)
 ADMINISTRATIVE FILES
 PERSONS WITH FIVE YEARS OR MORE EDUCATION IN JAPAN OF AMERICAN
 CITIZENSHIP

Shiromoto, Michiko (f)
 323-1-C

Shiromoto, Tadao (m)
 323-1-C

Shoji, Carl (m)
 3216-13-H

Suyeda, Masaru Roy (MO)
 316-5-A

Tachino, Tadami (MO)
 328-14-F

Taguchi, Chizuko (f)
 328-3-C

Taguchi, Nobuko (f)
 326-12-A

Takasugik, Yutaka (m)
 329-12-D

Takemoto, Katsumi (m)
 306-6-A

Tamura, Yutaka Teddie (m)
 323-5-A

Taneguchi, Isami (m)
 306-9-C

Tateishi, Masato Steve (m)
 305-3-A

Tokudome, Toshiko (f)
 306-13-A

Toyama, Akio (m)
 306-8-A

Tsumori, Thomas (m)
 325-8-A

Tsuneta, Mitsuye (f)
 307-12-C

Tsuno, Takaichi (m)
 330-14-B

Tsunoda, Noboru Shoda (m)
 308-2-C

Ueda, Minoru (m)
 327-14-B

Umeda, Minaka (m)
 309-12-D

Uota, Haruyo (m)
 325-3-C & D

Uota, Yoreko (f)
 325-3-D

Uyeda, Matsuo (m)
 307-8-D

Uyeda, Roy Toju (m)
 317-3-B

Uyeki, Miyoko (f)
 306-13-H

Uyeki, Shizuto (m)
 306-13-H

Wada, George (m)
 310-13-E

Wada, Masayoshi (m)
 328-9-D

(below)
 Watanabe, Misao (f)
 316-4-B

Yamada, Minoru Jack (m)
 316-13-A

Yamada, Narumi (f)
 306-13-C

Yamada, Sadayo (f)
 306-5-C

Yamakawa, Sadame (f)
 325-6-D

Yamane, Carl, (m)
 309-8-D

Yamane, Chiyoko (f)
 309-8-C

*Wada, Tomeko (f)
 328-9-D

151 CENSUS REPORT
ADMINISTRATIVE FILES
PERSONS WITH FIVE YEARS OR MORE EDUCATION IN JAPAN OF AMERICAN
CITIZENSHIP

MAY 20, 1943 (6)

Yamane, Frank (m) 309-8-C	Yoshida, John Kikio (m) 325-1-B
Yamane, Henry (m) 309-8-B	Yoshida, Yoshito Henry (m) 327-2-C
Yamane, John Kanichi (m) 309-8-A	Yoshioka, Kiyoko (f) 318
Yamane, Kazuo (m) 318-4-B	Yoshioka, Masato (m) 322-8-A
Yamane, Kiyoto (m) 318-4-B	Yagade, Tamiyo (f) 330-13-H
Yamane, Masato, (m) 318-4-B	Yonezawa, Yoshio (m) 316-5-A
Yamabe, Minoru (m) 309-7-B	Yorita, Fumie (f) 316-14-D
Yamabe, Yoshio (m) 309-7-B	Yorita, Toshiye (f) 316-2-A
Yamashita, Gentaro (m) 307-10-B	
Yamashita, Shinichi (m) 316-1-B	
Yamato, Hatsu (f) 307-1-B	
Yanagihara, Shizuko (f) 330-9-B	
Yasuda, Akira (m) 318-3-D	
Yasuda, Hatsuko (f) 318-3-D	
Yebisu, Akira (m) 316-5-A	
Yebisu, Hisao William (m) 316-5-A	
Yonekura, Toyoko (f) 330-2-C	

As of May 1, 1943

AGE SURVEY OF ISSEI

Age	No. of Persons Male	No. of Persons Female	Age	No. of Persons Male	No. of Persons Female
3	0	1	45	40	67
4	1	1	46	34	58
5	0	1	47	28	48
6	0	1	48	18	72
10	0	1	49	24	55
11	0	1	50	25	76
12	0	1	51	21	56
14	0	1	52	30	55
16	2	0	53	52	32
17	1	1	54	71	44
18	1	0	55	87	39
19	2	0	56	84	40
20	1	0	57	79	24
21	1	2	58	85	19
22	0	1	59	85	14
23	1	2	60	78	18
24	0	2	61	88	25
25	1	1	62	78	14
26	2	2	63	74	15
28	3	2	64	69	11
29	3	2	65	65	14
30	2	2	66	63	9
31	4	1	67	48	10
32	1	2	68	31	5
33	3	2	69	34	4
34	8	6	70	24	4
35	7	11	71	5	25
36	7	18	72	12	1
37	22	28	73	12	4
38	24	21	74	6	0
39	33	35	75	14	1
40	32	39	76	6	1
41	41	51	77	3	1
42	34	55	78	3	1
43	58	61	79	0	2
44	39	63	80	1	0
			81	1	0
			82	2	0
			84	0	1
			86	1	0
			Total	1815	1283

Census Department

As of May 1, 1943

AGE SURVEY OF NISEI AND SANSEI

Age	No. of Persons Male	No. of Persons Female	Age	No. of Persons Male	No. of Persons Female
1 to 4 Mos.	18	13	43	7	2
1	72	72	44	6	2
2	76	80	45	3	1
3	77	57	46	6	2
4	55	52	47	2	1
5	68	55	48	3	2
6	81	68	49	2	2
7	59	57	50	4	1
8	63	67	51	1	0
9	67	95	53	2	0
10	65	60	54	4	0
11	88	74	55	3	0
12	78	104	56	3	0
13	89	85	57	1	0
14	76	120	62	1	0
15	101	116	70	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>
16	127	109			
17	127	121	Total	2895	2956
18	142	133			
19	116	133			
20	127	152			
21	116	134			
22	129	133			
23	121	120			
24	67	109			
25	76	96			
26	81	76			
27	59	75			
28	64	81			
29	63	59			
30	57	53			
31	44	37			
32	34	34			
33	25	27			
34	25	25			
35	22	12			
36	14	13			
37	13	9			
38	21	6			
39	15	4			
40	13	2			
41	6	2			
42	9	3			