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WEEKLY REPORT
O F
MEETING

February 3, 1943

TO: Reports Office
Joseph McClelland

FROM: Editorial Office
Oski Taniwaki

A newspaper staff meeting was held on Wednesday, February 3, in the Pioneer Building with Mr. Oscar Buttedahl, Reports officer from the Washington office, presiding.

In his message to the staff, Mr. Buttedahl stated that the newspaper was an important medium by which to bring to the public the general information and news releases from the Washington office as well as news in general. He stressed the importance of accuracy in presenting the news, especially in regard to the WRA policies. Checking back to the source of the information was regarded very important.

The people's interest in the paper could be increased by more human interest stories, noting of interesting events rendered in a lighter vein with a humorous touch, and being on the lookout for little incidents that happen in the center. Writing of stories dealing with the people and what they do was brought up. Suggestions were made by Mr. Buttedahl in the changing of the makeup of the page; namely, darker mastheads, lettering, etc. The need of more editorials was mentioned. Other suggestions included the use of more liberalism in general in all lines of the newspaper style, use of more names of people, covering of some world news, outside the center news, including the older group of people as well as the younger generation in the English section of the news, etc.

In regard to the Community Enterprise taking over the financing of the newspaper, Mr. Buttedahl stated that it was the policy of the WRA to have the Community Enterprise take over as soon as possible. There will, no doubt, be many new problems to be met. The new editorial board will have charge of hiring the newspaper staff and the general supervising of the paper. In reference to other linotyped papers under the Community Enterprise setup, Manzanar and Heart Mountain are examples. At Manzanar the cooperative association is footing the bill from the profits of the store. At Heart Mountain, the subscription rate was 3¢ per copy at first but now it is 2¢. Their circulation is about 3000. In regard to the salaries of the staff members, if the project director so agrees, and if the cooperative association is unable to pay the wages of the worker, the WRA will pay so long as the cooperative has no source of income.

In reference to the Washington office, Mr. Buttedahl stated that there were three divisions; namely, the OWI and AP section, the Documentation section of the whole relocation movement, and the section which deals with problems arising at the center. Mr. Buttedahl is in the last named section. A request was made to the effect that the local reports office be given press releases direct from the Washington reports office. Also a request was made in regard to the securing of subscriptions to other newspapers, such as the Los Angeles Times, San Francisco Chronicle, Chicago Sun, etc. Mr. Buttedahl said that he would look into the matter as soon as possible.

An important responsibility of the camp newspaper is to present to the residents the type of country that is outside of these relocation centers, since there are now many people who are contemplating leaving the centers and relocating themselves in employment elsewhere in the country. They have no idea of the kind of country to which they are to settle in so it is part of the responsibility of the newspaper to bring to the public some information in this respect. For example, what type of town is Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, and what are the major industries, etc.

In respect to traveling possibilities of the news staff, Mr. Buttedahl stated that due to the present restrictions in all lines of transportation, such a venture would be rather hopeless.

As part of the staff we should realize our obligation to the residents of the center and to those outside. Since from now on there will be many of us contemplating employment outside of the center, we should also be thinking of who could take our places here when we leave the center. Much forethought will be of value for the benefit of all concerned. Mr. Buttedahl suggested some sort of identification for the Pioneer group so that more interest would be developed among ourselves and to those outside our circle.

Mr. Buttedahl stressed the fact that these staff meeting which the Pioneer group has been having was a fine idea and it should be continued.

A contest is being contemplated in regard to all the mimeographed newspapers in the relocation centers. This was an incentive to improving the paper.

WEEKLY REPORT
O F
MEETING

February 11, 1943

TO: Reports Office
Joseph McClelland

FROM: Editorial Office
Oski Taniwaki

A newspaper staff meeting was held on Thursday, February 11, in the Pioneer Building with Mr. Edmond H. Runcorn, Assistant Community Enterprises Superintendent, presiding.

The various phases of the Community Enterprise setup and system was discussed by Mr. E. H. Runcorn. He stated that the co-operative movement is about 100 years old; the first successful beginnings being about in 1844 in England. The Rochdale enterprises were the most popular and thriving.

The three ways in which the Amache Community could do business are as follows:

1. Government canteen
2. Private business
3. Cooperative

In a cooperative, each member gets a vote and gets out of the organization according to what he puts into it. Directors are elected by the members. The name of the Amache organization is the Consumer's Enterprises Incorporated.

There is a committee of ten men, 2 from each of the five teams. 29 block managers constitute the membership committee. Five dollars is charged for membership and a maximum limit of $100 is set at present. The enterprise has to have some capital in order to purchase more goods. At present, $15,000 has been accumulated. In January, $38,000 dollars worth of goods was sold and $5000 was the net profit. About 8 percent is the ratio of profit.

In regard to the newspaper coming under the Consumers' Enterprises Incorporated, nothing definite has been discussed as yet.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER REPORT

February 22, 1943

TO: Reports Office
Joseph McClelland

FROM: Editorial Office
Oski Taniwaki

The 38th issue of the Granada Pioneer was an edition published by the male staff members and consisted of four sheets; 3 in English and 1 in translation. It was distributed on February 16.

The 39th edition was published on February 18, and was composed of 4 sheets; 3 in English and one in translation.

The 40th issue was a Washington's Birthday edition and was printed on February 20. It consisted of five sheets; 3 in English, 1 for art work, and 1 for translation.

An additional member was added to the staff on Feb. 20.

Name	Id. No.	Position	Address
Don Shigaki	13885	Artist	11H-3B

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER REPORT

February 15, 1943

TO: Reports Office
Joseph McClelland

FROM: Editorial Office
Oski Taniwaki

The 35th issue of the Granada Pioneer was distributed on February 9, and consisted of 6 sheets; 4 of English and 2 of translation.

The 36th issue was printed on February 11, and was composed of 4 sheets; 3 in English and 1 in translation.

The 37th issue was printed and distributed on February 13, 1943, and consisted of 6 sheets; 4 in English, 1 in art, and 1 in translation.

An additional member was added to the staff on Feb. 13.

Name	Id. No.	Position	Address
Tom Sasaki	13180	Reporter)Partial time)	7H-3E

On February 11, Mr. Edmond H. Runcorn, Assistant Community Enterprise Superintendent, was the guest speaker at the regular newspaper staff meeting.

REQUISITION FOR THREE MONTHS' SUPPLY FOR THE GRANADA PIONEER

February 22, 1943

	Quantity
A. B. Dick Stencils No. 260	60 quires
Correction fluid	3 dozen
~~Cellophane~~	~~6 rolls~~
Typewriter Ribbons	3 dozen
Scotch tape	2 dozen rolls
Mimeoscope	1
Small reporter's pad without spiral	4 dozen
Staples	4 dozen boxes
Glass plate for mimeoscope	~~1~~ 6
Stylus #454	1
#405C	1
Twine	6 balls
Typewriter machine oil	1 dozen
Eclu fasteners	2 dozen
or	
Scrap books or substitute for filing newspapers	12
Rulers	6
Typewriter erasers	5 dozen
Paste	2 dozen
Glue	½ dozen
Artgum	1 dozen
Pencils	5 dozen
Art pencils	2 dozen
Reporter's pencils	3 dozen
Copy paper	40 reams
Typing bond paper	24 reams
Franked envelopes	12 boxes
Small blotters	1 dozen
Desk blotters	3 dozen
Manila folders---legal size	6 dozen
Manila folders---letter size	6 dozen
Stencil Duplicating Ink	1 dozen
Type cleaner	3 dozen
Carbon paper	4 boxes
Dust cloths	1 dozen
Type cleaner brush (stiff bristles)	½ dozen
Red lead pencil	1 dozen
Clips	1 dozen
Typewriter covers	6
Filing cards (3x5)	1 dozen

12X14

A B Dec

STAFF MEETING
March 25, 1943

A newspaper staff meeting was held Thursday, March 25, 1943, in the Pioneer Building, with Paul J. Terry, superintendent of education, presiding.

Mr. Terry first explained the education system. As it is now the Nursery Schools do not have any funds. There are approximately 150 attending. Kindergarten is preferable for use in the newspaper instead of nursery school, because the outside public do not respond favorably to the fact that we have nursery schools. They do not have nursery schools outside, therefore those in relocation centers are not entitled to them.

Elementary school.

Junior High school--to contend with the adolescents, to give them a chance to experiment in different fields before going into senior high school, giving them a chance to make up their mind what field they would like to enter, to deal with the adolescents separately.

Senior High school--The high school students are not encouraged to leave the center to attend outside high schools, first because the government has used a lot of money building the school.

Adult education--Having school day and night, facilities are being used for adult classes.

One disadvantage for school children here is that they have to buy their own school supplies as typing paper, pencils, etc. As yet there is no fund for the schools.

It is anticipated that a Parents and Schools Council and an Advisery School Board be organized, members of the school board to be appointed. There will be no summer school, school will close about June 25. There will be a program of worthwhile creative activities during the summer, this will be on voluntary basis. These activities will be held not only on school ground but also in all other parts of the center.

Mr. Terry told of some outside contacts and their response towards the Japanese. The outside people do not know enough about Amache. The first question they ask is "loyalty." Second, How are the physical conditions in the center. Third, social problems concerning evacuation, life in camp, etc.

This question is being asked often: Why is it that the Japanese college students are going to college while the other Americans are being drafted? This question will lead to some action toward drafting the Nisei. This is what we want; at present the Niseis are not being drafted because they were put in a low classification.

Mr. Terry brought in an article by Elmer Davis. It would take too much time to read it so every body was asked to read it who was interested.

Some criticism was given on the Granada Pioneer. Mr. Terry suggested more editorials, a stronger editorial policy, and to come out and say it, if anything is to be said, don't hold back. Second he suggested more articles concerning the problems of the center. Third, public relations policy: be careful what is put in the paper, instead of striking at somebody, give some suggestion in place of your comments. Fourth, bring the center residents up to date with the outside progress, so they won't be surprised to see how the outside has changed in a year. Make attempts to make the residents relocation minded.

On explaining why the high school buildings were incomplete, Mr. Terry stated that the lack of plumbers was holding it up.

He emphasized that these buildings are to be used by the whole community, that it is a community proposition.

GRANADA PIONEER AND DOCUMENTATION STAFF MEETING

March 29, 1943

The staff meeting of the newspaper and documentation sections of the Reports Office was held on Monday afternoon, March 29, in the Pioneer Building with Mr. Ralph E. Smeltzer, representative of the Brethren Relocation Hostel in Chicago, Illinois, presiding.

Mr. Smeltzer had travelled in various states, visiting the Tule Lake, Manzanar, and Gila Relocation Centers. His topic dealt with housing, employment, and other angles in regard to the relocation of evacuees. He emphasized the fact that the word "relocation" was meant just for that purpose.

The purpose of the Hostel is to help speed up the process of leave clearances. The slowness of the clearances up to now has been changed and from now on the process will be speeded up to a great extent. At the beginning, there were about 13 evacuees from Manzanar who left the relocation center to go to Chicago in search of jobs. Through the efforts of the hostel representatives they were able to secure work within two weeks.

The first effort was begun on January 14, when the hostel representatives provided a place for the evacuees to stay while still in search of a job. Since then about 50 people have successfully found employment and relocated themselves elsewhere.

A hostel is similar to the American Youth Hostel; or, in other words, it is a place to stay while still looking for a permanent job and housing facilities.

The way it works:---an individual who is interested in going out to work applies for the hostel, fills out an application blank, and is interviewed by a representative of the hostel. If the leave clearance has already come, it probably will be a matter of a week or two at the most for the person to go to the hostel, if approval has been granted and accommodations are available. There will be grants for travel expenses, etc., if such is necessary. At the station in Chicago, a member of the hostel will meet him, and room and board is furnished at $1 per day.

The four placement agencies are as follows: (1) WRA Relocation Office, Shirrell is at the head of this branch; (2) Temple is at the head of the other placement agency; (3) American Friend's Service Committee; (4) United States Employment Service.

These four agencies divide a large share of their time in helping the evacuees to find jobs. After an individual finds a suitable occupation, the next step is to find a place to live. Some questions which come up are:--what facilities are available, what are the expenses, what type of living quarters are there? When housing facilities are acquired, he moves out of the hostel and has no other obligation whatsoever to the organization. The hostel, however, checks up on the individual just to see that he gets along smoothly with his new job, environment, etc.

Who can apply for the hostel? Anyone can apply. It is administered and fostered by the Brethren; but any person of any religion or a citizen or alien may apply. However, there prerequisites: namely, the person must have applied for leave clearance (the recent registration is the same as an application for leave clearance); the answer to question 28 (a loyalty question) must have been answered yes; and the person must not be negotiating with an employer for a job. At the present time, there are a number of jobs available for evacuees since there is a labor shorage, and in every field of service, there are opening.

What type of people have been placed in jobs? There are the skilled, unskilled, mechanics, stenographers, stockroom clerks, social case workers, recreation supervisors, defense workers, designers, domestics, part-time workers, part time school courses, engineers, etc. The former editor of a Los Angeles newspaper is now employed at $180 per month in a publishing concern in Chicago. The wages as a whole are lower than the wages in the Pacific Coast or in this state; however, the cost of living is in comparison lower, thus balancing the difference in wages.

The prevailing wages for the unskilled worker are about 50 to 55 cents per hour; whereas, for the skilled worker, the wages are about 75 cents. A part time job brings in about $80 per month and about $100 to $130 per month for a secretarial job. Domestic jobs range about $10 to $15 per week. An example of a couple who went into employment via the hostel; the husband is an accountant receiving about $175 a month and later was raised to $200, and the wife is working as a secretary. Between them they rent an apartment for $60 per month. A single room is about $3.50 to $5.00 a week. In Chicago there are flats and apartments, rather than houses as in the Pacific Coast; and, as yet, there is no acute housing problem, since Chicago is not one of the 15 vital defense areas in the country. Clothes and food is cheaper in Chicago than Denver or the West Coast; an example, T-bone steaks are about 65 cents in Chicago and over a dollar in Denver.

Chicago is the first place in which the WRA set up their offices for the employment of evacuees. Efforts for outside employment of evacuees are concentrated here. It is often referred to as the 'happy hunting ground for jobs.' The hostel was first started there because the church had a better footing there to begin their work but they plan to spread and branch out into other places, Kansas City being the next place they hope to start a branch. There are two hostels in Chicago. There is very little racial discrimination in Chicago, since that is a place of many racial groups, and there are not very many Japanese in Chicago at the present time. It has not reached the so-called 'saturation point' for Japanese as in Denver, Salt Lake City, and in other large cities.

As to the food situation:---in Denver, a meal costs about 50 cents; whereas, in Los Angeles, it will be about 85 cents to one dollar.

Mr. Smeltzer will speak before the Block Managers' Meeting at 9 a.m. on Tuesday morning, March 30, and in the afternoon he will be at the Leave Office to take applications for the hostel. The capacity of the hostel is about 25 individuals at one time. When an opening is available, the next person eligible will be called to enter. An approved applicant usually may obtain admission about one to two weeks after leave clearance is secured.

A hostel is operated on a small scale for the simple reason that they hope not to create a difficulty in public relations. If too many people of the same racial origin congegrate in one location, it may start some disturbance and create suspicion or unpleasant public reaction. Approximately 10 persons a month may be accommodated from Granada. Most of the people so far have come from Manzanar. The various centers to which Mr. Smeltzer has visited are Tule Lake, Manzanar, Gila, Jerome, and Granada.

In regard to the Union's attitude to the membership of the Japanese evacuees; the CIO is more lenient than the AFL. Chicago is a large clothing center; there are large plants for garment workers. There are openings for flower nursery workers and families.

As for the aspects of Chicago for a resettlement city after the war, it is a big question. After the war, of course, there will, no doubt, be a scarcity of jobs. Unless the Public Works Organization gets into full swing, there may be much unemployment. If one can find a non-defense job now and make good, it will be to his advantage. Farming in Illinois is opening now and also in Indiana. There are a lot of problems concerned in this regard. Leasing of land, financing such a lease, getting land and learning the farming mthods in relation to the type of soil and what can be raised, etc.

In regard to the housing of families, the hostel intends to take families of less than four children. In those cases, it is best for the head of the family to find employment and then call out the rest of the family after a home has been secured.

It is windy in Chicago,-----there is much truck gardening, nurseries, fishing industries, etc.,---they are considering the possibility of hiring some of the Terminal Island fishers to come to the Lakes later on.

The prime purpose of the hostel is to serve the evacuees and help them to get relocated. Mr. Smeltzer stressed the importance of the evacuees in giving their prospective employers a fair deal---a decent period of service. In selecting the evacuees from the project, the representatives of the hostel are careful to select only the best, for the evacuees who go are to represent the whole center in relation to the public's attitude towards the relocation program. Those who go out are in some respects similar to an ambassador of good-will. The future of the Japanese lies in what the people do in this relocation period. Many factors which have an effect on whether a person will be considered for the hostel are as follows: employability, what his project employment qualifications are, character qualifications, reputable reputation, personality, etc.

There are possibilities for openings for the evacuees in laying the groundwork for the other evacuees to go out in search of employment in all lines of employment. The Japanese are the best persons to have in selling to the evacuees the different types of employment offered in the outside. Mr. Smeltzer said that it was contemplated that they would have a Japanese couple take charge of the two hostels in Chicago in the near future.

The five regional employment WRA offices are located in Cleveland, Chicago, Kansas City, Denver, and Salt Lake City. There are about 43 branch offices, operated at a cost of over one million dollars. There is a need for a Japanese to be a contact man in various fields of employment and investigation; Thomas Holland is heading this division of the program.

January 21, 1943

Granada Pioneer
Pioneer Building
Amache, Colorado

Mrs. C. E. Toothaker
Hoxie, Kansas

Dear Mrs. Toothaker:

Your letter of January 13 to Mayor Walter Morris of Granada has been forwarded to this department, requesting that we give whatever information we can give on this subject.

We understand that you are trying to collect material for use in a playlet for the Women's Federated Clubs' projects and that you wish to have true portrayals of the characters and plots. In reference to this subject, we find it quite difficult to obtain the exact materials, due primarily to the fact that most of us are experiencing in this relocation, something novel; and secondly, the period of their internment has been of rather short duration. We have not been able to study the reaction of the individuals and its various complicated phases; however, you may be able to get some information from the following facts.

It may be interesting to know that the "reaction of the Japanese to the social and economic problems" are divided between the first and second generation Japanese. The second generation, being citizens of this country, are vastly different in their mental make-up compared to those of the first generation, which includes the parents, mothers, and older men and women who have no citizenship in this country. As you refer to them singularly as "Japanese", this fact must be made clear in the beginning. We will use the term Issei to designate those non-citizens or first generation, and Nisei to designate the citizen group which comprises about 65 percent of the evacuee members. We may add that 65 percent is about the average percentage of citizens for a center of more than 1000 in population.

Socially and economically, the Issei has less hardship than the Nisei because the Issei has been confined in the homogeneous group similar to surroundings at home; whereas, the Nisei has been used to associating with the Caucasian society. The major complaints among this group is the fact that their association with Caucasian friends, teachers, and acquaintances has been limited and they are about to lose all contact with them. Furthermore, the Niseis, being of a rather independent nature, do not feel that this evacuation and confined life is doing their initiative and talents any justice. It is the desire of the majority of this group to relocate themselves in various parts of the state as soon as permission can be granted and reasonable assurance of a livelihood can be secured.

The aforementioned plans are taking shape with excellent results. We may add that many of the Niseis are experiencing novel problems for they have not been accustomed to associating with purely Japanese society. Their etiquette, speech, manners, and associations with the older groups in general make them feel rather out of place. Their place, definitely, is with the democratic American society. The economic problems, however, are manifold and complex. Whereas, they have been used to being independent, earning their living and spending money; being confined in the center at top wages of 19 dollars per month with economic requirements in relation to clothing and social life, the parents of the younger group are complaining that the home ties have been threatened. The parents are losing control of their children, and as a result of this the tendency is imminent towards juvenile delinquency. At present, however, this is not a major problem.

As the meals are provided in a vast dining hall, many of the parents do not meet their offsprings even when they eat. The children, in the meantime, are roaming all over the camp, probably eating with some of their newly-found cronies. On the other hand, the Issei or the older group are more or less content and take things as a matter of course and they are very optimistic in their outlook, mainly, because they are non-citizens and have relinquished their rights to complain. Official records of their economic problems have not been made public because of the fact that the Issei Japanese have more public grants or charities given out by the government. It is generally believed that, since the Issei had sold most of their property before being interned, they have some amount of money to meet the emergency. The majority of this group is now spending that money with no prospect of future compensation. The reaction to this practice cannot be seen for some time to come.

On the subject of the community, Granada is a small town, located on the northern border of Amache Colony, having a population of approximately 350. This town has about ten stores of a general nature and the boys from the center have ample opportunity to go there for shopping purposes in the course of their day's work. Frankly, we would say that the money spent by the evacuees at this town is supporting the merchants of this "would-be forsaken" village. There has been no discrimination nor incidents to mar the excellent reputation and relationship between the people of Granada and the evacuees.

The city of Lamar, which is located eighteen miles from this colony has often made gestures to accommodate and welcome the shoppers from the relocation center. Bus lines have been even suggested but due to rationing, this project has been cancelled. As the two mentioned cities are only of a financial relationship, very little social contacts have been made, and we may state that socially we are still strangers.

The relocation of the Japanese to Colorado has been a "God-sent" gift to the hundreds of farmers, particularly in the sugar beet districts. The evacuee laborers have aided in the harvesting of this essential product. In the region of Denver, Pueblo, and particularly in the southeastern part of the state surrounding the location of the Colony Center, these farmers who have employed Japanese labor, frankly admitted that their relationship has been of first class rating. It has been reported that, since the standards of living of the majority of the Japanese were much higher than those formerly hired by these farmers, the evacuee laborers have contributed to the improvement of working conditions and housing facilities in general. We are in receipt of many letters of appreciation for the excellent work done by evacuee laborers everywhere.

The main difficulty, standing as barriers to better understanding of the Japanese problem, has been definitely established that due to the lack of information of these evacuees, all facilities at hand to better acquaint the American public will be used in the future to do away with misunderstanding as much as possible. Those who have come to know of their complete Americanization have immediately thrown away any prejudices caused by the spreading of propaganda through newspapers and uninformed sources.

We hope that the information presented here will at least give you some idea as to the mental make-up of the interned Japanese in the ten relocation centers. Any further information that you will require in your playlet will be furnished you from this department.

We are also putting your name on the free mailing list of our camp newspaper which we hope will serve to give you some idea of the life of the evacuees.

We will appreciate hearing about the results of your group's project.

Sincerely yours,

_____

Oski Taniwaki
Publication director

Letter to Pioneer

administration bldg.

WRA HOSPITAL
AMACHE, COLORADO

GR:HL:WTC
520

June 21, 1943

OUR HOSPITAL

All hospitals possess a dignity, some of course more than others. Out of our present chaotic condition, one of the few standards left us is the hospital; it is still a monument to the medical profession and those who serve with them. All of those who work in a hospital have certain standards to live up to--courtesy, physical neatness and integrity, and the correct professional approach both to those that serve as well as those they are serving under. The status of the hospital is still unchanged. No outside influence should alter one iota its dignity, save for those who might discredit it.

This hospital has almost achieved the outside standard --I say "almost" for I still do not believe that all who labor inside these walls understand the responsibility that is theirs to live up to. All of us who work in a hospital must have personal integrity and respect for everyone who is doing his or her job, as well as those who come to us for help.

It is obvious why such standards must be maintained, for it is here we first see the light of day and within the same walls we are ushered, at times, into the beyond. All kinds of scientific problems are carried on in a hospital for the betterment and relief of humanity. It is not my purpose to hang crepe on people who work here, nor to pull a long face. I should like to see the entire personnel in the hospital happy and interested in their work, but there are certain decorums and regulations which we must follow. This is no place for the "zoot-suited"; neither is it a recreation hall, or a meeting place for visiting and conviviality. There has been too much of that. Attendants in this hospital should recognize and treat with respect the professional element here with whom they work. There is a lack of courtesy between some of the personnel. I should like to see that remedied. All the work at the hospital, in the main, is professional and serious business. I am asking the personnel here to approach it with that view in mind. Excessive noise, laughter, and undue visiting between departments must be curbed in some way. It reacts badly not only on the personnel and the patients here, but it affects materially our own work and certainly produces no good influence on those who visit us. I am asking that each department consider this

matter seriously and make whatever necessary corrections that are indicated in this memorandum.

I am asking also that the entire Center here, which this hospital serves, give to it their wholehearted cooperation and their help in maintaining the dignity and usefulness of this institution.

W. T. Carstarphen

W. T. Carstarphen, M.D.
Chief Medical Officer

WTC:ft

Letter To The Editor

Leaving Granada, Colorado on October 6, 1943, was like a dream, for after waiting months of much indecisions--pro and con on the advisability in entering the restricted area of California--to be actually entrained to my destination--Poston, Arizona, seemed incredible. Heretofore, all my hopes were always blasted to nothingness--to have obtained my permission and my wish materialize was beyond my wildest dreams. Although I had only a short time for my preparation for the trip--I did not think that Time was of any consequence to quibble about.

On October 8, 1943, I reached my destination at 10:30 P. M. at Parker, Arizona. On October 10, 1943, the Rev. Jitei Ishihara, Rev. Chikyo Kurahashi, Mr. R. W. Schmitt, Evacuee Property Officer, our official escort, and myself drove away in the morning toward my beloved California that is so dear to my heart. As we neared toward Los Angeles, many familiar land marks brought faint nostalgia of former happier occasions. After registering at the Hotel Rosslyn around 6:00 P. M. and while glancing around I had a sad home coming for I realized that the Los Angeles that I knew of yore was no more. This to me was indeed a severe realization.

On October 11, 1943, we went out to view the Nichiren Church. The catastrophe before my eyes was a hopeless mass of deliberate destruction. Everything was a conglomeration of unrecoverable damaged things. Nothing was untouched, sewing machines were ruined, furniture broken, mirrors, smashed to smithereens, broken glass from breakable articles, household goods scattered helter skelter, trunks broken beyond repair, albums, pictures precious only to the respective owners thrown to the four winds.

Standing among this debris of disreverent damage--my heart was full of unwept tears and compassion for the people who trustingly stored their valuables and treasured household belongings. These things were all carefully packed and separated and divided into two catagories--namely--the things that were to be used in the near future, the necessities of life, were packed with infinite care and deliberation; the other things that we thought were excess baggage were either sold at a pitiful sum or were given away to dear friends with a little pang of regret--for we do get attached to our personal effects and belongings, characteristic of any human being.

While surveying the irremediable damage, I noticed that things of instrinic worth were what the plunderers were searching for an anything that could be converted into immediate cash were taken and residue was abandoned regardless of value and preciousness. Electric irons, sewing machines, refreigerators, washing machines, radios, Per-

sian rugs, typewriters, were systematically filched--not one box went by unscathed. Could this unwarrantable plundering be averted if such vicious propaganda libelously slandering us--American citizen of Japanese descent--who have complied with every Government phantasy--forsaking our homes--giving up established business--farm lands which would be cultivated and producing food for the Army and civilians at this time of Man power shortage--to be depicted as a despicable and undesirable human race and other unfound accusations necessary? After all California did gain much from our taxes, donations, our contributions to the community, our dogmatic loyalty to the state, why this ostracism?

Through days and nights of endless separating, dividing, segregating merchandise to the rightful owners--my only thought was--how was I to face these unhappy people again and report their losses that money could never buy again. Things that we did gather up carefully were not so much of monetary value but for sentimental reasons dear to the owners' heart only--the other things were things needed to carry on the future the necessities of life. How can I prevent the people from becoming too bitter? Will this unscrupulousness be accepted? Can I justify this pilfering? Will they be satisfied with only remnants of their belongings? Vandalism is indeed heart rending. In my heart I keep repeating dear God why did this happen and please show me how not to become too resentful. Sometimes I thought that I would never come out alive from this nightmarish infamy. Could this unlawful pillage of heartbreaking destruction been prevented if such propaganda had not been publicized throughout this country? Giving the plunderes the assurance that we would never return to California even to protect our rights and belongings, will such injustice be justified in such land of democracy and fairness. Indeed this is a bitter cup of gall to swallow. But this quotation comes vividly back to my mind from Shakespeare--"The quality of mercy is not strained--it droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven. It is twice blessed--it blesses him that gives as well as him who takes--". My only hope that such pilfering will be stopped before malice gnaws too deeply in our hearts beyond restitution.

My faith in humanity has been somewhat restored by the unwavering understanding of my project director, Mr. J. Lindley of the Granada relocation center, Wade Head, project director of the Colorado River relocation center, and to R. W. Schmitt who has put me back on my feet on the solid earth again with a much better perspective and has endeared himself to all of us for his tremendous capacity of humaness and understanding of our tormented minds.

Submitted by Mrs. Cecil Itano
12H - 12A

Gila River Project
Rivers, Arizona

November 15, 1943

Mr. James G. Lindley
Project Director
Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado

Attention: J. H. McClelland

Dear Mr. Lindley:

The editor of the Gila News Courier has just called to my attention an item in the Japanese language section of the Granada Pioneer of November 1 which causes me considerable concern. It starts "When rumors were thick that there are seventeen nisei prostitutes at large in Denver. The Denver Post of October 28 came out with a story that five Japanese American girls were taken in by the FBI for suspicion of being spies." Then it goes on about the Trinidad affair. The thing that bothers me is the deliberate manner in which the rumor about nisei prostitutes in Denver is dragged into a story which has no relevance to prostitution.

It seems that someone is skillfully attempting to discourage relocation of young people, especially the girls, by arousing the fears of the parents. I consider this a gross abuse of the privilege of operating the Japanese language section of the paper without restrictions. It seems to me that it constitutes sufficient grounds for summary dismissal of the writer who prepared the story and a major effort to impress the Japanese language staff with the fact that WRA is launched on a policy of relocation which can brook no such sabotage. It may be necessary to require submission of translations from the Japanese into English before publication if the Japanese reporters show a lack of responsibility, but this is something that I hope can be avoided. We are planning to employ a competent translator in the Washington office to keep us informed concerning material appearing in the Japanese language sections of the project papers.

Sincerely yours,

John C. Baker
Chief, Reports Division

RECEIVED
NOV 19 1943
FOOD DISTRIBUTION
ADMINISTRATION
CANBERRA, A.C.T.

GRANADA PROJECT
AMACHE, COLORADO

GR:PR:JM

November 20, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. John C. Baker
Chief, Office of Reports
% Raymond R. Best, Project
Director of Tule Lake
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Dear John:

Your letter of November 15, written from Gila River concerning an article in the Japanese section of the Granada Pioneer, has just been received. In the first place, I want to express my appreciation to you for calling this to my attention. As you know, we have not required that the Japanese articles be translated in English in advance of publication, neither have we required, for several months, that they be merely translations of the English part of the project paper. I have assumed, however, that the Japanese sections of all the project papers are being checked by someone and that if there is anything wrong we will hear about it.

I am enclosing the translation of the article you refer to. I agree with you that there was no good reason for mentioning the rumor concerning the arrest of seventeen prostitutes in Denver in connection with the Trinidad story. However, the girls from Trinidad are well-known in this center, and they had a very bad reputation not only here but in the assembly center earlier. It was of no particular surprise to anyone at this project that the girls were involved in unfavorable newspaper publicity after they left the center. As I said, however, this does not justify mentioning a rumor concerning other girls in Denver.

The story of the 17 girls from Denver was brought here by Nisei boys who had been in Denver and returned to the center. According to them, the FBI picked up these other girls on suspicion of trying to obtain information from Army men. We have no confirmation on this story here, but the story was told in the center just prior to the Trinidad incident.

I am. also, enclosing an editorial comment by Mr. Asamoto, which appeared in the same issue of the Pioneer. His comments, as I interpret them, are for mothers to be more careful with their daughters and to exercise more discrextion at towhere they go on leaving the center and who

they associate with. I do not feel that Mr. Asamoto is, in any way, deliberately trying to sabotage the relocation program. As you probably know, the whole Denver situation in the Larimer Street locality is none too good. Many Nisei and Issei who have relocated to Denver are living in cheaper rooming houses along Larimer Street--rooming houses which have a very sordid past history. Most of the people have found living quarters there because quarters were not available elsewhere. At the same time, it is true, that also congregated in this area, are some very undesirable Japanese and Japanese-Americans. Because Denver is close, this situation is particularly alarming to the Issei.

I do not feel in any way that Mr. Asamoto is deliberately discouraging the relocation of young people. A check on past issues of the Japanese section of the Pioneer will show that a great number of pro-relocation stories are being used. In the Japanese section of November 17 the number-one story concerns a memorandum of understanding in regard to indefinite leaves in which the relocator from this project now signs a statement either in English or in Japanese to the effect that he understands completely the meaning of indefinite leave, and the restrictions concerning reinduction into the relocation center. In the same issue are listed job opportunities in Washington, D. C., and other job opportunities. In the November 13 issue is a list of special job opportunities from the Kansas City area. In the November 10 issue are other job opportunities. In the November 6 issue are the following stories: "California opposes return of Japs; "North Carolina--good place to relocate;" "The major reasons given by residents for not relocating" (Community Analyst Report). Earlier issues have many other stories on relocation.

The present Japanese language section of the Pioneer quite definitely reports the Issei approach to relocation. The editor, Mr. Asamoto, is anxious to print, in Japanese, stories of Issei relocation. Of course, we have very few of such stories to report, but as time goes on, there will be more of them, and they will be used. Mr. Asamoto feels that the relocation information in the English section is of interest primarily to Nisei who can read English. However, he does use many of these stories in the Japanese section, also.

Frank Cross was here when your letter came in and Frank and I talked with Mr. Asamoto. I think all three of us were in agreement that the story was objectionable, and should not have been written as it was. However, I do not feel that this one story means that the editor of the Japanese section is opposing the relocation program. Anyone is entitled to a few mistakes--if they are not, I would have been fired a long time ago--and I do not feel that any disciplinary action is necessary in this case nor that it constitutes sufficient grounds for dismissal of the writer.

I have not been completely satisfied with our relocation information either in the English section or the Japanese section of the Pioneer. If

I were editor of either paper, I would do differently than the editors are doing. However, I very strongly believe that any push for relocation which comes directly from the evacuees and is handled in the manner of their choosing is far better than anything we can give them with a "print this" attitude. This does not mean that I do not make suggestions as to the type of relocation information that should be used. Some of my suggestions are followed; some are not. I am sure that the residents of Amache feel that they have a center newspaper rather than a WRA-dictated newspaper, and I believe that the relocation material used on this basis is of more value than it would be if the impression ever got out that the center newspaper merely printed what the WRA told it to print.

With Mr. Cross here the last few days, I have taken the opportunity to discuss the entire relocation information program, not only with members of the project newspaper staff, but also with other groups and with the relocation division. Since I was turned down by the Army, I have been making plans for increasing emphasis on relocation not only in the project paper, but throughout the center. I have no hesitation in saying that I feel I will have complete cooperation on the part of the editor of the Japanese section of the Pioneer as well as the editor of the English section. However, if such cooperation is not forthcoming, I will not hesitate to make any staff changes that are necessary or desirable.

I hope that this rather lengthy letter gives you a little more of the background. I am not at all saying that the story you object to was justified. I think, however, that we must take into consideration the good with the bad, and I feel that the Japanese section has been doing all right, and I am sure that it will do much better in the future.

Sincerely,

Joe McClelland
Reports Officer

Enc. - 2

TELESCOPE

by Robert Asamoto

GRANADA PIONEER, October 30, 1943

There is much talk going around among the persons who returned from the Denver area that seventeen Nisei-girl prostitutes were arrested by the FBI and Naval Intelligence officers.

According to the man, the Nisei girls were entertaining mostly Army and Navy men and believes there are some others besides the seventeen arrested.

A similar case appeared in last Thursday's Denver Post revealing five Nisei women, whose arrest has been made through the snapshots taken from captured Nazi prisoners, some of them in amorous poses with German prisoners of war. They were arrested as "spy" suspects and are under close investigation by the FBI.

Though they are under strict and constant watch, the girls, especially the teen age ones, are easily sidetracked. But when they possess complete freedom, without the guidance of anyone, like birds freed from cages into the vast open sky, there may be some parents who regret, for they all love their daughters and it seems their duty to consider the future of their loved ones.

SUSPICION OF SPIES

FIVE AMACHE GIRLS ARRESTED

Much talk about the arrest of seventeen Nisei girl prostitutes is spreading out---another five-nisei-women arrest by the FBI was revealed in the Denver Post dated October 28th.

The arrest has been made through the six Nazi prisoners, who escaped from a prison camp; later they were captured, and in whose pockets they found snapshots of Nisei girls, some of them in amorous poses with Nazi prisoners of war.

The five girls, all of them from Amache, are on seasonal leave, and are supposed to be working on a farm near Trinidad.

Project Director Lindley stated that "anyone leaving this center is closely investigated and it is hard to believe any Amache girl could have any connection with a spy ring."

The Denver Post named the snapshot as "Jap girl-Nazi love scene", and it was widely publicized.

It also has been learned that two of the girls are married.

Translation from Japanese section of

GRANADA PIONEER

Oct. 30, 1943

GR:PR:JM

GRANADA PROJECT
AMACHE, COLORADO

June 12, 1944

Mr. John Baker
Chief, Office of Reports
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear John:

This is to report that the PIONEER will temporarily be issued without a Japanese section. Here's the story:

Last Wednesday morning, I was asked by Mr. Johnson and Mr. Tomlinson to get a translation from Japanese into English about an article which appeared in the "Utah Nippo". The article implicated an evacuee and Mr. Johnson from this project. A copy is enclosed for your information.

Mr. Yutaka Kubota, who is in charge of the Japanese language section, did not wish to make the translation because he felt there might be some complications with the other evacuees. Despite the fact that I asked him three separate times to do the job, he and the staff refused to do it. After considerable thought concerning the matter and on the recommendation of Mr. Lindley, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Tomlinson, I told Mr. Kubota that we could not use him on the Japanese Language Staff and asked for his resignation effective the following Monday. I told the other members of the staff that I hoped they would remain but they would have to do so on the basis of supplying the translation work requested by the Reports Officer for the project. I gave them until this morning June 12, for an answer and have just metwith them. They have all resigned from the staff as they do not wish to do any of the work than the actual translation for the PIONEER and also because they have been making plans for relocation in the near future. So, at the present time, we have no members on the Japanese Section staff.

A delegation from the block managers called on me last week when they heard that we were letting Mr. Kubota go. They

were very anxious that we keep Mr. Kubota on the staff, but agreed that he was in the wrong in refusing to make the translation requested of him. I assured the block managers that we would do everything possible to maintain a Japanese newspaper in this Center. Despite the fact that we have to start from scratch now, we will do our best to re-establish the Japanese language section of the paper as promptly as possible. In the meantime, the paper will be issued only in English. I have written a note of explanation for the paper concerning the situation. I will keep you informed concerning later developments.

Sincerely yours,

Joe McClelland
Reports Officer

Enc. - 1

P.S. The enclosed translation was made by the evacuee chief of police on the project.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1944

Mr. J. G. Lindley
Project Director
Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado

Attention: Joe McClelland

Dear Mr. Lindley:

Naturally, I am a trifle disappointed to learn, from Mr. McClelland's letter of June 12, that the PIONEER is temporarily losing its Japanese section. In view of the growing need for reaching the issei element in the population, I have felt for some time that the Japanese language sections of the project papers will become increasingly important.

Frankly, both the Director and I are somewhat puzzled about the actual issues at stake in the discharge of Mr. Kubota and the subsequent resignation of the rest of the staff. We realize, of course, that Kubota was fired because he refused to translate something in the Utah NIPPO, but we can't quite figure out what it was that made him balk. The translation of the NIPPO piece provided by the evacuee police chief is one of the choicest bits of double talk I've seen in some time.

Please understand there is no criticism involved here; I am just seeking further enlightenment. But I do want to join you in the hope that it will be possible to re-establish the Japanese section of the PIONEER in the near future.

Sincerely yours,

M. Tozier

M. M. Tozier
Chief, Reports Division

RECEIVED
JUN 23 1944

GRANADA PROJECT
AMACHE, COLORADO

GR:PR:JM

June 23, 1944

Mr. M. M. Tozier
Chief, Office of Reports
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Tozier:

I have just received your letter of June 19, and I will try to supply you additional information concerning the incident that lead up to the resignation of the Japanese language staff of the GRANADA PIONEER.

We, too, are puzzled over the actual issue at stake in the matter. It has been pretty well determined, however, that Mr. Kubota and the other members of the Japanese section of the paper were unwilling to do any type of translation for the Project. They felt that the article in the UTAH NIPPO was "too hot to handle" and that if they translated it for the administration, they themselves would be involved. The writer of the letter who was handling the sale and distribution within the Center of the outside Japanese language newspapers and was therefore an employee of the Co-op, has been dismissed by the Board of Directors of the Co-op. In fact, he had used Co-op stationery when he sent the article into the UTAH NIPPO.

Since writing you, the Block Managers' Committee has called on me again, and expressed their willingness to cooperate in recruiting a new translation staff. While nothing definite has developed as yet, I believe that we will get the thing straightened out by next week and get a Japanese language section re-established.

A committee from the Community Council also has called on me on two separate occasions. This committee has been considerably less cooperative than the Block Managers' group and one member of the committee has flatly stated that the only way I will ever get a translation staff again is to assure them that they will not have to do any of the translation for the Project. I think this individual is mistaken, however, and that we will be able to pro-

ceed as aforehand, as I told both committees it is unreasonable to expect the WRA to furnish a service of translation of English into Japanese and at the same time, to refuse the WRA a service of occasional translation of Japanese into English.

We are doing everything we can here to get the situation straightened out. Our primary interest is to re-establish the Japanese section of the Project newspaper. However, we have made it quite clear that we cannot function on the basis of a staff that will translate from English to Japanese only, but that is not willing to do any translation for the administration. The Block Managers' Committee particularly understands the situation and does not feel that such a procedure is at all unreasonable.

I will write again just as soon as I have something definite to report.

Sincerely yours,

Joe McClelland
Reports Officer

002

GRANADA PROJECT
AMACHE, COLORADO

GR:PR:JM

July 11, 1944

Mr. M. M. Tozier
Chief, Office of Reports
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Tozier:

I am very glad to be able to report that the Japanese section of the PIONEER will again presume publication on Saturday, July 15. Mr. Ichiro Konno, formerly of Jerome who has had twenty-years newspaper experience in the Hawaiian Islands has been employed as chief translator. Two former members of the Japanese section of the PIONEER, Mr. Yutaka Kubota and Mr. Kenichi Shintani are now working as translators. In addition, we have one new member as stencil cutter.

We were ready to begin publication last week when we received the new manual instruction which requires that everything in the Japanese section be re-translated into English before publication. It was quite difficult to find an individual to do this job, but we have now, Mr. Shizuo Yoshida, who was formerly an instructor in the Navy Language School at the Colorado University, Boulder, Colorado.

Provisions of the new instructions will be followed hereafter, although it does mean that it is going to be much more difficult to publish the Japanese news along with the English section.

Both Mr. Konno and Mr. Yoshida were both suggested for their positions by a joing meeting of the block managers and community council of the Center. I believe we have reached a solution to our problems, and a publication of the Japanese section will continue without interruption.

Sincerely yours,

Joe McClelland
Reports Officer

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

July 18, 1944

Mr. J. G. Lindley
Project Director
Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado

Attention: Joe McClelland

Dear Mr. Lindley:

We are glad to learn that Mr. McClelland's troubles with the Pioneer Japanese section seem to be over. Mr. Konno is obviously well qualified, and appointment following approval of the residents probably represents a very solid stone in the foundation of future plans.

We should be very interested in an informal report covering effects of the new re-translation requirements. After some of the original difficulties have been ironed out, perhaps Mr. McClelland can prepare a letter setting out methods, problems, solutions and workability of the finally accepted techniques.

Sincerely yours,

M. M. Tozier

M. M. Tozier
Chief, Reports Division

RECEIVED
JUL 21 1944
WAR RELOCATION
AUTHORITY

GRANADA PROJECT
AMACHE, COLO.

GR:PR:JM

CONFIDENTIAL

July 19, 1944

Mr. M. M. Tozier
Chief, Reports Division
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Tozier:

I am enclosing the English translation of the last two issues of the Japanese section of the Granada Pioneer. As these are the only copies I have, I would appreciate your returning them to me. I would appreciate it very much if you would read these translations and let me know what you think of the type of news being used.

Frankly, the new translation staff is not proving too satisfactory. There is some friction between them and the English staff, mainly due to their refusal or inability so far to meet the production deadlines. I hope, however, to get this straightened out this week. The Japanese staff seem so be somewhat non-cooperative with the project administration and with the reports officer. There is lacking the mutual confidence between the new man and myself that existed up to the time of our trouble a month ago. Perhaps in time these relationships can be improved. I certainly am trying.

I do have a question concerning the "World News" material being published in the Japanese section. They have read the new instruction very thoroughly, and there is nothing there that prohibits them from printing whatever news they wish. They are, however, picking out items that tend to show Japan in a good light even though they use others, too. Just how far should I go in this Freedom of the Press in the Japanese section? I don't want to act contrary to administrative instructions, but it seems to me that the Japan-slanted items should be eliminated. However, for the most part, they have picked them up from outside Japanese-language newspapers such as the Rocky Shimpo and Colorado Times, etc. I will be very glad to get your suggestions.

Sincerely yours,

Joe McClelland
Reports Officer

enc.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON

July 27, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. James G. Lindley
Project Director
Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado

Attention: Joe McClelland

Dear Mr. Lindley:

We have read with interest the translations of the two issues of the Japanese section of the Granada PIONEER, which were sent to us by Mr. MCClelland. As he indicated there is a strong tendency to present the news about Japan in a favorable light.

While it is true that the WRA has lifted the previous restrictions in regard to publishing news in the Japanese sections of project newspapers, we must all appreciate that this was done at the relocation centers, because we felt that the former restrictions were no longer necessary. If it appears that the persons employed in the Japanese sections of the PIONEER or any of the other center newspapers are unwilling to cooperate or prove to be unworthy of the trust we have placed in them, it may be necessary to revise the instructions once again. Obviously we do not want to do this except as a last resort, and I believe there are other steps which can be taken if it is necessary to act. On the project newspapers which are not operated by the Co-op Enterprises, WRA of course controls the assignment of persons to the staff. Changes in the staff may be made at the option of the Reports Officer, if it is deemed necessary by him to secure the kind of cooperation which will result in a factual and fair-minded news presentation.

It is, of course, true that there is nothing in the instructions which specifically prohibits the publication of any kind or character of news. Some of these papers are sent through the mails, and therefore it is necessary to conform to the postal regulations. Then, too, copies go to the Special War Policies Unit of the Department of Justice. It is likely that the publication of pro-Japanese material or other indiscreet news, will be noted there and that it will reflect both on the WRA and the individual editors.

We trust that if you call these matters to the attention of the members of the Japanese section staff of the PIONEER you may be able to make them appreciate the position of trust which they hold.

FOR VICTORY
BUY
UNITED STATES
WAR
BONDS
AND
STAMPS

It will be much better also if you can bring about a better working understanding with the English section editors as indicated in Mr. McClelland's letter. If there continues a non-cooperative attitude toward the project administration and the Reports Officer, changes in the Japanese section staff should certainly be made.

Sincerely yours,

M. M. Tozier
Chief, Reports Division

Frank C. Cross

Frank C. Cross
Acting Chief, Reports Division

Enclosures - 2

GRANADA PROJECT
AMACHE, COLO.

GR:PR:JM

Aug. 23, 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. M. M. Tozier
Chief, Division of Reports
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Tozier:

This will supplement my letters of June 12, June 23, and July 11 and July 19 regarding the Japanese Section of the Granada Pioneer.

We have been issuing the Japanese section since it was re-established on July 15. On July 19 I sent you the English translations of the first two issues and expressed my concern regarding the pro-Japan slant given to the "World News" which is a new feature of the Japanese section. This letter was answered by Mr. Cross on July 27. Since that time I have talked with the head of the translation section, Mr. Kono, and advised him to be more careful in his selection of news sources. Despite his agreement and statement that he would be more careful, the complexion of the Japanese section has not improved. The sources used have been mainly Japanese-language newspapers published in Denver and Salt Lake City. Most generally a war-news story is printed with only the official Japan or German version. Of course, these are often quoted by the press services, but the tendency here is to use only these versions. Along with such stories, however, are some stories that can be contributed to Allied news sources.

Mr. Konno himself is a very quiet man not inclined to "talk things over" much. Practically the only discussion of policy matters, etc., we have is when I call him into the office. He has a son who has just graduated from the Japanese language school at Camp Savage, as a member of the armed services. Mr. Konno seems very proud of his boy and of the fact that he is in the army. He uses much material in the paper regarding Nisei soldiers.

I do not feel that anything can be done at present to change the slant of the war news printed. Perhaps, as the war in the Pacific grows more and more unfavorable for Japan, the reports used in the Pioneer will necessarily be more unfavorable to Japan. In the meantime, I will try again to influence Mr. Konno not to use enemy sources for war news. That is the suggestion I gave him in our first discussion of the matter.

As you will recall, we asked the Community Council and Block Managers Assembly for assistance in recruiting a new Japanese section when the original staff was not willing to do project translations. Mr. Konno was selected by the committee and the recommendation was accepted by me despite the fact that there was a great deal of misunderstanding involved. In the first place, the chairman of one committee (Council) suggested to me that Bob Asamoto, a former editor of the Japanese section, be asked to come back on the paper. Bob had quit to take a trip to Chicago with relocation ideas. When he returned from Chicago, he did not wish to come back on the paper, but instead took a job with the co-op. I checked with a member of the Block Managers committee regarding Bob, and he gave me assurance that there would be no objection. However, after talking with Asamoto, I found that the Block Managers committee was very much opposed to his returning to the Pioneer. There had been a little trouble between Bob and two or three members of the Block Managers Assembly about a year ago, and those members would not agree to have Bob back. In fact, the committee forced both the member of the Council committee and the member of the Block Managers Committee who had suggested Bob and o.k.'d him to me, to appear before me and say that their suggestions had been their own personal idea and not that of the committee in any respect. I talked with Bob about the situation again, and he said flatly that he would not be interested in the job if it meant a lot of trouble in the center and a lot of opposition from the Block managers. It was after that that I agreed to accept the committee's recommendation and put Mr. Konno on the job.

This seems very involved, and believe me it is! In order to get the chief translator (Mr. Konno) and the re-translator (the manual was changed before we got the paper started) the committee promised them both $19 ratings. I had already explained to the committee many times that the jobs were at $16 and that there were no changes possible. We have set up the Reports Office staff here with only one $19 job---editor of the English section as supervisor of more than 12 people, and we operated very successfully on that basis for nearly a year. However, the committee spent the next several weeks calling on me and almost every other WRA staff member including the Project Director in an effort to raise the pay of the Japanese translators to $19. I am not sure, but I think the Block Managers have been paying the difference Between $16 and $19 from their own pockets.

Out of all this comes the very definite fact that the two staff members involved look, not to the Reports Officer, but to the Block Managers committee for their guidance, assistance, and solver of all problems. I have tried to point out that they were working for WRA through the Reports Office, but the other idea is pretty strong. The editor of the Japanese section at present has no particular confidence in me and certainly does nothing to try and develop or accept the mutual-confidence basis of operations that we have always before experienced in this office. There is a polite reserve there that so far I have not been able to break down. I am still trying, however, and perhaps time will change the situation. The point is that we still have a great problem in relationships. It is very difficult to work them out when the cooperation is all from this end; the Japanese staff listens and changeth not its ways. The English section has had the same difficulty in working with the Japanese section; there is no common groud between the two any more.

I though you would be interested in the problem. I'd like to talke to you about it when we get to Denver.

Sincerely yours,

Joe McClelland
Reports Officer

GRANADA PROJECT
Amache, Colo.

GR:PR:JM

CONFIDENTIAL

Aug. 23, 1944

Mrs. Ethel A. Fleming
Reports Officer
Gila River Relocation Center
Rivers, Arizona

Dear Mrs. Fleming:

I was very glad to get your letter and know that I'm not alone in my problems. Our staff has had an almost 100 percent turnover in the last few weeks. We plod along.

The new order from Washington requiring retranslation caught me just when I was without any Japanese staff. I had had to fire the Japanese section editor and the rest of the staff (Japanese section only) quit. We no sooner found a new editor than the order came through for retranslation. It took us another week, working with the Block Managers and Councilmen. I wouldn't start the paper until we could comply with the new rule because we were not publishing at the time the rule came through. However, the re-translator is leaving the center this week, and we are going to keep the paper publishing even if we don't find a new re-translator right away.

It takes time, all right. It slows the paper down. We've had a lot of trouble with the new staff. They are slow and don't care. The English section has had to wait on them, but finally told them they would run only that part of the Japanese section completed on time. We've had less trouble lately. In addition to one full-time re-translator, we have a part-time typist on the re-translation work. We got the thing going because that was the only way they would have a Japanese section. I don't know how successful we'll be in replacing the man who is leaving. If we don't get a replacement soon, I'll have to try the "all-or-nothing" method. Frankly I'm not pleased with the new Japanese section I have. They are non-cooperative. There is no common ground between the editor and myself nor between the editors of the Japanese and English sections. Definitely we have problems; the kind that give no hint as to where or how a solution can be found.

I'm certainly looking forward to the Reports conference in Denver. There are a number of policy matters I think need clarification. "Where do we go from here?" should be the theme of the conference!

I'm afraid I didn't give you much help on the Japanese retranslation problem. If you have worked out something by now, let me know, for the problem is mine again starting Monday. Since July 15, we have managed to get the job done. I see the translations before the paper is mimeographed. But with the new manual instruction about all I can do is read 'em; there's no provision for any "culling" except what can be done by suggestion.

Sincerely yours,

Joe McClelland
Reports Officer

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

GRANADA PROJECT
Amache, Colo.

GR:PR:JM

September 4, 1944

Mr. M. M. Tozier
Chief, Division of Reports
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Tozier:

I have read your letter of August 30 to Mr. Joe McClelland which answered his letter of August 23 regarding the Japanese section of the project newspaper. I have been kept informed verbally regarding all the developments in the case.

If we could feel that giving Mr. Konno the $19 rating would help the situation, we would take that action. In fact, we would have done so long before. Several months ago we set the quota and grades for the Reports Office and included only one $19 job---that of Editor of the English section. Formerly practically all the Reports Office staff were receiving $19. Mr. McClelland helped in making the decision. We do not believe it would be wise to break over now. If the Editor of the Japanese section receives a $19 rating, then we would have to give the same to the new translator (Japanese to English). Next the pressure would be on to give the same to the Japanese stencil cutters (the hardest job to fill). Also there would be no reason not to give the $19 rating to the Associate Editor and the Chief Mimeograph Operator. The Reports Office staff has been working under the present set-up for over a year without difficulties over the wage rates. It was only when the Block Managers and Council demanded the $19 rate for the Japanese section that the issue came up. The former head of the Japanese section was perfectly willing to continue on the job when we had to change him from $19 to $16.

The issue is really dead now anyway and there has been no recent comment on the matter. The Japanese section is functioning satisfactorily. Our only concern with them is the "World News" as reported to you by Mr. McClelland. We will keep you informed of any further developments.

Sincerely yours,

James G. Lindley
Project Director

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
461 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

In reply, please refer to:

March 20, 1945

Mr. J. G. Lindley
Project Director
Granada Relocation Center
Amache, Colorado

Dear Mr. Lindley:

An evacuee who called recently at the Relocation Office in Los Angeles referred to the following news item that appeared in the February 24 issue of the Japanese section of your project newspaper:

> "Any evacuee relocating to the Chicago area must pay for transportation from the depot to their own homes. Evacuees relocating to New York, Cleveland, San Francisco, Sacramento or to the Los Angeles area may have transportation from the depot to their individual homes paid by the WRA."

We do not know whether the article referred to travel allowances or to transportation of personal property. This particular evacuee interpreted it as referring to property. You are, of course, aware that WRA pays the cost of transporting household effects to the common carrier depot nearest the evacuee's point of residence and does not make door delivery unless the carrier's rate to the terminal includes such local service.

We should appreciate it if you will review the February 24 issue of the Granada Pioneer and if you find that there is any basis for misunderstanding or misinterpretation, publish whatever corrections you consider appropriate.

Yours very truly,

Victor L. Furth

Victor L. Furth
Acting Assistant Director

FOR VICTORY
BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Fol 24

The following is an english translation of the said article appeared in the Japanese section relating to the transportation of household effects to the point of the relocation:

"Any evacuee relocating to the Chicago area must pay for transportation of their household effects from the depot to this own homes. However evacuees relocating to New York, Cleveland, San Francisco, Sacramento or to the Los Angeles area may have transportation from the depot to their individual homes ~~paid by the WRA~~."

Includes service of delivery at residence

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEFENSE COMMAND
CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

2 May, 1944.

Mr. Jerome K. Wilcox,
Associate Librarian,
The University Library,
University of California,
Berkeley, 4, Calif.

Subject;;GRANADA PIONEER

Dear Mr. Wilcox:

Finally succeeded in getting back on my checking, despite all these changes, and have begun to get back some of the material I asked the centers for on my first check. Have also got all surplus up to Granada in shape, and rechecked them for missing ones of yours.

Inclosed find Volume I, No. 65, of Grnada Pioneer, which was on your list. Still can't locate a Volume I, No. 37.

Also inclose a collation on unit a, of Volume II, not previously sent you as I was holding up to check on Issue No. 16, and you will note the abscence of such an issue is solved. Sent you one on unit b, covering issues 18-A to 42.

Also inclose copy of the memo sheet being inserted for No. 16.

Still hope to have my list ~~of~~ what is actually missing ready soon and get over. I have three complete, I believe, except for some very recent issues which have probably been delayed in the mail.

Sincerly,

Purcell

ADDITIONAL

GRANADA PIONEER

EXCHANGE LIST

February 3, 1943

GRANADA PIONEER EXCHANGE LIST-------February 3, 1943
ADDITIONS TO THE January 7 list.

NON-POSTAGE LIST----USE OF THE FRANKED PRIVILEGE

Elmer L. Shirrell
Relocation Supervisor
226 West Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, Illinois

John C. Baker, Chief----6 copies
Reports Office
Washington, D. C.

Charles F. Ernst-----10 copies
Project Director
Central Utah Relocation Center
Topaz, Utah

Harvey M. Coverley
Project Director
Tule Lake Relocation Center
Newell, California

Representative J. Edgar Chenoweth
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

Editor, Daily Tulean Dispatch----5
Bldg. 1608, Tule Lake Project
Newell, California
(change in address)

Poston Chronicle-----5 copies
Camp 3 - 310-2D
Poston, Arizona
(change in address)

GRANADA PIONEER EXCHANGE LIST--------2/3/43
Additions to Jan. 7 list.

POSTAGE LIST

Mr. Nakamura----------40 copies
Head Instructor
Naval Language School
Boulder, Colorado

Boulder Camera
Boulder, Cobrado

Mr. Rice, Superintendent
Granada High School
Granada, Colorado

Rev. Josef Barton
Route 1
Bellville, Texas

Kenji Okuda
Noah Hall
Oberlin College
Oberlin, Ohio

Director Florence Walne
Naval Language School
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado

Mr. Dean Lesher
Publisher---Merced Sun-Star
Merced, California

Poston Community Free Library
Block 21, Camp 1
Poston, Arizona

Mr. Dean Suttle
Field Director American Red Cross
Army Air Base
La Junta, Colorado

Gila Young People's Association
Camp 2 - 54 Rec. Hall
c/o Shizuo Doi
Gila Relocation Center
Rivers, Arizona

Mrs. Rose Fanslan
6226 Brown Ave. High P. O.
Baltimore, Maryland

Mrs. C. E. Toothaker
Hoxie, Kansas

Mr. W. G. Brill, Editor
Colusa Sun-Herald
Colusa, California

PIONEER

in memoriam

PFC. AKIRA MORIHARA
Oct. 23, 1943

S/SGT. WILLIAM IWAO YAMAJI
June 15, 1944

PFC. KIYOSHI K. MURANAGA
June 26, 1944

PFC. ARNOLD OHKI
July 7, 1944

PFC. LEO KIKUCHI
July 7, 1944

PVT. CALVIN SAITO
July 7, 1944

PVT. JOSEPH R. YASUDA
July 9, 1944

PFC. JOHN AKIMOTO
Aug. 2, 1944

PFC. GEORGE S. SAITO
Oct. 17, 1944

PFC. KANIO HATTORI
Oct. 20, 1944

PVT. TOSHIAKI SHOJI
Oct. 21, 1944

SGT. HARRY HIROSHI TOKUSHIMA
Oct. 29, 1944

CPL. TADASHI T. TAKEUCHI
Oct. 30, 1944

SGT. NED T. NAKAMURA
Oct. 31, 1944

S/SGT. PETER MASUOKA
Nov. 3, 1944

PFC. SHIGEO TABUCHI
Nov. 4, 1944

PVT. KATSU OKIDA
Nov. 6, 1944

PVT. ESO MASUDA
Nov. 6, 1944

SGT. JAMES SABURO KARATSU
Jan. 2, 1945

S/SGT. MASAMI SAKAMOTO
March 3, 1945

PFC. HARUTO MORIGUCHI
April 4, 1945

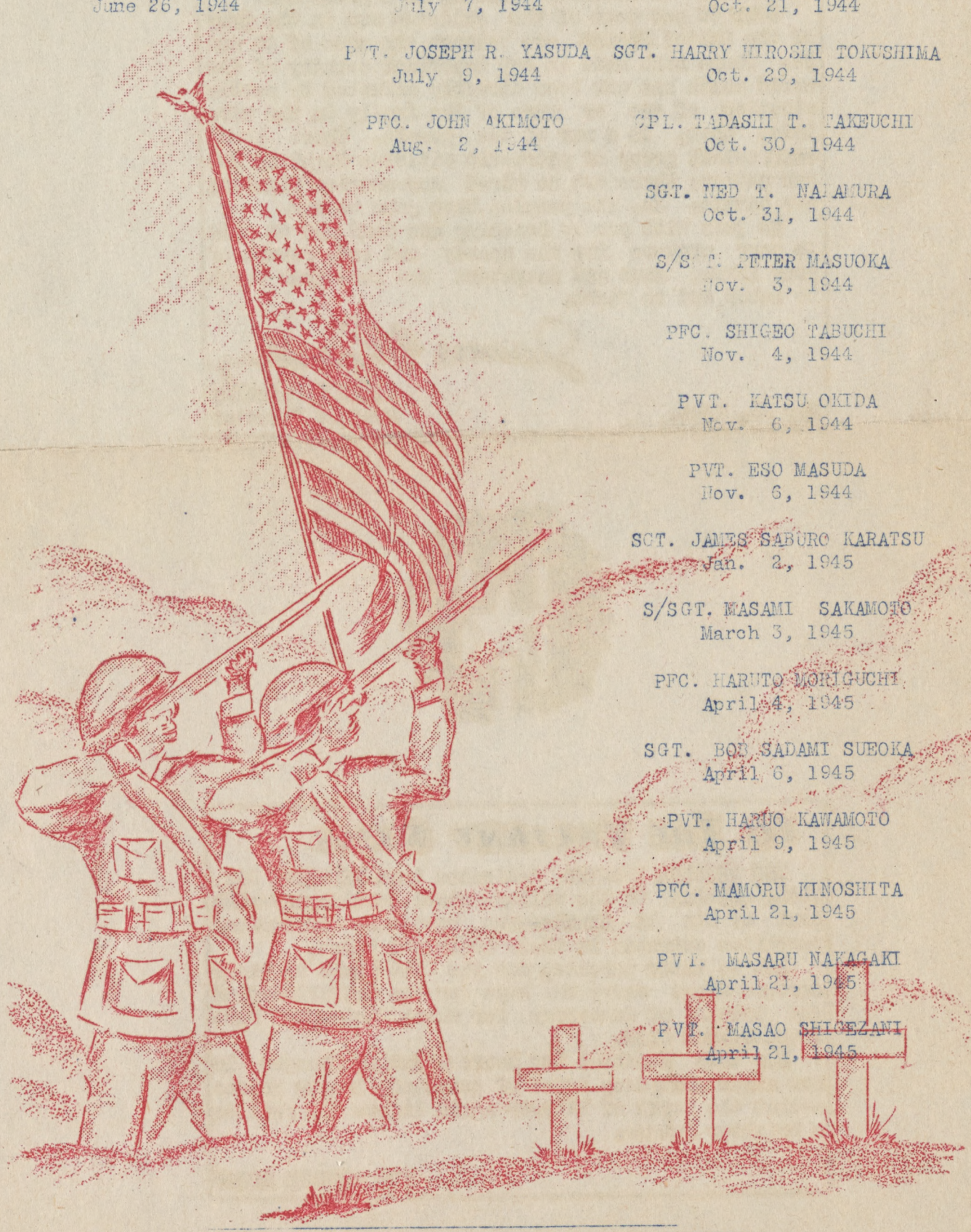
SGT. BOB SADAMI SUEOKA
April 6, 1945

PVT. HARUO KAWAMOTO
April 9, 1945

PFC. MAMORU KINOSHITA
April 21, 1945

PVT. MASARU NAKAGAKI
April 21, 1945

PVT. MASAO SHIGEZANI
April 21, 1945



MEMORIAL DAY EDITION

HONORING THE MEMORY

To the residents of the Granada Relocation Center on this Memorial Day, the administrative staff joins you in honoring the memory of those who have fought and died for the freedom of mankind everywhere. At this time also it is fitting that we express our grief at the loss of our friend and leader, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. We mourn the passing of a great man.

Over 70 per cent of the enlisted men in the Army of the United States are between the ages of 20 and 29. There is no home in any important country of the world which has not been directly affected by participation of one or more of the family in the war. This, then, is a war of the people. There is no small select group of patriotic citizens fighting for our nation; there are no hired mercenaries fighting our battle. We, the people, have gone to war.

We join with you in honoring our dead and we join in your prayers for the speedy and safe return of your living sons and daughters who have gone forth to labor and to fight.

James G. Lindley

James G. Lindley
Project Director

May 30, 1945.

TO THE VALIANT NISEI

THE GRANADA PIONEER dedicates this MEMORIAL DAY, 1945, edition to the valiant nisei servicemen--with next of kin in Amache--who have made the supreme sacrifice overseas in their country's cause.

And to their parents, may the Gold Stars in their service flags carry the hope for the fulfillment of the ideals of democracy for which their sons have fought...and died.

May this Memorial Day leave a lasting thought in our minds and a deep sense of gratitude in our hearts --that the torch of liberty again lights the path to a brighter future.

THE PIONEER STAFF

O-O-O

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1204

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NT = Overnight Telegram

LC = Deferred Cable

NLT = Cable Night Letter

Ship Radiogram

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

WZD 46 NT SEATTLE WAH 6/24/43

THE GRANAD PIONEER
AMACHE COLO

WE DEEPLY REGRET SUPPREME COURT DECION UPPOLDING CONSTITUTIONAL OF AVACUTION POLICY WE WANT YOU TO KNOW OF OUR CONTINUING FRINDSHIP AND OF OUR RESOLVE TO KEEP ON WORKING IN EVERYWAY POSSIBLE FOR A RESTORATION OF THAT HISTORY AMERICAN WHICH HOLD ALL CITIZEN EQUAL UNDER LAW

SEATLE FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILITION
830 AMY SMITH CHAIRMAN

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Chicago Defender

SECOND THOUGHTS

By S. I. HAYAKAWA

Aug 12-1944

Racism In All Directioons

ONE of the queerest things about race prejudices is the way they are held by people who are themselves victims of race prejudice. At a meeting of the Japanese-American Citizens League to which I was invited in Denver the other night, I was told that there are many Japanese-Americans who, although vigorously protesting race prejudice when it applied to them, had strong prejudices themselves against other minorities, such as Mexicans, Negroes, and Jews.

S. I. Hayakawa

The Japanese-American Citizens League is combating such prejudices among their own group with the very sensible argument, "How do you expect others to stop being prejudiced against you if you insist on having similar prejudices yourself?"

Unfortunately, the point is hard to get across to many members of minority groups. The reason is not far to seek. The victim of discrimination is simply consoling himself by finding someone else to discriminate against. "I may be low down," a Japanese-American may say to himself, "but at least I'm not as low down as those Mexicans." Or the Negro may say, "I may be low down, but at least I'm not as bad as those Jews."

What a miserable form of self-consolation!

Japanese Girl Among Negroes

THE MORE DEALINGS I have with minority problems the more am I convinced that it isn't possible to deal with prejudices one at a time with divided forces, some fighting anti-Negro prejudice, some fighting anti-Jewish prejudice, and so on. We must attack the whole lot at once.

A story that impressed the point on me more than anything else is about a Japanese-American girl who was about to be hired in a factory employing a large number of Negro women. The employer first asked the Negro women if they would mind having a Japanese girl working with them.

"Nothing doing," the women replied. "We don't want to work with any Japs."

The employer, however, was so short of help that he finally hired the Japanese-American girl anyway and placed her among the Negro employes.

After a few days the Negroes discovered that the little Japanese girl wasn't so bad after all and began to speak to her. She replied politely, so that soon she had many friends among the Negro employes.

She Had It, Too

ONE DAY, one of the Negro women who had become especially friendly with the Japanese girl took her aside and said to her, "We have an apology to make to you. Before you came to work here, the boss told us he was hiring a Japanese-American girl. We all objected to your coming, because we were prejudiced against Japanese.

"Now that we have seen you and talked to you, we have got over our prejudice. And we want to ask you to forgive us for having been so stupid and prejudiced."

The Japanese girl was deeply touched by this remark.

"I'm awfully glad you people like me," she said, "because I like all of you and I like working here." Then her tone changed. "I especially like being here because before I came I was working for a bunch of Jews, and I hate Jews."

If a thief squawks about his home being robbed, we don't have much sympathy for him. I'm not at all sure the victim of race prejudice deserves much sympathy when he goes around spreading the poison himself.

STATEMENT OF POLICY REGARDING JAPANESE TRANSLATIONS

Administrative Instructions No. 8, Supplement 1, Revised, provides for the establishment of a translation staff under the direction of the Reports Officer to take care of all official center translations from English to Japanese. Such a staff has been in operation at Granada since early last fall.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to the function of the translation staff, the following policy is hereby established:

The translation staff, working under the direction of the Reports Officer, will be available to do any official translation work required at the Granada Relocation Center. Such service shall include translation of English to Japanese or Japanese to English and cutting of Japanese characters on stencils for duplication where required. The Reports Office will not be able to supply materials for stencil cutting nor paper for mimeographing. Actual mimeograph work cannot be done by the Reports Office.

Members of the translation staff also are available as interpreters if needed.

Joe McClelland

Joe McClelland
Reports Officer

GRANADA PIONEER STAFF TRANSLATORS

NAME: ROBERT.AKIRA.ASAMOTO

EDUCATION:

HIGH SCHOOL IN JAPAN

ELEVEN YEARS IN ENGLISH SCHOOL IN UNITED STATE

EXPERIENCE:

FOUR YEARS IN NEWSPAPER
(JAPANESE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER IN SAN FRANCISCO.)

GRANADA PIONEER STAFF TRANSLATORS

NAME: Masaji Duke Murai (American citizen)

EDUCATION: high school in Japan, Art school in Tokyo, Japan.

Mission High in San Francisco, studied English and Commercial Art.

EXPERIENCE: Commercial artist on the "Nichibei", a Japanese-American newspaper in San Francisco for five years.

Masaji Duke Murai

GRANADA PIONEER STAFF TRANSLATORS

NAME: Yutaka Kubota

EDUCATION:

Graduated from Elementary and High School in Japan
Graduated from High School in U. S. A.
Studied for two years in University of So. Calif.
College of Commerce,

EXPERIENCE:

Secretary of Farmers Marketing Association for fifteen years.

GRANADA PIONEER STAFF TRANSLATORS

NAME: Hiromichi Morimoto

EDUCATION: Elementary school --completed

High school "

University of So. California (4 yrs.) B. S. in B. A.

Japanese High school graduate course completed

ELEMENTARY — IN JAPAN

KOTOKA —

EXPERIENCE:

Excutive secretary of So. Calif. Retail Produce Dealers Ass'N
Managing editor of So. Calif. Retail Produce Bulletin - MONTHLY

Produce business

NEWSPAPER STAFF TRANSLATORS

not hired

NAME: Sakichi Takao

EDUCATION: Completed Waseda University in Japan.
Knox College, Golesburg, Illinois---1 year of English

EXPERIENCE: Importing business in San Francisco

GRANADA PIONEER STAFF TRANSLATORS

Tr to shoe dept.

cut stencils

NAME: Choji Nakano

EDUCATION: High School in Japan

EXPERIENCE: Artist-stencilist; cutting of Japanese characters on the stencil.

MEMORANDUM

GRANADA RELOCATION PROJECT, AMACHE, COLORADO.

VOLUME I
Unit a

Inventory of Issues of

"GRANADA PIONEER"
VOL. II-Unit a
Nos. 1 to 18, inc.
October 30, 1943 to December 31, 1943.

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NOTES

Because of the size of this volume it has been divided into units for convenience in filing.
This Unit, "A" contains issues No.s 1 to 18, as noted above, unless otherwise explained.
This Uniy,"A" contains the following:

No. 1	October 30, 1943		With Japanese Section
2	November 3, 1943	With calendar	" " "
3	" 6		" " "
4	" 10		" " "
Special, issued some time later, in English and being the "Text of Project Director James G. Lindley's Speech delivered on November 12, 1943 at the Relocation Forum Discussion series at Terry Hall.(Note-inserted here to as to be in date order.)			" " "
No. 5	November 13		With Japanese Section
6	" 17		" " "
7	" 20		" " "
8	" 24		" " "
9	" 27		" " "
10	December 1	With calendar	" " "
11	" 4		" " "
12	" 8		" " "
13	" 11		" " "
14	" 15		" " "
15	" 18		" " "
16	Center advise no issue published under this number--skipped in error. To make up for the omission a No. 18 and a No. 18A were published. See notes under those numbers--The former being in this unit, and 18A in the next unit, in January, 1944.		
17	December 24, 1943--Special Christmas issue		With Japanese Section.
18	" 31	New Years issue	" " "

Issue No. 18 was duplicated to make up for the omission of No. 16. This issue No. 18, ending the year, 1943 is included in this unit, and 18A, starting 1944 in the next unit, B.

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Final Check made May 2, 1944-Information Section, Civil Affairs Division.

MEMORANDUM

GRANADA RELOCATION PROJECT, AMACHE, COLORADO.

GRANADA PIONEER

VOL. II No. 16

Center advise under date of 14 April, 1944 that no issue was published under this number, it being skipped in error. To make up for the vacanat number, they advise two No. 18's were issued, one as 18, and one as 18A, as it will be noted.

Information Section, 2, May, 1944.