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Japanese Relocation Papers
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NOTES ON THE GILA RIVER PROJECT

John P. Embree (Phoenix Sept. 5, 1942)

CAMP CONDITIONS.

The Gila River Project is located in the middle of an Arizona desert, on land leased from the Indian Service. The Project is made up of two units to house 5,000 and 10,000 people respectively. Camp two to hold 10,000 is still in the process of construction. The evacuees are housed in wooden barracks each with four rooms. ^{and} At present five or more people are housed in each room, euphemistically referred to as an apartment. ^{which} This means as often as not two families in a single room. Cots are temporarily provided, but no chairs or tables. For every four or five barracks there is a bath house for men and one for women including communal showers and a row of toilets without any partitions. Many Japanese, especially women, have objected to this arrangement. As can be seen from this description the barracks are more suitable as a temporary camp for soldiers than as living quarters for families. A common mess hall in ^{each} block means that children cannot be taught manners according to the parent's standards but are as likely as not to copy the habits of the quickest and rudest eater at the table. There is no privacy whatsoever. Old and young must leave the rooms and often walk the distance of a block to bathe or answer calls of nature. Any intimate relations between husband and wife or between lovers is inhibited or vulgarized. The living conditions

- 2 -

create anxieties in parents about their children's morals. Little things may also create antagonisms between families in the same room.

Electric light and water are provided. However, due to the fact that evacuees have been sent in and are still being sent in to the project before the project is ready to receive them, some barracks are without utilities. Deep open ditches abound in camp two, a constant hazard for small children. The sewage system, too hurriedly laid, has proved defective so that the sewage is pumped off the camp into an open ditch.

Dust is always in the air and has caused considerable minor illness among both evacuees and the staff. The local staff is doing heroic work in coping with very difficult working conditions. The evacuees themselves also have been remarkably cooperative.

The agricultural program is well under way and appears to be going along successfully. This success is no accident. Mr. Rogers, who is in charge of the program, selected from among the evacuees a number of first class farmers and outlined to them the farm program. Then each man was given the responsibility for a 15 or 20 acre plot of land and told to hire his own crews. In this way good farmers were in charge of the land and they had as workers men they had selected themselves. Some farmers who like to work alone rather than in groups get a chance to do so

- 3 -

by raising flowers and other things in special nursery lath houses. Other occupations are less well organized due to the need to care for each new batch of 500 or so evacuees who come in every few days.

To date there is no provision of quarters or food for the administrative staff so that for lunches they either bring sandwiches, travel miles for a glass of milk and a sandwich, or do without lunch altogether. They sleep in neighboring communities anywhere from 5 to 45 miles from the center.

The two camps are four miles apart necessitating the setting up of duplicate organizations in both areas -- duplicate police system, duplicate community activities, etc.

About 2000 construction workers are present in Camp two and present a problem in control since there are reports that not a few of them try to seduce the evacuee girls. However it is expected that all but a skeleton crew will be gone by October 1.

It is also reported that one or two military guards have been known to make advances to evacuee girls. Conferences have been held between the Commanding Officer of the M.P. unit, the director, and the head of Internal Security and it was agreed that M.P.'s should keep out of the camp except in case of emergencies. Only the perimeter of the camp is to be patrolled. So far no serious problems on a large scale have resulted from these activities.

At present an endless succession of hot days with

temperatures of 100 and over combined with dust literally a foot deep in places, makes life very unpleasant for all concerned. It is hoped eventually to irrigate the project and grow grass to lay the dust.

LUMBER PILE

There is at the end of each camp a scrap lumber pile to which evacuees are free to go to get lumber to make furniture. Many have availed themselves of this privilege and nearly every barracks has quite a display of home made furniture. The prize piece is an adjustable dentist's chair in the hospital.

Rock gardens with cactus are common as well as little vegetable gardens about 3 x 6 and chiefly planted in beans and cucumber. Some families have built little buddist alcoves in their rooms. Prized possessions are photos of weddings and funerals of members of the family; also photos of sons in the Army. They have few prospects in the future and so are living in the past and are glad to show a friendly visitor pictures and tell him in words of what life was like for them "on the outside". (No complaints accompany this. It is simply an attempt to satisfy a social and psychological need.)

Boys and some men spend time fishing for carp in the rather muddy irrigation ditches near the camp.

Community activities organized by Mr. Gabe are also under way. There are several soft ball teams, some for girls and some for boys. For the old men there are go

- 5 -

tables (tables and boards made by the men themselves.) The furniture for the Buddhist church is almost finished including pews, altar, and Butsudan. The minister says he has an 800 year old Amida for the church.

The Christians have assembled lumber but so far have not done much construction.

A few dances have also been held.

EVACUEE OPINION AND ATTITUDES

~~As noted above~~ no regular record of this has been kept. As of September 4 it seems to be roughly as given below.

The predominant note, once one has broken the ice and established rapport with informants, is one of anxiety. This anxiety comes out in the form of questions about the future, and about the truth of various alarmist rumors. The food supply is uppermost in many minds and there is a fear that the supply is about to run out any day. While this fear is quite unfounded, it is very strong, and one man speaking on behalf of others told me they were thinking of appealing to the Spanish Consulate for aid in the food situation. Recently Camp two, to house 10,000 people, has been established. The people of Camp one were worried about the possibility of all the staff moving out to Camp two. For instance a rumor was abroad that the hospital in Camp one and all the doctors would be moving to Camp two. Some people are wondering what happens to the profits of the canteen, and object to its alleged high prices.

- 6 -

Anxieties of the people come about from at least two main sources (1) Feelings of insecurity as a result of the radical changes in their lives as a result of a double relocation -- from home to assembly center and from assembly center to relocation center. (2) Feelings of insecurity as a result of ignorance of future governmental policy toward them. There is no local newspaper in a language they can understand so they depend on rumors by word of mouth which under the circumstances usually take an alarmist tone such as the one about the hospital being moved away.

Older people are seriously concerned about the new rule that members of the Community Council can be only American citizens. One old man (Yahanda) notes that there is a new community spirit due to the lack of competition for money. This remark applies to the older people especially.

The rules against taking pictures creates distress among evacuees especially on the occasion of a wedding or a funeral, occasions when a group portrait of the relatives is de rigueur under normal conditions. The rule that soldiers in the U. S. Army when on furlough cannot visit their families in the centers creates a bewildered unhappiness that sometimes turns to resentment among the relatives concerned.

Young people are worried about their future as American citizens and many are either sadly or bitterly disillusioned in America's ideals of democracy and the government's treatment of them as if they were dangerous aliens.

- 7 -

When camp one was set up the block wardens and other older people decided to have a meeting to discuss conditions in camp with Mr. Smith the director. Due to a misunderstanding Mr. Smith was not present and so another meeting had to be held. The man who arranged the meeting, a lawyer, was considerably offended at the mix-up attendant on the first meeting (a mix-up due to the bungling of a community services man no longer on the project).

Camp two had a meeting the evening of September 4 in one of the mess halls. Mr. Smith spent two and a half hours discussing point by point a petition on conditions in this new camp. A copy of this petition is attached to this report. Mrs. Smith took minutes which are also appended.

This petition and the questions raised at the meeting in camp one were largely concerned with physical conditions of life and again reflected the many anxieties about the primary needs of living. In each case an interpreter interpreted Mr. Smith's remarks. The audience was largely first generation (but many of them speak English quite well).

Camp psychology is best reflected in the term "outside" to refer to the area beyond the armed guards. Or, in the answer of a girl to the query "You have a farm in California?" "We had one."

The putting of two and three families together in single rooms caused one college girl to remark, "Now I understand why Oakies morality was so low." (This particular

girl was very worried about the effects of camp life on the morals of young children.)

Certain rather arbitrary restrictions laid down by the army cause considerable discouragement among the evacuees, e.g. The regulation that young Japanese American soldiers cannot visit their relatives in the center when on furlough; the regulation against taking pictures, felt most keenly on the occasions of weddings and funerals.

In general, attitudes fall into three classes:

1.) Bitter resentment, especially of educated young Japanese Americans at being put under military guard.

2.) Resignation as to local conditions and future events.

3.) A feeling that this is war but lets make the best of it. This attitude is prevalent, but it is nearly always mixed from time to time with elements of attitudes (1) and (2).

4.) Young people under 17 seem to enjoy camp life better than most, playing games and having in general a pretty good time unworried by the problems of their elders.

So far as loyalties to this country are concerned, old people for the most part seem to be rather neutral though camp privations must cause them sometimes to hope for a Japanese victory. (This is merely an assumption on the writer's part.) Old single men definitely form a problem. They taunt young Japanese Americans telling them they are American citizens but they are not treated like citizens; that all Japanese are treated alike so why should

- 9 -

they believe in democracy. According to some Japanese Americans, this attitude of the old single men creates a definite social problem.

The much discussed distinction between nisei and kibeï did not show itself. Individual differences overshadow any group differences based on this distinction. Social groupings are developing along a number of lines. First and most prevalent is a cleavage along generation lines -- first generation vs. second generation. In community government in particular, the first generation wants more voice, feeling that the second generation is not mature enough.

Another social grouping is based on the assembly centers from which the individuals came. Thus people from Tulare Assembly Center form a social group as against the people from Terlock. One result of this is to leave out in the cold the odd individual or family transferred from an internment camp or from an assembly center not well represented at Gila River. A third social group is the old single men referred to above. A fourth social group ^{is composed of} ~~are~~ the repatriates, i. e. those individuals who have expressed a desire to be repatriated to Japan. These people don't really form a group, but rather are a type. (The old single men form a group as they are housed together. The repatriate families are found here and there throughout the camp.)

One result of camp life is to give people a lot of leisure and nothing to do with it. As a result many indi-

- 10 -

viduals, especially among the older generation, spend day after day simply sitting at "home" or outside in the small amount of shade provided by the barrack.

The Japanese at Gila have shown two traits to be expected from their cultural background. One is the need for a go-between in social relations. When Williamson, the internal security head, decided to organize a police force and call the enforcement officers police, they did not comment. But a day or so later a committee waited on Mr. Landward whom they knew and expressed a desire to have the police called wardens since this term would carry less stigma and the officers would not then be regarded with disfavor by the rest of the people.*

*Williamson acceded to this desire and as a result there is a fine spirit developing in the wardens organization. He also found that some of the best wardens are older men who carry out patrol duties very carefully -- especially down at warehouses where there had been pilfering.

Similarly spokesmen have often told things to Mrs. Smith for Mr. Smith's attention rather than going to the director themselves.

Another aspect of Japanese society is a desire to share responsibility rather than have a single person take all of it. This is reflected in their fondness for doing things on a committee basis.

STAFF OPINION

The staff of Gila River is made up of extremely able and hardworking men and women whose chief trouble is trying

- 11 -

to make the orders of the Army and of the Regional Office fit local conditions and needs. Many people on the staff are also sour on the army in California for sending people down here before the project is ready for them. The barracks are by no means finished and the army is sending in new batches, hundreds at a time, every few days. Often they send sick people down from the assembly center hospitals to Gila where there are as yet very inadequate hospital facilities. There is also resentment by both staff and evacuees concerning the many restrictions set up by the army: no picture taking, no flash lights, Japanese American soldiers cannot visit relatives in the centers, etc.

Many of the staff thought that WRA as a new agency might avoid some of the red tape evils of the older agencies but they are becoming rapidly disillusioned.

There is a very obvious need for greater local autonomy in regard to local officers. For example, a boy recently swallowed some bridgework in his sleep. To get him taken care of it was necessary to take him to the Indian Hospital at Sacaton, but this could not be done until permission was obtained from San Francisco. It was a day and a half between the time the boy swallowed his teeth and the time he reached the hospital a few miles away. This delay may have made the difference between the need for a minor and a major operation. (Incidentally,

- 12 -

as a sidelight on the wry humor of some of the evacuees, this boy remarked that if a piece of steak ^{were} ~~was~~ dangled in his throat the teeth would probably snap at it.)

DOCUMENTATION

There is at present no reports man at Gila, and there appears to have been little if any regular documentation attempted. A central file exists and includes as a matter of routine copies of the following items of documentary interest:

1. Daily (including Sunday) census report. Original sent by wire to Regional Office.
2. Daily Project Report on shortages and troubles. Original sent by wire to Regional Office.
3. Daily report to Quartermaster concerning materials and supplies.

There is provision in the central files for press releases, publications, public speeches, etc. but except for official press releases, these files are incomplete or even completely empty since it is no person's business on the project to keep them filled. There is at present no attempt to keep a clipping file of items in Arizona papers concerning the project.

Health, Personnel, Education, etc. all keep their own files and much of the material does not reach the central files.

At present there are no periodic general reports on local developments, nor any systematic attempt to assess evacuee opinion and attitudes.

- 13 -

A Mr. Spencer of the Thomas study is on the project but there is little evidence that he is keeping any methodical record of evacuee attitudes.

Arrangements have been made, pending the appointment of a reports man, for Mrs. Smith to take notes on meetings, public speeches and other local events. Mrs. Smith is the Project Counselor and so any work of this nature will be in the nature of extra curricular activity. However, she has a good background for such work and plenty of opportunity to observe local developments in evacuee attitudes in connection with her regular work as counselor. (Mrs. Smith has resigned since the above was written.)

There is no local newspaper as yet. The Tulare people, who had a newspaper at Tulare Assembly Center, wrote ahead about plans for setting up a newspaper office -- but the plans were doomed to disappointment since no comparable facilities exist at Gila.

Mr. Gabe, the recreation man, has recently established a mimeographed Activities News. A regular newspaper is soon to be started. (The News-Courier has been established since this was written.)

- 14 -

Cases (Sept. 3-4)

Bungo. A nice old couple from Hiroshima. Mr. Bungo was a rancher in California before coming here. He has a married daughter in the Fresno reception center and is trying to get her and her husband sent here.

Mr. Bungo has built a little Butsudan. The couple seem to be pretty well satisfied with conditions -- but have two worries: (1) Potential food shortage (The rumor re only two or three day supply seems to be wide-spread.) (2) Will old people, especially single people and people without children, be provided for? They soon will be out of money -- then cannot buy things at the store.

Nice old country atmosphere. They showed me a picture of a wedding -- served Japanese teacups of water, (The only liquid available and apologized for no gochiso. (I guess food))

The Bungos are lucky since their family plus in-laws is large enough to fill two "apartments" in the same barrack.

Mr. and Mrs. Yamada, a couple from Yatsushiro County, Kumamoto. He was a well to do vegetable grower in California. The children are all working at Gila as farmers, secretaries etc.

With the Yamada's lives Mrs. Yoshida also of Kumamoto. Her husband died last week. She asked me how I could notify her relatives. (I suggested International Red Cross or Spanish Consulate). She seemed very upset internally and I shouldn't be surprised if she committed suicide. Mrs.

- 15 -

Yoshida's son is in the U. S. Army. He gets a furlough soon and wants to visit his parents here. They ask if he can get permit to come. The Yamadas wonder if any improvements are going to be made in housing.

Mrs. Sato and Mrs. Kuga and a young girl. They are a most refined trio of people who wish to repatriate to Japan. They are a little worried about it since they were supposed to leave Sept. 1 but some delay has intervened and they are wondering if the Gripsholm will sail again.

The husbands of the two older women are interned though one is a leading Christian. They would like to be with them even if it means joining husbands in internment. They asked me if they could do so. They owned hotels in Los Angeles, one in a Caucasian district. It was one of these women who asked about the report that the hospital and all doctors were going to be transferred to camp two.

The man who showed me around, Mr. Takeo Tada, is a Chamber of Commerce/^{man}from Los Angeles. He says single men are one of their biggest worries. They try to subvert young nisei -- say they are U. S. citizens but here they are all the same as aliens.

Also a problem of groups ganging up on men they dislike. He, Tada, was almost ganged up on once because he tries to suppress gambling.

People recently from assembly centers where they had more than they have here are very dissatisfied. There

they had movies, money, clothes, etc. Expected better conditions here but instead found worse.

Three people with Henderson. The first was Chikoshi Tanada, head of housing and employment, who was a photographer and put in internment camp. Recently released to Gila River. He seemed to be feeling much better than when he first arrived according to Henderson. He is interested now in growing cactus.

Makoto Moteki, a man who tried to commit suicide in another camp and was laughed at by fellow campers for his pains. He thus became a social problem so the family was transferred here rather arbitrarily. When they first arrived the family was rather upset and the two young girls very glum. Today one of them is still rather quiet but the younger one of about 16 or 17 was talkative and friendly. On her own initiative she said food here is much better than at the center from which she came. She also liked having local dining halls instead of just one large one for the whole camp. Old Moteki is a rather simple minded old man, the sort likely to be laughed at by fellow Japanese anyway.

Marjorie Sanada. She is a college graduate (major in English) and has had teachers training. She has a grand personality. Having lived in California in white as well as Japanese society she reacted badly at first she says to being only with Japanese. With a wry face she uses the term Jap.

- 17 -

She had a brother in Colorado and was thinking of applying for permission to go live with him on a beet farm. But then decided after discussing it with Henderson and others to remain here since her teaching services will be needed. She thinks can do more good here.

She has also organized a baseball team of girls. Right now she is feeling at loose ends. Can't get down to doing anything.

She says young people in their teens ^{are} having a good time, but older people are not. They are disillusioned in the talk of American democracy. They speak of "the outside". Would like to have friends come to see them.

Marjorie is dying for a trip to Phoenix. She says most people here have the attitude either of resigning themselves to whatever happens or of resentment at treatment. There is little interest in news of world. Many have built up a protective indifference to interest in foreign news.

She also reports Tulare, Terlock, etc. are the important solidarity groups. She is a Frezone person and thinks the Terlock people don't like her because of this. She is worried about what will happen to Japanese character as a result of camp life -- cited boy she noticed grafting by picking up empty bottles from drinks and collecting two cents on them. Compared crowded life in barracks to Okies.

WELCOME TO OUR "Big Family" at

GILA RIVER PROJECT -- we want you to

"know the ropes" and feel at home!

-- GILA RIVER PROJECT --

Stay long and be happy!

After you "go through the mill"

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Department of the Interior

wants to meet you. Your Division or

Section head will gladly arrange an

appointment and "help you along."

You have come to a nice place--

there are many fine people here. Con-

sidering the War and the general situa-

tion, accommodations are excellent. We

invite you to become a real part of the

Rivers, Arizona

WELCOME TO OUR "big family" at
GILA RIVER PROJECT -- we want you to
"know the ropes" and feel at home!
Stay long and be happy!

After you "go through the mill"
your appointment is processed and you
get oriented--your Project Director
wants to meet you. Your Division or
Section head will gladly arrange an
appointment and "help you along."

You have come to a nice place--
there are many fine people here. Con-
sidering the War and the general situ-
ation, accommodations are excellent. We
invite you to become a real part of the
Community.

THINGS YOU WANT TO KNOW

1. FINGERPRINTS, MEDICAL EXAMINATION, PASS and MEAL PASS must be secured. Check with the Personnel Management Section.
2. EATS: Staff Mess Halls; at a cost around 40¢ each. Hours posted at Mess Halls. Turn in Ration Books when eating more than 8 meals weekly.
3. PAY: 1st & 15th. DEDUCTIONS: Meals, Housing, Retirement and Bond purchases.
4. HOUSING: Room rent, \$5 to \$10 monthly; apartments critical but when available \$20. or \$22.50 monthly.
5. STORES: Appointive Personnel store; vegetable market. Quarterly dividends. Beauty Parlors, Laundry Service.
6. SOCIALS: Recreation Hall available. Dances weekly. Card parties. Active Women's Club.
7. CIVIL SERVICE: In most cases, appointments are War-time Indefinite. Unless appointee already has Civil Service Standing, he must serve a 12 months TRIAL PERIOD. Regular employees will be credited with leave of 2 days a month, plus $\frac{1}{2}$ day at end of quarter. SICK LEAVE, for use when incapacitated for work, will be credited at rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ days a month. Appointive employees are rated by EFFICIENCY RATING SYSTEM.

8. HOURS of WORK: 8 hours daily--48 hours weekly.

9. HOSPITAL FACILITIES excellent. Accredited SCHOOL SYSTEM.

10. PROPERTY: You are responsible for Government Property that you use.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. RIVERS (Pinal County) consists of approximately 10,000 evacuees and 200 Appointive Personnel. TWO CAMP SITES: Canal and Butte---4 miles apart.
2. LOCATION: 47 miles South East of Phoenix; Tucson 87; Mesa 28; Chandler 22; Casa Grande 24.
3. CLIMATE: Ranges from 26° in Winter to 117° in Summer. ELEVATION: 1500 feet.
4. PROJECT: Comprises approximately 17,000 acres. Around 7,000 acres are under production. Annual agricultural production is over \$1,000,000. Numbers fluctuate but there are about 12,000 poultry; 2,500 hogs; 2,000 cattle; 90 dairy cows.

L. H. Bennett
L. H. Bennett

Project Director

By whom

Gila *K101*

GILA RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Japanese Relocation Papers
Bancroft Library

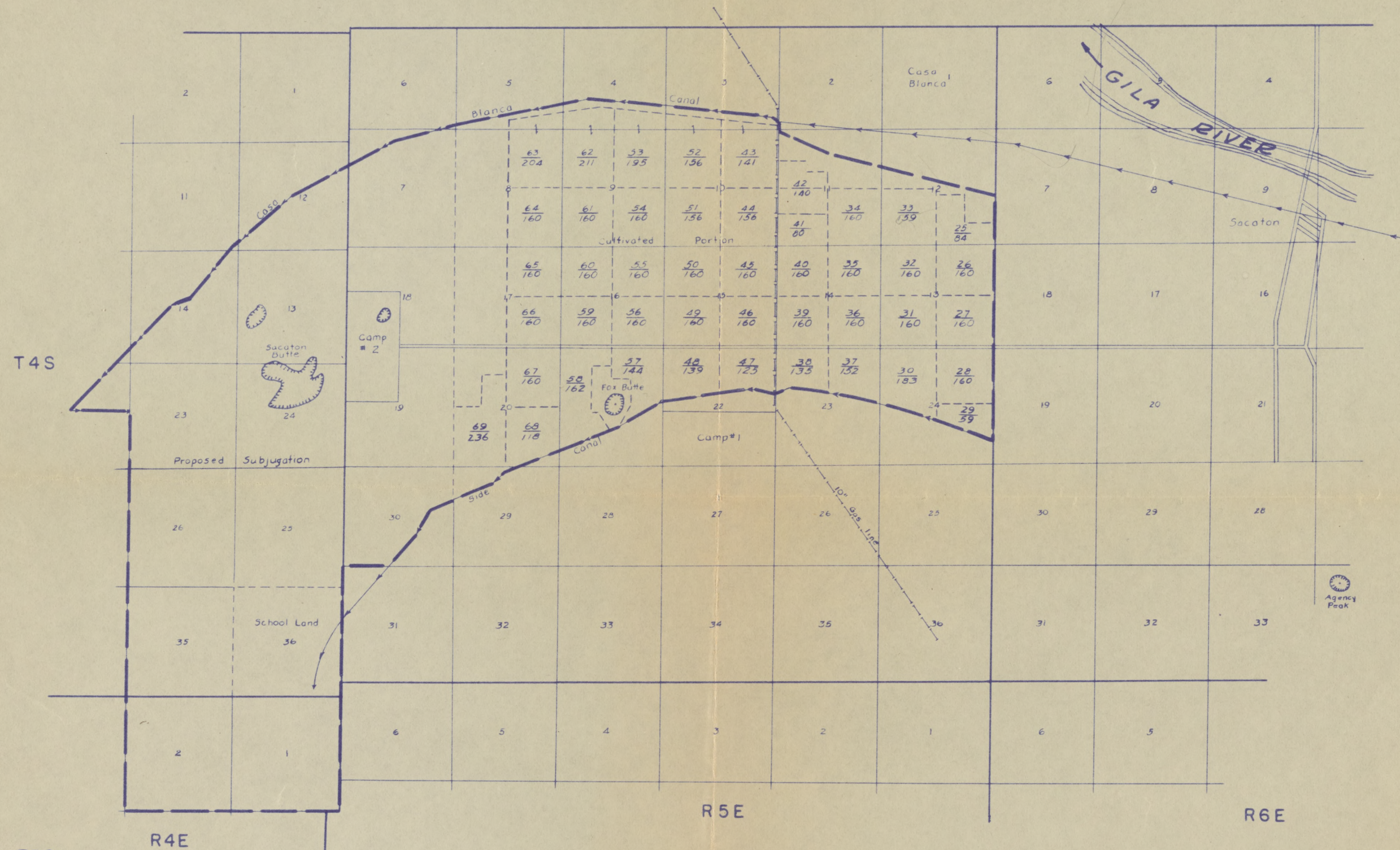
The Gila River Relocation Center is located on the Pima Indian Reservation in the Gila River Valley. It contains approximately 16,000 acres, more than 7,000 of which are under cultivation. During this season, 1600 acres were devoted to the raising of vegetables while the remainder was used for alfalfa and grazing purposes. There are approximately 3,000 third-grade beef cattle on the range. The hog farm has approximately 2700 hogs. There are approximately 15,000 chickens producing sufficient eggs for the entire project. There is also a dairy of 90 milk cows producing approximately 1/3 of our total milk supply. The entire farm operations make the project approximately 80 per cent self-supporting. All the seed needed on the Gila River project and most of the other projects is raised on the seed farm.

There are 51 occupied blocks planned for an average of 250 people. Each block contains a mess hall, a laundry, ironing room, a men's latrine, a women's latrine, 14 barracks and a recreation hall which may be used as a church, a store or as a club room. Each block is divided into rooms approximately 20 x 24 feet. The standard for housing is 20 x 12 feet for two people and four feet additional in width for each person, thus 20 x 16 for three people.

The population of the Gila River Project was 13,800 during 1942. Approximately 2100 were sent to the Tule Lake Segregation Center, approximately 3,000 have been relocated, and an additional number was sent to Crystal City. Approximately 800 have been inducted into the armed forces and a fairly large number are out on trial leave. In addition, we received from the Jerome Relocation Center, during the month of June, 1944, 2050 people, leaving the present population slightly below 10,000. The project is still one of the four largest cities in the state of Arizona.

More than 800 men are now serving in the armed forces from the Gila River Relocation Center. Many more are serving as teachers of the Japanese language in the Army and Navy language schools and in intelligence and translation work. A considerable number of these people are serving in the Pacific area and have taken part in the landings of Kiska, Saipan and New Guinea. A large number are serving in the 100th Bn., 442nd Inf. Regt. in Italy. Daily notices of war casualties are received by parents and relatives within the center. One family has seven sons serving in the armed forces.

Practically all work in the center is done by the evacuees themselves. This work is done voluntarily since the supervision of the relocation centers, insofar as enemy aliens are concerned, is regulated by the Geneva convention. \$19 a month is paid for professional supervisory labor. Regular labor is paid \$16 a month. Apprentices in training receive \$12 a month. These wages are paid in addition to food, clothing allowances, educational expenses, and health services. Recreation is financed largely by cooperative associations.



LOCATION OF
GILA RIVER WAR RELOCATION CENTER SURVEY
LOCATION — PARTS OF T4 & 5 S - R 4 & 5 E; G. & S. R. B. M.
SURVEY AREA — 16,454 ACRES

0 1 MI.

GILA RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT

HOUSING ASSIGNMENT

Individual Number	Last Name	First Name	Ini- tial	Sex	Age	Housing Assignment		
						Block	Bldg.	Apt.

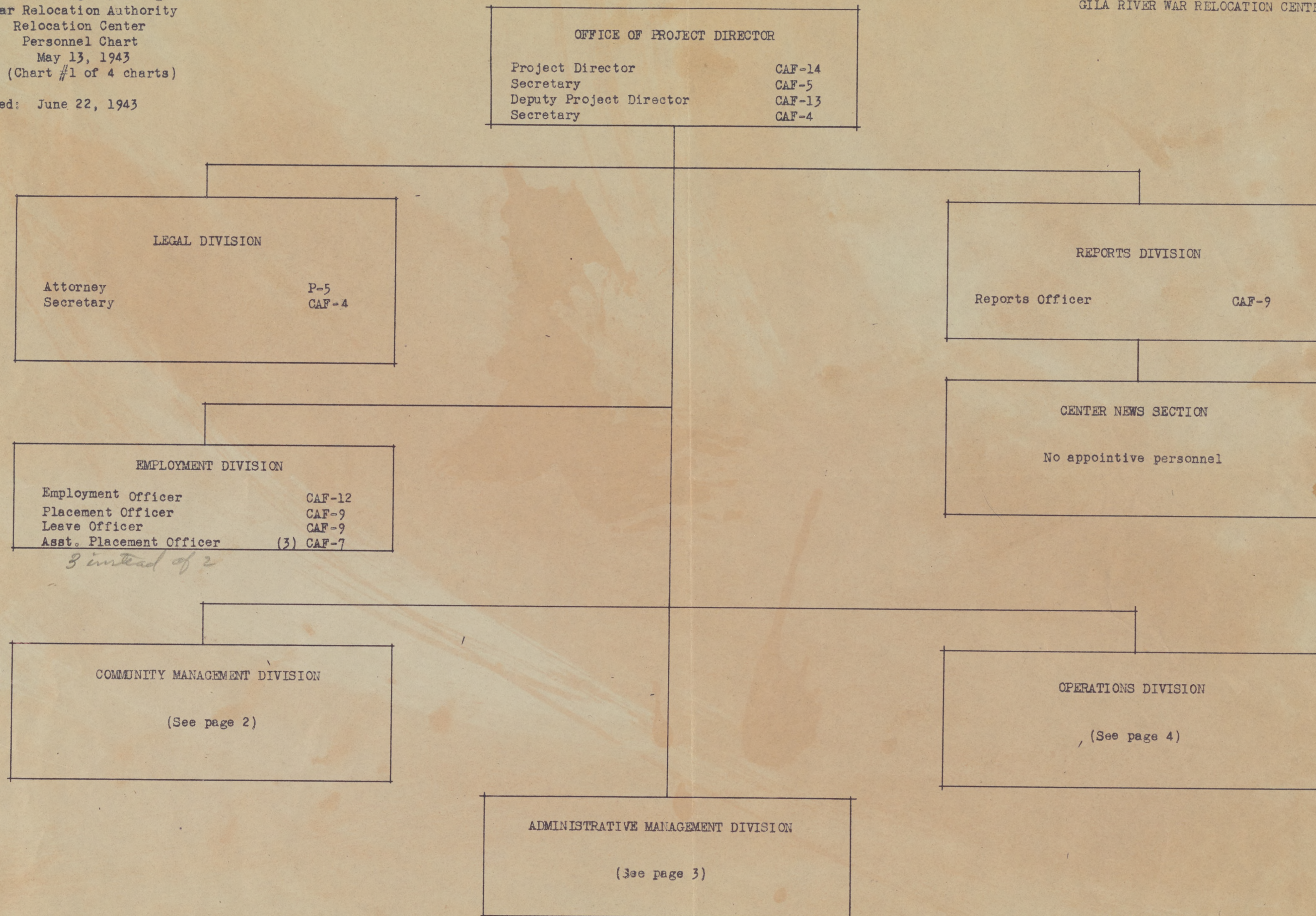
7/16/42

Housing Officer_____
Date

Office for Emergency Management
War Relocation Authority
Relocation Center
Organization Chart
May 13, 1943
Revised: June 22, 1943

GILA RIVER WAR RELOCATION CENTER

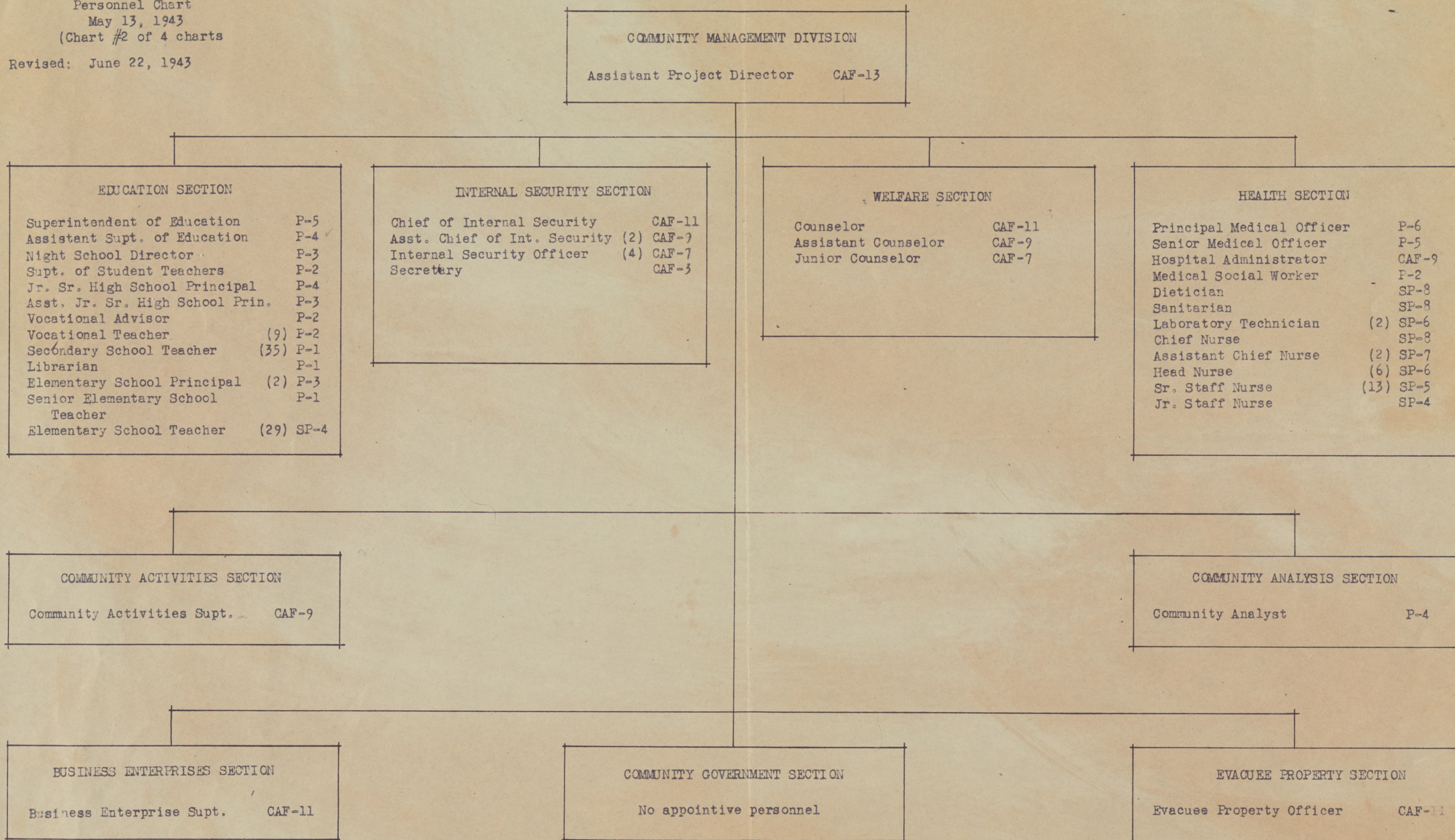
Revised: June 22, 1943



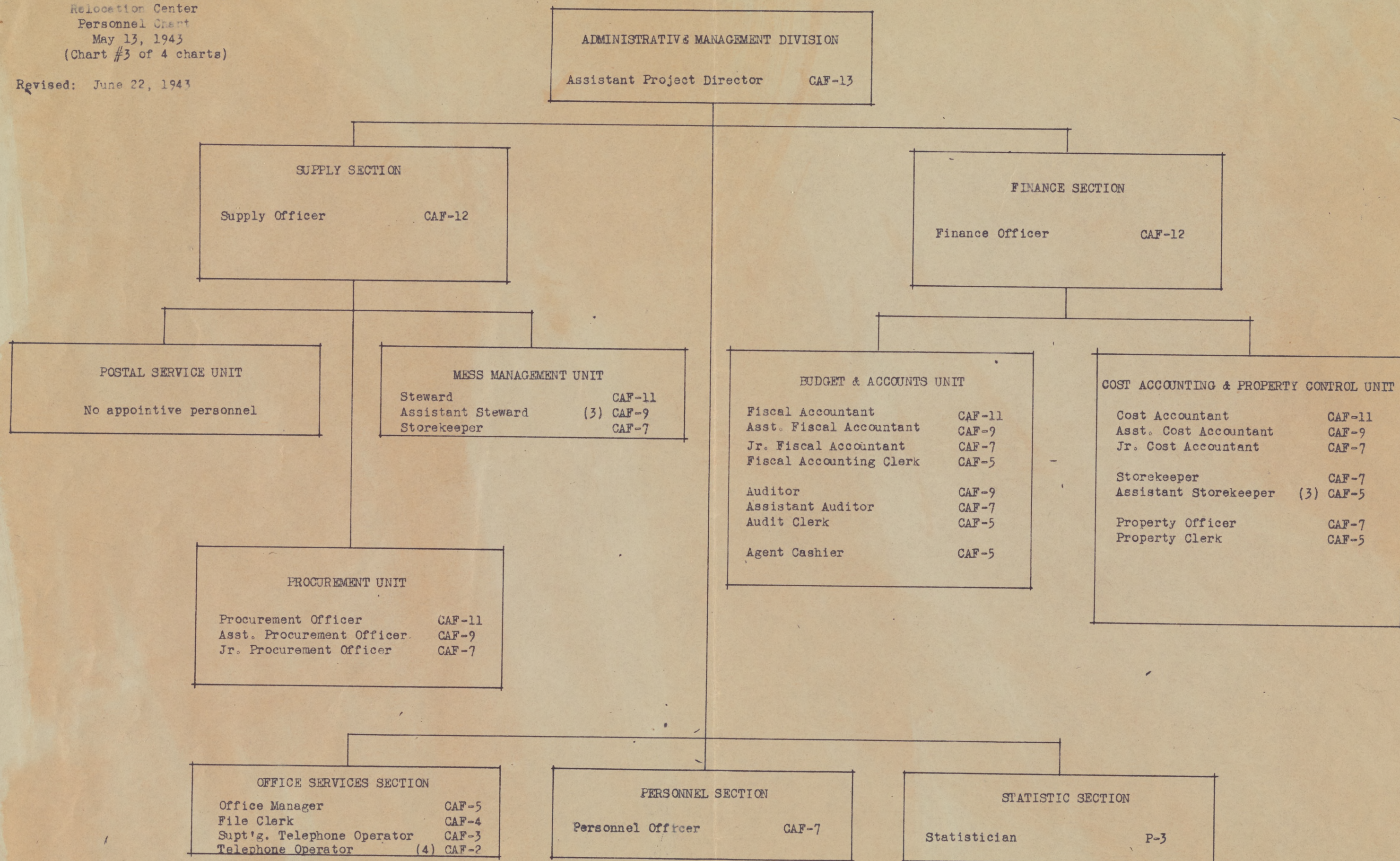
Number of Positions: 13
Total Annual Rate: \$44,300.00

Revised: June 22, 1943

GILA RIVER WAR RELOCATION CENTER



Revised: June 22, 1943



Number of Positions: 37
Total Annual Rate: \$101,680.00

Office for Emergency Management
 War Relocation Authority
 Relocation Center
 Personnel Chart
 May 13, 1943
 (Chart #4 of 4 charts)

Revised: June 22, 1943

OILA RIVER WAR RELOCATION CENTER

OPERATIONS DIVISION
 Assistant Project Director CAF-13

ENGINEERING SECTION

Senior Engineer P-5

IRRIGATION, DRAINAGE & ROADS UNIT

Irrigation Engineer P-4
 Highway Engineer P-3
 Chief Const. Foreman CPC-10
 Supt. of Grounds CPC-10
 Sr. Const. Foreman (2) CPC-8
 Grounds Foreman CPC-8

CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE UNIT

Const. & Maint. Supt. CAF-11
 Asst. Const. Supt. CAF-9
 Sanitary Engineer P-2
 Sr. Carpenter Foreman (2) CPC-10
 Carpenter Foreman CPC-9

DESIGN AND DRAFTING UNIT

Design Engineer P-3
 Priority Specialist CAF-7

AGRICULTURAL SECTION

Chief of Agriculture P-5
 Farm Superintendent CAF-11
 Livestock Superintendent CAF-11
 Asst. Farm Superintendent (2) CAF-9
 Marketing Supervisor CAF-9

MOTOR TRANSPORT & MAINTENANCE SECTION

Equipment Maintenance Supt. CAF-9
 Asst. Equipment Maint. Supt. CAF-7
 Motor Pool Supervisor CAF-7
 Foreman Mechanic (Heavy Duty) CPC-9
 Blacksmith CPC-9
 Foreman Mechanic CPC-8
 Senior Mechanic CPC-7
 Truck Driver Prevailing Wages

INDUSTRY SECTION

Sr. Manufacturing Supervisor CAF-11

FIRE PROTECTION SECTION

Fire Protection Officer CAF-11
 Asst. Fire Protection Officer (2) CAF-9

file

Gila
Reg. chart

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
GILA RIVER PROJECT
RIVERS, ARIZONA

Rivers, Arizona, a community of 10,000 people, is located in the Casa Grande Valley in the west central part of Pinal County. The valley is encircled by short mountain ranges and within the project area are low buttes that jut out from the level valley.

The Gila River Project area occupies approximately 17,000 acres of which 1,000 acres is taken up by the two camp sites, Canal Camp and Butte Camp, about four miles apart. Nearly 7,000 acres are cultivated land. Of this, 1,300 acres grow vegetables and the greater part is planted to alfalfa. The rest of the project area is desert land covered with brown sagebrush and buttes dotted with green cacti.

The elevation of the region is approximately 1,500 feet and the temperature ranges from 20 degrees in the winter to 117 degrees in the summer. Precipitation is very low. Gila scarcely ever sees rain and when it does come, it comes as a short cloudburst shower. The winter climate is delightful, yet rather warm clothing is needed during the mornings and evenings.

Roads between the two camp sites and within the camps are unpaved. The sun is unusually bright during the summer months, and the reflection on the white barrack walls makes it advisable to wear sun shades or dark glasses. Green lawns and trees planted around the barracks help to stop the glare and give shade.

The closest train depot is located 20 miles southeast of Rivers at Casa Grande, a town of 2,000. However, busses pass through Sacaton, which is about 7 miles east of the center. Phoenix is 47 miles north, and Tucson lies about 100 miles to the south. The Gila River center is about 450 miles southeast of Los Angeles, 160 miles north of the Mexican border, and about 290 miles south of the Grand Canyon.

The two camps that comprise the center are connected by about four miles of road over which inter-camp busses (trucks) travel almost every hour. Many of the administrative staff members and teachers have their own cars. A bus leaves camp at 5 o'clock each Saturday afternoon for Phoenix and returns at 8 o'clock on Monday morning. Staff members who make previous reservations may ride without charge to and from Phoenix or the intervening towns of Chandler, Mesa and Tempe.

Several religious denominations provide services in barrack churches every Sunday. About 55% of the evacuees are Buddhist, 27% Christian. The remainder state no church preference.

Staff housing and meals are provided at nominal prices. Apartments now are available for most families with children. Apartments rent for \$20.00 to \$22.50 a month according to the number of rooms. Rooms without kitchen privileges rent for \$2.50 per month for double occupancy and \$5.00 per month for single occupancy. Rooms with limited kitchen privileges rent from \$7.50 for small single rooms to \$10.00 for larger double rooms. Meals at the staff mess hall average \$1.10 per day. Furniture is provided but no linens, towels or blankets or dishes.

Butte and Canal camps each have recreation halls in which the appointed staff have dances, card parties and other recreational affairs.

CANAL

MILITARY

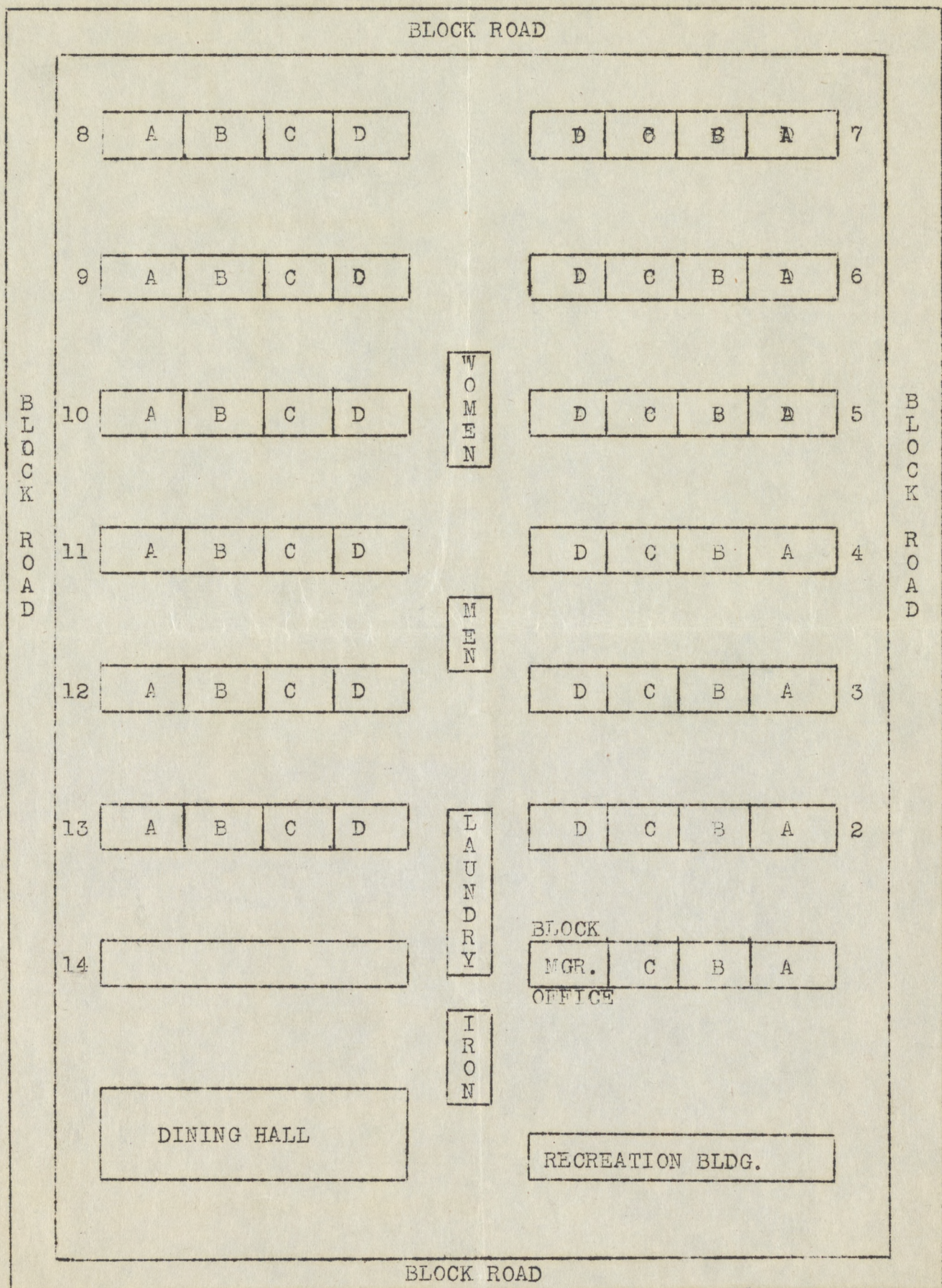
1	18	19
Admin.	Whse.	Whse.
2	17	20
Vacant	Rec. Area	
3	16	21
	P.O.	
FIRE BREAK		
4	15	22
	Vacant (School)	
5	14	23
	Rec. Area	
	Reg	
6	13	24
	Vacant (School)	
FIRE BREAK		
7	12	25
	Vacant (School)	
8	11	26
	Vacant (School)	
9	10	27

DYKE

This is a plot of the Canal Colony. Each square indicates a "Block"; an area 380' x 470'.

Normally a Block contains twenty buildings: thirteen apartment buildings, one single men's barracks, a mess hall, and four utility buildings in the center of the block. (See Model Block plan for detail of block).

MODEL BLOCK
Sacaton, Arizona



OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION
2C637 Pentagon Building
WASHINGTON

Spicer

[Handwritten signature]
3 March 1945

Dr. John H. Provinse
Chief, Community Management Division
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building, 910 17th Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Dr. Provinse:

Here is a copy of the memorandum mentioned last night at Dr. Kluckhohn's. I note with chagrin that I neglected to include your name among those rendering the trip possible. May I, therefore, take this occasion to express thanks for your part therein.

Very sincerely yours,

George T. Lodge

GEORGE T. LODGE
Lt. Comdr., USNR

Enclosure:

Memorandum - Visit to Gila River Relocation Center.

*Not
I have not
yet read
JHP*

Benflinger



2007 Remington Building

3 March 1945

Mr. John B. Levine
Chief, Community Management Division
War Relocation Authority
Post Building, 910 17th Street, N.W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Levine:

There is a copy of the memorandum mentioned last
night at Mr. Kinch's. I hope with this that I
reflected to include your name among those receiving the
copy. If possible, say, therefore, that this occasion to
express thanks for your part therein.

Very sincerely yours,

W. G. L. L. L.
Mr. Levine

Enclosure:

Memorandum - Visit to Oliver River Relocation Center.



19 February 1945.

MEMORANDUM

From: Lt. Comdr. George T. Lodge, H (S), USNR.
To: Capt. D. M. teGroen, (MC), USN.
Subject: Visit to Gila River Relocation Center, 29 January to 12 February 1945: Some observations of interest from standpoint of government of occupied areas.

1. The writer was privileged, through the courtesy of Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director, and Dr. Edward H. Spicer of WRA, to spend 14 days at the above named project situated at Rivers, Ariz., 40 miles south of Phoenix. Mr. Leroy Bennett, Project Director, and all members of the staff were exceptionally cooperative and freely offered every facility for furthering the object of the visit which, as broadly stated in the orders, was to obtain "information for military government matters." The writer's time was spent in relatively informal association and interviews with various members of the administrative staff and with Japanese evacuees. In the following paragraphs some data are presented which may have application to the administration of Japanese communities abroad.

2. Development of Self-Government. The Project Director observed that evacuee self-sufficiency had by now, 2½ years after the opening of the Center, reached the point where the non-evacuee administrators "could all move out tomorrow and except for a few functions the community would carry on satisfactorily." The basic patterns for self-sufficiency are well-rooted. Police and fire protection, courts, manpower distribution, messing, the community farm of 7000 acres, the cooperative stores and services, recreational activities, health and sanitation are all operating with relative smoothness in the hands of the evacuees with the non-evacuee administrators providing simply general supervision and guidance. A basic principle of this Project Director has been to turn over to the Japanese all possible responsibilities. Constant emphasis is given to the idea that the people themselves will benefit or suffer depending on their willingness to do the work of the community.

The unit of organization is the block, each of which comprises from 40 to 50 families housed in a cluster of 14 barracks. Each block has its own messhall and kitchen, recreation building, and office set aside for the block manager.

Perhaps
since 1944
9-1944-SHS

Each block has a local council of 16 members made up of the Block Manager, Mess Supervisor and one representative from each barracks. Decisions of the Block Council are taken by the Block Manager to the weekly control block managers meeting. Actions by this body go to the Community Council and then to the Project Director.

Each block is represented by one elected member in the Community Council, the function of which is to cooperate with the Project Director in promoting the welfare of the residents. This is done through its members, its established committees and commissions. Of these last the Judicial Commission and Man Power Commission are of prime importance, respectively in the fields of hearing misdemeanor cases, and of labor-procurements and transfers.

Block Managers are appointed by the Director to look after the Block welfare and to distribute mail and information to each apartment. Block Managers receive the regular camp wage of \$19 a month, whereas councilmen work without pay. Rivalry between the councilmen and Block Managers offers a means by which individuals and minorities sometimes are able to communicate with the administration more readily than if there were only one channel.

An Issei, who before the war had been highly influential in Japanese organizations and who since that time has played an active part in organizing self-government in two relocation centers, offered the following comments towards establishment of local government in occupied areas:

- (a) The initial step should be to take groups of from 25 to 50 adults, divided according to residence area. Have them elect a delegate to attend meeting at which the plan for organization is presented by the administrator.
- (b) Never yield concessions to uncooperative leaders and agitators, but instead tighten up on them. ?
- Yield concessions to cooperative leaders to demonstrate the advantages of cooperation. ?
- (c) So far as possible let native customs continue unchanged. Where changes are imperative, carry them forward gradually.
- (d) Frankness in all matters and an united front on the part of the administration are essential.

- (e) It is anticipated that the bulk of Japanese civilians would prove cooperative under these conditions.

3. Community Enterprises. Distribution of commodities and services, other than those furnished directly by the Government, is almost exclusively handled by a consumers' cooperative incorporated under the name of Community Enterprises. In the year ending June 1944, this cooperative had 8000 members doing an annual business of more than \$900,000, with assets exceeding \$195,000. There are over 300 employees operating four general stores, two dry goods stores, two shoe stores, two barber shops, two beauty shops, tailor and dry cleaner, dress-making, telegraph service, domestic and laundry services. All this developed in two years. At the outset the organization had no money and began business on \$600 worth of merchandise obtained on credit. WRA encouraged the growth of the enterprise but guaranteed none of the accounts and provided no capital. Evacuees have had full responsibility for management and operation, subject only to WRA regulations, operating agreements, and supervision.

For the first months of its growth the cooperative was actively promoted by James L. Shelley, now Assistant Director in charge of Community Management. He had had previous experience with the cooperative movement in connection with FSA. The well-known Rochdale principles have been closely adhered to from the beginning. However, the process of education was the reverse of that conventionally followed. Mr. Shelley began by training as manager a former proprietor of a small fruit market. The manager, in turn, trained his assistants until shortly he was supervising his own staff of over 200 workers. Through these, enough evacuees became sufficiently informed about cooperative methods to render it possible to form a board of directors. Finally the organization became based on delegates elected from each block. -- According to Mr. Shelley the absence of private competition has resulted in some tendency to cover inefficiency by mark-up of prices and also the lethargy of many members has led the Board to adopt a "monopolistic attitude". Nevertheless, prices have closely paralleled those prevailing outside, and patronage dividends have averaged 10 - 12%, which has had a great deal of weight in sustaining the enthusiasm of the membership. It is of interest that a number of evacuees have expressed the intention of establishing cooperatives elsewhere after resettlement.

The present executive secretary of Community Enterprises, Mr. Masagawa, an Issei who had been in Japan shortly before the war, is of the opinion that many Japanese in Japan are quite "Co-op conscious" -- especially in rural areas.

This is due largely to the influence of Kagawa who during the 20's had been very active in spreading the Rochdale "gospel". Mr. Masagawa therefore believes that this method should be able to provide an effective and convenient approach to many problems of civil administration -- in promoting farm efficiency and in organizing the production and distribution of food, clothing, services, etc.

4. Health, Medical and Dietary Observations.

Water supply and sewage disposal systems were installed by Army engineers according to Army specifications and are entirely adequate to meet the needs of the camp. Water is chlorinated within the Project. Sewage is deodorized, treated with chlorine and drained off into the desert. An evacuee sanitation officer makes regular inspections of these systems and is also charged with supervision of the milk produced on the project, and insect control -- principally flies from the livestock.

There is a 250 bed hospital well furnished with Army equipment and drugs. There are four physicians, two of them evacuees. Dental service is also supplied by evacuees. Handling of tuberculosis patients has presented certain special problems because of the extremely emotional attitude with which Japanese, especially Issei, regard this disease. Cases are on record in the camp of families disowning members diagnosed as tubercular, and refusing to care for them. Similarly, there is great reluctance on the part of a Japanese to report for examination when he suspects he may have t.b.; with the result that some cases are not detected until they have become advanced. Considerable difficulty was encountered in trying to enlist evacuee nurses aides because of the resistance of parents who became alarmed at the prospect of their daughters having contact with tubercular patients.

Another special characteristic of the Japanese at Gila is the disproportionate number of alimentary cancers and peptic ulcers. An hypothesis offered by Dr. Grace Lawson, hospital dietician, is that this phenomenon may be related to excessive consumption of carbohydrate and seasonings at the expense of what is ordinarily regarded as a balanced diet. According to Dr. Lawson many thousands of dollars worth of food have been wasted at this Center because, especially at first, the evacuees were supplied with staple American foods which they refused to eat -- either allowing them to spoil or else were thrown out of the mess halls, untouched, as garbage. "There are tons of macaroni buried here in the desert." Beans, potatoes, all prepared cereals, dried fruits and a great many common kinds of meat are consistently rejected. Dr. Lawson has prepared a report on the food habits.

of Japanese, based on her long experience in Japan and at the Center. She gave a copy to the writer and it is appended to this memorandum.

An observation of some interest, in view of the traditional carefulness of Japanese people in handling of their own property, is that in the hospital kitchen under evacuee workers there has from the beginning been an enormous breakage rate of dishes, of banging up pots and pans, and of food wastage. "Instead of taking a teaspoon of flavoring they will take a cupful, use a little of it and throw the rest away." This attitude of the evacuees doubtless represents an indirect expression of resentment over their confinement.

? I doubt it.

5. Welfare. From 15 to 18% of the evacuees are dependent upon the Welfare Office for necessities (such as clothing) ordinarily provided by the evacuees' own earnings or resources. It is estimated that after resettlement about 23% of the present Project Population will be dependent upon social agencies. This is in contrast with the great depression when almost no Japanese were on public relief because of their custom of caring for their own people. One chief factor is the age distribution of the present population: two-thirds are over 65 or under 18 years; the remaining third is predominantly female. The most able-bodied and the young adults have already resettled.

?

Not quite the true picture.

Unlike occidental relief-seekers Japanese rarely apply for aid in person. Almost the only source of referrals is through the mediation of a go-between, usually the block-manager. Women invariably assume the role of family financial manager and all relief transactions are handled through them. When requesting aid the evacuees are unusually polite and restrained, - never aggressive or demanding. Relief-visitors in making homecalls find it necessary to be highly indirect in their inquiries: blunt questioning simply dams the flow of information. Records are sometimes complicated by the custom of a husband assuming his wife's name when she is an only child; also by the custom of families having a surplus of sons giving some of them away for adoption by friends and relatives.

?

6. Internal Security. The police organization consists of seven Caucasian police officers and 78 evacuee police, including a few Issei. The latter have proved especially helpful in the field of public relations. None of the evacuee officers had had previous police experience, although all were of above-average education. In-service training in police methods has somewhat offset the factor of inexperience. All police are unarmed and there is no jail on the Project -- the

occasional recalcitrant, and prisoners under jail sentences, are accommodated at the county jail in Florence, Ariz.

According to the Chief of Police, Mr. Nichols, the community is exceptionally law-abiding with a crime rate far lower than American towns of comparable size. The commonest offenses are gambling and assaults. There are occasional thefts of government property (usually lumber or household furnishings) but very rarely from each other. Japanese are inveterate gamblers, says Mr. Nichols. "Friendly games" are ignored by the police, but is not uncommon for a wife to complain via anonymous letter that her husband is regularly losing money at such and such an address. Minor violations are often handled through the block-manager, -- warning him that unless gambling is discontinued in his area the police will act. At other times the address is "cased" for a night or two and then raided. There have been occasional delinquencies on the part of adolescents breaking into warehouses: "We caught three of them. The Judicial Commission sentenced them to have their heads shaved and to 60 days at grounds-labor without pay, and they've been real Christians ever since."

There are fewer drunks than in any ordinary white community of corresponding size: "But where there's rice you can't keep them from making saks."

"The big problem has been to get the police system organized. No one wanted to be a policeman. After about six months evacuee police began to have real prestige, but they were often threatened at first. --- In any large group there are bound to be informers. They'll try the police administration out at first to see how far it is safe for them to go. It takes a long time to get their confidence because the other Japanese would put a knife in their back pretty quick."

When the Project first got underway all misdemeanors were judged by the Project Director. For many months, however, the Judicial Commission composed of three evacuees appointed by the Council has assigned the penalties for all minor offenses. These are subject to approval by the Director but he invariably concurs. When it was first appointed, however, the Commission was reluctant to assign any sentences. At that time the Director over-ruled some of the decisions in favor of stiffer penalties. Nevertheless, the Commission now has the support of the people and is even inclined towards considerable severity in its sentences. Due to feeling on the part of outsiders and the tendency of Arizona courts to "Throw the book at them", evacuee sentiment is strongly in favor of the present trial procedure.

7. Community Analysis. An extremely significant but little publicized fact about the Japanese Relocation Centers is that from the outset research has been undertaken with a view to utilizing the experience gained in the Centers in the administration of occupied areas. This has been a corollary of the function of supplying the Center Administration with data on current problems arising from the beliefs and feelings of the evacuees. The Sociological Research Project under Lt. Comdr. Alexander H. Leighton and his associates at the Colorado River War Relocation Center, was a primary factor in formulating and initiating this program. The situation as stated by Dr. Leighton is as follows:

"Administrators as a rule, lack both the time and the techniques necessary for dealing with (opinions and attitudes) by means of more than intuitive guessing; nevertheless, it is the opinions and attitudes of the people which often determine the success or failure of a government's acts. They are at least of equal importance with events." (Pub. Opin. Q., Winter 1943, "Assessing Public Opinion," p. 652)

The means by which problems of this type may be scientifically approached may be described as general observation, intensive interviews of members of representative groups, collection of all types of records of social significance, public opinion polls (e.g. Gallup or Fortune type) and personality studies of selected individuals.

The determination as to which of these methods are to be used depends both upon the situation and upon the training and preferences of the investigator. At the Gila River Center Dr. G. Gordon Brown, an anthropologist, relies primarily upon individual interviews. These are conducted by himself and by members of his evacuee staff whom he has trained in the methods. Checking of the results is based upon the consistency between the findings of the various interviewers. Dr. Brown also makes a point of attending as many meetings and gatherings as possible -- anywhere in the Project -- and noting which topics occasion the greatest interest, controversy, or other affective reaction. Reports are sent in weekly to Dr. Edward H. Spicer, head of the WRA Community Analysis Section in Washington, via the Project Director, Mr. Bennett.

The writer asked Mr. Bennett for his opinion about the usefulness of the work of the analyst, and if it might not be possible to obtain all the necessary information of that type without having a specialized researcher. Mr. Bennett's reply was substantially as follows: "When I first came here I couldn't see any point in having a community analyst. But

now I think it's a good idea. Dr. Brown gets information that we wouldn't possibly get otherwise. The rest of the staff just couldn't do it beside their regular duties, so I think the only way to handle it is to have a specialist."

8. Concluding Remarks, Recommendations. A Relocation Center such as that under discussion is an unique social phenomenon possessing many traits distinct from those of more normal communities. Particularly in view of its isolated location in the Arizona desert it is the writer's impression that many of its residents, both evacuee and non-evacuee, tend towards different perspectives than those in the general current of ordinary life. The Japanese-Americans constitute something less than 1/10th of one percent of our population -- but a Center becomes a kind of little universe in itself, with all its thinking oriented inwards. For example, common wartime inconveniences experienced by most Americans are often interpreted by the evacuees as discriminations directed against them when these same inconveniences are met in life at the Center (e.g. the cigarette shortage, slow freight shipments, etc.)

Moreover, the diverse viewpoints described in the preceding pages are reminiscent of the fable of the six blind men and the elephant: certainly, the problem of understanding the Japanese "character" (or that of any other people) is one of many facets. Nevertheless the relocation centers have several points of similarity with what is to be expected in occupied areas. Government is imposed on the people without their consent, yet has to work through local leaders and newly created institutions for self government. The people have undergone economic and social dislocations and are dependent on outside help for many necessities of life. Between the government and the people there are barriers of language, customs, values. The transmission of information in both directions is a major problem. (Paraphrased and condensed from Leighton, Op. Cit. p. 654)

On the basis of his experience as described in this report the writer suggests consideration of the following recommendations:

- I. It would be advantageous for other civil affairs officers to have similar opportunities to get the 'feel' of a Japanese community as part of their training. There is much to be learned in such a contact that can only be acquired by actual association with the people and cannot be acquired through formal instruction. A minimum period of two weeks would be desirable. The director at the Gila River Center believed that three officers at a time could be provided for at the Project.

- II. The appended report by Dr. Grace Lawson might profitably be given wide circulation among military government personnel who may be concerned with food requisitioning for Japanese populations.
- III. It is believed that a systematic large-scale program for promoting Rochdale cooperatives wherever practicable among Japanese populations should be seriously considered. There are understood to be many Japanese already versed in cooperative principles. Once underway, such organizations could do much towards enabling the civil populations to assume responsibility for their own welfare in matters of producing and distributing necessities. Cooperatives probably could be a force towards economic stability and discouragement of black markets. They are also an essentially democratic influence and thus consistent with our expressed war aims.
- IV. The value of community analysis is believed to have been well-demonstrated in the WRA experience. There are repeated instances wherein the rise of unrest or organized resistance has been anticipated through the efforts of the analysts and preventive steps taken. There is unquestioned evidence, according to some administrators that such a program has paid for itself many times over in helping to forestall the possibility of strikes and bloodshed. Of equal importance, however, have been the less spectacular contributions of day to day suggestions that smoothed the way for collaboration between administrators and a strange and sensitive population. Accordingly, it seems apparent that Military Government could profit from a similar program. Pending development of a comprehensive schedule for community analysis, Military Government could advantageously employ strategically situated officers to carry forward this function.

Respectfully,

January 23, 1945

A PROPOSED "MARKET ORDER" FOR SAIPAN OR SOUTH PACIFIC

Rice	Ginger
Canned Milk	Cayenne & Black Pepper
Flour	Mustard
Buckwheat Flour	Baking Soda
Soy Beans	Baking Powder
Salted Salmon	Vinegar - rice
Canned Sardine	Sesame seed
Canned Salmon	Rollod Oats (Not the quick cooking type)
Sugar - mostly brown little granulated	Coffee - Tea
Salt	Chinese eggs
Tsukemono - Daikon	Dried Beef
Miso	Corned Beef
Oshoyu	Dehydrated Carrots
Peanut Oil - Salad Oil	Sweet Potato
Chinese Chow Mein Noodles	Armenian Cucumber
Dried Shrimp	Daikon
Orange juice - powdered	Shingiku
Lezon juice - powdered	Onion
Frozen O-to-fu (frozen & dry)	Garlic
Tapioca	Canned Peas
Gelatine	Canned String Beans
Dry powdered milk	

In the WRA we have had 3 distinct groups of people, actually 4 when babies are considered, as concerns foods. The first group are those who came adult age from Japan and who have been reared on Oriental food; second group, those came as children, absorbed a great deal of American food habits, yet, cling to a large number of Oriental food customs; the third group, those born and reared in America who eat Japanese style foods only occasionally, with the exception of rice and tsukemono which they must eat daily or they feel a sense of hunger unsatisfied.

BABY FEEDING

The fourth, the babies who are fed, in 98%, a very careful Americanized baby food regime until they have passed their 19th month. A very few (about 2%) Issei mothers still follow their old Japanese custom. After 19 months one is considered an adult in the WRA and eats the general mess. Baby feeding here differs widely from baby feeding in the Orient. Japanese mothers supplement their breast milk with omoyu, which is the water taken from the top of the rice before it is finished steaming. Omoyu is completely starch. As the child grows older, soft rice gruel, known as okayu, is given. He eats right along at the meal whatever the rest of the family are having. No specific preparations are made beyond the omoyu mixed with the mother's milk for babies. Our Well-Baby Clinic here and 2 years of constant pounding are the reasons for our babies being given strained and later chopped vegetable, orange, milk, and eggs, with resulting ricket free, splendid children. Japanese babies are given tofu with osha-yu at about 6 months. This, of course, supplants the egg and other proteins the American diet.

Rice is the predominating food and it must be of a polished white

type with long thin grains, otherwise it is refused. Enriched rice, prepared by specific process as Houston, Texas has been completely refused. Not one morsel eaten. No white rice is available yet this enriched rice remains unused.

The following are the food I have found most acceptable to people of Japanese birth and rearing:

1. Rice

Gohan, hard steamed
Okayu, soft gruel
Omoyu, rice water

2. Fish

Dried Shrimp - Katsuo
Smoked, Canned, Salted Salmon
Mackerel
Sardines
Squid, large
(split & salted)
Fresh Bass & Tuna
Used as osha-shime
Rock Cod, Smelt, Mackerel cooked
in osha-yu

3. Meat

Beef, Dried
Corned
Smoked
Fresh
Very limited amount of Pork

4. Spices & Seasonings

Sesame seed, Goma, Cayenne Pepper
Black Pepper (very much liked)
Mustard (very hot), Ginger root
Garlic, Miso made from soy bean,
Osha-yu made from soy bean,
Norinotsukudani (a cooked, highly
salted concentrated sea weed),
Aji-no-moto

5. Cereals

Rollod Barley
Oatmeal, regarded as a luxury out
in Japan, is a very expensive and
taken as a gift to the sick.

6. Beans

Kule-mame, black soy bean
cooked long and slowly with
large amount of sugar & osha-
yu are a Festive dish for
New Years or on Special occa-
sions.

Daizu, soy bean, provide
O-tofu which can be frozen
then dried for shipping.
Azuki, a small red bean that
looks like a large apple seed
is cooked extremely sweet,
thickened with rice flour,
small dumplings, -- a very
beloved dish used for Boy's
Day March 3, opening of Spring
Festival and May 5 Girl's Day
-- Coll Day, Welcome to Summer.

7. Vegetable

Green Peas	Dry onions
Beans	Sato emo - a
Cabbage	type of potato
Daikon	Yama emo, mountain
Carrot	potato. Grated
Happa	used in sauce
Gobo	eaten with gohan
Shingiku	Sweet potato
Green onions	Turnip

8. Desserts - are limited and
are mostly monju and yoken.

9. Fresh fruits

tangerine
kaki (persimmon)
raisins.

JAPANESE-AMERICANS, both Aliens and American born, love TSUKE-MONO, a kind of pickle. It is made of any vegetable; including nappa turnip top, Chinese cabbage, mustard green, cabbage, eggplant, Armenian cucumber, salted down and allowed to mellow or ripen in the brine, its juice makes along with the salt. The favorite, however, is a large white radish called "Daikon", which is dried in the sun til it looks wilted. It is then put into a half barrel or keg and salted, layer by layer, then covered very tightly with a very heavy weight to press down the cover placed on top and there it stays to pickle several weeks or the "longer it is kept the better it is". Some of it gets a very strong offensive smelling, but is just pickling as sauerkraut does; it comes out of the barrel covered with slime, but it is cheerfully rinsed off and sliced to be eaten with gusto with steamed rice. Japanese rice is steamed without salt. The tsukemono adds salt and also causes the gastric juices to flow and increases appetite. It is the savor of life to all Japanese; of those of even two drops of Japanese blood. To all it is a "MUST". There are many versions of tsukemono, some made sweet at the time of salting by adding dried fruits, such as peaches, apricots, but dried prunes and raisins make "the best".

ONISHIME

Serves 100

Carrots cut 2" long 200
Turnips Middle size 50-cut 4 pieces
Gobo cut 2" long 200
Shrimp (dry 2#) and 3 gal. water
Shoyu Sauce 1 quart
Sugar 1#

ZENZAI

10# Azuki
7# Sugar
15# Flour
3 Tablespoon Salt

NOODLE

20# Chinese Noodle
5# Dry Shrimp and 5 gal. water
50 Eggs

OSUSHI

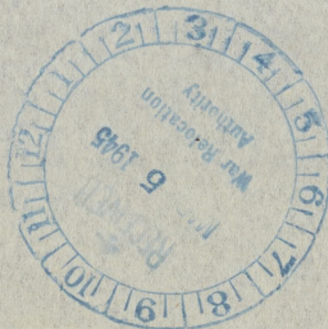
30# Rice	1 quart Vinegar
5# Carrot	1 cup Sugar
5# Gobo	2 cup Salt
3# Dried Armenian Cucumber	2 Tablespoon Aji-no-moto
5# Green Peas	

YELLOW TAIL NO KUSHI YAKI

50# Buri
10# Onion
5 Tablespoon Aji-no-moto
1# Quart Shoyu

SALMON NO ISO MAKI

10 cans Salmon	3 Tablespoon Aji-no-moto
10# Potato	2 Tablespoon Salt
2# Dry Nori	1 Teaspoon Pepper
1 Dozen Eggs	2 Quart Saled Oil to fry the Salmon



PROVING THE OLD ADAGE "YOU CAN DRIVE A
HORSE TO WATER, BUT YOU CANNOT MAKE HIM
DRINK".

These foods have been refused..have been wasted when they have been served:

Dried beans; such as navy, pinto, chick pease, and lima with this exception; lima beans are used to make a dessert called "Yokan" which requires vast amounts of sugar, so cannot be made frequently.

Cheese in any form is a total loss.

All Prepared cereals; such as All Bran, Corn Flakes, Shredded wheat, etc. (tons have been wasted).

Macaroni and spaghetti in every form.

Potatoes are not popular.

Tomatoes are not liked except Niseia (American born). Then only fresh.

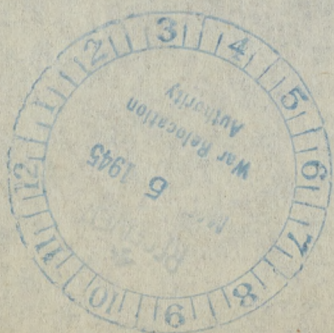
Tomato juice refused repeatedly unless made very sweet.

All prepared puddings...and prepared desserts.

Soy Beans as baked or cooked with ham or meat.(acceptable only in Japanese style of preparation as tofu, filling for a dumpling called monju, and the making of miso, a heavy seasoning and, of course, to-nyu, soy milk. Oshoyu and natto (fermented soy beans).

No dried fruits containing sulphur. Tons of apples, peaches, pears, and apricots were thrown out here.

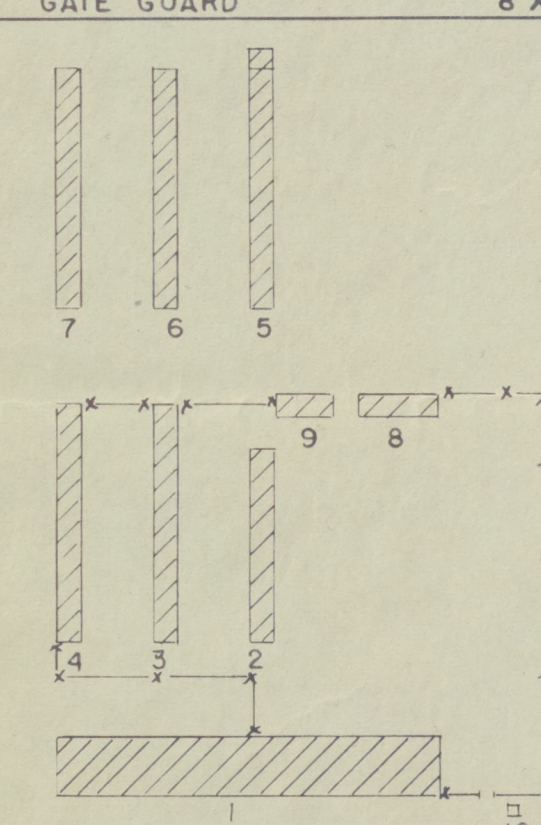
All meats^{of}/an organ nature. Liver, brains, kidney, sweetbread; no lamb or mutton. Very little pork.



KEY TO AREA USAGE	
EVACUEE RESIDENCE	TYPICAL BLOCKS
BLOCK NO. 28 TO 34, 36, 39, 40, 44 TO 49, 51, 52, 54, 56, 72 TO 74	
ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION	
BLOCK NO. 70, 75, 69, 76, 81, 68, 67, 78.	
NET FACTORY AREA	
HIGH SCHOOL	
BLOCK NO. 43, AUDITORIUM AND LABORATORY AREA	
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
BLOCK NO. 41	
HOSPITAL	
HOSPITAL AREA	
COMMUNITY SERVICES	
BLOCK NO. 42 AND BUILDING NO. 16 IN ALL EVACUEE RESIDENCE BLOCKS	
SEE KEY TO BUILDING USAGE	
ATHLETIC FIELDS AND PLAYGROUNDS	
BLOCK 35, 37, 38, 50, 53, 62, 71.	

KEY TO BUILDING USAGE		
LOCATION	USEAGE	SIZE
EVACUEE RESIDENCE		
TYP. BLOCKS		
BLDG. NO. 1 TO 14	APARTMENTS	20' X 100'
" " 15	MESS HALLS	40' X 100'
" " 16	SEE COMMUNITY SERVICES	20' X 100'
" " 17	IRONING ROOM	20' X 20'
" " 18	LAUNDRY ROOM	20' X 50'
" " 19, 20	LAVATORIES	20' X 30'
ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION		
BLOCK 70		
BLDG. NO. 1	ADMINISTRATION OFFICES	160' X 120'
" " 2	" "	40' X 120'
" " 3	POST OFFICE	40' X 100'
" " 4, 5	GARAGES (10 CAR)	20' X 100'
" " 6	MIMEOGRAPH ROOM	20' X 100'
BLOCK 69		
BLDG. NO. 7, 8		
10, 11, 12	ADMINISTRATION OFFICES	20' X 100'
BLDG. NO. 1, 2, 3		
4, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16	WAREHOUSES	20' X 100'
BLOCK 64 BLDG. 16	POLICE OFFICE	20' X 100'
ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION		
BLOCK 69		
BLDG. NO. 6	COURT ROOM	20' X 100'
BLDG. NO. 5	CANTEEN (STAFF)	20' X 100'
BLOCK 67		
BLDG. NO. 1 TO 10	WAREHOUSES	20' X 100'
BLOCK 68		
BLDG. NO. 1 TO 12	WAREHOUSES	20' X 100'
BLOCK 75		
BLDG. NO. 1	MESS HALL (STAFF)	20' X 100'
" " 2	RECREATION HALL (STAFF)	20' X 100'
" " 3, 4, 5	DORMITORIES (STAFF)	20' X 100'
" " 6, 7	" "	24' X 140'
" " 8	LAUNDRY	20' X 50'
BLOCK 76, 81		
BLDG. NO. 1 TO 12	APARTMENTS (STAFF 4 FAM.)	20' X 94'
" " 13	FLOURINE FILTER REAC-	
" " 14	TIVATING PLANT	30' X 38'
" " 15	REFRIGERATED WAREHOUSE	30' X 100'
" " 16	LAUNDRY (STAFF)	16' X 20'
BLOCK 42	FILLING STATION	
BLDG. NO. 10, 11, 12	APARTMENTS (STAFF)	20' X 100'

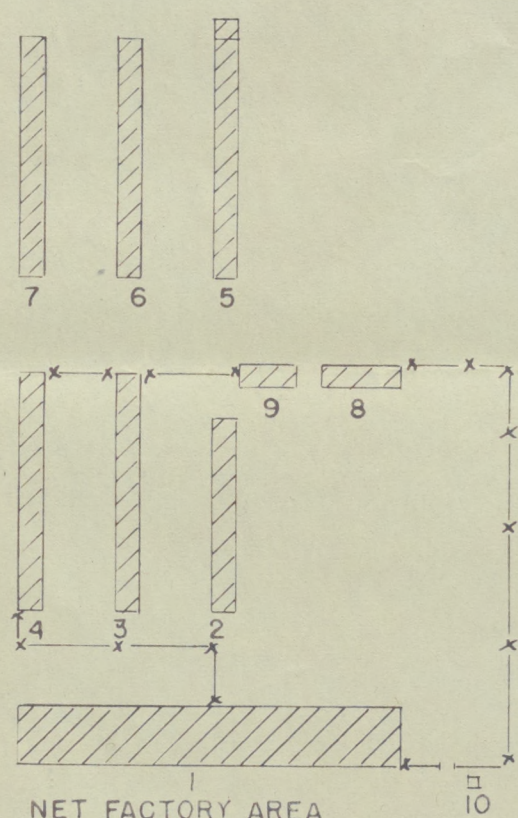
KEY TO BUILDING USAGE		
LOCATION	USEAGE	SIZE
NET FACTORY AREA - ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION		
BLDG. NO. 5, 6, 7	MOTOR REPAIR AND SUPPLY	26' X 250'
" " 9	MOTOR POOL DISPATCHER	22' X 60'
" " 8 SO. END	GAS AND TIRE SERVICE	22' X 82'
" " 1	WAREHOUSE	60' X 400'
" " 2	"	25' X 200'
" " 3, 4	"	26' X 250'
" " 8 (NO. END)	"	22' X 82'
" " 10	GATE GUARD	8' X 10'



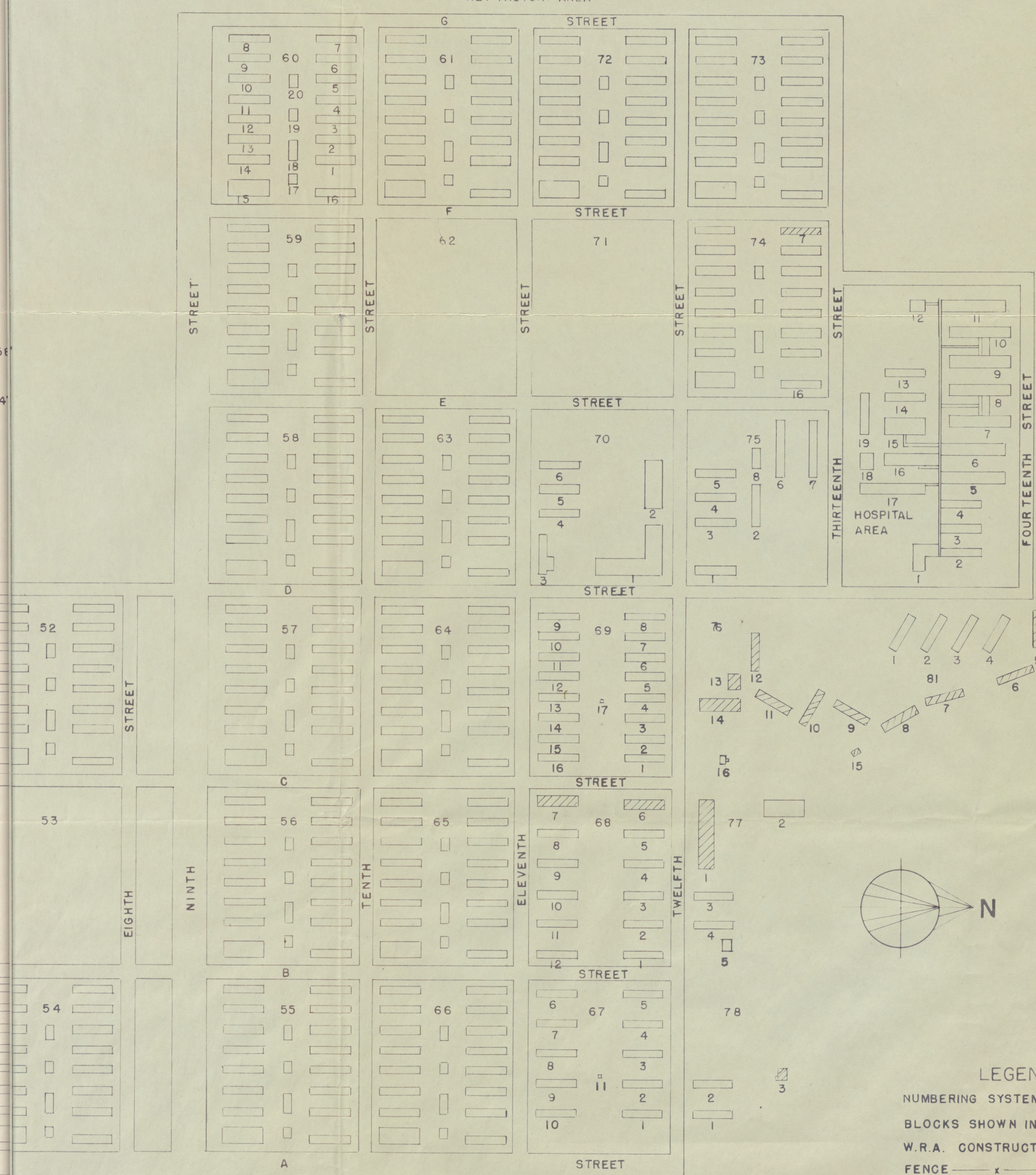

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USEAGE	SIZE
ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION	
COURT ROOM	20'X100'
CANTEEN (STAFF)	20'X100'
WAREHOUSES	20'X100'
WAREHOUSES	20'X100'
WAREHOUSES	20'X100'
MESS HALL (STAFF)	20'X100'
RECREATION HALL (STAFF)	20'X100'
DORMITORIES (STAFF)	20'X100'
" " "	24'X140'
LAUNDRY	20'X50'
APARTMENTS (STAFF 4 FAM.)	20'X94'
CHLORINE FILTER REACTIVATING PLANT	30'X38'
REFRIGERATED WAREHOUSE	30'X100'
LAUNDRY (STAFF)	16'X20'
WELLING STATION	
APARTMENTS (STAFF)	20'X100'

KEY TO BUILDING USAGE		
LOCATION	USEAGE	SIZE
NET FACTORY AREA- ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION		
BLDG. NO. 5, 6, 7	MOTOR REPAIR AND SUPPLY	26'X250'
" " 9	MOTOR POOL DISPATCHER	22'X60'
" " 8 SO. END	GAS AND TIRE SERVICE	22'X82'
" " 1	WAREHOUSE	60'X400'
" " 2	"	25'X200'
" " 3, 4	"	26'X250'
" " 8 (NO. END)	"	22'X82'
" " 10	GATE GUARD	8'X10'
BLOCK 77		
BLDG. NO. 1	MACHINE SHOP PROJ. FOUNDATION ONLY	37'X168'
" " 2	CARPENTER SHOP	40'X100'
" " 3	WAREHOUSE	20'X100'
" " 4	CARPENTER SHOP	20'X100'
" " 5	PLANER SHED	
BLOCK 78		
BLDG. NO. 1	PLUMBING AND ELEC.	20'X100'
" " 2	WAREHOUSE	20'X100'
" " 3	ICE STORAGE	20'X29'
HOSPITAL		
HOSPITAL AREA		
BLDG. NO. 1	OFFICES	62'X66'
" " 2, 3, 4	NURSES QUARTERS	20'X100'
" " 5 TO 11	WARDS	30'X150'
" " 12	MORGUE	28'X38'
" " 13, 14	STORAGE	20'X100'
" " 15	MESS HALL	40'X100'
" " 16	SURGERY	30'X76'
BLOCK 73 BLDG. 16 DENTAL CLINIC		



KEY TO BUILDING USAGE		
LOCATION	USEAGE	SIZE
HOSPITAL		
HOSPITAL AREA		
BLDG. NO. 17	OUT PATIENT CLINIC	25'X160'
" " 18	BOILER ROOM	38'X36'
" " 19	LAUNDRY	20'X100'
BLOCK 74		
BLDG. NO. 7	CONVALESCENT HOSTEL	20'X100'
BLOCK 42		
BLDG. NO. 15	DIET KITCHEN	40'X100'
HIGH SCHOOL		
BLOCK 43		
BLDG. NO. 10 TO 14	CLASSROOMS	20'X100'
BLDG. NO. 16	"	20'X100'
" " 15	RECREATION	40'X100'
" " 17	JANITOR AND STORAGE	28'X20'
" " 18	CLASSROOM	20'X56'
" " 19, 20	LAVATORIES	20'X30'
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		
BLOCK 41		
BLDG. NO. 10 TO 14	CLASSROOMS	20'X100'
" " 16	"	20'X100'
" " 15	RECREATION	40'X100'
" " 17	JANITOR AND STORAGE	20'X28'
" " 18	CLASSROOM	20'X50'
" " 19, 20	LAVATORIES	20'X30'
BLOCK 74		
BLDG. NO. 16	NURSERY SCHOOL	20'X100'
COMMUNITY SERVICES		
BLOCK 42		
BLDG. NO. 1	LAUNDRY AND CLEANING	20'X100'
" " 2	CENTRAL BLOCK MGR.	20'X100'
" " 6	BARBER AND BEAUTY SHOP	20'X100'
" " 7	CANTEEN	20'X100'
" " 8	DRY GOODS STORE	20'X100'
" " 9	SHOE REPAIR AND SEWING SHOP	20'X100'
" " 13	CATHOLIC CHURCH	20'X100'
" " 16	BUDDIST CHURCH	20'X100'
BLOCK 32		
BLDG. NO. 16	CATHOLIC CHURCH	20'X100'
BLOCK 44		
BLDG. NO. 16	ADVENTIST CHURCH	20'X100'
BLOCK 59		
BLDG. NO. 16	CHRISTIAN CHURCH	20'X100'
BLOCK 46		
BLDG. NO. 16	LIBRARY	20'X100'
BLOCK 57		
BLDG. NO. 16	NEWSPAPER OFFICE	20'X100'
BLOCK 58		
BLDG. NO. 16	CANTEEN	20'X100'
BLOCK 54		
BLDG. NO. 16	ADULT EDUCATION	20'X100'
BLOCK 66		
BLDG. NO. 16	STORAGE	20'X100'
BLOCKS 28 TO 31, 33, 34, 36, 39, 40, 45, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 56, 61, 63, 65, 72,		
BLDG. NO. 16	COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES	20'X100'
20 BUILDINGS		



SUMMARY OF FLOOR AREA ASSIGNMENT				
ASSIGNMENT	NO. BLDGS.	SQ. FT.	ASSIGNMENT	NO. BLDGS. SQ. FT.
EVACUEE RESIDENCE				
APARTMENTS	462	924,000	CLASSROOMS	20 45,460
MESS HALLS	33	132,000	ADITORIUM	1 14,220
IRONING ROOMS	33	18,480	RECREATION	1 4,000
LAUNDRY ROOMS	33	33,000	LAVATORIES	2 1,200
LAVATORIES	66	39,600	STORAGE	1 560
ADMINISTRATION				
OFFICES	10	31,040	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL	
OPERATION	54	149,540	CLASSROOMS	17 34,000
STAFF QUARTERS	20	41,280	RECREATION	1 4,000
" RECREATION	1	2,000	LAVATORIES	2 1,200
" MESS	1	2,000	STORAGE	1 560
" LAUNDRY	2	1,320	COMMUNITY SERVICES	
LAVATORIES	4	1,300	COMMERCIAL	7 14,000
HOSPITAL				
OFFICE	1	1,940	OFFICES	2 4,000
STAFF QUARTERS	3	6,000	CHURCHES	5 10,000
WARDS	8	33,500	RECREATION	21 42,000
STORAGE	2	4,000	TOTALS	
MESS	2	8,000	EVACUEE RESIDENCE	627 1,147,080
SURGERY	1	2,280	ADMINISTRATION	92 231,080
CLINIC	2	6,000	HOSPITAL	21 65,088
BOILER ROOM	1	1,368	SCHOOLS	46 105,200
LAUNDRY	1	2,000	COMMUNITY SERVICES	35 70,000
			GRAND TOTAL	821 1,618,448

LEGEND
 NUMBERING SYSTEM FOR TYPICAL
 BLOCKS SHOWN IN BLOCK 31 AND 60
 W.R.A. CONSTRUCTION
 FENCE — x — x — x

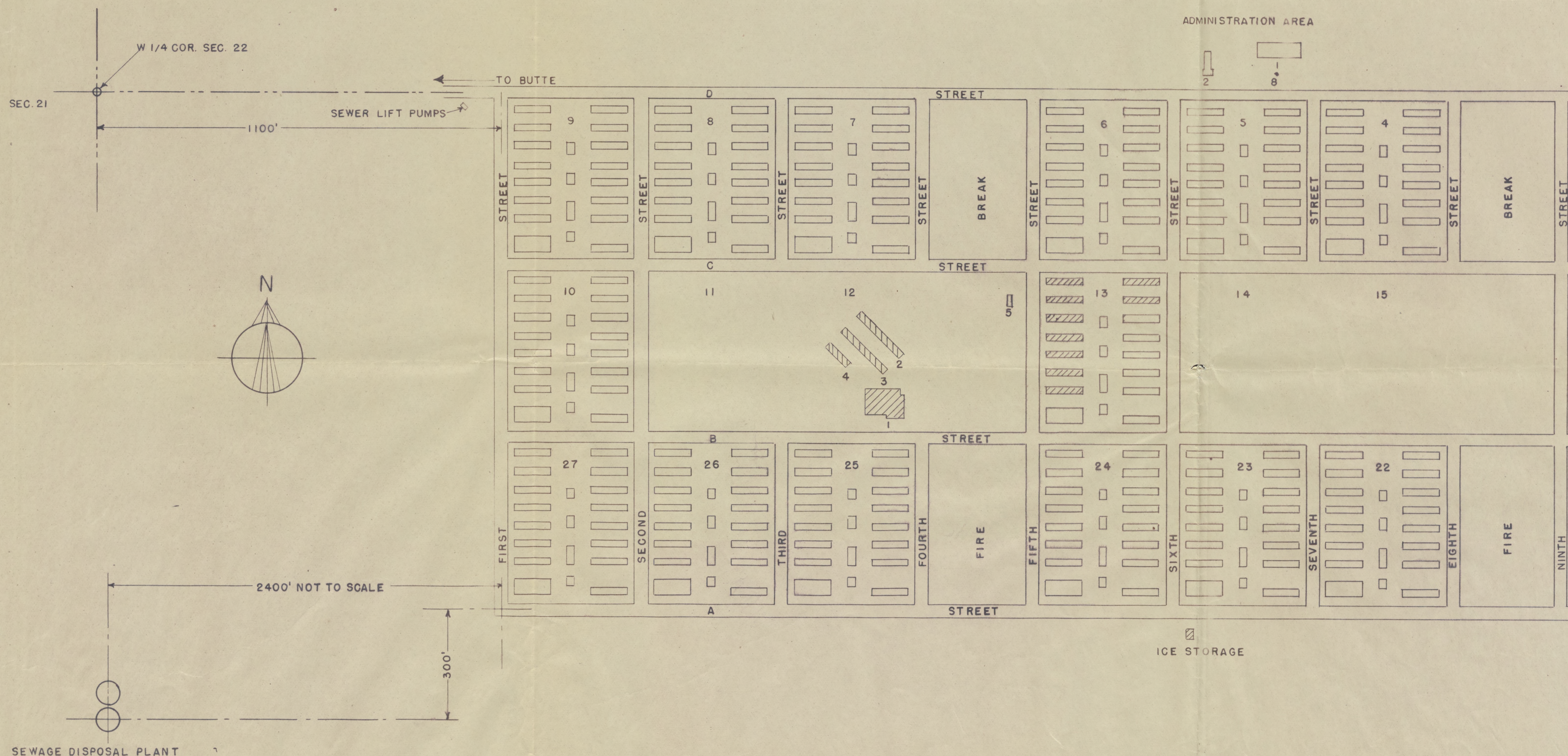
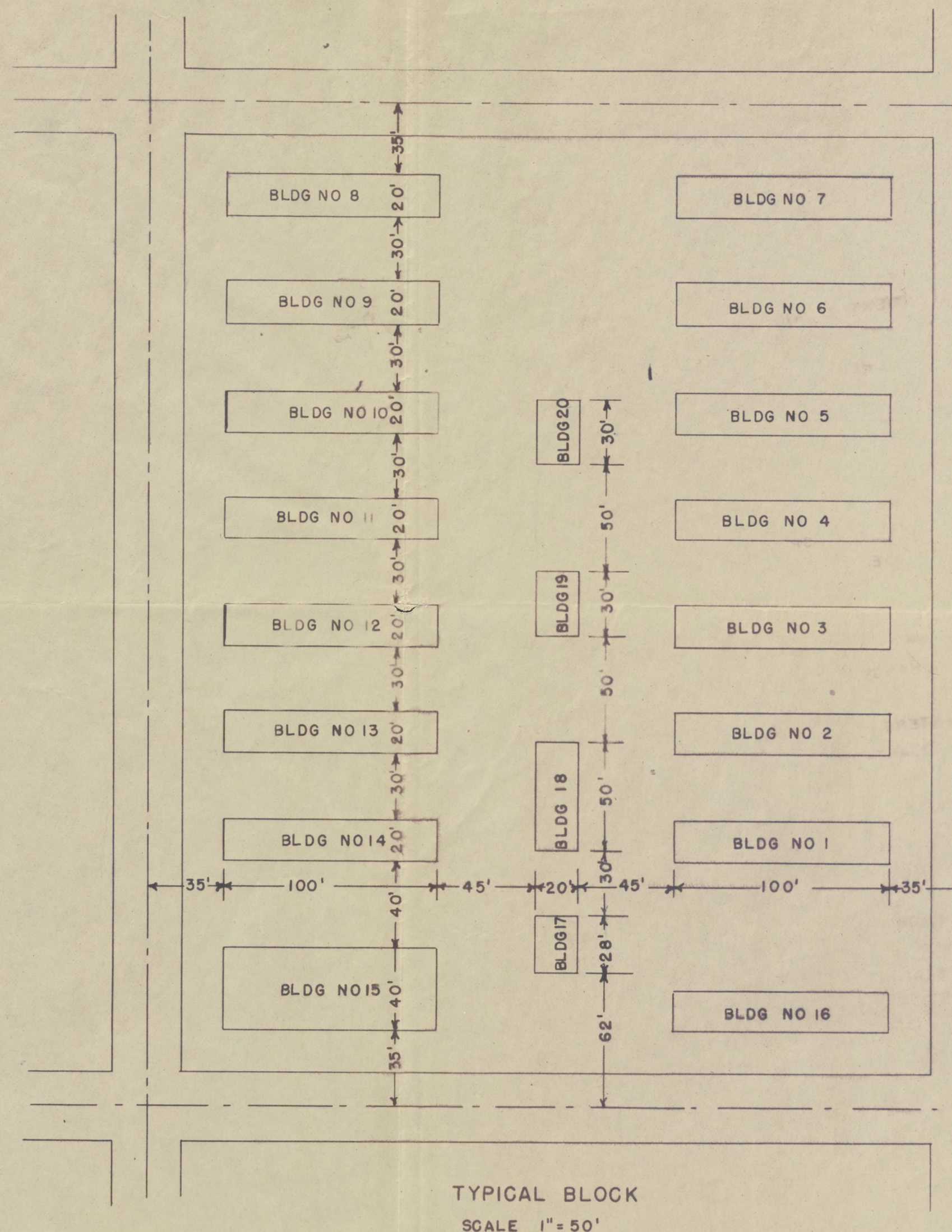
PLAN OF CENTER AREA
 BUTTE UNIT
 WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
 DILLON S. MYER DIRECTOR
 GILA RIVER WAR RELOCATION CENTER
 RIVERS ARIZONA L.H. BENNETT PROJ. D.
 SCALE 1" = 200' G-IV-811-A
 DR. LBT TR. LBT APR. '45

EVACUEE RESIDENCE
BLOCKS NO. 3 TO 10, E. HALF OF 16, 20 TO 27
ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION
· ADMINISTRATION AREA, BLOCKS 1, 18, 19, X, AND PART
OF BLOCK 16 SEE KEY TO BUILDING USAGE
HIGH SCHOOL
BLOCK 12, 7 BUILDINGS IN 13 SEE KEY TO BLDG USAGE
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
BLOCK 13- 9 BUILDINGS SEE KEY TO BUILDING USAGE
HOSPITAL
BLOCK 1- 3 BUILDINGS BLOCK 16- 1 BUILDING
MILITARY POLICE
MILITARY POLICE AREA
COMMUNITY SERVICES
BLOCK 16-5 BUILDINGS, BUILDING 16 IN EVACUEE RESI-
DENCE BLOCKS SEE KEY TO BUILDING USAGE
ATHLETIC FIELDS
BLOCKS 2, 11, 14, 15, 17, FIREBREAKS

LOCATION	USEAGE	SIZE
TYPICAL BLOCKS		
BLDGs. 1 TO 14	APARTMENTS	20'X 100'
" 15	MESS HALLS	40'X100'
" 16	SEE COMMUNITY SERVICES	20'X 100'
" 17	IRONING ROOM	20' X 28'
" 18	LAUNDRY ROOMS	20'X 50'
" 19 , 20	LAVATORIES	20'X 30'
BLOCK 16 BLDG		
1 TO 6, 8	APARTMENTS	20' X 100'

ADMINISTRATION AREA		
BLDG. NO 1	ADMINISTRATION OFFICES	40'X120'
2	FIRE STATION	24'X 60'
3	VEGETABLE PACKING SHED	48'X108'
4	DEEP WELL PUMP	
5	DEEP WELL PUMP	
6	WATER STORAGE	250,000GAL
7	PUMPING STATION	24'X 30'
8	FLAG POLE	
BLOCK NO 1		
BLDG NO 1	RECREATION HALL (STAFF)	20'X100'
2	APARTMENTS (STAFF)	20'X100'
3	GARAGE (10 CAR)	20'X100'
4	DORMITORY (STAFF)	20'X100'
5	MESS HALL (STAFF)	20'X 64'

LOCATION	USEAGE	SIZE
ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION		
BLOCK NO. X		
BLDG NO 1 TO 6	APARTMENTS (STAFF)	20' X 94'
7	DORMITORY (STAFF)	24' X 140'
8	LAUNDRY (STAFF)	16' X 20'
9	CARPENTER SHOP	40' X 100'
10	WATER TANK (ELEVATED)	50,000 GAL.
11	GASOLINE TANK (UNDERGROUND)	12,000 GAL.
BLOCK NO 18		
BLDGS 1 TO 5, 11	WAREHOUSES	20' X 100'
6	REFRIGERATED WAREHOUSE	36' X 100'
7	SUB-OFFICE (MESS OPERATIONS)	20' X 100'
8, 9	FOOD PRESERVATION PLANT	20' X 100'
10	DESTROYED BY FIRE	
12	LAVATORY	6' X 8'
BLOCK NO 19		
BLDG NO. 1, 2, 3,		
5, 6, 7, 9, 10,	WAREHOUSES	20' X 100'
BLDG NO. 4	PLUMBING AND ELECTRIC SHOP	20' X 100'
BLOCK NO. 16		
BLDG NO. 16	POST OFFICE	20' X 100'
14	OFFICE (GROUNDS)	20' X 100'
13	OFFICE (INTERNAL SECURITY)	20' X 100'
HIGH SCHOOL		
BLOCK NO 12		
BLDG. NO. 1	AUDITORIUM	77' X 106'
2	SCIENCE LABORATORY	20' X 169'
3	HOME ECONOMICS	20' X 169'
4	SHOP AND CRAFTS	20' X 80'
BLOCK NO. 13		
BLDG. 9 TO 14	CLASSROOMS	20' X 100'
15	RECREATION	40' X 100'
BLOCK NO. 19		
BLDG. NO 8	ADULT EDUCATION	20' X 100'
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL		
BLOCK NO 13		
BLDG NO 1 TO 8	CLASSROOMS	20' X 100'
17	"	20' X 28'
18	"	20' X 50'
19, 20	LAVATORIES	20' X 30'
16	LIBRARY & NIGHT SCHOOL	20' X 100'



Site plan of a typical block showing building footprints, lot numbers, and dimensions. The plan is bounded by a 62' wide street on the left and a 62' wide street on the right. Buildings are arranged in rows. Dimensions are given in feet.

Buildings and Lot Numbers:

- BLDG NO 1 (Lot 1)
- BLDG NO 2 (Lot 2)
- BLDG NO 3 (Lot 3)
- BLDG NO 4 (Lot 4)
- BLDG NO 5 (Lot 5)
- BLDG NO 6 (Lot 6)
- BLDG NO 7 (Lot 7)
- BLDG NO 8 (Lot 8)
- BLDG NO 9 (Lot 9)
- BLDG NO 10 (Lot 10)
- BLDG NO 11 (Lot 11)
- BLDG NO 12 (Lot 12)
- BLDG NO 13 (Lot 13)
- BLDG NO 14 (Lot 14)
- BLDG NO 15 (Lot 15)
- BLDG NO 16 (Lot 16)
- BLDG NO 17 (Lot 17)
- BLDG NO 18 (Lot 18)
- BLDG NO 19 (Lot 19)
- BLDG NO 20 (Lot 20)

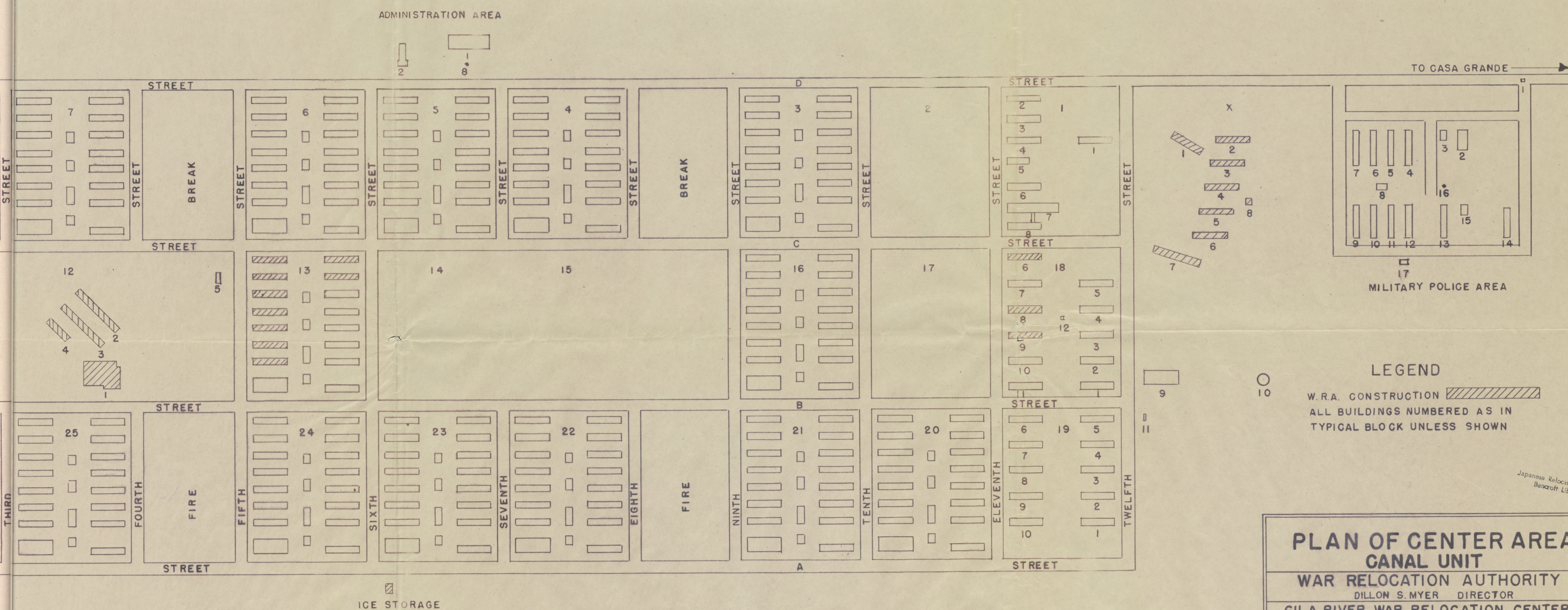
Dimensions:

- Street width: 62'
- Block width: 62'
- Block depth: 350'
- Building width: 35'
- Building depth: 20'
- Lot width: 35'
- Lot depth: 20'
- Lot 1 width: 35'
- Lot 2 width: 35'
- Lot 3 width: 35'
- Lot 4 width: 35'
- Lot 5 width: 35'
- Lot 6 width: 35'
- Lot 7 width: 35'
- Lot 8 width: 35'
- Lot 9 width: 35'
- Lot 10 width: 35'
- Lot 11 width: 35'
- Lot 12 width: 35'
- Lot 13 width: 35'
- Lot 14 width: 35'
- Lot 15 width: 35'
- Lot 16 width: 35'
- Lot 17 width: 35'
- Lot 18 width: 35'
- Lot 19 width: 35'
- Lot 20 width: 35'

5 6 7

3

4



PLAN OF CENTER AREA CANAL UNIT			
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY DILLON S. MYER DIRECTOR			
GILA RIVER WAR RELOCATION CENTER RIVERS ARIZ. L.H. BENNETT PROJ. DIR.			
		SCALE	G-IV
		1" = 200'	811-B
DR. L. T.	TR. L. T.		MAY '45