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November 30, 1942

## GENERAL REPORT OF EMPLOYMENT SITUATION

The labor and employment situation in Poston immediately prior to the strike in Unit I, which occurred on Wednesday, November 18, 1942, presented a very confusing picture, both from the point of view of the evacuees and the Administration. The work being done on the Project had no importance for the evacuees, other than their maintenance. The work was not connected by the people with a better standard of living or of any particular future for them. There was no visible supply of labor for important projects, especially for those jobs that entailed hard work. Non-productive and non-essential projects were heavily over-staffed.

As of September 30, there were 9,438 residents in Unit I, of these there were 3,147 males and 2,725 females between the ages of 18 and 65 inclusive. There were employed 3,025 males and 1,380 females in the following general classification:

	Male	Female
Administrative	130	118
Public Works	449	52
Community Services	484	477
Agriculture & Industry	303	88
Transportation & Supplies	278	8
Subsistence	834	623
Maintenance and Operations	547	24
	3025	1380

Agriculture, which had and has the greatest appeal to the evacuees employed only about 450 workers and no apparent progress was being made other than the planting of vegetables between the blocks and in the firebreaks.

The hope of the evacuees that they could establish industries and cooperatives within the Center and thereby raise the standard of living was lifted to high levels by Mr. Collier's speech on November 12, completely blasted four days later by Mr. Myer's talk, when he said that the Trust Fund goes out the window and that all forms of future industries and long-range planning were to be abandoned.

The cotton picking in Parker Valley, which started on October 28 and which continued until November 14, when it stopped by order of General De Witt caused a great deal of resentment. During this period, about 2000 volunteer workers had each spent a day in the fields and had picked 57,043 pounds of cotton, donating their services to various funds, and so forth. For example, the senior high school class in Unit III was able to establish a school newspaper as a result of money earned picking cotton. The Recreation Department in Unit II was able to buy a public address system. Various blocks picked for the purpose of purchasing coolers for their mess halls, building fund for a Christmas celebration, and various other causes. They had built up a fine spirit and could not understand the military order withdrawing permission to pick cotton.



The knowledge that a barbed wire fence was to be built around each of the units heightened the feeling.

The imminent opening of the camouflage net factory was causing a great deal of concern. The evacuees felt that it was outside industry and that the workers should be paid the outside prevailing rate. They felt that the wage scale at Project levels of \$12, \$16 and \$19 was pure exploitation and that it was unfair to workers on the outside and to the evacuees. They felt that as the work was war work and open only to the Nisei, that an unfair challenge would be made to test their loyalty.

Due to the confused state of mind of the workers, the lack of outstanding leaders, and the absence of purpose or interest in their work, the organization of the Fair Practice Committee was proceeding slowly in Unit #I. (In Units #II and #III, where there were fewer residents, more outstanding leaders and more evacuees in responsible Administrative positions, and better communication between the leaders and the people, the Fair Practice Committee and the labor organizations had been operating for several weeks. The part these organizations played in Units #II and #III during the strike should be noted.) Unit I with its large Caucasian Administrative staff, many of whom were unsympathetic, and a few of whom were antagonistic to the evacuees, heightened the general feeling of futility and purposelessness. The evacuees felt that they were over-administered, and were denied the right of filling responsible and even minor supervisorial jobs, which right had been granted them in Administrative Instruction No. 27, issued September 1.

While no one seems to have a clear picture of the actual start of the strike, this seems to be the best explanation.

On Saturday, November 14, following the beating of K. Nishimura, whom many of the evacuees had long regarded as an informer, two men, George Fujii and Isamu Uchida, were arrested and held in the local jail. On Tuesday, November 17, agents of the F.B.I. appeared and questioned a number of the residents. The word got around that the F.B.I. were going to take these men, both of whom were highly regarded, out of Poston without a trial and without charges being filed against them.

A large crowd formed around the jail, a meeting was held, the Community Council was instructed to demand the unconditional release of the prisoners."

This was done.

The demand for release was denied by Mr. John Evans, Acting Project Director in the absence of Wade Head. The Council resigned, the mob around the jail growing larger and talking strike. Committees were sent to various mess halls to harangue and arouse the people to strike action. It was interesting to note that the strike was called by the mob rather than by the workers and that work conditions were not an issue. The strike was political and not industrial.



Sometime during this period of confusion, control apparently was taken over by a small group of older evacuees, mostly Issei who had heretofore been in the background. This group apparently understood organizational technique, as there soon emerged a front committee of 72, one Nisei and one Issei from each block. These 72 were presumably elected, though no one seems to have a clear over-all picture of just how. Out of this committee came a top committee of 11, containing a number of the probable organizers.

The Central Committee promptly took over complete control of the community. Police, fire, hospital, and school employees were ordered to report to work. Garbage, subsistence and mess hall crews were ordered to stay at their posts. All essential services were maintained under direction of the Committee. The personnel mess was closed for a day and was re-opened only when the workers were told to return by the Committee. The strike became a complete revolution, with all control passing to the evacuees.

The conduct of the evacuees during the strike was free from violence. Work and picket duty were assigned to all residents. Large crowds maintained a 24 hour vigil before the jail. Watchers were assigned by shifts and the crowd estimated at various times of the day was from 600 to 2000. They were divided into block groups around the camp fire and had improvised windbreaks made of canvass and blankets. All of the groups had banners flying bearing the block numbers. Many of the banners were numbered in Japanese characters, several with numbers in a red circular background closely resembling a flag of Japan. A stage was erected, a loudspeaker system blared out Japanese music and announcements night and day. Japanese was the official language. The Issei-Nisei conflict became an issue; injustices of evacuation and racial discrimination were discussed. The strike became a national and international issue. Stories drifted the evacuees who had worked closely with the Administration. However, there is no record of any violence being used against any of these people. All administrative offices and barracks were without evacuee personnel for the duration of the strike, from Wednesday, November 18 to Wednesday, November 25, 1942.

On the return of Wade Head, meetings were arranged by the Administration and the Central Council for this purpose of negotiating a conclusion of the strike. In negotiating, it was brought out that the older people and the late comers had been denied the opportunity of the better jobs. The Committee insisted that they have the right to name people for key jobs. It was finally agreed that all jobs would be declared open and that rehiring would take place at the conclusion of the strike, that skeleton crews in essential services would be rehired on a temporary basis, that certain jobs would be discontinued, and that more efficient work would be insisted on. It was agreed that job descriptions would be written up and posted, and that workers would have the right to apply for any job that they felt they were qualified



to fill; that permanent personnel selection would be made on a competitive basis, and in the event that several candidates for a job were equally qualified, the people would be consulted as to their preference, that this preference would be considered in making the selection for the job.

The Committee felt that there were many of the Issei who had successful practical backgrounds who had been excluded from employment considerations, due to language barriers, and a reluctance on their part to push themselves forward. The older evacuees felt more keenly the negative and antagonistic attitude of many of the Caucasian personnel. They felt more keenly the evacuation itself.

The Committee indicated that they were hopeful that an opportunity for new and more suitable employment and a fairer system of selection of job applications would bring about a better feeling and attitude in the community. They indicated that while they realized that a certain amount of confusion would result in the rehiring procedure, that it would be worth it in a better, more positive and more cooperative attitude on the part of the community as a whole.



June 17, 1943

MEMORANDUMPRESENT METHOD OF OPERATION OF UNIT OFFICESEMPLOYMENT OFFICE

1. The Employment office takes applications for approved jobs which appear on the bulletin.
  - A. Three copies of letter of application are written.
    - (1) Original copy mailed directly to employer
    - (2) Carbon copy mailed directly to relocation officer
    - (3) Office copy
  - B. Employment office notifies Project office by memorandum of applications taken.
  - C. Notice of acceptance by the employer comes usually to:
    - (1) Original letter to applicant
    - (2) Carbon Copy to Project office
  - D. On receipt of notice from employer, Employment office sends a memo to the Project office giving proposed date of departure. Project office wires employer.
  - E. Employee takes letter, wires, etc. to Leave office and makes application for leave.
2. The applicant comes to the Employment office with a job evidence he has obtained through private sources.
  - A. Employment office sends a copy of this evidence, letter or telegram to the Project office. Project office sends a wire to the Relocation officer requesting approval of this job.
  - B. A proval is received usually in three to four days. The Project office then notifies the Unit office.
  - C. Applicant then proceeds to Leave office.

LEAVE OFFICE

1. Leave office, on basis of evidence prepared through Employment office, takes application for indefinite leave and financial assistance and forwards them to Project office.
2. On receipt of Form 132, Leave office calls applicant in processes him for departure.



COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT  
Poston, Arizona

Exhibit I

MEMORANDUM TO: Giles L. Zimmerman  
Chief, Employment Division

FROM: Tats Kushida  
Manager, Outside Employment Office

SUBJECT: Report of the Outside Employment Office

DATE: October 9, 1943

The development of the Outside Employment Office from its beginning in January, 1943, until the end of April is described in detail in Section I of this report.

In Section II is found an outline of the responsibilities and duties of this office up to July 3, 1943.

Section III defines the changes that have occurred from July 3 until October 8, 1943.

Section IV shows a graphical relationship of the offers of employment submitted to this office, and the applications made for these offers. The first graph covers a period from April through September. The second chart shows a simple analysis of the offers submitted in February and March, prior to the time records were kept of applications.

I trust this will cover the information requested by your memorandum of October 5.

/s/  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Tats Kushida  
Manager, Outside Employment Office



## Colorado River War Relocation Project

### OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT - PROJECT OFFICE

#### Report on Progress of Activity

The Outside Employment Department began at the close of 1942 as part of the functions of the Leave Office. At this time, offers of employment, invariably of domestic type, were intermittently trickling into the Employment Office from persons located outside. These offers were on the whole the result of action taken on the part of a few well meaning individuals who did not object to placing evacuees for employment in their homes, or of evacuees who wished to seek such employment through outside contacts. The types of offers submitted at this period were predominantly domestic in nature with very few opportunities in other fields, the outstanding example of the later being the Civil Service positions with the WRA which were offered in the month of January.

The Outside Employment Office was officially set up in the project office at the end of January. It was operated by a staff of two: the Manager-Correspondent and a Typist Stenographer. Branch offices were not definitely organized in the three units and all offers of employment were transmitted to the unit offices where they were handled according to the most suitable procedure adaptable to each particular unit.

As yet the chain of the WRA field offices had not been established so that the greater part of the offers submitted were sent directly from individual employers rather than referred to us from a WRA office. As the field offices began to spread, more and more offers were routed to us through them, notably from the Chicago office. There was still no definite policy regarding the investigation and approval of job offers and every opportunity that came in was handled in the following manner:

1. Upon receipt of an offer of employment a copy was made for each of the three unit employment offices.
2. A notice was inserted in the local press which was the only means by which interested applicants could be contacted. When the employers designated certain individuals within the project as recipients of the offers, notices were not made public.
3. Offers and other correspondence were acknowledged.

At this stage the larger proportion of clerical work consisted of filing and correspondence, that is, acknowledgement of offers and other correspondence pertaining to employment. On "open" offers of employment interested candidates were shown copies of the original offers and they were instructed to contact the employer directly with letters of applica-



tion. This method proved to be an unreliable one because in numerous cases applicants would forward their letters without leaving a copy of same at the employment offices. No control could be maintained over the offers so that it was impossible to report on the status of any particular job whenever requested by the employer or by the WRA office through which it was sent.

In order to counteract this lack of control, copies of offers forwarded to the unit offices had the names and addresses of the employers omitted so that an applicant would necessarily have to address his application "To Whom It May Concern". These letters were in turn referred to the project office from whence they were mailed to the employer with accompanying covering letters. The entire procedure was time-consuming and inefficient, so that with an increasing number of offers being submitted to us, it was necessary to devise a more efficient means of maintaining control over the offers and at the same time coordinating the work between the project office and the three unit offices. It became necessary to set up branch outside employment offices with necessary personnel to handle this department in the unit offices.

Establishment of the WRA field offices in various cities of the East has progressively increased the number of employment offers sent to us. In the month of February this office received 50 offers, 38 of which were domestic. In the month of March the total number of offers trebled that of February with domestic offers still dominating the field-- 99 out of 146. The amount of correspondence and filing necessary to keep up with this influx could not possibly be handled by two persons working with an unorganized unit system. From the first of April a system was set up whereby all correspondence on employment offers were handled by the project office, and copies of these offers were coded and distributed to the three unit offices. A daily employment bulletin is mimeographed with paragraphic descriptions of job offers with an identifying code number. The bulletins do not contain names nor addresses of employers so that a high degree of control may be maintained over the offers. Applications from the candidates are received at the unit offices and forwarded to the employer with covering letters. The unit offices in turn, remits a memorandum to the project office with a notification of the name and address of the applicant and the code number of the position for which he applied.

Every offer coded on the bulletin has been approved by the WRA. Such offers ordinarily consisting of a routine investigation as to community and firm sentiment as well as working conditions. There are a number of offers which are still sent to us directly from employers without having been routed through a WRA field office. Such offers are invariably referred back to the WRA representative nearest the location of employment. In other instances individuals on the project receive employment directly from either a WRA office or a private concern or individual. In the latter case, especially when urgent, a telegraphic request is made to the nearest WRA office for confirmation and approval. We have rigidly adhered to this policy and will continue to do so until further instructions.



The present organization consists of the project office with its staff of 5 including correspondents, typist-stenographers and filing clerks. The unit offices each have a manager of the Outside Employment Department with a personnel sufficient to maintain current filing, correspondence, etc. The daily bulletin system was incorporated into the Outside Employment Dept. from the first of April.

An examination of the types of offers submitted during the first three weeks of April will reveal an encouraging increase in the proportion of non-domestic employment offers. At least 30% of the 223 approved offers submitted during this period were non-domestic and include the following categories: agricultural, 3%; clerical, 6%; industrial, and skilled work, 10%; and professional or technical work, 5%. The response to these various offers is still in its developing stage but there is a definite upward trend in the number of applications being submitted for employment offers in the "30%" group.

The congestion formerly found in leave clearance procedures has been greatly eliminated by new instructions from Washington permitting the granting of Indefinite Leave from the project upon confirmation of acceptance by an employer whose offer has been formally approved by the WRA. The streamlining of the granting of leave permits has provided an additional incentive for evacuees to relocate themselves, for they are no longer required to stand by for an unreasonable length of time, and more often as not, having the offer withdrawn by an impatient employer. The WRA field office have begun to understand some of the employment problems from point of view of the relocation centers and much efficiency and coordination can be expected in the future between the various field offices and the projects.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/

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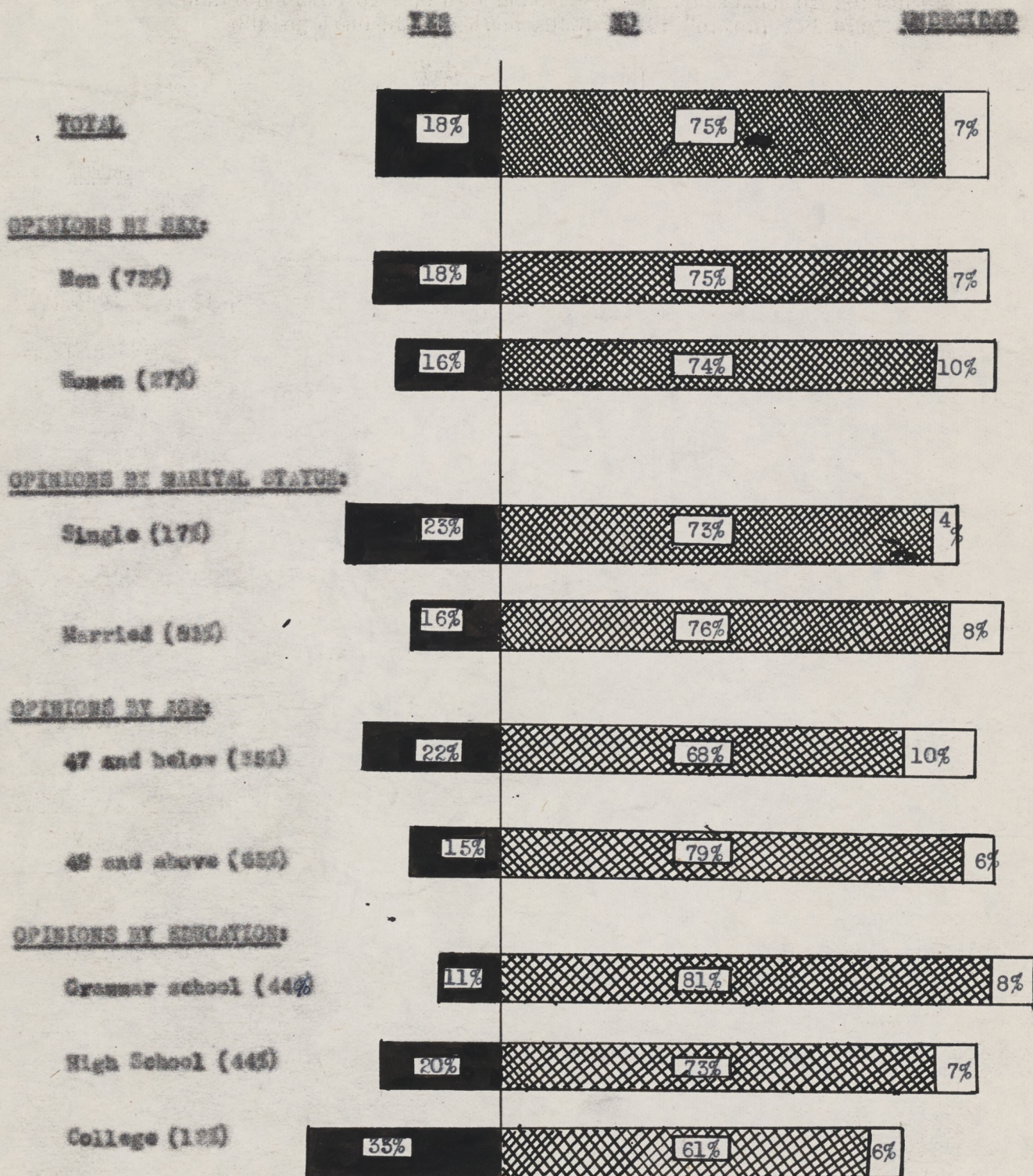
Tats Kushida, Manager  
Outside Employment Department  
Project Office  
April 20, 1943



Exhibit O

**"ARE YOU PLANNING TO LEAVE POSTON?"**

(Question asked of the Japanese-speaking residents of Poston One during June 9th to June 18th, 1943; Poston, Arizona)



Source: Poston Opinion Research Center  
 (Subdivision of Bureau of Sociological Research)  
 Poston, Arizona  
 August 7, 1943

NOTE: The percentages in parenthesis following each breakdown group represents the proportion of the sample.



COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT  
Poston, Arizona

July 3, 1943

MEMO TO: Giles L. Zimmerman  
Chief, Employment Division

FROM: Tats Kushida  
Manager, Outside Employment Office

SUBJECT: Responsibilities and Duties of the Project Outside  
Employment Office

The functions and responsibilities of the Outside Employment Office are as follows:

1. To code incoming offers submitted from WRA field offices; to distribute duplicate copies to the Unit Offices; to condense these offers for publication on the Daily Employment Bulletin issued five times a week.
2. Acknowledge by letter or wire the offers, inquiries, departure notices and other correspondence pertinent to outside employment and other types of relocation.
3. To coordinate and supervise the functions and procedures of the three units and to confer with the Chief of the Employment Division on matters of policy. This office will act as a clearing house for the three Unit Offices, applications for jobs being received in the branches but being recorded in the Project Office for central control.
4. To record and keep on file current, expire, withdrawn, and fulfilled offers, notifying whenever necessary the employers as well as individuals and relocation officers of the action taken on the matter at hand.
5. To work closely in connection with the placement program and the placement officers under the supervision of Mr. Ralph Drennan.
6. To work in close cooperation with the Seasonal Employment Department, the Hostel Department, the Public Relations Department, and the Relocation Library under the supervision of Mr. Nakajima, so that all available data concerning outside employment and relocation in all its phases can be made readily available to persons considering acceptance of jobs, and applications for leave.
7. Incidental routine clerical work outlined in the job descriptions of the attached sheets.

/s/ Tats Kushida  
Tats Kushida  
Mgr., Outside Employment



## Colorado River War Relocation Project

### OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT - PROJECT OFFICE

October 8, 1943

#### Report on Progress of Activity

Since the last Report dated April 20, and the subsequent memorandum of July 3, defining the responsibilities and duties of this office, there have been some changes and additions to the activities of this department.

From July, the Seasonal Employment Department and the Hostels Department have merged with the Outside Employment Office. The Hostel section is taken care of by a clerk and the Seasonal section by a manager and secretary. Thus, the Project Outside Employment Office has supervision over permanent and seasonal offers as well as hostel invitations, and now coordinate the work of these three departments in the unit employment offices.

Few changes in personnel have occurred, and the routine of work has not changed essentially except with the addition of a few duties to conform with the changing conditions of the relocation program.

We have been fortunate in having relocation officers and similarly qualified persons visit the project. This office has had the pleasure of scheduling interviews through the unit offices between these representatives and the people of the project. As for personal interviews, we are doing all we can to advise and encourage hesitant evacuees to relocate.

By means of the bulletin and distributed circulars, as much information as possible of outside conditions is made available to the residents. The bulletin no longer confines itself to the publication of job offers, but includes as well, any type of relocation opportunity such as hostel announcements, nurses training courses, calls for Japanese language instructors, war training possibilities, developments in the Marine workers field, etc. The bulletin is also publishing vocational training jobs and courses offered on the project.

Correspondence has been handled for those individuals seeking clearance through the Provost Marshal General's office, and to date have been successful in the clearance of a few now employed at Camp Carson, Colorado. Special efforts have also been made to reinstate the employees of the Santa Fe railway, and we have been happy to receive notice from this railroad that former employees now on leave will not jeopardize their seniority status by seeking other employment.

As for the work of the office, endeavors have been made to distribute the work and responsibilities among the staff so that the absence or loss of one will not curtail the daily routine of work. As before, matters of policy are taken before the Chief of the Employment Division before action is taken. Whenever possible, meetings of the Placement Officers in the outside employment offices will be arranged in order to discuss methods of combating relocation resistance.



The use of form letters have been almost entirely abolished, and personal letters of recommendation, application, and introduction are now employed. Where we were previously retaining on file all correspondence pertaining to residents of the project, they are now (if no longer pending) placed in the Master File of the individual.

Although these additional responsibilities have been assumed by this office, Civil Service cases have been turned over to the Assistant Chief of the Employment Division, who is Member-in-Charge of the Board of Examiners, and who is best qualified to handle this particular department.

The function of the Outside Employment Office ceases when an applicant has been accepted by a WRA approved employment or has an approved hospital-ity invitation, either from a hostel, friend, or a relative. Upon receipt of a WRA approved basis for granting Indefinite Leave, the client's case is then turned over to the Leave section to process the Indefinite or Seasonal Leave whichever the case may be.

The jurisdiction and authority of this office seems to be fairly well defined in the recently issued handbook on the Issuance of Leave, and the policy of this office is based upon that document.

/s/ Tats Kushida

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Tats Kushida

Manager, Outside Employment



COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT  
Poston, Arizona

OUTSIDE OFFERS OF EMPLOYMENT\*

February and March, 1943

Occupational Group	Zone 1		Zone 2		Zone 3		Totals		
	Feb.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals
Agricultural	1	17	2	3	1	5	4	25	29
Clerical	4	4	0	1	1	0	5	5	10
Domestic	26	78	7	16	5	5	38	99	137
Industrial	0	11	1	1	0	2	1	14	15
Prof. & Tech.	1	2	0	1	1	0	2	3	5
Totals	32	112	10	22	8	12	50	146	196

Zone 1: Illinois, Ohio, Wisc., Indiana, Michigan

Zone 2: Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska

Zone 3: Utah, Colorado, Arizona, New Mex., Nevada, Calif.

Compiled by: Project Outside Employment Office

Source: Incoming Offers of Employment

Date: April 20, 1943

\*Permanent Employment



APPENDIX

The following tables show the specific jobs for each of the five occupational classifications shown in the table in Question 4A.

Professional and Managerial: (12%)

Apartment house .....	1
Business .....	3
Officer .....	1
Drug Store .....	1
Florist .....	1
Food store (soft drink, grocery, and produce)...	6
Foreign Trade .....	1
Hotel .....	2
Laundry .....	1
Photographic shop .....	1
Pool hall .....	1
Restaurant .....	2
Sewing school .....	1
Manufacturing .....	2
(general and tofu)	
Doctor .....	1
Draftsman .....	1
Interior decorator .....	1
Interpreter .....	1
Newspaper editor .....	1
Optometrist .....	1
Pharmacist .....	3
Photographer .....	1
Religious Worker .....	3

TOTAL ..... 37

Clerical and Kindred: (5%)

Apprentice in drug store..	1
Bookkeeping .....	2
Cashier .....	1
Clerk .....	2
Electrical handyman .....	1
Office clerk .....	1
Salesman (farm, dry good, and produce) .....	6
Store clerk .....	1

TOTAL ..... 15

Agricultural: (38%)

Gardener .....	6
Farm, farmer, farming ....	71
Farm labor .....	28
Farm manager .....	3
Fishing .....	1
Labor contractor .....	1
Nursery .....	2
Poultry .....	4
Tractor operator .....	1

TOTAL ..... 117

Skilled and Unskilled: (5%)

Artificial flower making..	1
Auto mechanic .....	1
Carpenter .....	2
Defense job .....	1
Dry cleaning .....	3
Food factory work .....	1
Laundry .....	1
Millinery work .....	1
Painter .....	1
Railroad labor .....	1
Shoe repairer .....	1
Truck driver .....	1

TOTAL ..... 15

Service: (6%)

Butler, bartender .....	2
Cook .....	2
Cook help .....	1
Family cook .....	1
Housework .....	6
Laundry .....	1
Restaurant .....	1
Self-laundry business and self-restaurant business	1
Waitress-cashier .....	1
Watchman .....	1

TOTAL ..... 17



EXHIBIT "J"

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT  
Pooton, Arizona

October 15, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Gibbs L. Zimmerman  
FROM: John G. Hunter  
SUBJECT: Narrative Report of the Leave Office

The background of the Leave Office dates back to July 1942, months before the time this office was actually opened and ready to function. The early departures consisted mainly of mixed marriage cases where the individuals were merely returning to their former homes. The exact nature of the procedure followed in such cases is vague and uncertain because the individuals who handled them have left the project and did not leave any record of the procedures which were followed.

In September 1942 the first group of evacuees were granted seasonal leaves from this project on contracts for periods of two months. Some of the individuals received extensions on their leaves and finally converted them into indefinite leaves while the majority of the individuals returned to the center. Seasonal group leave was somewhat of an experiment in order to find how the war relocation plan would work and it was the forerunner of the leave system as we know it today. The original set up was under the supervision of Miss Bonack who was sent here by the war relocation Authority to recruit the workers. At that time, those desiring to depart for work merely had to sign a contract and obtain the Project Director's approval. The sponsor provided the escort and transportation.

The department now known as the Leave Office was officially opened in January 1943 under the supervision of Mr. W. E. Rawlings, Project Leave Officer. The Camp II office opened on January 1, 1943 and Camp III on January 4, 1943 with Ben Shimizu and Don Iwahashi as Unit Leave Managers, respectively. On January 27, 1943 the Project Leave Officer, Mr. Rawlings, sent a memorandum to each of the Unit Leave Offices outlining procedures in granting leaves. From this memorandum it appears that he based his general policy on Administrative Instruction No. 22, Revised, on date of November 6, 1942. Preceding John G. Hunter as Project Leave Officer were Mr. H. C. Patterson, Mr. E. M. Henderson and Mr. Ralph Brennan in the order given.



October 16, 1943

Up to the time we received Supplement 9 of Administrative Instruction No. 22, Revised in March, great difficulty was experienced by the applicant in obtaining indefinite permit since the application for leave clearance and job offered had to be approved by the WRA office in Washington. Supplement 9 authorized the Project Director to issue indefinite leave without prior clearance by Washington if the applicant completed WRA Form 126, Revised, WRA 130, and had a job offer which was approved by the War Relocation Authority. This speeded up the relocation program considerably. The Mass Registration in March accelerated the program again, as all the adult evacuees in the center executed Form WRA 126, Revised (application for leave clearance) and could obtain their clearance at the Project. The Handbook Release on Issuance of Leave dated July 20, 1943 added the final touch to the relocation program which was rapidly gaining momentum. It eliminated much of the red tape by giving the Project Director and Relocation Officers more authority and distributed to the field office some of the work which had formerly been carried by Washington.

The attached graphs will give you a bird's eye view of the number of leaves issued and clearances received from Washington from February 1943 to September 1943, inclusive. They indicate the general trend of the leaves and clearances from which you may draw your own conclusion.

John G. Hunter  
Project Leave Officer



COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT  
Poston, Arizona

October 18, 1943

MEMO TO: Giles L. Zimmerman  
Chief, Employment Division

FROM: Seasonal Department

SUBJECT: Report on History of Seasonal Leave

In the early summer of 1942, upon the evacuation of all Japanese from the Pacific Coast States and upon the shortage of man-power due to the present war, a cry for evacuee labor from the Rocky Mountain States came to the attention of the War Relocation Authority and thus was first instituted the Seasonal Leave Department in the WRA. At that time, many of the evacuees were still situated in the temporary assembly centers and the WRA itself was in its infancy. When this cry for help came the evacuees who were still in these assembly centers and wished to go out to alleviate the labor shortage problem, they were still under the jurisdiction of the Wartime Civilian Control Agency. This agency was directly under the direction of the army. However, to meet this problem the WCCA turned the responsibility of these to the WRA.

At first the seasonal leave was known under the title of group work leave since the workers were moved out in a group to some agricultural district, where the United States Employment Service were able to distribute them according to the needs of the farmers. These people, however, were not sent out to a area which was entirely unfamiliar to them without the prior approval and endorsement of the U.S.E.S. stating their need for the workers and the endorsement and protection from the proper authorities for the safety and welfare of not only the workers, but also of the community in which they would be performing their duties.

During the summer of 1942 the assembly centers were closing their various camps by moving the evacuees to the relocation centers. In the fall the need for help in harvesting the crops that are essential in this war was brought to the attention of the War Relocation Projects and again the evacuees answered this call. At that time, the work group leave became known as the seasonal leave, since the evacuees did not necessarily go out in large groups and since the work was to be performed on a seasonal basis. Persons going out on seasonal leave were not allowed to remain outside of the center for more than seven month at any one time.



Since the early days of the work group leave the WRA has established the relocation offices in various part of this country, outside of the Western Defense Command Area. It has been the responsibility of the relocation officers in these offices to see to it that these workers have their time occupied with work during their stay out of the centers. It has been their responsibility to look after their safety of their well-being until at such time the evacuees would be returning to the various relocation centers.

It has been the policy of the WRA to recruit workers and to send them out on seasonal leave, mainly for agricultural purposes. However, we have made some exceptions where other industrial work calls for labor a short period of time. Some of these industries are indirectly connected with agriculture. As an example, we have received calls from various canneries and have sent many workers to them during their busy season. Then again we have also sent evacuees on seasonal leave for railroad work. All in all, we have endeavored to stick mainly to agricultural work, such as, beet harvesting, tomato, and various fruit harvesting in respect to seasonal leaves.

The encouraging part of continuing seasonal leave, as we have discovered, is that it acts as an incentive for people to go out of the project to look over the situation on the outside. It gives the person a very practical knowledge of how the situation really is and has promoted our relocation program to a great extent.

/s/ Akira Kashiki



EXHIBIT M

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT  
July 2, 1943

MEMO TO: Mr. Giles L. Zimmerman  
Chief, Employment Division

FROM: Population Bureau

SUBJECT: Functions of the Population Bureau  
and its personnels.

The Population Bureau prepares each day a report on each evacuee admitted to or departing from a relocation center and a Daily Evacuee Population Summary giving the evacuee population of the project at the beginning of the day, the number of departures during the day, the number of admissions during the day, and the number of evacuees in the project at the close of the day.

This office prepares a speical weekly report on seasonal leave, short term leave, indefinite leave, transfers to other projects and keep a record of visitors entering the project and also prepare a weekly wire to Washington on Summary of Absences on Leave.

Fred Sugiura, Supervisor:

1. Check admission and departure pass registers.
2. Check the incoming and outgoing passes submitted by M. P.
3. Notify each unit leave officers the names of all arrivals each day.
4. Check Daily Evacuee Population Summary.
5. Make weekly chart of all types of leaves and make monthly chart showing the changes of project population.
6. Dictate memos and letters to Washington and to other project department heads.

Hisako Oka, Clerk-typist

1. Type departure and admisssion advices.
2. Prepare and type Daily Evacuee Population Summary.
3. Prepare daily tally sheet of all departures and admissions.
4. Type daily departures and admissions of all evacuees by names and type of leaves and destination.
5. Type all correspondences.

Kikuo Yoshizaki, Clerk-typist

1. Check all departure and admission advices submitted by unit leave offices. Make corrections where necessary before typing.
2. Keep a record of all visitors to our project.
3. Type departure and admission advices.
4. Collect informations regarding requests by relocation officers and other department supervisors.



EXHIBIT M

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT  
July 2, 1943

continued

Shizue Kosaka, Clerk-typist

1. Check all departure and admission advices submitted by unit leave offices. Make corrections where necessary before typing.
2. Type departure and admission advices.
3. Collect informations regarding requests by relocation officers and other department supervisors.

Population Bureau

/S/ Fred Sugiura



EXHIBIT P

August 7, 1943

MEMO TO: Mr. Giles Zimmerman  
Employment Department, Poston, Arizona

FROM: Poston Opinion Research Center  
Subdivision of Bureau of Sociological Research  
(Toshio Yatsushiro & Iwao Ishino)  
Poston, Arizona

SUBJECT: First Report on Survey J-3 Results  
(Opinion survey on "Resettlement" conducted  
among Japanese-speaking residents of Poston One.)

Attached you will find the First Report on Survey J-3 Results. This survey was on the subject of "Resettlement" conducted among the Japanese-speaking residents of Poston One.

Due to circumstances this report has been delayed somewhat. In any event we hope it will be of some value in your program of relocating people out of the relocation center.

A second report covering questions 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 will follow.

Respectfully,

/s/ Toshio Yatsushiro

By: Toshio Yatsushiro



REPORT TO: EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT      DATE: August 7, 1943  
Poston, Arizona

FROM: Poston Opinion Research Center  
(Toshio Yatsushiro and Iwao Ishino)  
Poston, Arizona

SUBJECT: First Report on Survey J-3 Results  
(Opinion survey on "Resettlement" conducted among  
Japanese-speaking residents of Poston One)

This is the first report on the results of the opinion survey (Survey J-3), which was conducted by the Poston Opinion Research Center during the period of June 9th to June 19th, 1943, inclusive, among the Japanese-speaking residents of Poston One over 18 years of age, on the subject of "Resettlement". The Center conducted a total of 305 interviews in this survey. These 305 interviews were carefully stratified and selected so that a representative cross-section of the community was secured.\*

On the whole the interviewers found their respondents very cooperative and enthusiastic in the survey. Compared to the survey conducted among the English-speaking residents (Survey J-2) there was a little more opposition and reluctance to being interviewed in this survey among the Japanese-speaking residents. This opposition, however, was relatively insignificant. Much of the opposition to the opinion polling can readily be understood in view of the war situation, evacuation, and other upsetting factors which have caused the people, especially the Japanese-speaking residents, to become extremely suspicious of any form of questioning. It is not, however, the intent of this report to dwell on this issue.

\* The exception to this is in regard to the sex stratification which is discussed on Page 4.



The Opinion Research Center was very fortunate to have the voluntary assistance of fifteen public-spirited interviewers, who spoke Japanese and English fluently, and who represented various groups and various walks of life in Poston. Prior to the launching of the survey the Center conducted a training session for all the volunteer interviewers at which time all the various aspects of the survey and the questionnaire itself were discussed and the interviewing technique and method were demonstrated.

Conducting the interviews involved a good deal of time, energy, patience, diplomacy, and physical and emotional strain. To all the fifteen volunteer interviewers the Opinion Research Center and the community as a whole owe a great deal of gratitude. Their names deserve mentioning:

1. Mr. Frank Abe, Block Manager of Block 37
2. Mr. Taro Akutagawa, Block Manager of Block 4
3. Mr. George Fujii, Executive Secretary of the Local Council
4. Mr. George Kamimura, Issei Block Manager Supervisor
5. Mr. A. Katsumura, Community Activities worker
6. Mr. N. Matsubara, Secretary for Executive Board
7. Mr. K. Matsumoto, Member of the Executive Board
8. Mr. George Mikami, X-ray Technician at Hospital
9. Mr. George Nagakura, Block Manager of Block 36
10. Mr. Joe Nakai, Member of Labor Relations Board and Council
11. Mr. Dick Nishimoto, Head of the Public Health
12. Mr. Edward Ouchi, Block Manager of Block 30
13. Mr. Y. Sakamoto, Public Health staff member
14. Mr. Shozo Sasuga, Block Manager of Block 2
15. Mr. Yakata, President of the Poston Poetry Club

The community (Poston One) was divided up into geographic units, so that as much as possible each interviewer had an equal load of interviews to carry.

It must be emphasized that this survey was exclusively of the Japanese-speaking people and consequently the results reflect the



opinions of this group only. A similar survey was conducted among the English-speaking residents about a month prior to this survey, and the report for same is filed in the office of the Opinion Research Center.

It is the hope of the Center that the results compiled and interpreted in this report and in the second report to follow will be of some value to the Employment Department in its part in the program of resettling the evacuees from the relocation center. The sole objective of the Opinion Research Center in this undertaking is to make known public sentiment of the various questions asked regarding "Resettlement," and the task of utilizing the results of the survey and the interpretative report of the Center belongs to groups like the Employment Department and other beneficial organizations.

STRATIFICATION:

Like the previous survey on "Resettlement" (J-2) there were four stratifications which were used in this second survey, namely, language, geography (by blocks), sex, and age.

Language: This survey was exclusively among the Japanese-speaking residents of Poston One. The necessary data were secured from the Census Department, which had statistics on the citizen and alien distribution. For this survey the aliens were considered in the Japanese-speaking group and the sampling was conducted on this basis. The 305 cases represent 10 per cent of the total Japanese-speaking population of Poston One.

Geography: Each of the 36 blocks in Poston One was regarded as a basic unit, and according to the distribution and make-up of the population within each block the number of interviews were assigned.



These ranged from 5 to 13 interviews in the various blocks, with an average of about 8 interviews per block.

Sex: The Sex Distribution was: Male, 223 interviews, or 73 per cent of the total; Female, 82 interviews, or 27 per cent of the total. The sex stratification in this survey was not representative of the actual sex make-up of Poston One's population. The female sample was underweighted one-third of its true proportion, and this one-third was added to the male sample. To explain it in another way, the male group was given greater weighting than its true proportion, and conversely the female group was given less weighting than its true proportion. The actual sex distribution was: Male, 59 per cent; and Female, 41 per cent. This weighting was purposely done because it is a known fact that among the Japanese-speaking residents (Issei) the men by custom are the heads of the families and they greatly dominate the thinking of the women. The women recognize the dominant role of the men and express a preference toward acquiescence.

Age: There were two age groups, namely, 47 years and below (18 years minimum), and 48 years and above. The sample for this was representative of the population make-up of the community. The distribution was: 47 years and below, 107 interviews, or 35 percent of the total; and 48 years and above, 198 interviews, or 65 per cent of the total.

CONTROLS:

Besides the aforementioned stratifications there were several controls as marital status, education, pre-evacuation residence, and pre-evacuation occupation. Statistics for the various controls were not



available before the survey was undertaken. The statistics on the controls revealed in this report and to be revealed in the report to follow are representative of the sample interviewed.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES:

Unless otherwise specified whenever "people" or "persons" appears in the report, it refers specifically to the Japanese-speaking residents of Poston One. Whenever the term "Issei" is used it refers to the alien or first-generation Japanese-residents. For this survey the "Issei" have been considered as the Japanese-speaking residents. "Community" refers to Poston One. "Residents" refers to the evacuee (Japanese) members of Poston One, and unless otherwise specified it refers to the Japanese-speaking residents. In general this report is of the Japanese-speaking residents and their sentiments on the survey questions. At times reference is made to the English-speaking residents, but this is only for comparative purpose.

The Japanese-speaking group included a few American-born Japanese who were educated and raised in Japan, and who spoke Japanese fluently and English poorly. However, this proportion is believed to be relatively small.

Whenever the term "outside" is used it refers to an area outside the relocation center.



Question 1A: "ARE YOU PLANNING TO LEAVE POSTON?"

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>	<u>Total</u>
TOTAL .....	18%	75%	7% =	100%

BREAKDOWNS:

SEX:				
Men (73%) .1.....	18%	75%	7% =	100
Women (27%) .....	16	74	10	

MARITAL STATUS				
Single (17%) .....	23	73	4	
Married (83%) .....	16	76	8	

AGE:				
43 and below (55%) .....	22	68	10	
48 and above (65%) .....	15	79	6	

EDUCATION:**				
Grammar School (44%)....	11	81	8	
High School (44%)....	20	73	7	
College (12%)....	33	61	6	

SEX & MARITAL STATUS:				
Single Men (14%)....	25	70	5	
Married Men (59%)....	17	76	7	
Single Women ( 3%)....	12	88	*	
Married Women (24%)....	16	73	11	

\* Less than 0.5%

\*\* Grammar school includes anyone who has attended any grade from one to eight. High school includes anyone who has attended any grade from nine to twelve. College includes anyone who has attended any grade in college or has received a degree.

\*\*\* The sample for the Single Women which represents 3% of the total is relatively small and the result, therefore, should be interpreted with caution.

Note: The percentage in parenthesis following each breakdown group represents the proportion of the sample.



SIGNIFICANT:

Among the Japanese-speaking residents of Poston One, almost two out of every ten persons are planning to leave Poston (18%), while over seven out of every ten persons are not planning to leave (75%). Less than one out of every ten persons is undecided in the matter (7%).

This is in direct contrast to the result of a similar survey conducted among the English-speaking residents about one month previously. The same question was asked and the opinion distribution for this survey was: Yes, 63%; No, 28%; and Don't Know, 9%.

There are various reasons which account for the reluctance on the part of the Japanese-speaking residents to leave Poston, but much of this discussion is being left for Questions 1C and 2B.

The BREAKDOWNS reveal an interesting study. In the Sex breakdown there is little significant difference between the men and women. In the Marital Status breakdown the single people are a little more inclined to leave than the married people. In the combined Sex & Marital Status breakdown the single women indicate the greatest degree of resistance to resettlement (12% Yes and 88% No), while the single men show the least resistance (25% Yes and 70% No). The married men and the married women do not vary radically from the total opinion distribution in this question. This general situation appears rather natural, especially the least resistance prevailing among the single men whose members are unattached and free from many of the problems that perplex the married groups and the single women, and consequently in a better position to leave the Center to take up residence on the outside. Interestingly, this tendency was also true in the survey taken of the English-speaking residents.

In the Age breakdown the "48 and above" group shows greater resistance toward resettlement (15% Yes and 79% No) than the "47 and below" group (22% Yes and 68% No). This is understandable as the average of the Japanese-speaking residents is around 55 years\* with many in their sixties. Due to this in many cases they are incapable of doing manual work or are not in a position to adapt themselves to any variety of work. Many of them have been experienced in only one or two trades, as agriculture and small business, and cannot do other diverse tasks. The younger residents are better equipped to leave and resettle on the outside, especially in respect to securing employment. This general tendency was also present in the survey of the English-speaking residents.

With old age is the reluctant mental attitude of having to start all over again. They seem to feel that to start a new life on the outside, which is so unfamiliar, would be so painful and burdensome that the changes for success would be very slim.

\* Census Report, May 11, 1943.



In the Education breakdown there is a graduated increase of desire to resettle with an increase in education. Stated in another way, there is a steadily declining degree of resistance toward resettlement with an increase in education. This is to say that the College group displays a greater desire to leave and a lesser degree of resistance toward resettlement (33% Yes and 61% No) than the Grammar school group (11% Yes and 81% No). This general tendency was also true of the survey of the English-speaking residents.

Does the greater desire to leave and the minimum of resistance toward resettlement existing among the more educated group indicate that they are better informed regarding the resettlement program and its effect on the Japanese residents in the United States than the less educated group? Further, does it indicate a greater degree of confidence in their ability to resettle on the outside than the less educated group?



Question 1B: "WHEN DO YOU PLAN TO LEAVE?"

(This question was asked of those who stated they are planning to leave Poston in answer to Question 1A, and this amounts to 18 per cent of the total.)

Within 2 months .....	9 %	
Within 4 months .....	9	.... 33%
Within 6 months .....	15	
Within 9 months.....	4	
Within 12 months .....	15	.... 19%
After one year .....	11	
Qualified answers* .....	33	
Undecided .....	4	
		<u>100%</u>

\* Some qualified answers were:

"As soon as there is any appropriate job"

"If there is a chance"

"As soon as possible"

"Whenever the children resettle and start a farm"

SIGNIFICANT:

Thirty-three per cent of those planning to leave state they plan to leave within six months, while 19 per cent state they plan to leave between seven and twelve months. Eleven per cent state they plan to leave after one year. Thirty-three per cent, or one-third, qualified their answers and some of these qualifications are listed just below the table.

Among the 18 per cent who stated that they are planning to leave there is good evidence of their intentions to leave. However, it is apparent that many of these people are not overly-anxious to leave immediately, and that they want to be sure of their security and livelihood on the outside before they set forth from Poston. This is borne out by the nature of the qualified answers and the approximate time they plan to leave. Almost one-third (30%) state they plan to leave after six months.



Question 1B: "IS THERE ANYTHING THAT IS HOLDING UP YOUR PLANS TO LEAVE POSTON?"  
(This question was asked of the 18 per cent who answered "Yes" and the 7 per cent who answered "Don't Know" to Question One, "Are you planning to leave Poston?"

and

Question 2A: "WHAT ARE YOUR REASONS FOR NOT PLANNING TO LEAVE POSTON TO SETTLE OUTSIDE?"  
(This question was asked of the 75 per cent who answered "No" to Question One.)

<u>OBSTACLES TO LEAVING</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1C</u>	<u>2A</u>
ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES ....1.....	28%	30%	28%
a) Uncertainty of outside living .....18%			
b) Financial Insecurity .....10			
DIFFICULTIES IN SECURING JOB ..... 23		35	21
a) Old age and ill health .....12%			
b) Undertainty of good job assurance .... 8			
c) Waiting for good opportunity ..... 3			
d) Being an Issei ..... 2			
FEAR OF OUTSIDE DISCRIMINATION ..... 21		11	24
a) Fear of public sentiment .....16%			
b) Fear of race discrimination ..... 5			
FAMILY PROBLEMS ..... 13		11	14
a) Big family and children young .....7%			
b) Family member internee, parolee, or repatriate .....3			
c) Family indecision and ties.....3			
SECURITY IN POSTON & NO DESIRE TO LEAVE .....4		-	5
DESIRE TO RETURN TO CALIFORNIA .....3		1	4
MISCELLANEOUS .. ..... 2		5	1
NO OBSTACLES & NO OPINION..... 4		7	3
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>



For the sake of expediency, the results to Question 1C and 2A were combined into one table under the heading of "Obstacles to Leaving." Inasmuch as the resettlement of a large portion of the evacuees incarcerated in the ten relocations centers is the goal set forth by the War Relocation Authority, it is felt that a study of the obstacles that lay before the evacuees in the leave program might have an important bearing upon the problem.

The answers given by the people to Questions 1C and 2A were classified into eight different groups. Each of the classifications is not mutually exclusive of the others, but in many cases they are closely related and in some cases they overlap each other.

#### SIGNIFICANT:

The results as outlined in the table reveal that there are many problems that confront the evacuees in regard to leaving the center for resettlement on the outside. These problems can be tabbed as "obstacles" in the resettlement program.

The first four major items in the table, namely "Economic Difficulties," "Difficulties in Securing Job," "Fear of Outside Discrimination," and "Family Problems," account for 87 per cent of all the reasons set forth by the people. They should more properly be referred to as the Big Four, for the core of the problem lies in these four major obstacles.

#### Economic Difficulties:

"Economic Difficulties" heads the list of the obstacles accounting for more than one fourth (28%) of the reasons given by the people. Within this classification almost two-thirds (18%) represents a feeling of uncertainty of the outside living, while one-third (10%) represents financial insecurity. A typical answer is one given by a farmer who is over 48 years of age. He said: "Due to evacuation I have lost all my property and farming equipment. I could not be employed and make enough money to support a big family. If I did go out to engage in farming I would not know the land, and climate, etc., so it would be very risky." Another typical answer is: "Uncertainty of outside living."

Prior to evacuation the Isseis (first generation Japanese) were pretty well established economically and were enjoying the last few years of their aging life. Even if many of them were not in the most ideal economic status, they were happy and contented in the economic security that they had gradually developed over a period of three or four decades. The evacuation forced many of them to sell their household and businesses at a considerable loss. This economic upheaval and one year incarceration in the relocation center have caused a feeling of great insecurity among the Isseis regarding their ability to resettle in an unfamiliar area. Together with this feeling of uncertainty is a feeling of



reluctance to begin building anew an economic foundation similar to the one they had previously enjoyed, especially in view of their advanced age. Closely allied with this reluctance is the feeling of security in Poston, where the means of livelihood are supplied them, and where for the first time a large number of the Isseis have been provided a form of vacation or relaxation and a release from the daily grind of work that they had been compelled to labor under. This is especially true of the farmers who had worked from sun-up to sun-down and in many cases seven days a week.

A feeling of bitterness over the evacuation also seems evident as implied in the answer given by a man below 47 years of age and who worked as a grocery store clerk. He said: "As long as the government does not secure my living (on the outside), I shall not go out." Because the evacuation had caused them to lose a considerable portion of their accumulated wealth and the government had forced them into relocation centers, some of the Isseis feel that the responsibility of maintaining their livelihood for the duration of the war should be entirely in the hands of the United States Government.

#### Difficulties in Securing Job :

This ranks second in the list of obstacles accounting for one-fourth (25%) of the reasons given by the people. Within this classification are three subdivisions with "Old Age and Ill Health" accounting for about one-half (12%) and "Uncertainty of Good Job Assurance," "Waiting for Good Opportunity," and "Being an Issei" accounting for the other half (13%).

The factor of old age and ill health is a tremendous obstacle to leaving. The average age of the Isseis is around 55 years, many Isseis being in their sixties. Many of the aged Isseis feel that leaving the relocation center to take up permanent residence on the outside would cause them even greater physical strain and duress than the evacuation itself. They feel that they would have great difficulty in securing jobs on the outside, especially when competing with the young and vigorous laborers. Many of them have been accustomed to being self-employed on their own farms and businesses, and the feeling is that it would be extremely difficult to resume occupations which would approximate their previous occupations. A man over 48 years of age, who operated a Chop Suey restaurant, stated: "I am too old; my body does not mind me anymore."

"Being an Issei" accounts for 2 per cent of the reasons. Some of the people feel that because they are non-citizens and because they are incapable of speaking the English language, they would have extreme difficulty securing suitable jobs. Greater discrimination would be directed toward them than their Americanized children (Niseis).



The uncertainty of a good job assurance accounts for 8 per cent of the reasons. Some typical replies are:

"I cannot do business directly with the Caucasian; I cannot do any manual labor."

"They do not permit Japanese to operate farm freely."

"Since husband cannot get license in pharmacy in other states except in California."

To generalize it can be stated that some of the people are very desirous of reestablishing their previous occupational status, and they feel that at the present the outside does not provide sufficient assurances of satisfactory employment which would lead to eventual success. Dissatisfaction is expressed by some over the fact that there is little assurance for independent businessmen, professional men, and independent farmers.

#### Fear of Outside Discrimination:

This ranks third in the list of obstacles, accounting for one-fifth (21%) of all the reasons given by the people. This classification is subdivided into "Fear of public sentiment", which accounts for three-fourths of the group (16%), and "Fear of race discrimination," which accounts for one-fourth (5%).

This fear for the outside has been greatly accentuated by the seemingly endless unfavorable news articles about the evacuees in the Los Angeles Times and the Los Angeles Examiner (which have wide and daily circulations in the community), the Dies Committee investigation of the evacuees and the WRA, the intense agitation by numerous organizations and individuals throughout the country against the evacuees, the execution of the American flyers by the Japanese Government which aroused the ire of the American public, letters from friends who had undergone some unpleasant experiences on the outside, unfounded rumors, and various other means.

Some typical replies are:

" Since Dies committee excites public sentiment against Japanese."

" Went outside once already; afraid of public, so came back."

" In case of resettling in an unknown place, afraid of public sentiment."

" No fair play as before the war."

This much can be deduced from the results. The evacuation and one year incarceration in the relocation center have caused the Japanese, aliens and citizens alike, to become the focus of national agitation. The feeling among a good portion of the people is that most of the American public are prejudiced against them, much more so than prior to the war. A picture of the "horror" of the outside has become conceptualized in the minds of the people. The Dies committee investigation and any



anti-Japanese agitations on the outside are quickly seized by the people who conclude that such anti-Japanese feeling is typical of the entire gamut of the American public. Although it seems somewhat evident that this fear of outside discrimination is over-exaggerated, it is still a thorn in the resettlement program.

Family Problems:

"Family Problems" ranks fourth in the list of obstacles, accounting for more than one-tenth (13%) of all the reasons given by the people. This includes such sub-divisions as "Big family and children young" (7%), "Family member internee, parolee, or repatriate" (3%), and "Family indecision and ties" (3%).

Some typical replies are:

"I have a large family, therefore, will have difficult time outside."

"Too many in family to support."

"Will do as children does."

"Husband is interned by FBI and will not leave unless he is released."

"Family ties causing delay."

One of the great concerns of the people ever since the evacuation has been that of keeping each individual family intact. In some cases families have been split due to the father or mother being interned, or due to some family members being sent to other relocation centers. The fear of further family break-up has caused a greater determination on the part of the people to keep their families intact and united. This problem of keeping families intact cannot be ignored if the resettlement program is to be successful.

In many cases the family is composed of many youngsters who are of school age or less. In other cases the family is so large that resettlement appears hazardous and inadvisable. Implied in this feeling is that some form of initial assistance, financial or otherwise, is necessary to encourage the people to consider resettlement. After a year of relocation center life the family is slowly becoming stabilized, and a measure of complacency and security is evolving in the family. Out of the communal system of living a new family life is evolving in which the members have greater freedom to do as they please. All this implies that some new problems relating to the family are developing and need to be considered in the resettlement program.

All other items listed in table:

All the other obstacles account for less than one-tenth (9%) of the reasons given by the people. Those who replied they have no



obstacles facing them or have no opinion accounted for 4 per cent of the total.

A feeling of complacency and security in Boston is developing with greater intensity among some of the people. The communal system of living, the laxity of work habits, greater leisure time, the assurance of daily subsistence, and the like are all creating a feeling among some of the people against leaving the relocation center for outside living.

Some of the people still have strong yearnings to return to California, since much of their wealth and property have been left behind in the hopes that they will be allowed to return. There is even a feeling among some that it will soon be possible to return to California, therefore, they are waiting for such an opportunity. Permission granted the Nisei soldiers to travel to the West Coast is interpreted as being the wedge in permitting civilian Japanese to return to the Coast.

The "Miscellaneous" and "No Obstacles & No Opinion" groups constitute a relatively insignificant percentage of the total.

#### Comparison between Columns 1C and 2A

There is little significant difference between columns 1C and 2A. The only significant difference is in the item "Fear of Outside Discrimination" in which there is greater fear existent among those who are not planning to leave than among those who are planning to leave (24% to 11% respectively).



Question 2B: "IF ALL THESE PROBLEMS FACING YOU NOW WERE REMOVED AND YOU WERE ALLOWED TO LEAVE, WOULD YOU CONSIDER LEAVING POSTON TO SETTLE OUTSIDE?"  
(This question was asked of the 75 per cent who answered "No" to Question 1A.)

Yes .....	56%
No .....	26
No Opinion .....	18

100%

SIGNIFICANT:

Of the 75 per cent who replied they are not planning to leave Poston in answer to Question 1A, more than one-half (56%) would consider leaving if the problems facing them were removed. Less than one-half (44%) would not consider leaving even if the problems facing them were removed or have no opinion in the matter.

The relative large per centage of those who answered negatively (26%) or had no opinion in the matter (18%) may indicate that there are some deeper motives for not wanting to leave than those given oral expressions. However, in more than one-half of the cases the expressed reasons for not wanting to leave seem to be the real obstacles to resettlement.



Question 3: "WHAT DO YOU PLAN TO DO WHEN YOU LEAVE POSTON?"

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Seek job and live on outside permanently ....	49%	70%	38%
Seek seasonal job and return to Poston .....	10	11	10
Other plans .....	6	11	10
No Opinion .....	35	8	42
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

Notes on table:

This question was asked of everyone, irrespective of whether one answered "Yes", "No", or "Don't Know" to Question 1A. The "Total" column represents the distribution of opinion for the total sample. The "Yes" column represents those who indicated they are planning to leave Poston, and the "No" column represents those who indicated they are not planning to leave Poston. Those who replied "Don't Know" to Question 1A were not considered for this particular analysis, as they represent only 7 per cent of the total sample.

"Other plans" includes housewives, a few students, and many who did not state what their plans were.

SIGNIFICANCE:

In spite of the fact that 75 per cent of the people stated they are not planning to leave Poston, almost one-half of the people (49%) feel that they would seek jobs and live on the outside permanently if and when they leave Poston. One-tenth of the people (10%) would seek seasonal job and return to Poston. One-third (35%) of the people had no opinion in the matter, and probably this indicates a reluctance to leave the Center. This is substantiated by the fact that among those who are not planning to leave ("No" column) 42 per cent have no opinion in the matter, while among those who are planning to leave ("Yes" column) only 8 per cent have no opinion.

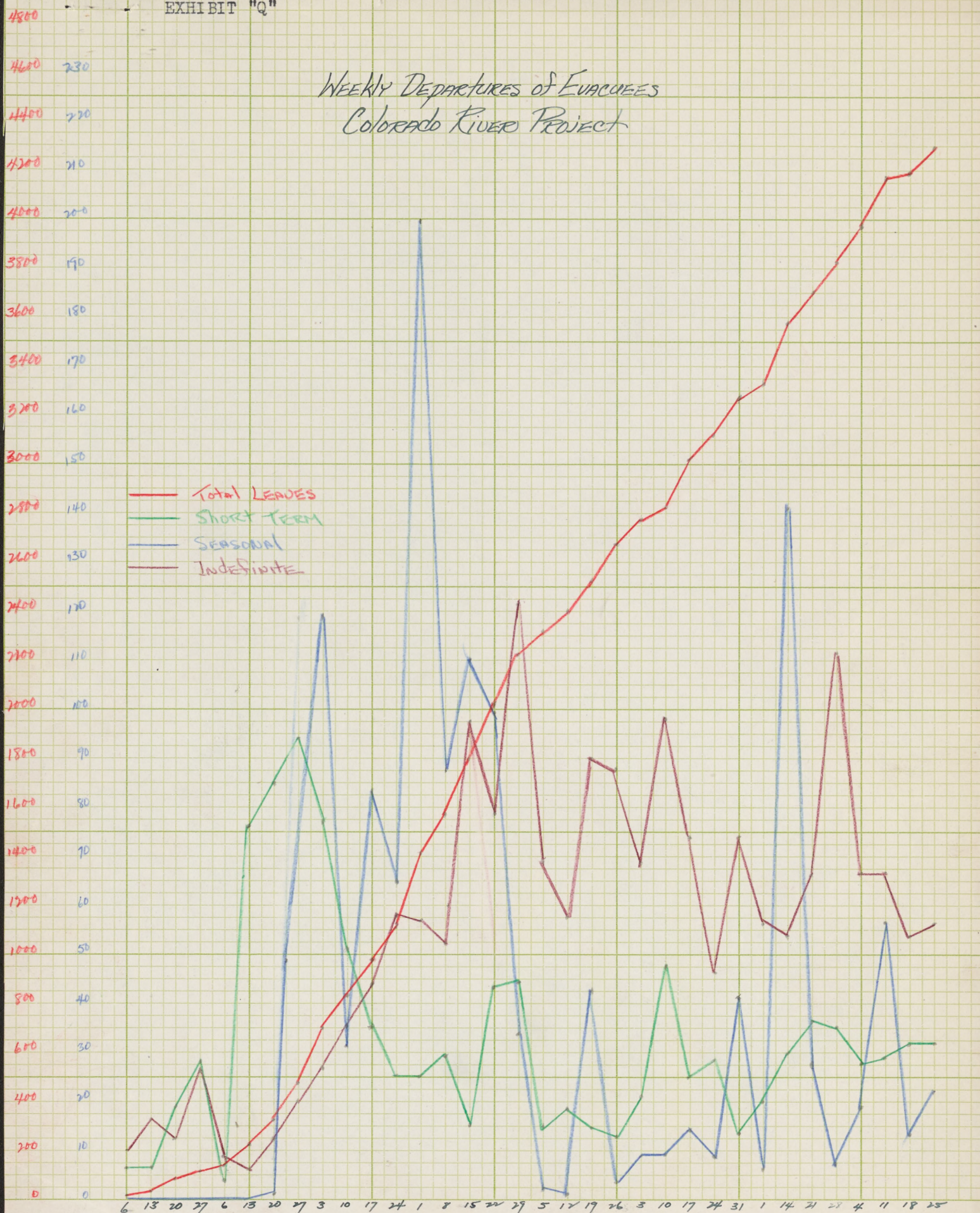
Comparison between "Yes" and "No" columns:

A comparison between the "Yes" and "No" columns show some significant differences. Among those who are planning to leave there is a greater desire to seek jobs and live on the outside permanently than among those who are not planning to leave (70% to 38% respectively). It has already been mentioned that those not planning to leave show a relatively high proportion without any opinion in contrast to those planning to leave (42% to 8% respectively). This only reinforces the position of those who stated they are not planning to leave in Question 1A.



EXHIBIT "Q"

WEEKLY DEPARTURES OF EVACUEES  
Colorado River Project



FEB. MAR. APR. MAY JUNE JULY AUG. SEPT.



# GRANTED LEAVE CLEARANCES by Months —AS OF Oct. 11, 1943—

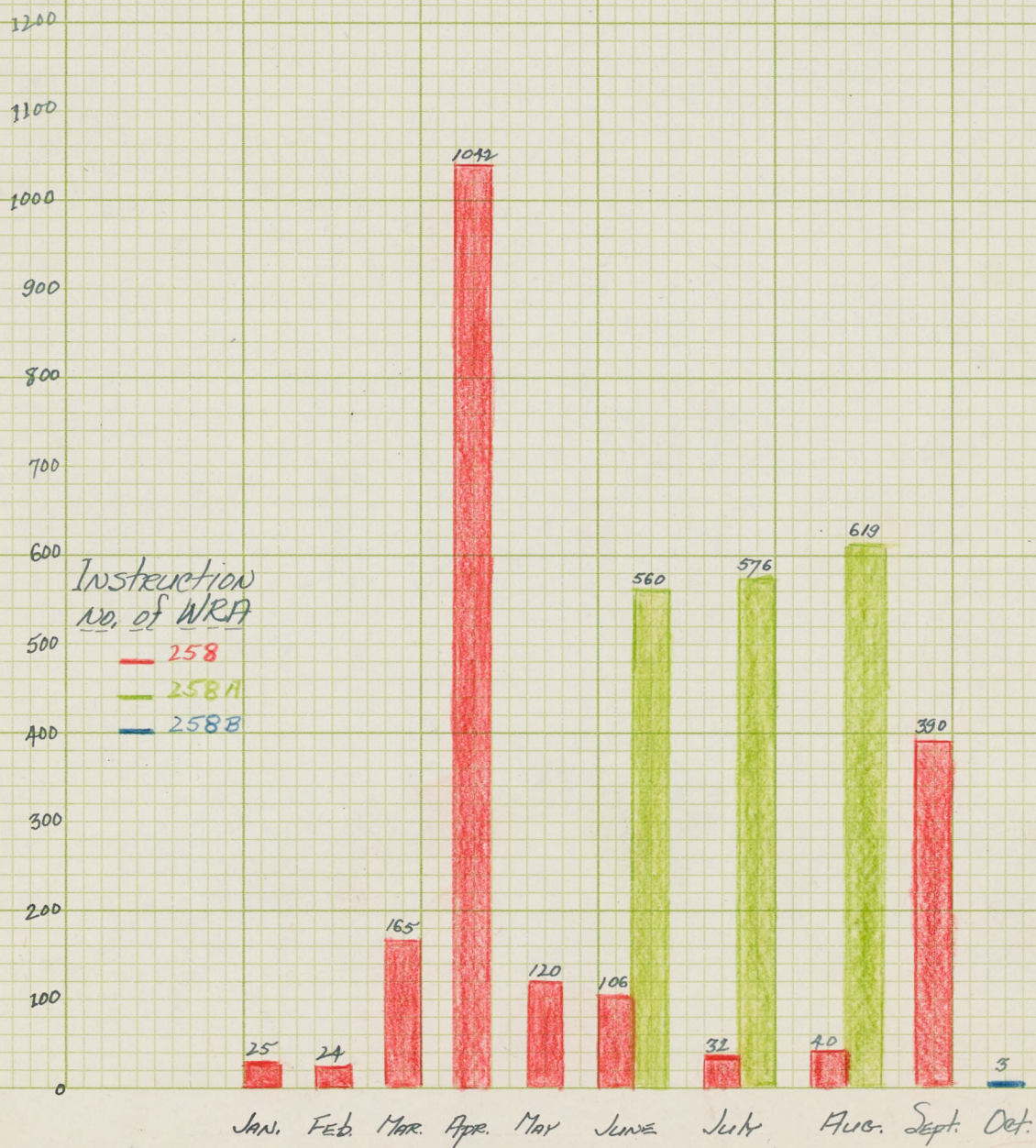




Exhibit R

COMBINED TOTALS  
FOR LABOR SOURCE SURVEY

December 14, 1942

	Camp I	Camp II	Camp III
Total Number of Males, 14-65	3651	1517	1727
Less - Total Number of physical Defects	<u>299</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>141</u>
TOTAL number of Able-body Males	3352	1426	1586
Total Number of Females, 14-65	3185	1264	1385
Less Total Number of Physical Defects	<u>218</u>	<u>89</u>	<u>93</u>
TOTAL Number of Able-body Females	2967	1175	1292

Sources:

Block Manager's  
Registration File

Prepared by:

Statistical Dept.  
Employment Office  
January 4, 1943



# CONSOLIDATED LABOR SOURCE REPORT

December 14, 1942

	Camp I	Camp II	Camp III
Total Number of Males, Age 18-65 (incl.)	8133	1283	1492
Total Number of Males, Age 14-17 (incl.)	518	234	235
Total Number of Unmarried Females, Age 18-65 (incl.)	1014	435	444
Total Number of Married Females, Age 18-65 (incl.)	1686	636	717
Total Number of Married Females, Age 18-65 (incl.), without children	268	87	115
Total Number of Mothers with Children under 12 Years of Age (incl.)	912	391	398
Total Number of Females, Age 14-17 (incl.)	485	193	224

Source:

Block Manager's  
Registration File

Prepared by:

Statistical Dept.  
Employment Office  
January 4, 1943



# BREAKDOWN STUDY OF PHYSICAL DEFECTS

December 14, 1942

	Camp I		Camp II		Camp III	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Heart Ailment	37	42	12	21	10	16
Mental Defect	8	3	1	1	0	2
Muscular Ailment (Rheumatic)	38	32	10	10	20	6
Nervous Ailment (Neuralgia)	27	6	12	6	14	6
Not Physically Constituted (general ill health or suffering from major injuries)	40	34	14	11	14	15
Abnormal Blood Pressure	27	33	7	23	24	20
Kidney Ailment	17	11	8	7	7	7
Tubercular (Active and Arrested)	7	7	1	2	4	2
Diabetic	8	16	5	4	9	5
Crippled (Partially or Wholly)	28	9	6	1	13	4
Cancer Ailment	6	1	0	1	0	0
Pleuracy Ailment	2	0	0	0	2	1
Blind (totally)	2	1	1	1	1	0
Other Ailments	52	23	14	1	25	9
1. Gall Bladder Ailment	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Ulcer Ailment	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Spinal Ailment	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Rupture	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	299	213	91	89	141	93

Source:

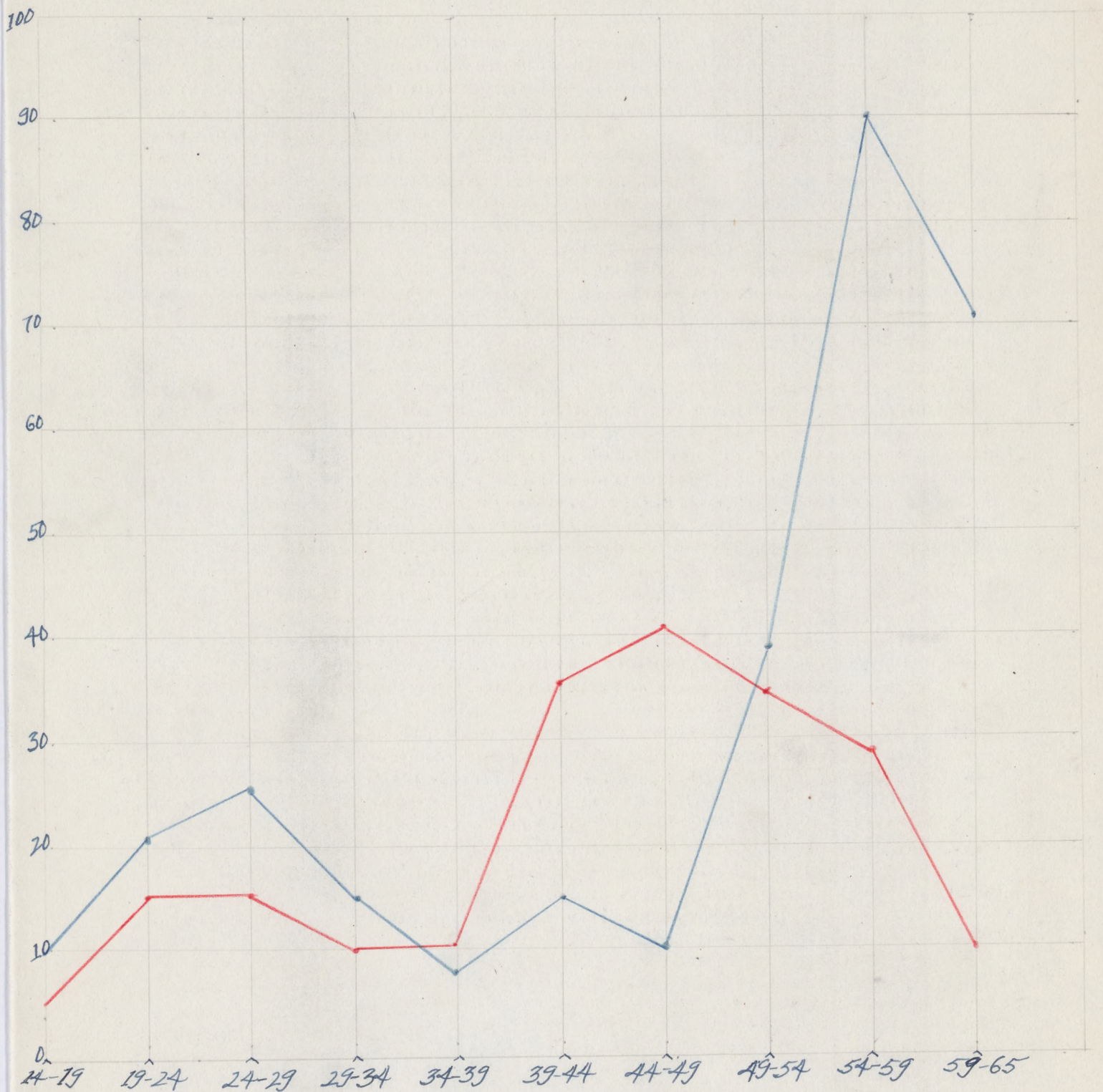
W.R.A. 26  
Census Files

Prepared By:

Statistical Department  
Employment Office  
January 4, 1943



CAMP I  
DISTRIBUTION OF MEN AND WOMEN WITH  
PHYSICAL DEFECTS BY AGES  
(As of December 8, 1942)

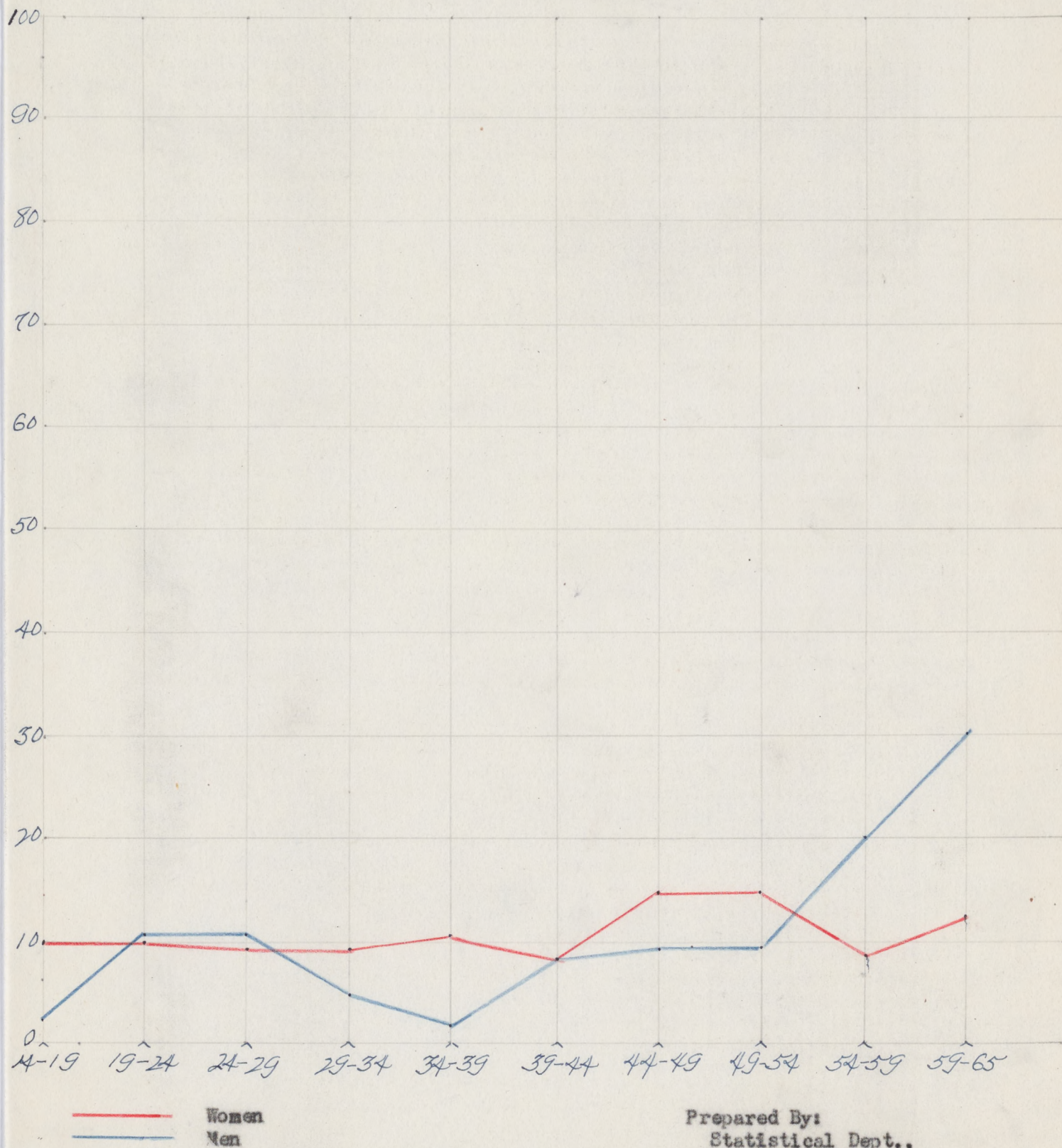


— Women  
 — Men  
 Source: Census Files  
 W.R.A. 26

Prepared By:  
 Statistical Dept.,  
 Employment Office,  
 December 17, 1942



CAMP II  
DISTRIBUTION OF MEN AND WOMEN WITH  
PHYSICAL DEFECTS BY AGES  
(As of November 24, 1942)

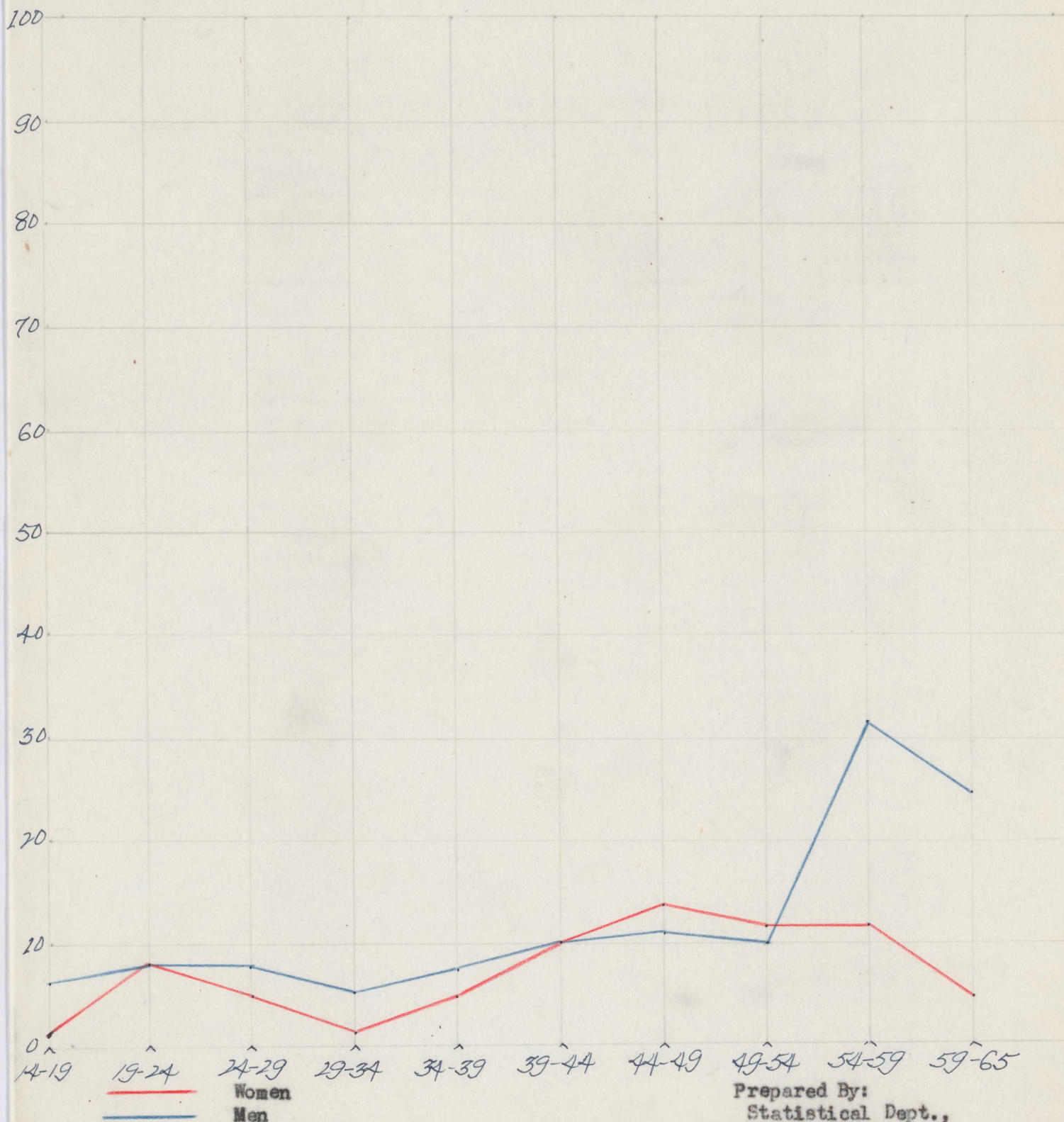


Source: Census Files  
W.R.A. 26

Prepared By:  
Statistical Dept.,  
Employment Office  
December 17, 1942



CAMP III  
DISTRIBUTION OF MEN AND WOMEN WITH  
PHYSICAL DEFECTS BY AGES  
(As of December 14, 1942)



Source: Census Files  
W.R.A. 26

Prepared By:  
Statistical Dept.,  
Employment Office  
December 17, 1942



Incidental notes pertaining to the attached charts:

1. It is interesting to note that whereas for Camp 1 and Camp 3, the numerical peak of men with physical defects lies in the 54-59 age group, the peak for Camp 2 lies in the 59-65 age group. This point may be accounted for by the possibility of a larger number of men in the latter age group living in Camp 2.
2. As for the women, the numerical peak for those with physical defects lies in the 44-49 age group in all three camps. This observation may be accounted for by certain medical factors rather than by the numerical preponderance of women in this age group, since our statistical chart for the distribution of total males and females in this camp shows that there are more women in the 15-22 age group than in any other age group.
3. The initial rise in the number of physical defects for both men and women in the three camps can well be accounted for by the numerical preponderance of men and women between the ages of 19-23.
4. In general, there is a close correlation of distributional trends for both men and women with physical defects in the three camps.



## Exhibit T

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF JOB TERMINATIONS

## ISSUED BY UNIT I EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

## TERMINATIONS ACCOUNTING FOR:

	DEC. 1, 1942-FEB. 15, 1943		FEB. 15, 1943-AUG. 15, 1943	
	No. OF NOTICES	%	NO. OF NOTICES	%
MOVEMENT OF WORKERS WITHIN LABOUR FORCE.....	110	45%	979	34.4%
WORKER'S DEPARTURE FROM THE PROJECT.....	33	13.4%	748	26.2%
WORKER'S VOLUNTARY RESIGNATIONS.....	23	9.3%	389	13.7%
TERMINATION OF JOB ASSIGNED.....	22	9 %	529	18.2%
UNSUITABILITY OF JOB TO WORKER.....	27	11 %	17	.6%
DISMISSAL OF WORKERS FOR INCOMPETENCE OR FOR INFRACTION OF RULES.....	14	5.6%	20	.7%
ILLNESS AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF WORKER.....	8	3.2%	146*	5.1%
WORKER'S RETURN TO STUDIES OR DUTIES AT HOMES.....	6	2.5%	17	.6%
LACK OF FACILITIES FOR WORKER TO REACH JOB LOCATION.....	1	.4%	6	.2%
	244	100.0	2851	100.0

\*43 of these workers are now employed again

SOURCE: The Unit I Employment Office File

PREPARED BY:  
The Employment Statistical Office  
August 17, 1943



\*\*\* SUPPLEMENTARY OBSERVATION \*\*\*

1. Since the two periods under study are not of the same length of time ( the first period being a month and a half and the second half being six months), the comparative figures for each of the items will not have the same percentage values. However, some amount of correlation between the percentage distribution in each period may be observable. Movement of workers within the labour force; Worker's departures from the project; Worker's voluntary resignation; and Termination of jobs assigned are the four major items accounting for the total number of terminations issued in both periods.
2. The particular differences to be noted are:
  - A. The increasing velocity of the terminations received during the second period under study. Whereas the average rate of terminations received by the unit office was 4 per day during the first period, the average rate for the second period was 15 per day.
  - B. The relatively higher velocity movements within the unit labour force. Whereas about 2 persons were changing jobs each day during the first period, 5 persons were changing jobs during the second period.
  - C. The higher velocity of worker's departure from the project. This item needs no explanation.
  - D. The substantial increase in the number of jobs terminated. This is to be accounted for mostly by the recent personnel reductions made by the respective employers in conformity with recent W.R.A. orders.