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JEROME WEEKLY REPORT #11

(Narrative)

May 6, 1943

Report Covering Two Weeks' Period
of April 18 to May 1, 1943

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Submitted by

REPORTS DIVISION
Documents Section

Part I RESETTLEMENT

The publicity given on the anniversary of Major General Deolittle's bombing Tokyo about the execution of the eight American pilots has stimulated much of the comments on resettlement. Letters have come into the Center stating that there has been a change of attitude toward the resettlers. It has been written by those outside that if the discrimination continues to get worse, they will be back in the Center. Though most of the young people have not allowed this type of story to affect their plans, the parents have shown their fears and concern, especially for their daughters. The following comment by an issei woman was overheard: "Well, it's all right for a boy even if he is discriminated against because he can sleep anywhere and do odd jobs for a meal or two until he is able to find something; but it would be awful for a girl. One has to think seriously before letting a girl go out to resettle. You can never tell when something harmful will happen."

Some people, including young men and women, have reasoned that the attitude of the Caucasian Americans is bound to change when the death notices for the sons, husbands, and fathers of the people of the United States are sent home and the number on the casualty lists increases. People, in general, have not yet learned to take tragedy with grace and to abstain from a spirit of revenge. These evacuees who reason this way say that they will resettle if and when they learn that the people of the United States can tolerate as their fellow citizens, the Americans of Japanese ancestry in spite of what might happen overseas.

Incidents have occurred within the Center between Caucasians and evacuees which have made the above type of people to reason thus: If the Caucasian staff in a relocation center cannot understand the residents and treat them civilly,

how can we expect Caucasian people who have never known Japanese-Americans to remember that we are Americans just as they.

Nisei male:

"_____ 's crew is striking not because they don't want to work but because he doesn't treat them rightly. His son was killed in North Africa or something, and he doesn't like the Japanese, and takes his wrath out on his workers. The boys say that every word he utters is something mean. They can't stand it and so don't report to work."

Nisei girl:

"The strike didn't do any good. Mr. _____ wouldn't change his attitude and fired the boys."

Whether these comments are accurate cannot be determined by the writer at the present time; however, they shed light on one factor which may be hindering resettlement. The same factor might also result in hastening of the resettlement program. Some people may get so angry at their supervisors that they become anxious to get away from center administrative treatment and consider more seriously the job offers from the outside. Such methods are not advisable to speed up relocation. They would lead only to further trouble within the Center.

Residents have also heard of cases where jobs were cancelled while an individual was still in the center and even after the individual had arrived at the city where he was to have gone to work. In most cases, the employers have been good about the cancellations and have tried to place those they called out in other positions. The evacuees have understood the employers' problems. Yet, knowing that it was pressure in the firm or in the community which caused the employer to take negative action, they think once again about resettlement.

Publicity such as that given to the young men who are working at a nursery in Michigan receives favorable attention. If reports of fine and complete acceptance could be had from many communities, evacuees may be made more

receptive of the resettlement program while at the same time cities and town may again in turn receive the Japanese Americans more cordially.

When the leaves office thought it inadvisable to issue short term leaves for visits to Rohwer and nearby towns temporarily unless with definite excuse such as grave illness, death, or marriage, many misunderstood the new regulation to mean a suspension of indefinite leaves. No announcement of this freezing was made in the Center paper nor was any official bulletin put out. A notice, however, was posted on the door of the leaves office. Those who did not see the notice heard about it second hand and drew possible conclusions of their own.

Whether the evacuees from California came with the prejudiced idea that Arkansans were not as educated or as open-minded as Californians or whether they have founded their opinions by actual contacts and reading about incidents in the papers--they don't have much respect for them. Consequently, the people accepted the temporary restriction without much indignation over lost privileges.

Twenty year old female:

"Everyone's been telling me that we can't go to Rohwer anymore. They say that since those airmen were executed, we have to be careful that those dumb Arkies don't take a shot at us. But some people say that because the food here is better than at Rohwer, they don't like us to go there and say so."

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Nisei boy:

"Did you hear about the short term leaves being frozen for McGehee and Rohwer?"

Nisei girl:

"No. It's really true then, huh? Someone said something about not being able to go to Rohwer anymore, but I thought it was just because of the quota that someone began a rumor. Why did they stop it for?"

Nisei Boy:

"I think it's because of the Doolittle anniversary. The newspapers are coming out with it big, calling for revenge, so I guess the leaves office figured it would be safer to keep us out of the dumb 'Arkies' range."

Nisei Girl:

"Well, it would be better than to have someone shot at again."

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Nisei Young Man, teacher in the high school:

"The Dermott Chamber of Commerce doesn't want any more people from the relocation center to come to the town."

Nisei Girl:

"Yes, I heard that the group of high school kids who went with their teacher yesterday were asked to leave almost every store and every restaurant they entered. It got so embarrassing that the teacher went into the stores first and asked if it would be all right if the kids came in. Then when they asked if they could eat at a place, they said okay; but before they were finished, they were asked to leave. It certainly is awful to be treated that way."

Second Nisei Girl:

"I don't see why the WRA ever picked Arkansas to build two of the relocation centers anyway. It was known that the Governor didn't want us except inside a fence."

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Nisei Male:

"Even though you are so anxious to go out, times have changed so much in one year that when you do go, you'd be in such a daze for a time that you will wish to come back."

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Nisei Male:

"My folks want me to go. They got used to the idea because I kept harping on it. My brother being in the Army makes a lot of difference in their accepting the idea, too."

21 year old Male:

"I'd like to go outside and be free and independent, but when I think it over I just can't leave my mother with the two smaller children." (Mother had miscarriage; sister and father had operations.)

Nisei Female (about 19 years old):

"I'm sick of camp life, but I don't think we'll ever be able to go out. You see, my father is interned, and he wants us to join him. But, if we go there, we'll be internees, too. And my mother doesn't know what kind of schools they'll have for the younger children. My mother is worrying, because we'd like to go like the dickens, but still we don't want to go. I guess we could go outside, but there wouldn't be any means of support since my health is poor."

Part II EDUCATION

The last week being Boys' and Girls' Week as well as the next to the last week of the Center school term, high school students took over administrative positions for a day and also held a traditional "open house."

Some of the juniors and low seniors with enough credit for graduation but without all college preparatory courses are confused as to what decision to make.

16 year old high school student:

"If I stay in school until February of next year, my adviser says she thinks she can get a scholarship for me. But I don't know what to do. Between now and February, my family may relocate, and I would be without a diploma. We don't know how far behind we'll get if we have to go to some other place, so we want to be sure to have a diploma."

The problem which worries many high school students planning to go on to college is that they will have difficulty in getting admitted with the diploma they might receive from the center school. Accustomed to the educational standards of California, they feel that their work at the Jerome High School, though it may be comparable to secondary institutions in this part of the country, will not be given full value by the better universities and colleges.

17 year old male student, leaving for a small college:

"I wish I could go to Northwestern or be near enough to attend their lectures and use their libraries, but I'm going anyway because it won't do me any good to stay in the center. Wherever I go, I'm going to participate in everything I can. Before I had a negative view on school activities, but evacuation changed that."

The above comment indicates perhaps the nisei's tendency to think more of the larger institutions of higher learning. Gradually, they are learning that

many of the small colleges of the Mid-West and East are excellent schools. The Student Christian Associations and other college clubs within the Centers may help in this phase of educating evacuee students. The first get-together for a college-age group in this Jerome Center was held last Tuesday evening, April 27, 1943. Reception was favorable, and prospects of organizing seem good. The comment also indicates an opinion about evacuation, an opinion of its being of some good. The student seems to realize the benefits of the contacts he might make for himself and the public relations work he might do for other nisei.

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Evacuee teacher:

"No, I'm not going to teach next semester. The work is too hard. If we were paid regular salaries like the Caucasian teachers, it would be worth teaching five classes; otherwise, it's too much for me."

Part III REPATRIATION AND EXPATRIATION

Most of those repatriating and expatriating, though not obviously (outwardly) bitter, are bitter about the evacuation and the treatment received in spite of efforts to be good Americans or to bring up their children to be so. They have concluded that those of Japanese descent will never be given an even break in the United States, that their only hope of living without discrimination is to go to a land where Japanese are not a minority.

In the case of the younger nisei, expatriation seems to be a follow-up for the parents' repatriation, without much reasoning in favor of it. Some nisei have also registered so that the family would not be broken up and separated.

Nisei youth:

"There is no future in America. No matter which country has the whip-hand at the end of the war, the nisei will be real losers. The first that I know we can really get back to Japan, I'm going to expatriate."

Nisei female:

"What do you mean? You admit that the nisei won't have a place in Japan's peace, yet you want to go there."

Nisei youth:

"If I expatriate, I won't be a nisei any more. I hope to be considered a Japanese subject in that event."

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Nisei Girl:

"I think this repatriation is a lot of hooey. These people think they'll be exchanged as prisoners-of-war, but I think Japan will hang on to her prisoners."

Nisei Boy:

"I wish the issei could see how little they mean to Japan. They don't mean a darn thing! For Japan, it means only more mouths to feed."

Nisei Girl:

"They're building another camp for repatriates about 7 or 8 miles from here. At least that's the rumor."

Though most people think that the War Relocation Authority would be undertaking a tremendous and difficult job if they began segregating so-called loyal and disloyal factions, judging from the rumors, many more or less expect segregation to take place.

Nisei Girl, 22 years old:

"Those interned men in Louisiana are being moved to New Mexico. The Louisiana camp will be used for people wanting to repatriate."

Nisei Girl, 21 years old:

"I think they are going to divide us into the two groups, loyal and disloyal."

If segregation should be undertaken on the basis of anything other than repatriation and expatriation, the WRA should be extremely cautious. The so-called loyal as well as the so-called disloyal would probably dislike such policy, for there are few who believe that loyalty can be judged on short notice and on paper. Segregation, if started, should be very well planned in order not to repeat the flaws which took place during registration.

Interviewer in repatriation and expatriation office:

"A lot of the issei are registering without consulting their children. This brings a big uproar in the family, and many of the older children are blaming us for all this. The family should settle their plans of registering at home instead of arguing in the office."

"Some people who registered earlier have come back to sign off. Among these are those who changed their minds because it was the only way they could qualify to get outside. After the registering is finished, the list is sent to Washington and there it is listed on the official list. From the official list it is attached to the sailing list. After going through all this, some people want to cancel their name from the list. This sort of leaves a bad record behind."

The writer believes that it is advisable to allow people to change their

minds and resettle, if that is what they wish, in order that living in free American they may renew their faith in these United States, holding the events of the past year only as a memory.

Part IV MISCELLANEOUS COMMENTS

Nisei:

"I think it would be hard for a nisei soldier to fight against Japan."

Another Nisei:

"Yeah, that's right. If he made any mistake or did anything a little unusual, they'd jump on him as a saboteur and traitor. If it were the European front, he could fight like any other man. Someone told me that a couple of nisei soldiers were killed because they couldn't get a Japanese prisoner to talk. That's tough."

First Nisei:

"This nisei combat team will be going across the Atlantic, won't they? I don't think they'll be fighting against Japan directly."

Second Nisei:

"And you know what that will mean? It will be all Caucasian soldiers who fight and die on the Pacific front and that will make people more bitter against us. It's not our fault. We didn't do anything, but they can't understand that."

First Nisei:

"Well, I guess everything won't go the way we want it to."

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Nisei:

"One thing I don't get is why we are in here and not the Germans and Italians?"

Another Nisei:

"You want to know why? See, Germans and Italians are of the white race, and we're of the yellow; and the white race is supposed to be better than the yellow. That's why we're here."

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Nisei Student:

"Our teacher says that the Caucasians don't like it if the Japanese pal around or sympathize with the Negroes. They're afraid that two minority groups will get together and start a minor revolution. We're Californians and have been brought up with little, if any, discriminatory attitudes about the colored

race. We can't help it if we're more democratic in that way than the Caucasian people down here."

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Nisei student, sophomore in high school:

"In civics class we were talking about the Bill of Rights, and one kid asked the teacher what was the use of such laws when we had to get out of our homes in California and get stuck in camp. Where is our freedom of want? Where is our liberty, our freedom of speech, the equality? And the teacher yelled, 'What are you trying to do? Are you trying to pin me down, to trap me into committing myself? I, as a Caucasian teacher here, trying to teach you evacuees and trying to keep you from getting bitter, can't tell you what I really think and lead you in the right direction. Those things you asked me are too big for me to answer in so many words. The answer begins years back. There is no end to the answer.'"

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Nisei female:

"Some of our administrators are all right, but we surely have plenty who hate us. Most of the Caucasian stenographers do little work. The evacuee girls do everything and get only \$16 a month, while the Civil Service stenos earn over a hundred dollars a month and pay only a little for board and room. Wouldn't we like to get nicely furnished apartments with the modern conveniences they have! At least some of the Caucasian workers are good enough to let us have some ice at times."

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Kibei fellow, married:

"Some old folks were complaining about working on the agricultural project here at \$16 a month. They said that it wasn't worth it. I told them that if they didn't do it, someone else would, because if you earn \$16 a month you can at least buy a few things for your kids without digging into your pocket that much. I also told them that if we didn't raise vegetables, we couldn't have vegetables in the mess hall."

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Young Nisei Male:

"Why do those old ladies have to work in the fields?"

Nisei female:

"I don't know about all of them, but I know one lady who is working on the agricultural project because she has a large family and the clothing allowance isn't sufficient to keep everybody decently clothed."

Province -
For your files

Japanese Relocation Papers
Bancroft Library

Serome Relocation Center
Quarterly Report
Apr. 1 to June 30, 1943

Review
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS

Japanese Relocation Papers
Bancroft Library

The Community Analyst arrived at the center on April 23, and the work of the Community Analysis Section was set up during the first week in May. The Community Analysis Section has assumed responsibility for most of the work on community organization and evacuee opinion and morale formerly performed by the Documents Section. The two sections jointly prepare the bi-weekly report on evacuee trends of opinion.

This section has directed its efforts toward studies of: population analysis and human ecology of the center, resettlement, social organization, attitudes and opinions; and from time to time special reports have been prepared at the request of the Washington office, and the Project Director, and the Chief of Community Services.

The following is the analyst's report on evacuee attitudes and morale:

In an environment strongly affected by centralized administration and remote control; where outside and inside pressures activate resettlement consciousness; where repatriates and pro-Americans live side by side; where

definitions of social controls constantly undergo change; where isolation from the world-at-large is intermittently shattered by unfavorable publicity; in such an environment one cannot expect stable attitudes or a high morale.

In view of this high degree of uncertainty the present is seized for all it holds and a simulated atmosphere of calm is fostered. Everyday activities assume a greater importance because of the higher degree of definition and control such activities afford. Among those who have decided "once and for all" their course of action as exemplified by many repatriates, a stable but rigid attitude, resulting in some degree of security (we know where we stand), has crystallized. On the other hand, this group is anxious to know how and when the segregation policy will be instigated. Otherwise, they are biding their time.

Those evacuees who have decided to remain in America, for the most part, have less stable attitudes. This is understandable when we consider the greater importance of outside publicity and actions that affect them; the choice between remaining in the center or resettling; and their relatively undefined position at the present time. The last is fostered by contradictions inherent to expediencies and exigencies of the present, such as, pro and anti-evacuee publicity and actions; unclarified draft and citizenship status; changing center policies; and the uncertainty of their future.

- It should, however, be borne in mind that one should be cautious about creating a dichotomy of distinction and treatment based upon whether an evacuee is a repatriate or a pro-American. Regardless of political loyalties, evacuees are residing together in a circumscribed environment; so actions affecting one group will have repercussions in other groups. Care should especially be taken not to put the repatriate group in an inferior position. If this is done they will compensate by attitudes and actions that will not be for the general welfare of the evacuees and the WRA. The split of the Buddhist Church because of the political difference of its members, the removal of three repatriate leaders in May, and the pending segregation of the loyal and the disloyal have sensitized the repatriates. They have a strong common ground, which is strengthened by the bond of shared past suffering, in common with all evacuees, and fortified by the added adhesive of a common fate.

There is the further consideration that there are those who signed for repatriation and have since desired to change but do not do so because of the fear of becoming an outcast from their group. Assurances should be made to such individuals that a change in decision is possible and that the original decision would not be held against them. They may be strong enough to give up their group but to do so with the added burden of retribution from the administration is too much to expect.

The trend of attitudes on resettlement is gradually changing to the better so that more and more Nisei, Kibei and Issei are leaving the center. Favorable reports from resettled evacuees, the extension of vocational op-

Providence
Law and order was practically uninterrupted. Half a dozen individuals were jailed for short terms for leaving the area, possessing or selling liquor, or for gambling. Three aggravated trouble makers were transferred to the Leupp Center.

Providence
Volunteers for the all Nisei Combat Team were entertained by the center's American Legion Post and enjoyed considerable favorable publicity locally. It appeared that 80% of the volunteers would be accepted for service. Many of them had begun training before the end of the quarter.

Providence
The community government on June 30 was getting ready to submit its Washington-approved charter to the people. The membership drive for the center cooperative organization got well under way.

portunities and territory, the cash grants, hostels, favorable publicity; these have expedited resettlement. Negative influences are the fear of parents, unfavorable publicity, race riots, inadequate housing, and the unfamiliarity with the territory.

Parents whose children are resettled and making good, relate the good fortune of their friends; resettled friends write about conditions on the outside and dispel false rumors; the exodus of the aggressive serves as a pull for the less confident; conditions in the center become more unfavorable to the pro-American evacuees as the aggressive Nisei leaders leave and activities of American taste die out. Such are the developments as resettlement progresses.

More and more family men are going out on short term leaves in order to find jobs and adequate housing. This has been motivated by such factors as the bad effects of center living on the children and the family; the dwindling of financial resources; the dead end future in a relocation center. Issei, too, are many of them changing their attitudes about not leaving for the duration as they hear of other aggressive Issei making a go of it outside. The fact that on the whole publicity has been favorable in the Mid-West while anti-evacuee publicity is going strong in evacuated areas has altered the hope of many Issei of returning to California after the war.

The majority of the Issei are, as yet, reluctant to leave the center because even with its disadvantages, it reproduces a condition reminiscent of the "old country" and of the "Little Tokyos". Social acceptance, for the most part, is taken for granted; "three squares" and a bed are assured; understandings as to opinions and attitudes prevail. The future is insecure but it may be worse outside; at least one doesn't have to make radical adjustments as one would if one went outside. Outside jobs aren't any too promising and racial discrimination and race riots are taking place everywhere. With such attitudes and opinions it is understandable why the Issei are reluctant to resettle. An indirect (to children) and direct educational program should be instigated to explain the advantages of resettlement to the Issei. Resettled Nisei children are expediting this. The approach should be aimed solely at the benefit for the children and the Issei. The patriotic approach will not be stomachable because of the surgery of evacuation.

Care should be taken in not instigating too many burdensome rulings on the evacuees in the conscious or unconscious desire of the WRA to expedite resettlement. As the evacuees have been subjected to one forced evacuation, if they were to interpret the many recent "new rulings" as attempts of another forced evacuation, they will be further disillusioned about the WRA having the evacuees' interests at heart. A consequent reaction of doggedness may take place, thus impeding further resettlement.

Now that the new living quarters of one block of the appointed personnel have been completed, the evacuees are increasingly conscious of the

Jim Crow discrepancy of living standards. An indication of racial hypersensitivity is the prevalence of behind-the-back criticism of inefficient Caucasian administrators. Administrators who have gained the confidence of the evacuees as being fair and working for the benefit of the evacuees elicit cooperation and are defended when behind-the-back disparagement take place. On the other hand, even if social amenities are exchanged during working hours it is the exception when such behavior is extended to the social life. Because the double standard is based on race it naturally accentuates race consciousness. Any hint of discrimination or disparagement based on race should be avoided by the appointed personnel. The sensitivity of the discriminated is keen.

Some of the factors within the center that have lowered morale are the decrease in organized recreation, the poorer quality food, the increased restrictions on short-wave radios, day passes, employment, and timekeeping. The Supreme Court ruling was a decided set-back as far as the Nisei as a whole were concerned. Many Nisei depended on the impartiality of the Supreme Court to decide in their favor. Other outside influences that have lowered morale are the Dies Committee, the race riots, the Arizona law, and Pacific Coast anti-evacuee organizations.

The fact that Dillon S. Myer answered the accusations of Dies over the March of Time program was a morale-building influence. The progress of resettlement, the Camp Shelby trip, the approval of the center auditorium for construction, the opening of new territory for resettlement, the favorable publicity as exemplified by the summer issue of Common Ground have to a great extent balanced the negative influence and in some instances given the evacuees a perspective of maturity.

In comparison to the first quarter one may state that there has been a noticeable improvement of morale. Attitudes toward resettlement have likewise improved during this interim. Much, however, remains to be accomplished; for the general center residents even excluding the repatriates remain diffident and undesirous of resettling. The attitudes and actions of the appointed personnel toward the evacuees will be of especial importance since the ill treated evacuees may feel that if discrimination prevails in the center it will be worse outside among strangers. It is, therefore, wise to educate the appointed personnel in tactful, disinterested service as well as educate the evacuees on building for their future now--outside.

Previous
THE SCHOOLS

The general condition of the Jerome Relocation Center Schools has materially improved since the beginning of this quarter. Both the Elementary School and the Secondary School have been given "A" rating by the Arkansas Department of Education which entitles all pupils to enter institutions of higher learning without examination anywhere in the United States. The Night School is rapidly shifting emphasis from cultural to vocational courses. Out-of-school-youth classes are being conducted and other special training courses have been planned. The teacher turnover among the evacuees has been very great but seems to have reached a more stable stage. There has been some turnover among the appointed personnel and there has been an insufficient number of teachers, but the supply of teachers is now approaching the allotted number. The warm weather has had a decided influence on the morale of teachers and pupils but they seem to have adjusted themselves rather well. There is no doubt that the school has reached during this quarter its highest point of efficiency.

The enrollment and attendance of the Secondary School has changed little:

April 25 Enrollment:	Boys	614
	Girls	638
	Total	1252
Average daily attendance		1125
Percentage of attendance		97%

June 4 Enrollment:	Boys	540
	Girls	551
Average daily attendance		1091
Percentage of daily attendance		97%

The enrollment for the second semester, which began May 8, has decreased because 165 received their diplomas and no pupils were received from the Elementary School. There are enrolled 122 special and graduate students.

The pupil activity program in the Secondary School began with the formation of the Student Council. Definite plans have been made to foster assemblies, clubs, outdoor rallies, and other activities. Home room classes have elected their class officers. The school is sponsoring a newspaper, "The Condenser," and an annual. There are 7 periods during the day—each approximately 50 minutes.

In the Secondary School there are 29 appointed personnel teachers. Of this number, 4 were inducted during the month of June and 2 during the month of May. Two were terminated by request during the month of May and two during the month of June—these include the vocational teachers. There were 57 evacuee teachers, assistants, tool room clerks, library assistants, and laboratory assistants. Of this number, 2 were terminated in April, 15 were terminated in May, and 7 were terminated in June. Also, of this number, 9 were inducted in April, 16 were inducted in May, and one was inducted in June.

The enrollment and attendance of the Elementary School is as follows:

Enrollment:	Boys	-----	493
	Girls	-----	443
	Total	-----	936
Average number belonging	-----		914.65
Average daily attendance	-----		843.02
Percentage of attendance	-----		.9231

In the Elementary School there are 30 teaching rooms--5 in the first grade, 4 in the second grade, 5 in the third grade, 6 in the fourth grade, 5 in the fifth grade, and 5 in the sixth grade. Eighteen of the teachers are appointed personnel and 12 are evacuees. There are altogether 33 evacuee teachers and assistants. Of this number, 4 were terminated in April, 5 in May, and 4 in June. Of this number, 5 were inducted in April, 4 in May, and 3 in June. In the Pre-school program, there is a supervisor for both the Nursery and Kindergarten sections. There are 6 teachers in the Nursery School. Beginning with the second semester, May 10, the Kindergarten has operated two sections. The first section meets from 7:30 to 9:30 and the second section from 9:30 to 11:30. The Nursery School program begins at 8 o'clock and dismisses at 10 o'clock.

There are two art teachers and one music teacher in the Elementary School.

Weekly assemblies are held for both the North and South Sides of the Elementary School. These groups include grades 1 to 6.

Each room is a home room in the Elementary School. Many rooms have organized clubs with regular officers. Four newspapers are published bi-monthly by fourth and fifth grade pupils. On May 7, an open house and the operetta "The Wedding of the Flowers" were presented. The operetta was presented twice to students and twice to adults. The open house had approximately 2500 parents as visitors.

The Parent Teacher Association held several meetings during the quarter. At the May meeting, there were 400 parents present. The physical education program during the past quarter has had compulsory exercises each morning. Four grades, 3 to 6 inclusive, have regular exercises each morning in the auditorium.

The teacher training program in the Elementary School attempts to secure substitute teachers as needed. There are three substitute teachers working as regular teachers and receiving their training in particular grades. As vacancies occur, these teachers are placed on regular teaching duty. There has been a turnover of 30 teachers.

The physical condition of the plant is fair. There is only one electric fan in the entire block. There has been no ice available for water coolers. More space is needed during the hot weather.

al Vocation/Guidance

A large portion of the time of the director has been consumed setting up a record system for the Secondary School. Each pupil has a folder in which

may be found a transcript from his former school, a personality information blank, his permanent record card and test. Thirty-six transcripts have been furnished to the Student Relocation Council. Semester grades have been recorded on permanent record cards.

The Iowa Silent Reading Tests have been given to grades 10, 11, and 12. The Minnesota Clerical Aptitude Test was administered to classes in office practice. Reading tests will be given to all students in the near future. The latest list of approved schools for student relocation includes 451 schools. Bulletins have been filed for each of these schools. A card file has been started for each of these schools.

Most of the interviews of this quarter have involved credits, choice of subjects, occupations, and student relocation. 135 graduates were interviewed previous to May 8. 57 graduated have been interviewed for graduation on September 11.

Library

Cataloging of the library collection is now going very rapidly. The serving of the public is one of the biggest drawbacks to the work of the cataloging. Working quarters for the staff are inadequate, but the charging system for books, rules of the library, checking system for periodicals, and routines for processing new materials have been completed.

The library possesses 2699 books of which 546 are purchased and 2150 are gift books. Of the purchase books 337 are elementary, 74 high school non-fiction, 94 high school fiction, and 41 community fiction.

Of the gift books 294 are high school fiction, 57 are high school non-fiction, 171 elementary, 504 community non-fiction, and 1133 community fiction.

The books on order are:

High school reference	19
High school non-fiction	305
High school fiction	232
Community reference	30
Community non-fiction	272

Total 928

The following has been expended for books:

\$ 521.27 for elementary school
1790.54 for the high school
1307.20 for the community library

Circulation for the 31 days during which the library has been open totaled 989 books, not counting the use of current periodicals or reference books.

This average is around 32 per day, a microscopic circulation compared with ordinary standards, but good in the light of the very few books which are ready for circulation.

Night School

The Night School has had the most substantial growth during this quarter of any section. The Night School program had a late start, due to the fact that this is the youngest of the centers. Another factor is that many of the people in this center are from rural sections of the country. The limited number of college graduates and the shortage of instructors have handicapped the program. The demand of young adults for courses that prepare for outside employment such as accounting, bookkeeping, office practice, shorthand, typing, mechanics, and electricity has been difficult to meet due to the shortage of instructors.

On June 1, graduation exercises were held for the Night School, at which time the following certificates were awarded:

Fire fighting	35
Flower arrangement	88
Flower making	343
Nurses' Aide	30

INTERNAL SECURITY

This section always has been hampered because of the lack of personnel, both appointed and evacuee. In the earlier days of the program, it seemed almost impossible to find people who were willing to work for Internal Security. During the registration period, all but five of the evacuee officers either resigned or were terminated. During the past quarter, however, the staff has increased until it now has 37 officers. The quarter ends, however, with only three appointed persons including the section head. Since it is necessary to have one appointed person on duty at all hours, this gives no opportunity for relief nor opportunity for investigations and proper supervision.

As the quarter closes, a special effort is being made to recruit additional personnel for this section. Most of the applicants who applied through the Civil Service Commission have had a very limited educational background and a limited type of experience. Some of the qualifications set up for the evacuee officers add to the difficulty of recruiting.

From the beginning of the program the Internal Security office has been inadequate. They have had two small rooms. Before this quarter ended, however, adequate space had been arranged.

On the surface things are very quiet and smooth. However, there are evidences of unrest beneath. Much of this can apparently be traced to our failure to segregate.

Offenses during the quarter fall into the following categories:

Felonies: None

Prostitution: None reported.

Liquor: Three persons were convicted and jailed for selling liquor on the project; one for bringing liquor into the project for sale.

Gambling: No serious cases discovered.

Assault: A young man who assaulted an older evacuee was tried before the Judiciary Commission. No penalty was meted out.

Following a kid gang fight, the leader, 15, was apprehended, questioned and put under unofficial probation.

One man was convicted and jailed for securing a pass in his name for the use of an ineligible resident.

Three juvenile window peepers were apprehended and proper connections begun.

Three men were transferred to the Leupp Center as aggravated trouble makers.

Proven

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

The major emphasis in Community Activities for this quarter was centered about outdoor athletic events. Baseball and softball leagues were organized, and games were played daily between the teams of the league and from various blocks. The attendance was excellent. According to statistical reports, 62,500 people were spectators at the baseball games. Teams have been organized upon the block basis for the older men and another team for smaller children. Games are played daily between these teams on the block play areas. Minor sports, such as horseshoe pitching, weight lifting, croquet, badminton, etc., were also popular.

Participation and interest continued to remain high in judo. Judo is supervised by 2 paid employees and 5 to 8 voluntary instructors. Sumo was also popular. All sumo practices and tournaments held were directed by voluntary workers. Community Activities has no paid employees.

This quarter saw a great deal more interest in in-door table games for older people. Many of the blocks erected arbors for shade within the blocks and built tables where the older men could play goh, shogi, checkers, mah jongg, and other popular table games.

An organized program was developed for the smaller children of the center. Childrens softball block teams were organized, and in most of the blocks, periods were set aside in the afternoons and early evenings for organized play directed by voluntary leaders under the supervision of the childrens play supervisor.

Interest in the boys' and girls' clubs remained high, and the club activities for the quarter continued to be one of the outstanding features of Community Activities. The club council was perfected. This council is made up of the presidents of the clubs within the center affiliated with the Community Activities. The club council meets regularly. High-light of the club program for the quarter was a two-day carnival in which all the clubs of the center participated. The plan and program for the carnival was developed by the club council. The arranging and the operation of the booths during the carnival were all directed by club members. Practically the entire population of the center attended the carnival activities, and a \$1168.41 profit was realized which is to be used to finance the Community Activities for the next few months. A Community Activities trust to administer these funds is in the process of formation.

Two bus-loads of girls from this center attended a dance at Camp Shelby conducted by the Japanese Combat Unit training at that Camp.

Various exhibits of kobus, arts, and crafts were held. A coronation ball was held.

During the latter part of this quarter it appeared that more people of the center were playing. Most of the young people were playing baseball or softball. The older people were either playing the table games in their blocks or baseball or softball games. Not so many meetings within the blocks were observed.

Previous
COMMUNITY WELFARE

The Welfare Section has undergone extensive reorganization in functions, staff, and physical arrangements during this quarter. An important change was the appointment of a counselor and an assistant counselor at the beginning of the quarter. Prior to April, the Section, excepting housing administration, had been originally organized and guided in its operations by evacuee staff and the part-time attention of one appointed person. Consequently, many important policies and procedures were developed by the evacuee staff. Housing had operated almost entirely independently, and was only nominally connected with the Welfare Section.

The principal functions of the Welfare Section have been counseling in family and personal problems; determining and reviewing need for assistance in individual households; administering housing assignments, regulations, moves, furnishings, and supplies; making and altering clothing for evacuees; and finally, the supervision of the maintenance and repair of all government-owned sewing machines in the Project during the past two months.

Counseling services have not changed materially in volume, so far as the available data for comparison indicates. There seems to have been a general shift from requests for numerous miscellaneous personal services, such as writing of personal and business letters, memoranda, etc., to requests for help with problems of domestic relations and more serious personal problems. There continued to be a large number of varied requests for information and miscellaneous types of service.

Public Assistance to residents has remained nearly constant during the three months. Nearly seventeen hundred dollars were granted during each of the months of April and May while in June the total was about two-hundred dollars less. New grants were not made during this period until after a careful individualized consideration of need. About half of those families or persons receiving grants at the beginning of the period have since been reinvestigated on a selected basis and quite a number have been closed as a result. Applications for assistance have not been numerous, but a spurt of applications resulted from the large numbers terminated from employment during the last half of June. Very few special assistance grants were made during the quarter.

Clothing allowances have been administered on the same principles and procedure established before April. The counselors have helped to make decisions in a number of cases involving a question as to who should be considered social family head. Some evacuees have contested the decision because of the effect upon the amount of the clothing allowance. Clothing allowances have not been given as a supplement to public assistance, having been given only to those persons and dependents eligible by virtue of their employment.

The counselor has signed approval of the granting of an increasing sum each month for travel and subsistence for those resettling. The fourteen thousand

dollars so granted in June involved a good deal of careful clerical work. These grants were approved as eligible by the Leaves Section, the Welfare Section only processing the applications routinely and not passing on eligibility.

Housing problems have been of all kinds. During this quarter, however, the need for development of policies and plans controlling the reassignment of housing space as evacuees resettle and other changes in population and composition of families come about has become more apparent. The establishment of a procedure of application for and approval of moves within the Center did much to establish a needed control on the tendency of the population to rearrange its own housing. Efforts to clarify policies which might predetermine housing standards toward vacating barracks or blocks as the population decreases have not been very successful as yet. The assignment and reassignment of housing and the moving of appointed personnel have required a great deal of attention and manpower during the quarter, because nearly all Caucasians on the project have moved at least once.

The amount of activity in the medical social service unit has been smaller during this quarter than during the previous one for two reasons: (1) The leading worker resettled early in May, and (2) there were very few referrals from the medical staff. It was also necessary to replace the stenographer assigned to that unit with a typist when the stenographer left at the end of May. Despite these and other difficulties, the one evacuee worker has diligently tried to render helpful services. She has worked with some difficult cases, including several of the physically and mentally handicapped residents.

The sewing service, with fifty to sixty employees until June 15, made or altered between four hundred and six hundred garments each month. This service saved the residents at least eight hundred dollars a month, or perhaps \$2500 during the quarter. No rule of eligibility for this service was invoked other than order of request, unless personal favoritism might have been shown by those doing the sewing. All of this service was discontinued at the end of June, but a crew of six seamstresses were retained to sew for project purposes. Only a few jobs are in view for this crew.

The sewing machine maintenance crew was allocated to Welfare Section in May, because it was functioning poorly and the machines in use by the sewing unit were not properly serviced. Along with the servicing of the sewing unit machines came the responsibility for servicing the machines in use by the Education Section and other sections of the Project. Difficulties in obtaining repair parts and materials for the various makes of old machines make the satisfactory operation of this service improbable.

It is impossible to illustrate all the kinds of problems which come to the welfare counselors, but a few samples will exemplify some of the more difficult and important ones. The decisions of youngsters as to whether to accompany their mothers who plan to join internees and some of whom plan to repatriate to Japan have been extremely difficult in a few cases. These youngsters need to be under-

stood and to be given support if they should decide not to accompany their mother. Several cases have hinged upon reported infidelity or family discord. It has been difficult to get evidence, and possibilities of manipulating the environment are limited. The separation of husband and wife due to internment and the separation of families because of segregation or unintentional separation by the relocation program is causing some family breakdowns. Illegitimate relations among married people have been reported, but there have not been many cases. The few cases which have been received have made up for the lack in numbers by their difficulty.

The number of resident grant recipients and the total amount of grants varied but little during the quarter. There was a small decrease in both recipients and amounts as shown in the following tabulation:

Number of Recipients	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>
Total No. of residents dependent on Grants	469	477	415
No. family units receiving grants	262	257	235
Amounts Granted			
Total Amount paid out in P.A.G.	\$1,683.79	\$1,673.50	\$1,485.50

The majority of public assistance cases fall into one of two classes. (1) Bachelors who are over 65 years of age or unable to work due to some specific illness; and, (2) families of internees which consist of a mother and several small children.

The drop in the number of persons receiving public assistance in June can be attributed to the fact that in May a reinvestigation was begun of all public assistance cases. The first cases to be investigated were those in which there was a family income other than the public assistance grant. A few cases were found in which families had an income of from \$70 to \$100 from members of the family who were working with also a member who was receiving a public assistance grant. In these instances, if the family could not show a specific need for the grant, it was discontinued.

Comments gathered in the course of investigations indicate that a number of people did not realize that they were receiving a public assistance grant but thought that they were getting clothing allowance. In some instances, when the head of the family was not able to work and had come to the office to ask why he was not eligible for clothing allowance he was probably told that he was eligible for a public assistance grant and was asked to sign an application. He did this, not fully understanding the technical difference between clothing allowance and assistance and thinking that he was getting clothing allowance. In contacts, a special effort has been made to discuss the difference between public assistance and clothing allowance with clients, and it seems that they are beginning to understand the distinction.

The investigations of need which have been done this quarter have given little consideration to capital or resources other than the monthly income from

employment and allowances. It appears necessary, however, to make more thorough investigations of savings, valuable papers, property, and other resources which may provide regular income to a number of the recipients. The object of investigating such holdings and gathering facts by which they may be verified will be to encourage those who have sufficient income from resources to use this income rather than to depend upon assistance. The purpose will not be to ask residents to use up the principal of savings or resources which are not producing regular income.

Grants to evacuees going out for resettlement under Administrative instructions No. 45 and a few grants for expenses of transfers between centers have been made on vouchers prepared in the Welfare Section and signed by the Counselor. In April the total amount granted for these purposes was \$9,825.20. In May the total amount jumped to \$12,307.93. A further increase to \$13,997.30 came about in June. As has been pointed out in the monthly report for May, the amount granted per person increased from \$75 in April to \$83 in May. Furthermore, it is doubtful whether scarcely any applicants for these grants under instructions No. 45 were denied.

It has been the counselor's opinion that the instructions as specified in Administrative Instructions No. 45 have not been strictly followed in determining eligibility for these assistance grants. The instructions provide that the grants be made only where needed and only to those who are leaving for the purpose of accepting employment. A memo was written to the Chief of Community Management on June 10, 1943 raising questions about eligibility and verifying statements of applicants. The Welfare Counselor has not assumed responsibility for determining eligibility.

The total payments in the form of clothing allowances has been just over \$70,000. This was divided almost equally among the three months, but there was a small decrease in the total amount each month. This decrease in the total amount was consistent with the reduction in population by resettlement. The decrease was sharper among the individual recipients rather than among family heads with dependents. This, too, is explained by the greater insistence of resettlement among the young, unattached individuals.

The various steps in the clothing allowance unit's work may be outlined as follows: Amount of work and earnings are posted from the payroll to the basic family cards, forms 95, which required about three days. The amounts of allowances are inserted on sub-vouchers. These are checked, posted, and typed and memoranda to the recipients are prepared as the second group of operations. This requires about 12 days' time for the 9 workers. On about the 18th of the month, the sub-vouchers are checked again against the forms 95 and this serves as a double check against errors. About three days is concerned in this operation. After this is finished, about three or four days are spent in making the sub-vouchers for each case to be used during the following month. Of course, the amounts cannot be entered until after the payrolls are received.

There have been only minor changes in regulations and procedures affecting the clothing allowance unit. The reporting of working time has been changed from days to hours and a few questions have involved converting from hours to days, as eligibility for the allowances is based on a minimum number of days worked during the month rather than a given number of hours. Also, the designation of the social head of the house determines whether others in the household can be considered dependents, and consequently, are eligible for an allowance by virtue of the employment of the head. A number of people have insisted upon being designated as head of the household in order to augment the household's total income from clothing allowances. These requests have been referred to one of the counselors and a consistent effort has been made to designate only those who are in reality the social head of the family, even though in some cases refusal to designate someone as head has denied the family of \$50 or \$70 clothing allowance.

HOUSING

The Housing Unit carried out many moves during the months of April, May, and June. Many evacuees have been removed from original apartments to other units and consolidation of the gradually decreasing population has shown considerable success. The many personal problems, both for and against moving of evacuees, have brought on the investigation and study of why certain steps were necessary. Some blocks are interested in maintaining a center average of population for their immediate community. This has been done in some blocks chiefly by the good work and influence of enthusiastic block managers. In such blocks, it has been noticed that the number of indefinite leaves are much higher than in the case of blocks low on population, and some are low because the people wish to move into blocks showing the best management. Over a period, depending on the number of indefinite leaves, this would automatically eliminate from two to three blocks.

Personnel moving has been very heavy due to the necessity of moving families from Block 36, as the barracks in that block are being remodeled into apartments.

On May 25, the Housing Unit drew up a form WRA-X-282, "Application to Move" showing the choice of new residence, requiring, in its nature, an interview with the Housing Superintendent to provide an opportunity to give reasons for such a move, and also a check with the block manager of the block the person wishes to move to. To date we have received 71 applications and 62 have been completed, leaving 9 refused. Policies on moves have been signed by the Project Director and posted within each block.

As high as 23 separate moves were made in one week for appointed personnel.

Block 24 with its 10 new apartment buildings comprising 40 apartments; 20-2 bed room, and 20-1 bed room, has acquired a population of 105. The majority of these people originally lived in Block 26 and moved into the apartments as they were completed. At the present time, 12 units in Barracks 4 and 10 are

occupied by appointed personnel with a total of 10 people. The 5 personnel houses on Block 24 house 17. The 4 dormitories on Block 27 have 37 occupants. The hospital, with its nurses' quarters and doctors' quarters, take care of its appointed staff. Of the many abandoned FSA houses, located in the "Deep Elm" section of the project, we have seven occupied by that many families.

COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES

There has been a specific decline in sales in Community Enterprises during this period, basically due to the fact that evacuees have been leaving the center. However, in Shoe Shop #1, where the sales declined from \$364 to \$496 in June, decline is due to trouble with the department manager. It was necessary to displace him, resulting in a general sit-down. This situation has been quite conveniently straightened out, and sales in this department probably will be back to normal by the end of July. The Mail Order Department has had a considerable decline since March. One of the reasons is poorer service from the source of supply than patrons enjoy when they order individually from companies that are not supplying the center on commission basis. In addition to this, the constant shortage of merchandise has contributed to the drop of sales. Not only in this department, but in all departments.

If, however, sales remain around \$50,000, the Dry Goods Department will be operating effectively. The total operating in April is 6.62%, indicating efficient operation. Ratio of current assets to current liabilities is now 2.21. This does not include the capital collected from membership certificates. The gross margin on merchandise has also been constantly decreasing during this period, indicating that prices have been lowered. In many cases, below what the prevailing market price happens to be.

Because of the extreme shortage of space and the pressure for better service, it was necessary to concentrate on a remodeling program which would more adequately serve the needs of the people. The remodeling of Store #2 has been almost completed with the exception of some painting. This department has been expanded from a general merchandise store, handling only limited items, to a general merchandise and variety store.

War Production Board restrictions on the use of critical materials have hampered the program during the latter part of this quarter. Plans of setting up another barber shop and another beauty parlor for which equipment has been purchased, have been submitted. From the standpoint of service, they are highly desirable.

Store #1 has ten employees. It is a general merchandise store that also has a considerable amount of variety merchandise. This store also has a Mail Order Department, Film Developing Agency, Dry Cleaning Agency, and very soon will have an Ice Department.

Store #2 has been a general merchandise store and has recently been remodeled to have approximately half of its space devoted to variety store mer-

chandise. The balance is devoted to handling of drugs, non-rationed foods, rationed foods, Mail Order Department, Newspaper Department, and Dry Cleaning Department. The rationed food department will be placed in another location.

The Dry Goods Store has had a terrific handicap of lack of space and display equipment. If it were possible to have more space, it could be made one of the most important departments. The Dry Goods Store also included school supplies.

Community Enterprises laundry program has been and still is a big problem. It has not been consistently coming out in the black. In addition to being a poor-paying department, it has been a headache because we have not had the type of equipment that would be conducive to good service. It has been difficult to recruit first-class help to operate this department. We have been negotiating with WRA to use the laundry facilities at the hospital, but before this plan can be started, we must have a small assembly room constructed.

The Barber Shop program has not been particularly successful. Some barbers have been conducting private business at home. The barbers, in addition to conducting private enterprises, have also insisted on a tool allowance for the personal equipment they are using in their work with the enterprises. They collect \$2.50 per month tool allowance. As soon as the other barber shop is established, the tool allowance will be discontinued. Another bad feature in the barber program has been the fact that barbers have refused to work on Saturday afternoons. The basic reason for this has been the fact that most of them are conducting a private business during that time. Although the sales in this department have gradually increased, the potential volume is much greater than what it is at the present time.

The radio shop program has been coming along fairly well. There was a slight drop in one month in business because the manager in that department was bitten by a snake. However, since his recovery, the volume of business has increased considerably. The personally-owned equipment belongs to the radio repair man, who collects a rental allowance.

The Community Enterprises Telegraph Department is becoming a well-accepted and standard service in the community. One operator and one relief operator are employed. The enterprises receive a 15% commission on all telegrams and five cents on delivery of each telegram.

The Mail Order Department is one of the departments that has suffered perhaps greater than any other. The Mail Order Department has been and still is affected considerably by agents that are soliciting for various types of mail order business within the center. The only way this situation can be truly cleared up is by an educated cooperative membership. The number of employees in the Mail Order Department has declined in proportion to the decline in sales.

During this quarter, perhaps most progress can be pointed to the cooperative organizational campaign. Carrying on a campaign in a center of this type,

is, in reality, a very big problem among people to whom consumer co-operation is a new idea. An organization committee drew up the Articles of Incorporation and By-laws which have been sent to Washington to be filed. The actual collection of membership capital has begun. To date, a little over \$10,000. Approximately half of the blocks have reported. Interest in cooperative organization has been running extremely high. This has no doubt been due to the fact that in each block educational meetings have given thoroughly the financial, the social, and philosophical aspects of consumer cooperation. The organizational campaign has also resulted in setting up an in-service training program for employees. It has been confined to a large degree to consumer cooperative theory and distributive practices.

Perhaps, during the next quarter, many changes will develop which will make the operation of this program difficult and hazardous. The eventual position is very good. Immediate problem for the next several months is in the acquisition of merchandise. Some of the biggest creditors have refused to sell, for example, the Rice-Stie Company of St. Louis. There is still merchandise available from the smaller companies, but they do not have the quality and variety of merchandise. However, due to the increase in working capital, as a result of cooperative organizational campaign, the association will be in a better position to obtain certain types of merchandise.

Figures on gross business volume for each department of Consumer Enterprises:

Department	No. of Evac. Employees	April	May	June
Store #1	10	\$10,847.26	\$12,180.89	\$11,790.54
Store #2	9	12,368.52	12,821.19	12,177.87
School Supply	2	1,960.19	2,519.93	2,230.91
Dry Goods	13	17,562.55	13,933.88	15,312.46
Barber Shop	6	170.95	208.25	233.15
Dry Cleaning		388.60	392.65	288.35
Film Developing		170.95	197.18	146.96
Laundry	6	138.02	119.57	110.13
Movie	8	1,041.31	1,022.27	885.54
Newspaper		410.60	516.00	245.79
Radio Shop	2	123.00	114.51	130.42
Shoe Shop #1	7	722.11	864.78	496.86
Shoe Shop #2	10	171.86	894.80	1,124.40
Telegraph Dept.		324.45	268.85	242.75
Mail Order	6	652.93	370.00	402.00
Nursery		176.80	20.95	

Previous
SELF GOVERNMENT

At the close of the previous quarter, the temporary community government organization commission had submitted its permanent charter for Washington approval. A few days before the close of this quarter, after repeated and patient revision, approval had been granted. The charter is being translated into Japanese and probably will be submitted to the people in July. Part of the delay was attributable to the discussion concerning the right of repatriates to vote and hold office. This center's project attorney was adamant in his criticism of that policy.

During the quarter the council passed several resolutions concerned with such problems as center discipline, sanitary conditions, the vaccination of dogs on the center, etc. Various committees worked on particular problems, and on at least three occasions the council met with the block managers to hear explanations of center regulations and new policies and to consider problems of wide importance.

The attitude of the center population as a whole is somewhat neutral so far as the community government is concerned. Perhaps, generally speaking, they are not quite educated up to all the refinements and mechanics of a complete government set-up. In any event, they do not seem particularly enthused about anything the council does, but are more concerned with local problems within the blocks.

The administration feels, however, that the government is of real value--- if in no other way as a sort of town-hall, providing an acceptable medium or outlet for private opinion.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

The Christian Church has a membership of about 600. Approximately 60 per cent are Issei and 40 percent Nisei. It is operated as a community church with ministers of several denominations participating. During the quarter, membership of the Nisei has decreased because of resettlement. Average attendance at the young people's morning meeting is about 225 and at the Issei service, about 200.

The most important activity during the quarter was the Christian Mission Week, which was conducted by a group of widely known ministers and former missionaries, in both English and Japanese. Other activities during this time were an

Easter Sunrise Service and Mother's Day, Memorial Day, and Father's Day services. The church has maintained close relations with church organizations on the outside. This is especially true of the resettlement program. The student relocation work is financed primarily from church funds. From these funds, scholarships are provided and guidance in selection of college is given.

There is also a Protestant Church Service Commission which furnishes supplies to the Denson Church and which aids in the relocation program on the outside.

Buddhist Church

At the beginning of this quarter the Buddhist Church split into two factions, the Denson Buddhist Church and the Daijo Bukkyo Kai. This split occurred over the issue of registration and loyalty, when three members of the Board of Directors of the Y.B.A. were active in the group which refused to sign up during the registration period. Other members of the Y.B.A. cautioned them to be careful lest the Y.B.A. be labeled as a disloyal group as a whole. After consultation with one of the Reverends, these three members resigned from the Board. A short time afterward, they organized the Daijo Bukkyo Kai. Three Reverends of the Denson Buddhist Church went over to the Daijo group. One of these was later sent to the Leupp Center. During June, there was an attempt to patch up the difficulties between the two groups, but removal of this Reverend from this center broke up negotiations.

Previous to the split, there were more than a thousand active Buddhist members. Attendance at Issai services and at Buddhist Brotherhood services averaged about 500. Between 300 and 400 joined the Daijo group. There is a considerable number who have not aligned themselves definitely with this group but attend services alternately of each. Services of the Denson Buddhist group have about the following attendance: Issai service, 400; 250 to 300 at the Bussai service, 350 to 500 at the Sunday Schools.

Each group celebrated the Hana Matsuri or birthday of the Lord Buddha. The Daijo Buddhist celebrated this occasion on April 11 and the Denson Buddhist Church for three days at about the same time. Toward the end of June, preparations were under way for the Bon-Odori festival which is the most important occasion of the year for the Buddhists. Each group planned a separate festival and began practicing for the dances several weeks ahead of time.

The Denson Buddhist Church has had some exchange services with the Christians and have sent them invitations to their special programs. On May 20 to 25, a meeting of the Y.B.A. was held in Salt Lake City and was attended by Reverend Kono. He also spent some time in Denver, where he talked to various clubs and organizations concerning the resettlement program. On the whole, the leaders of the Denson Buddhist Church have taken a favorable position with regard to resettlement.