

P6.00:20

20 of 23

STATISTICS

*National Archives: Reel 90, Folder 88-90

67/14
C

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
MINIDOKA RELOCATION CENTER
HUNT, IDAHO
JANUARY 31, 1946

FINAL REPORT OF STATISTICS SECTION

COMPILED BY:

J.H. NICHOLS, ASS'T. PROJECT DIRECTOR
ADMINISTRATIVE MGT. DIVISION
JAN. 31, 1946

SECTION HEADS:

N. A. BRADEN, NOV. 1943 TO JUNE 5, 1944
DALLAS NEWELL (ACTG.) JUNE 1944 TO OCT. 1944
MARIAN COVINGTON, NOV. 1944 TO SEPT. 1945
MARY MANN (ACTG.), SEPT. 1945 TO JAN. 1946.

INTRODUCTION

By creation of the Relocation Centers and previously established programs of War Department to house (temporarily) the evacuees from the evacuated area there consequently existed a need on the part of the receiving agency (War Relocation Authority) a program to properly identify and classify such inductees. The Statistics function was organized for this particular assignment. No policy or all-center organizational plan existed at that early stage of the Authority. There did exist obviously the major phases of needed information, see exhibit No. 4. (Organizational & Functional Chart).

Departmental and local administrative problems encountered during the fall of 1942 and early part of 1943 soon led to the development of the existing statistical activity. See Exhibits No. 5 & 6, (Organization & Functional Charts, respectively).

The writer is not in a favorable position to portray activities, functions or organization prior to the period of July 1, 1944, consequently

all emphasis is directed to the period subsequent to that date.

1. Organization (Personnel)

A. Beginning with the fiscal year 1943-44 there was established the first classified-authorized civil service position in the activity. (Previously the activity was conducted entirely by evacuee personnel with the aid of such caucasian personnel that were directed to do so by the Project Director.) The one position of "Statistician" was later augmented Jan. 1, 1945 with the following:

- (1) Ass't. Statistician
- (2) Statistical Clerk (2)

B. The activity was consistently employing evacuee residents to meet the technical, clerical and stenographic requirements of the office. This number varied continuously, however, it can probably be stated without exception that the activity employed on an average of fifteen (15) evacuees up to approximately August 1945. The responsibilities and duties of Statistics are reflected from a major phase (See Exhibit No. 6, Functional Chart),

however, the duties are herewith reflected in detail.

2. Responsibilities & Duties

A. It is the objectives of this activity to maintain accurate and up-to-date records, which will be available to other activities requiring such data as well as governmental agencies who may inquire for information available for release.

B. Induction Function

(1) Documents egress - ingress population movements from:

(a) Hospital Reports

- (1) Birth - birth certificates
- (2) Death - death certificates
- (3) Outside Hospitalization

(b) Internal Security

- (1) Off-project detention

(c) Legal

- (1) Special correspondence and data for permits to enter restricted areas.

(d) Main Project Entrance Gate

- (1) Obtain admission passes and departure permits.

C. Reports

- (1) To WRA Wash. D. C.
 - (a) Admission Advices
 - (b) Departure Advices
 - (c) Daily Population Summary
 - (d) Weekly telegraphic population Summary
 - (e) Quarterly Census
- (2) Mis's admission and departure data to field offices of WRA.
- (3) U. S. District Attorney
 - (a) Departure and admission advices for aliens leaving on Seasonal and Indefinite leave.
- (4) Distribution of Daily Population summaries to appropriate center offices.
- (5) Induction of new colonists
 - (a) Social data registration
 - (b) Assign family numbers
 - (c) Prepare Family Historical Form
- (6) Transfers to other Relocation Centers
 - (a) Obtain all pertinent material
 - (1) Employment record

(2) Social service record

(3) Hospital record

(4) Leave documents

D. Record Maintenance

(1) Card File

(a) Alphabetical file contains card for each individual inducted into center or assigned to center.

(b) Various colored cards used to denote whether residing on center or in leave status.

(1) Blue - Indefinite Leave or transferred to another center

(2) Pink - Seasonal leave

(3) Yellow - Short term leave

(4) White with black border-Deceased

(5) White - Basic Card

Information:

Name

Sex

Local address

Pre-evacuation address

Identification Number

Alien Registration Number

Date of Birth

Marital Status

Assembly Center

Record of all leaves from center

Date of Departure

Expiration Date

Destination

Date of return

(2) Files Reconciled Daily

(a) Change of address material obtained from center Housing Office.

(b) Change of marital status material obtained from center welfare office.

(c) Admission or Departure - Induction Report

(d) Off center address changes - material obtained from leave office.

(3) Seasonal Leave File

(a) Contains white basic cards which have been replaced in Alphabetical file by duplicate Pink card.

(4) Short Term Leave File

(a) Contains white basic card which have been replaced in alphabetical file by duplicate yellow card.

(5) Indefinite Leave File

(a) Subdivided accord to

(1) Outside occupations

Forewarding address

Type of work

(2) Volunteers for armed forces U.S.

(3) Mns'c Leaves

Mixed marriages

To join relatives

(4) Transferses

(5) Deaths

This file contains white cards which have been replaced in alphabetical file by blue duplicate cards or black Bordered card for deceased.

(6) Returned From Leave File

(a) Returned from Seasonal Leave

(b) Returned from Short Term Leave

(c) Returned from Indefinite Leave
Cards in these files shifted to
Indefinite Leave card when resi-
dent departs.

(d) This file contains colored card
which had been inserted into
alphabetical file while white basic
card was in Leave outstanding files.

E. Block or Address Files

(1) Contains card for each resident in
the center filed by address

(2) Includes residents on seasonal or
short term leave with colored inserts
on cards.

(3) Hospital File

(a) Daily record of persons enter-
ing or discharged from hospital
with a card for each patient.

(b) During period of hospital con-
finement basic card is replaced by
blue card.

(4) Reconciled daily for

- (a) Change of address
- (b) Departure and admission to center
- (c) Hospital cases
- (d) Marriages
- (e) The files usefulness pertains to the Housing records and Stewards Office regarding the ration program.

F. Confidential File

(1) Individual folder for each person ever having been in the center

(2) Filed alphabetically with colored tabs:

- (a) Blue - Indefinite Leave, Transfers to other cents and Deceased.
- (b) Green - Transfers from other centers.
- (c) Buff - Parolees, Repatriates.
- (d) Cherry - Births

(3) Contains correspondence on individuals

(4) Birth certificate

- (5) Death certificate
- (6) F.B.I. report on parolees
- (7) Internal Security report
- (8) Social Data
- (9) Deportation proceedings material
- (10) All record material of residents who have left the center on

Indefinite Leave:

- (a) Employment record
- (b) Hospital record
- (c) Internal Security report
- (d) Legal office material
- (e) Finance office payment data

G. Statistical Function

- (1) Weekly summary of admissions & departures
- (2) Weekly summary on, age, sex, citizen, non-citizen breakdown of center population
- (3) Weekly summary of leaves, noting age and occupation on project with its relationship to available manpower on the center.

(4) Daily Charts

(a) Reflecting locality of persons on short term or Seasonal leave as well as Indefinite leave in neighboring states.

(b) Spotting map of U.S. with Indefinite leave.

(c) Age-Sex Pyramid manipulated weekly.

(5) Statistics studies the population status as requested as established by the administration; also of special activities such as the registration & segregation program.

(6) See attached exhibits

No. 1

NO. 2

No. 3

No. 8

No. 7-1 to

No. 7-12

/

No. _____

No. _____

No. _____

H. Main Gate Office Functions

- (1) Preparations of visitors passes and collection of required visitors fees (Regular routine visits excluded).
- (2) Maintenance of register of all visitors reflecting:
 - (a) Name
 - (b) Address
 - (c) Duration of stay
 - (d) Purpose of visit
 - (e) Whom visiting & address
- (3) Pick-up of departure documents
- (4) Reconciling of departure date for possible refunds because of excess collections.
- (5) Maintain register of visitors for Housing Office.
- (6) See Exhibit No. 5 (Organizational Chart).

3. Office Building

A. There was originally made available a room size 20'x30' with partition on one end allowing for a small 20'x12' confidential file room. The space was augmented in April of 1945 allowing for a room 20'x50' plus the file room. As resident population became less and statistical file work increased the entire building of 20'x100' was made available. The building was not suitable as additional employees were re-assigned to the section consequently the entire office was later moved into one of the prefabricated-type buildings size 20'x100'. One important feature of the Statistics office was location. It has always been located in the immediate administration area and was easily accessible to all offices.

4. Pre-Closure Activities

A. Because of the heavy backlog existing in the Statistics office it was necessary to reassign sufficient personnel to the office. These duties hinged on:

- (1) Properly preparing individual folders for circulation among related activities for inclusion of pertinent material.
- (2) Reconciliation of statistical records for final preparation of population accountability.

5. Post Closure Activities

A. Preparation of the Center Closing roster, reflecting a name by name accounting for all persons assigned to the center consisting of three (3) parts:

(1) Name by name accounting of all persons ever in residence at the center, irrespective of time and method of arrival and time and method of departure, incorporating fifteen (15) columns of information on each person, as follows:

- (a) Number
- (b) Name
- (c) Other name
- (d) Family Number
- (e) Sex
- (f) Date of Birth

- (g) Marital Status
- (h) Citizenship
- (i) Alien Registration Number
- (j) Type of Original Entry
- (k) Date of Original Entry
- (l) Pre-Evacuation Address
- (m) Type of final departure or change of status to final leave status.
- (n) Date of final departure or change of status.
- (o) Destination of final leave status.

(2) Name of name accounting of all persons who have never been inducted into the center but for whom the center is accountable, incorporating fifteen (15) columns of information similar to that prescribed for Part I above.

(3) Summary of Center Closing Roster, shall comprise a separate and detailed balance sheet of admissions against departures for Part I and II of the Roster. *(Sec Ex. No. 8)*

(a) Center closing roster consisting of parts 1, 2, & 3 were transmitted to the

Washington Office Jan. 26, 1946.

B. Completion of the Family Folders for
shipment to the Washington Office:

(1) Final shipment of family folders
effected Jan. 28, 1946.

J. H. Nichols

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
MINIDOKA RELOCATION CENTER
STATISTICS FUNCTION
OCTOBER 1942

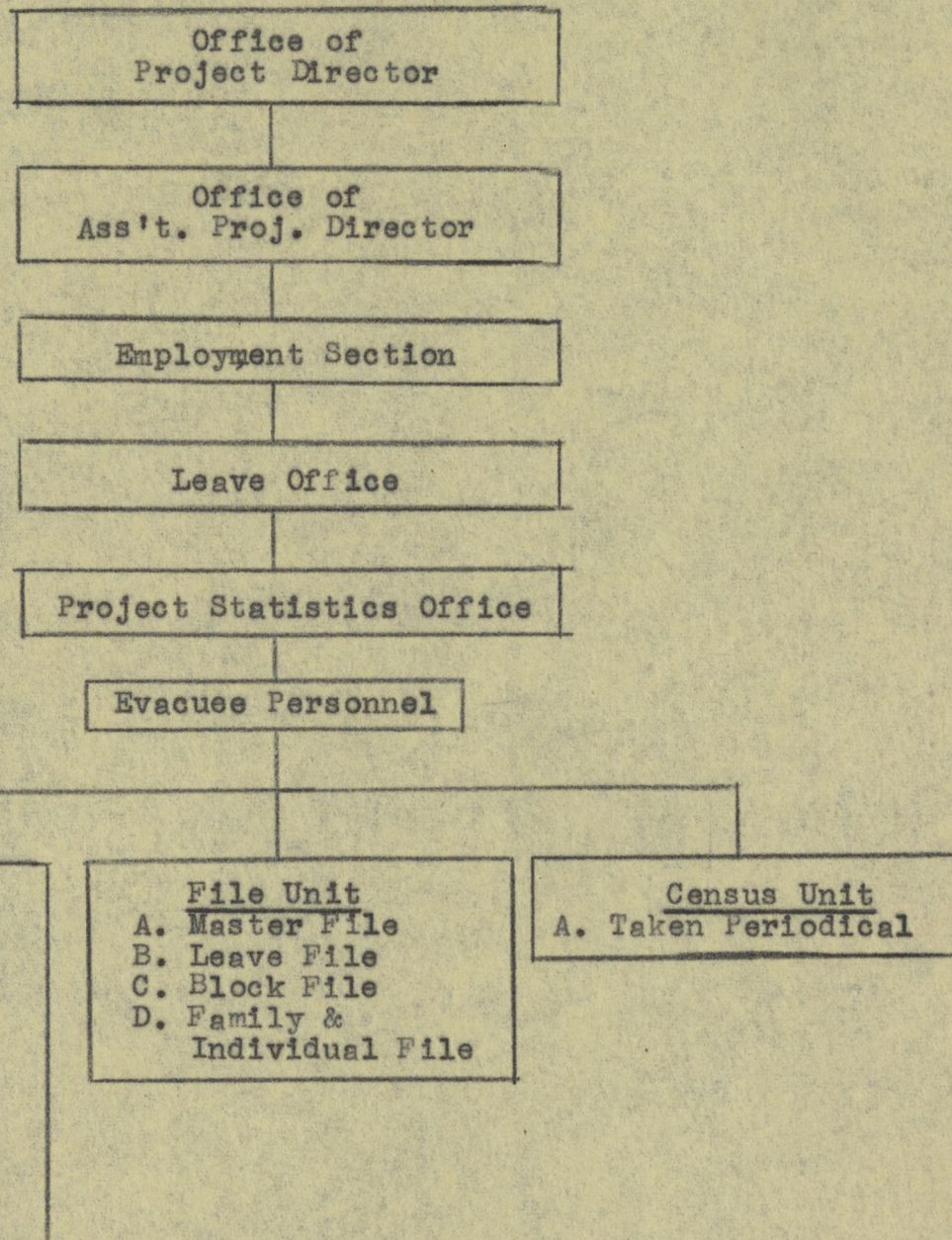


Exhibit No. 4

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
MINIDOKA RELOCATION CENTER
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART
STATISTICS
7-1-43 to 1-31-46

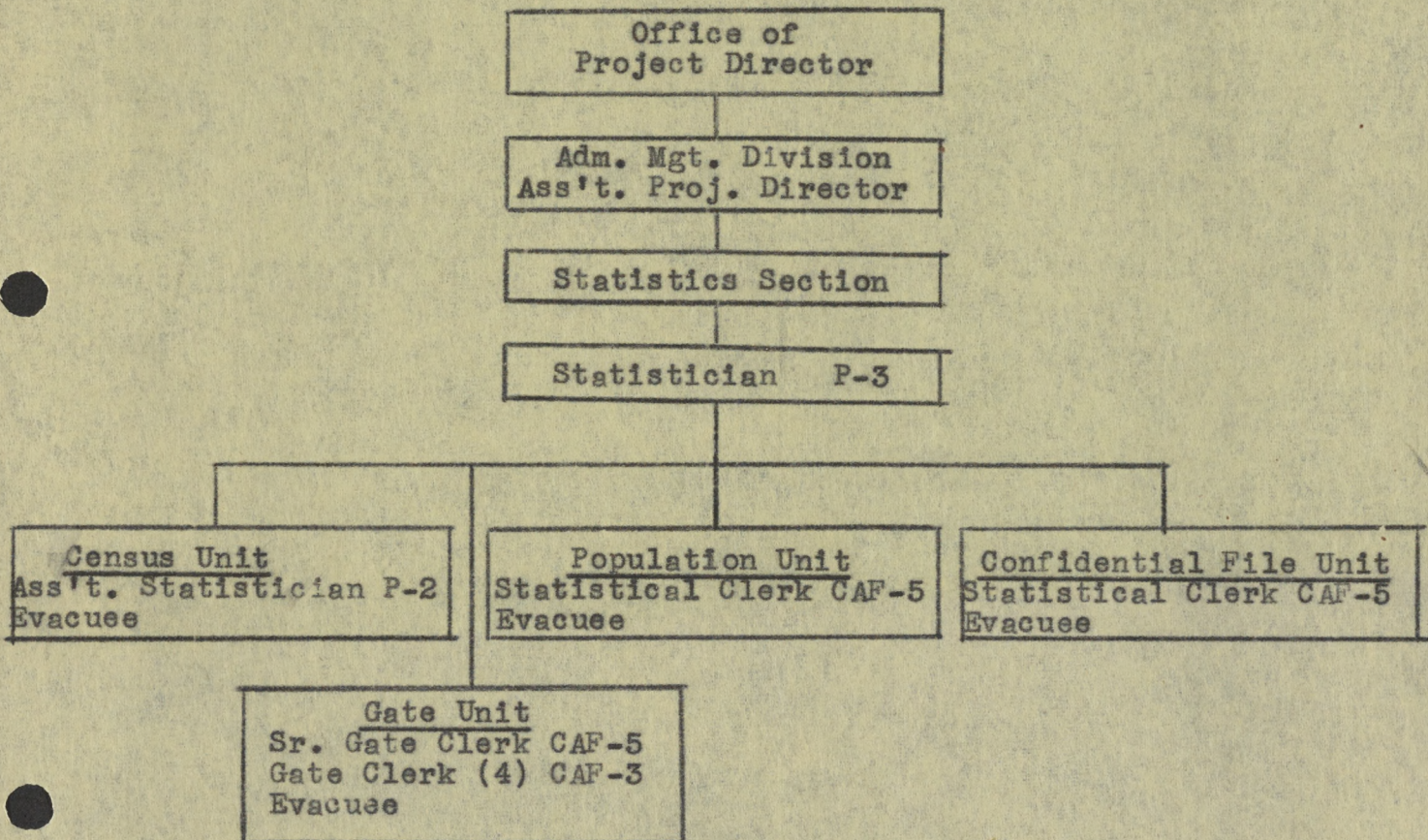


Exhibit No. 5

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
MINIDOKA RELOCATION CENTER
FUNCTIONAL CHART
STATISTICS
1-31-46

Office of
Project Director

Adm. Mgt. Div.
Ass't. Proj. Dir.

STATISTICS SECTION

- A. Maintain master control files of Evacuees, including Repatriates, Parolees, Family Groups, Social Data Records, Individual Records, etc.
- B. Prepare reports for Washington Office covering admission & departure advises and daily population summary.
- C. Maintain Vital Statistic Records.
- D. Maintain Central File on Statistical information on all phases of Operations.
- E. Conduct Statistical Analysis as required concerning all phases of Center Operations and prepare related reports.
- F. Assist Divisions and Sections in the planning and completion of surveys and in the setting up and revision of filing systems.
- G. Take quarterly census of the Evacuee residents.

Group A
Citizen Female

| | |
|--|------|
| Total Registrants | 1459 |
| Refusing to Register | 0 |
| Question 28 Affirmative | 1416 |
| Question 28 Negative | 10 |
| Question 28 No Answer (Neutral 27 (Undecided 6 | 33 |
| Question 27 Affirmative | 683 |
| Question 27 Qualified Affirmative | 30 |
| Question 27 Negative | 548 |
| Question 27 Undecided | 165 |

Exhibit No. 7-1

Citizen Female

Question 28 Affirmative

| | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Registrants with one or both parents interned. | 93 |
| 2. Registrants with relatives in Japan. | 254 |
| 3. Registrants traveling in Japan 3 years and attended school or college 2 years or more. | 93 |
| 4. Registrants arrested for other than minor traffic violations. | 0 |
| 5. Registrants now registered with Japanese representative to establish claim to Japanese citizenship. | 156 |
| 6. Registrants requesting repatriation. | 42 |
| 7. Registrants answering yes to No. 6 (above) and on lists furnished by State Department. | 10 |

Exhibit No. 7-2

Citizen Female
Question 28 Affirmative
Total 1411

| | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Registrants with one or both parents interned. | 93 |
| 2. Registrants with relatives in Japan. | 254 |
| 3. Registrants traveling in Japan 3 years and attended school or college 2 years or more. | 93 |
| 4. Registrants arrested for other than minor traffic violations. | 0 |
| 5. Registrants now registered with Japanese representative to establish claim to Japanese citizenship. | 166 |
| 6. Registrants requesting repatriation. | 42 |
| 7. Registrants answering yes to No. 6 (above) and on lists furnished by State Department. | 10 |

Exhibit No. 7-3

Citizen Female

Question 28 Negative

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Registrants with one or both parents interned. | 0 |
| 2. Registrants with Relatives in Japan. | 1 |
| 3. Registrants traveling in Japan 3 yrs. & attended school or college 2 yrs. or more. | 0 |
| 4. Registrants arrested for other than minor traffic violations. | 0 |
| 5. Registrants now registered with the Japanese Gov't to establish citizenship with them. | 4 |
| 6. Registrants requesting Repatriation. | 0 |
| 7. Registrants answering Yes to No. 6 (above and on lists furnished by State Dep't. | 0 |

Exhibit No. 7-4

Citizen Female

Question 28 No Answers

| | |
|--|----|
| 1. Registrants with one or both parents interned (Neutral) | 3 |
| 2. Registrants with relatives in Japan. | |
| Neutral | 9 |
| Undecided | 1 |
| 3. Registrants traveling in Japan 3 years or more and having attended school 2 years or more since 1934. | |
| Neutral | 9 |
| Undecided | 1 |
| 4. Arrested for other etc. | 0 |
| 5. Registrants now registered etc. | 10 |
| 6. Registrants requesting repatriation | 3 |
| 7. Registrants replying yes to No. 6 (above) and on State Dep't. lists | 0 |

Group B
Alien Male

| | |
|---|------|
| Total Registrants | 2157 |
| Refusing to Register | 0 |
| Question 28 Affirmative | 1897 |
| Question 28 Negative | 65 |
| Question 28 No reply (Neutral or Undecided) | 195 |

Exhibit No. 7-6

Alien Male
Married

Question 28 Affirmative

| | |
|---|-----|
| Parolees | 74 |
| Registrants arrested or similarly detained for other than minor traffic violations. | 10 |
| Registrants applying for repatriation. | 63 |
| Registrants applying for repatriation and on lists furnished by State Dept. | 0 |
| Registrants registering children with Japanese Consul. | 295 |
| Registrant having sent children to Japan. | 503 |

Exhibit No. 7-7

Alien Male

Married

Question 28 Negative

| | |
|---|----|
| Parolée | 4 |
| Registrants arrested or similarly detained for other than minor traffic violations. | 0 |
| Registrants applying for Repatriation | 9 |
| Registrants applying for Repatriation and on lists furnished by State Department. | 0 |
| Registrants registering children with Japanese Consul. | 10 |
| Registrants having sent children to Japan. | 16 |

Alien Male
Married
Neutral

| | |
|---|----|
| 1. Parolee | 8 |
| 2. Registrants arrested or similarly detained for other than minor traffic violations. | 0 |
| 3. Registrants applying for Repatriation. | 12 |
| 4. Registrants applying for Repatriation and on lists furnished by State Dep't. | 0 |
| 5. Registrants registering children with Japanese Consul. | 39 |
| 6. Registrants having sent children to Japan | 54 |

Alien Male
Single
Question 28 Affirmative

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Parolees | 5 |
| 2. Registrants arrested or similarly detained for other than minor traffic violations. | 8 |
| 3. Registrants applying for Repatriation. | 8 |
| 4. Registrants applying for Repatriation and on lists furnished by State Dep't. | 0 |

Exhibit No. 7-10

Alien Male
Single
Question 28 Negative

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Parolee. | 0 |
| 2. Registrants arrested or similarly detained for other than minor traffic violations. | 0 |
| 3. Registrants applying for repatriation. | 3 |
| 4. Registrants applying for Repatriation and on lists furnished by State Department | 0 |

Exhibit No. 7-11

Group C.
Female Aliens

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------|
| 1. Total Registrants of 126(Revised) | 1683 |
| 2. Refusing to register | 0 |
| 3. Question 28 Affirmative | 1513 |
| 4. Question 28 Negative | 47 |
| 5. Question 28 No Reply (Neutral) | 123 |
| 6. Question 27 Affirmative | 26 |
| 7. Question 27 Qualified Aff. | 77 |
| 8. Question 27 Negative | 893 |
| 9. Question 27 Undecided | 10 |

Exhibit No. 7-12

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Minidoka
Resident and Assignee Admissions
1942-1945
BALANCE SHEET

1. RESIDENTS:

A. Transfers

1. Assembly Centers

| | | |
|----------------------|------|------|
| a. Puyallup ----- | 7148 | |
| b. Portland ----- | 2321 | |
| c. Santa Anita ----- | 2 | |
| d. Tanferan ----- | 12 | |
| e. Pinedale ----- | 1 | |
| f. Tulare ----- | 3 | 9487 |

2. Regular

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|
| a. Central Utah ----- | 7 | |
| b. Colorado River ----- | 17 | |
| c. Gila River ----- | 25 | |
| d. Granada ----- | 10 | |
| e. Heart Mountain ----- | 55 | |
| f. Manzanar ----- | 266 | |
| g. Rohwer ----- | 2 | |
| h. Jerome ----- | 20 | |
| i. Leupp ----- | 3 | |
| j. Tule Lake (Before 9-25-43) - | 153 | 558 |

3. Seasonal Workers

a. Assembly Centers

| | | |
|----------------------|----|-----|
| 1. Marysville ----- | 4 | |
| 2. Portland ----- | 71 | |
| 3. Sacramento ----- | 16 | |
| 4. Stockton ----- | 45 | |
| 5. Pinedale ----- | 6 | |
| 6. Santa Anita ----- | 11 | |
| 7. Puyallup ----- | 16 | |
| 8. Turlock ----- | 2 | |
| 9. Fresno ----- | 1 | |
| 10. Walerga ----- | 3 | 175 |

| | | |
|----------------------------|----|----|
| b. Direct Evacuation ----- | 14 | 14 |
|----------------------------|----|----|

4. Segregation

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------|------|
| a. Tule Lake 9/25-27-30/43 --- | 1511 | |
| b. Tule Lake Since 9-30-43 --- | 257 | 1768 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-------|
| B. Direct Evacuation ----- | 1 | |
| C. Voluntary Evacuation ----- | 43 | |
| D. Births ----- | 479 | |
| E. Parolees ----- | 200 | |
| F. Institutions ----- | 25 | 748 |
| | | 12750 |

2. ASSIGNEES:

A. Assembly Centers

| | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|
| 1. Puyallup ----- | 26 | |
| 2. Portland ----- | 190 | |
| 3. Marysville ----- | 1 | |
| 4. Sacramento ----- | 1 | |
| 5. Pinedale ----- | 2 | 220 |

| | | | |
|--------------------|----|-----|-------|
| B. Tule Lake ----- | 98 | | |
| C. Jerome ----- | 2 | 100 | 320 |
| | | | 13070 |

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Minidoka
Resident and Assignee Departures
1942-1943
BALANCE SHEET

1. RESIDENTS:

A. Indefinite Leaves

| | | | |
|---|------|------|--|
| 1. Education----- | 187 | | |
| 2. Armed Forces ----- | 358 | | |
| 3. Employment ----- | 2755 | | |
| 4. Community Invitation ----- | 53 | | |
| 5. Penal Institutions ----- | 33 | | |
| 6. Mental Institutions ----- | 13 | | |
| 7. Voluntary Commitment Other ----- | 3 | | |
| 8. Join/Accompany Family ----- | 865 | | |
| 9. Repatriates ----- | 33 | | |
| 10. Voluntary Internment-Crystal City ----- | 69 | 4369 | |

B. Terminal Departures

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|-------|
| 1. With Grant ----- | 7697 | | |
| 2. Without Grant ----- | 49 | | |
| 3. Armed Forces ----- | 29 | | |
| 4. Institutions, Mental, Etc. ----- | 4 | | |
| 5. Institutions, Penal ----- | 3 | | |
| 6. Internment ----- | 6 | | |
| 7. Crystal City Internment ----- | 5 | 7793 | 12162 |

C. Transfers

1. Regular

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|----|--|
| a. Central Utah ----- | 13 | | |
| b. Colorado River ----- | 12 | | |
| c. Heart Mountain ----- | 13 | | |
| d. Manzanar ----- | 7 | | |
| e. Granada ----- | 9 | | |
| f. Rohwer ----- | 4 | | |
| g. Gila River ----- | 2 | | |
| h. Tule Lake (Before 9-23-43 - | 9 | 69 | |

2. Segregation

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|
| a. Tule Lake 9-25-43 & 5-4-44 - | 330 | 330 | 399 |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|

| | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| D. Deaths ----- | 189 | 189 | 189 | 12750 |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|-------|

2. ASSIGNEES:

A. Indefinite Leaves

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|-----|--|
| 1. Employment ----- | 258 | | |
| 2. Join/Accompany Family ----- | 52 | | |
| 3. Education ----- | 7 | | |
| 4. Armed Forces ----- | 1 | 318 | |

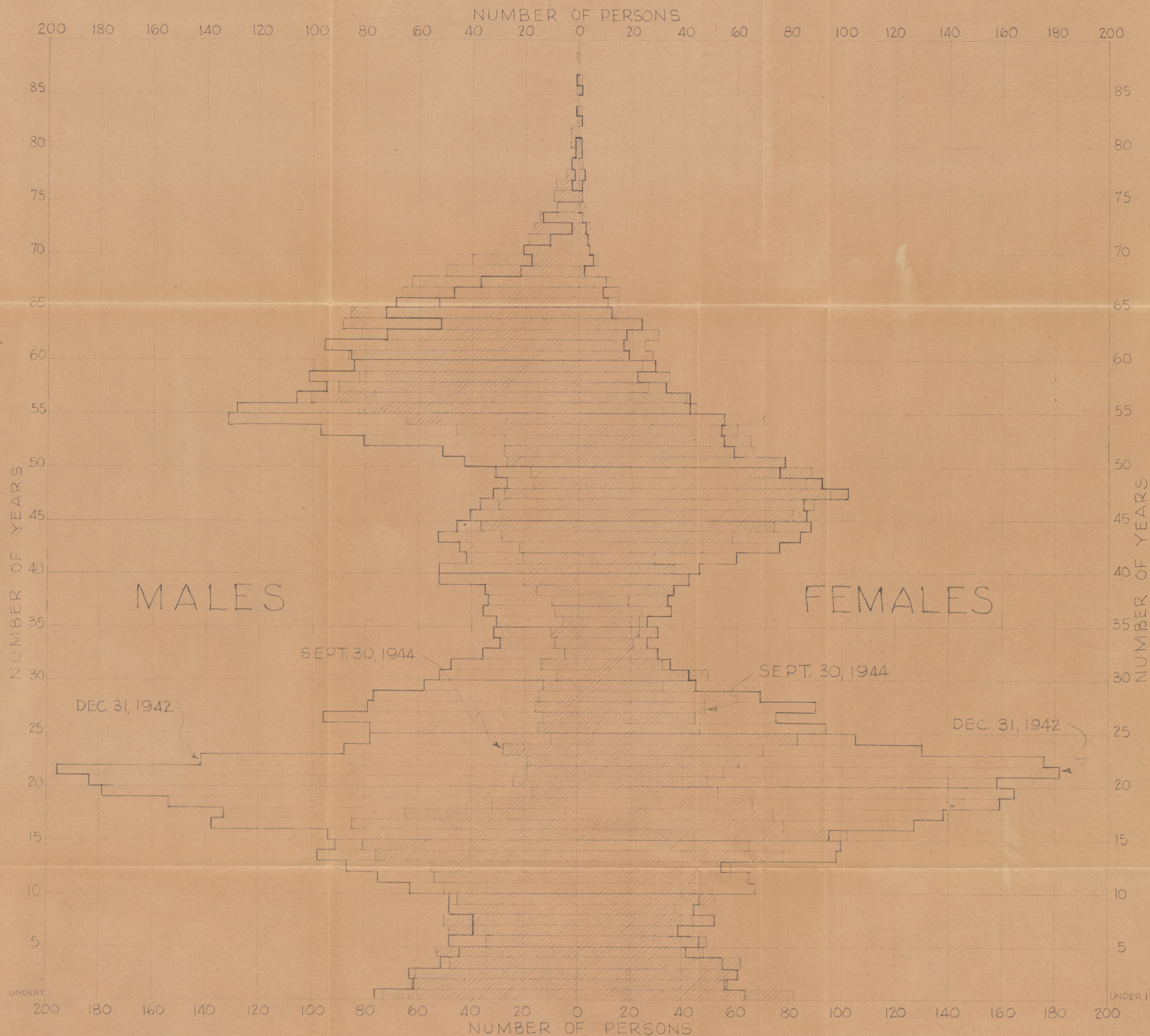
B. Terminal Departures

| | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|-----|-------|--|
| 1. Without Grant ----- | 2 | 2 | 320 | 320 | |
| | | | | 13070 | |

COMPARISON OF AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE EVACUEE POPULATION

MINIDOKA RELOCATION CENTER

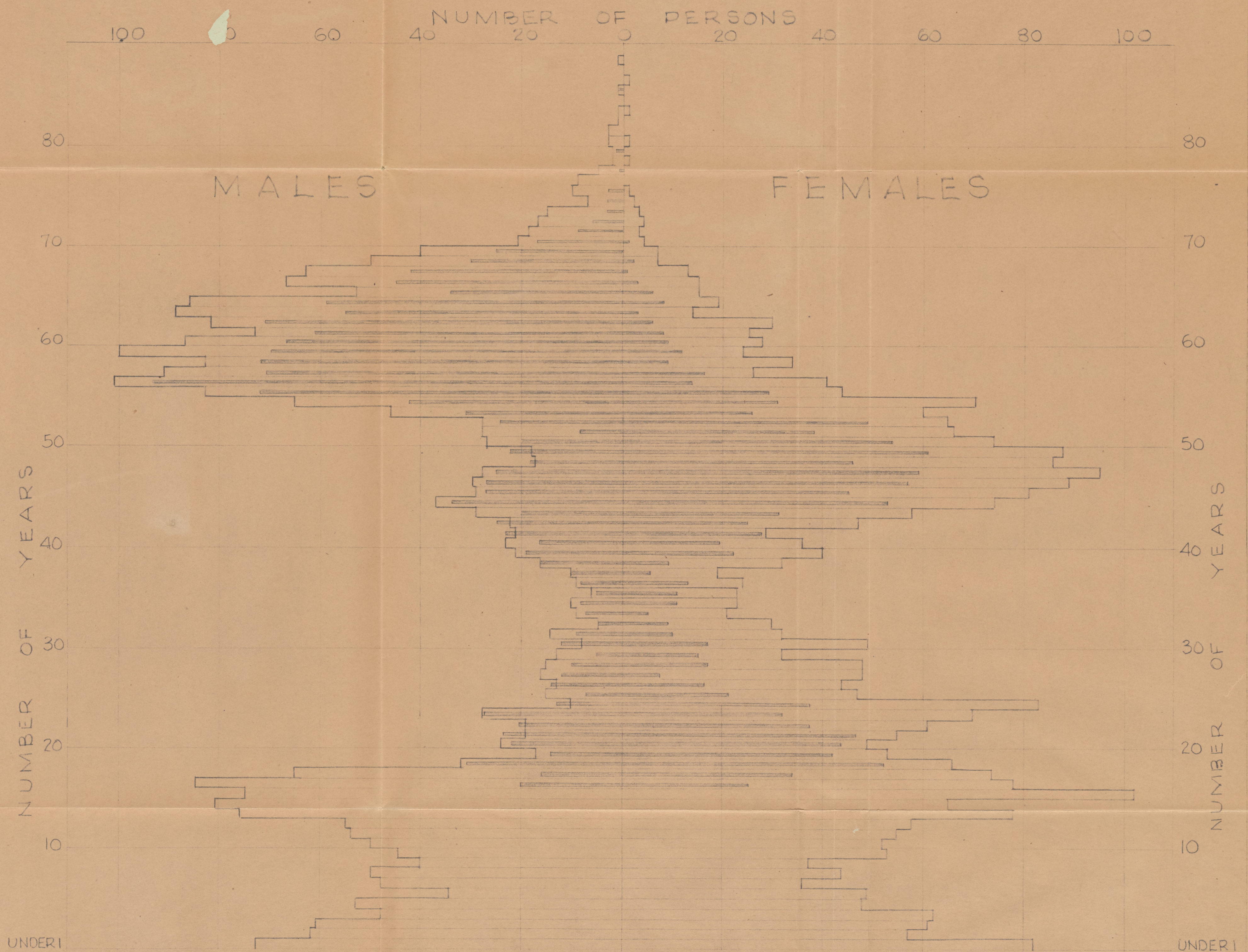
DECEMBER 31, 1942 AND SEPTEMBER 30, 1944



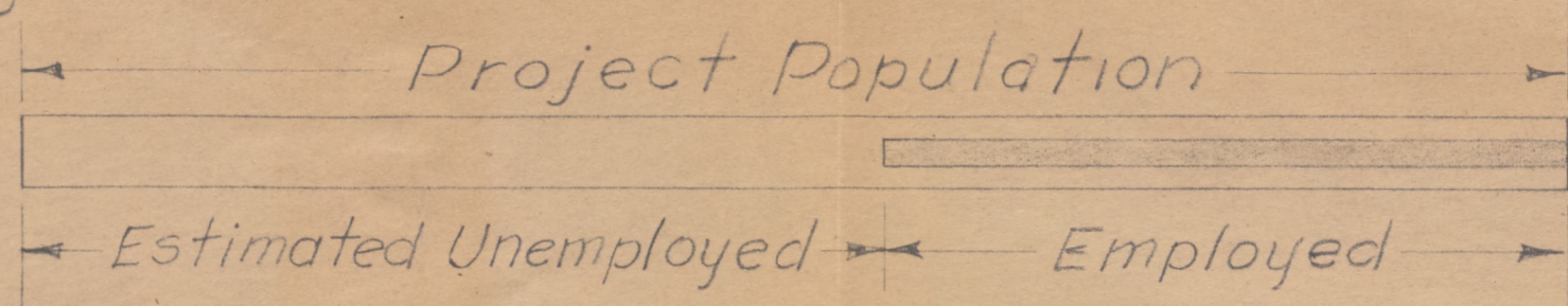
Source: Statistics Section

EXHIBIT NO. 1

AGE-SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECT POPULATION, EMPLOYMENT, AND ESTIMATED UNEMPLOYED MINIDOKA RELOCATION CENTER SEPTEMBER, 1944



Legend:

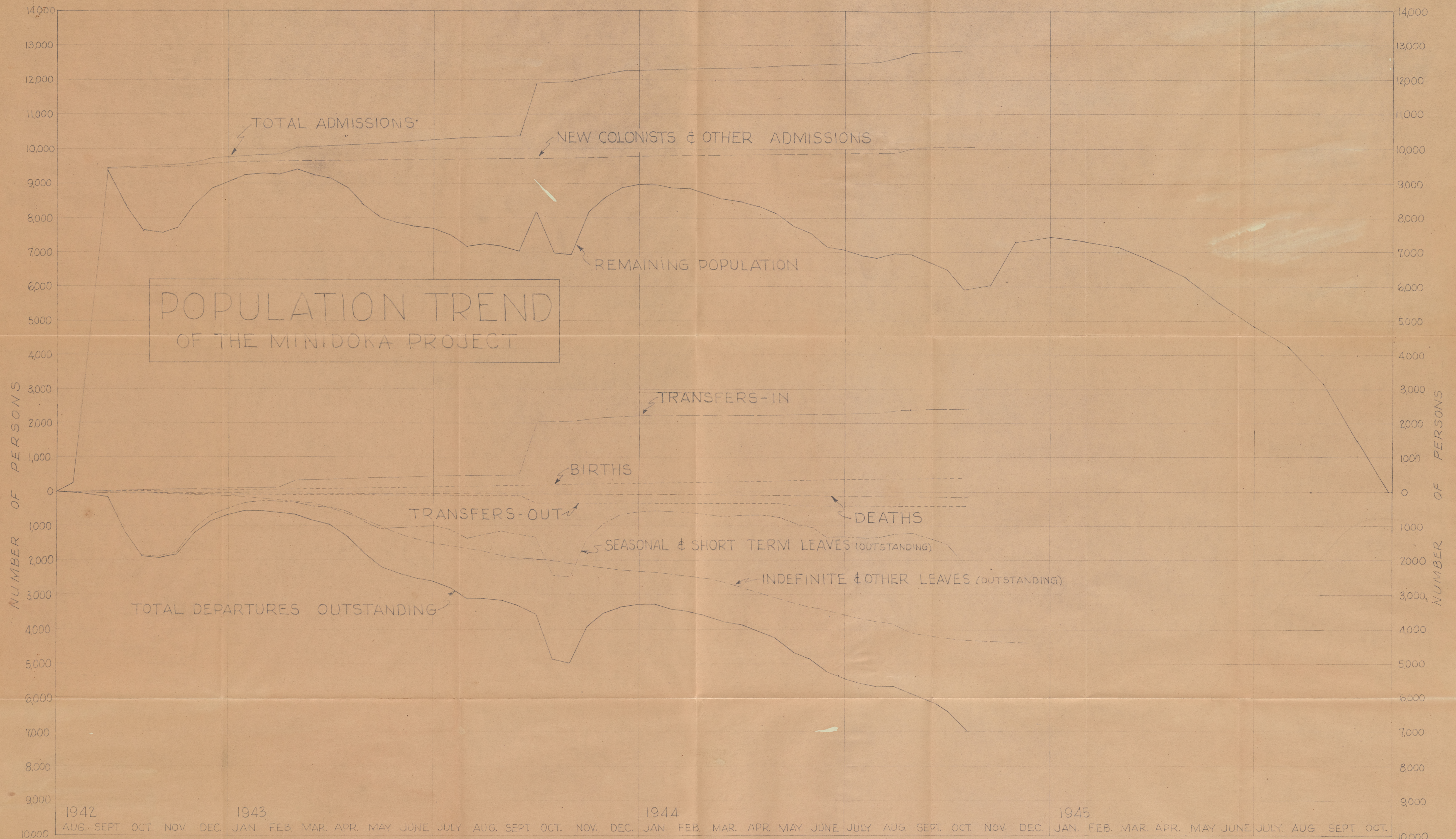


Source:

Project Population Statistics Section, Summary of
Quarterly Census Roster, September 30, 1944
Project Employment: Personnel Mgt. Section, Tabulation
of Form WRA 12 on September 21, 1944.

Males 21, 22, 24, 26, 30, 41, 42, 48, and 49 Years
Inconsistency of more employed than the project population is due
to the following factors:

1. Those who left the project prior to Sept. 21, but whose termination Notices were not issued by that time.
2. Those who left project between Sept 21 and Sept 30
3. Difference in computing the age i.e. total population - age on last birthday employed numerical difference between 1944 and the year in which the worker was born.



PERSONAL NARRATIVE REPORT
of the
ACTING STATISTICIAN

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
HUNT, IDAHO

COMPILED BY:
Dallas S. Newell

Junior Counselor; Feb. 10, 1944 to July 10, 1944
Acting Statistician; July 10, 1944 to Nov. 6, 1944
Assistant Relocation Advisor; Nov. 10, 1944 to April 1, 1945
Relocation Advisor; April 1, 1945 to present
Detailed to Statistics Section; Nov. 1, 1945

Personal Narrative Report

of the

ACTING STATISTIAN

The Statistics Section had a belated beginning, that is it was established as such after the project had been in operation for some time, and which gave a robust start to its confused and haphazard existence after its inception. It is, indeed, regrettable that the need for this service was not anticipated and properly planned for on the Washington level and given an equal start with other units on the project for all project activities and appropriations were necessarily, at least in part, subjects for Statistical research and estimation. In view of the situation that has existed in this unit when weighed with the anticipated and desired end products would probably reveal that the amount of time, effort and money expended upon this unit exceeds by far a reasonable outlay of these capital assets. Its basic inception as a functional unit lays itself open to much criticism.

Commentary is to be made concerning its functions and serviceability. It can be assumed that its functions in attempting to account for the population by categorical breakdown, the ingress and egress of evacuee population and other duties along with the mechanics of carrying them out were necessary and obligatory upon the unit; however, analyzing these functions in terms of the job description and the unit's potential usefulness on the project level there seems to be considerable ambiguity. The section existed almost entirely for the convenience of the Washington office and was of very little service on the project level other than being a glorified filing room for obsolete and seldom used material and a reference unit for addresses. Then, too, it assumed the burden and responsibility of gate control which should not have been the business of the Statistics Section. So far as the project level is concerned it is doubtful that the unit could justify its existence.

The reasons for this diminished service and value are perhaps many and detailed, but basically there were three. Assuming that the function that the section performed were useful and necessary, the mechanics of carrying out these duties left much to be desired. Except for one hand-operated adding machine

of ancient vintage and several semifunctional typewriters equipped with modern erasers the mechanics and system of computation would have operated as well and as efficiently in 1945 B.C. as in 1945 A.D.

A few pieces of modern equipment and possibly a revised punch card system would have paid for itself many times over monetarily and in accuracy. The policy of employing evacuees wherever possible was noble in contention, considering the circumstances of the evacuees, but the value of this policy was very quickly consumed where accurate and careful work was required. There were very few among the evacuees who had any knowledge or concern in the field of Statistics and a negligible number of these found their way into the Statistics Section. Those that came in had to be trained and because of the lack of Caucasian Personnel some had to assume supervisory positions. At best these supervisors had very limited knowledge of the functions and aims of the section and they in turn were confronted with the practically unsurmountable problem of supervising their own people; thus with an inefficient staff the Caucasian Supervisor was placed in the position of futilely hoping that each of some six to thirty-three people would do his work accurately and diligently.

The system of gate control was for the most part a farce. To begin with the physical properties of the gate were of such a nature that it was practically impossible to maintain any degree of efficient control along with the fact that the Military Police not only did not perform their duties but were an interference when attempts were made to establish a more adequate system. It would have been highly desirable had the Military Police established their own gate separate from the one used by the center. Because of the inability to establish an efficient gate control system that had any possibility of succeeding, the Statistics Section was to a large degree, dependent upon the integrity of the evacuees who went in and out the project for the turning of the gate slips for tabulation. In spite of repeated efforts to correct these conditions the Statistician was unable to make much progress, which, of course, reflected seriously on tabulations.

Saddled with responsibility without authority highlighted the basic philosophy concerning the delegation of gate control to the Statistics Section. Under the circumstances this problem was never fathomed. For the maximum concern this unit with gate control should have had one clerk stationed at the gate to tend the relative small amount of business that appertained to the Statistics Section. The control of the ingress and egress of the population would have been more appropriately delegated to another unit, possibly the Internal Security Section.

Personnel problems were perpetual with the section. Until the closing months of the project there was only one Caucasian supervisor and sometimes none at all. In June 1944 the second Statistician resigned, due in a large degree to a program that expected results that could not be obtained under the existing circumstances and limitations on the project, leaving the section at perhaps its lowest tide. In July an Acting Statistician assumed the duties and after four months of virtual "house cleaning" ranging from personnel to setting up files, data and records, dispensing with obsolete and unused furniture and obtaining necessary equipment the unit began to take on the appearance of a service section. In November the Washington office sent a flaccid, paper-approved Statistician to assume the work. In a year's time this person was removed and the section was again in an inferior position with most of the foregoing year's work having to be re-done. Another Acting Statistician was appointed and then the Acting Statistician of the year before was prevailed upon to reenter the department to straighten out the confusion, complete the necessary work and get the section closed in good order. The section's work and efficiency suffered immeasurably because of the Washington officials' suspension of their facilities in discriminating against those who could and did do the work in favor of those who were qualified on paper only.

The matter of the Evacuee Personnel was a problem that could never be solved. In the first instance, the proportions of the task to be done without the benefit of a modern system and machinery, necessitated the employment of many evacuees to do the typing, filing, and the multitude of other tasks. Taking into

consideration the quality of the workers and the amount of work that might be expected from them under project conditions along with relocation, transfers, illness, and other leaves, fifteen to twenty were the optimum number of evacuees to be employed, exclusive of those working on gate control. This number was often increased inasmuch as it was necessary to revert to part-time school children. At times there were as few as five evacuees on the job and as time progressed the quality of the workers and the duration of their stay in the unit diminished until it was finally mandatory that some additional Caucasian help be employed.

Less difficulty was experienced in maintaining evacuee help at the gate inasmuch as older and more responsible men could be used there and were more stable than those used in the main section.

There were lesser points which also had a bearing upon the section. For a considerable time the amount of space allotted to the section was most inadequate. The unit housed Ration Board and Permit Section in addition to itself. At the times that there was no Caucasian Supervisor the laxity that prevailed resulted in the loss of much material that was of paramount importance to routine and final computations. The section was also saddled with the responsibility of arranging taxi service for incoming people and the transportation of their baggage; thus necessitating assuming the responsibility for a detailed crew from the Motor Pool, a system that operated to no one's satisfaction. The responsibility for collecting moneys from visitors was left to the section with Finance unit taking a minor role in the systems's operation. In addition it assumed responsibility for all entries to the projects and departures which had no relationship to the Statistics section and which often placed it in embarrassing positions. *2 wrong*

In not being able to carry the services which might be logically expected from such a unit the section was not very close in relationships with other project sections and divisions. It seemed to be an appendage rather than a part of the center operations. In the instance of at least two Certified Statisticians there was conflict between this unit and certain other units and persons, a very undesirable state of affairs where close harmony was one secret of success.

Much may be overlooked and excused by virtue that as a whole the War Relocation Authority operated on an uncharted course and one without precedent during difficult times and in the face of criticism; however, were the job to be redone or a similar one instituted there are certain considerations that should be made now that we have benefit of our errors as well as our progress to use as a guide. They might as follows:

1. Statistics are important and serve as the bases for estimations and charting guides. Such a unit should be planned on the Washington level and instituted as a separate unit at the inception of other operations.
2. Equip the unit with modern machines and up-to-date Statistical systems.
3. Gate control, as such, is not a Statistical function and should not be a part of its functions. Remotely, such a system might be considered provided there be qualified, full time and adequately paid supervisor and staff to maintain the Gate Control responsibilities.
4. Man the unit with personnel who can do the work, rather than those who should be able to do it. Those who are administratively responsible for the section are in a better position to judge this than certain Washington arm-chair Strategists.
5. Staff the unit with fewer but qualified, full time and adequately paid personnel.
6. From the point of organization and administration a Statistics Unit is an oddity. Care should be exercise that it is not just attached to some other unit in order to dispose of it and it should be more closely guarded against being a catch-all and a unit that can be generally imposed upon.

Wallas D. Swell
Acting Statistician

Memorandum

MAR - 5 1946

To: E. E. Stauber

From: Evelyn M. Rose

Subject: Personal Narrative Report of Acting Statistician at Minidoka by Dallas Newell.

You requested my comments on the Personal Narrative Report of Mr. Newell as Acting Statistician at Minidoka. As you may remember, I have visited Minidoka on three different field trips:

- (1) For two weeks in June of 1944, when I went primarily to establish the gate procedure prescribed by Manual instructions to be effective on June 1; at this time I also assisted in a partial reorganization of the Statistics Section and established procedures in accordance with Handbook instructions.
- (2) For one week in November of 1944.
- (3) For about 7 weeks in September, October and November of 1945; during these months I was at the center three different times and all of our efforts at this time were concentrated on the preparation of the closing roster, summary, and other required reports and records. Mrs. Mann was Acting Statistician during this period (except during my visits when I was designated Acting Statistician) and held this position until February 9, 1946 when the section was closed. Mrs. Mann and I did all of the reorganization of the work and we supervised and directed the preparation of the roster and other closing reports. Mr. Newell came in during November 1945 and worked on three specific jobs:
 - (a) Clean-up work on seasonal workers and queries from the Washington office.
 - (b) Preparation of the September 30, 1945 summary of population by age, citizenship and sex obtained by tallying the advices from July 1 - September 30, 1945 and adjusting the June 30, 1945 report.
 - (c) Tallying the final closing roster for a summary by type of admission and departure.

It is very difficult to reconcile these facts with the statement appearing in October, 1945) "the Acting Statistician of the year before (meaning himself) was

prevailed upon to reenter the department to straighten out the confusion, complete the necessary work and get the section closed in good order."

The whole tenor of the report is unnecessarily vicious and destructive and appears to me to be motivated chiefly by the personal bitterness of the writer resulting, among other factors, from the fact that his appointment to the position as "Statistician" at Minidoka was not approved by the Washington office in the summer of 1944 since he did not meet the qualifications for the position. In my opinion Mr. Newell was not in a position to evaluate the work of the Statistics Section and it is to be regretted that he was allowed to write a personal narrative as Acting Statistician at center closing when he served in that capacity only for four months in 1944. Repeatedly in the report, his criticism both of operations at the center level and of relationships with the Washington office shows an inadequate knowledge of the entire purpose and program of a Statistics Section, of Manual and Handbook procedures, and of services performed by the section at the project and Washington level. I have attempted to point out below specific examples of distortions of what actually occurred.

(1) The statements

- (a) "The section existed almost entirely for the convenience of the Washington office and was of very little service on the project level other than being a glorified filing room for obsolete and seldom used material and a reference unit for addresses".
- (b) "It assumed the burden and responsibility of gate control which should not have been the business of the Statistics Section".
- (c) "The system of gate control was for the most part a farce".
- (d) "It assumed responsibility for all entries to the project and departures which had no relationship to the Statistics Section and which often placed it in embarrassing positions"

reveal a surprising lack of knowledge of the purposes and functions of the Statistics Section. First, from personal observation, I know the section did serve at the project level from the point of view of providing compilation data of all kinds to other sections, furnishing addresses of relocated persons, the files were well used by other sections and contained pertinent and useful, not obsolete data, and daily summaries of departures and admissions were very much in demand and were used by Housing, Welfare, Finance, and other sections to keep their records up-to-date.

Secondly, since one of the major responsibilities of the section was population control and accounting (very specifically required in Manual and Handbook procedures) the last three remarks quoted above reveal a basic ignorance on the writer's part on the work of the Statistics Section; the responsibility for reporting to other sections of the center and to the Washington office daily summaries of departures and admissions was specifically assigned to the Statistician, and an active part in the gate procedure was necessary to insure complete and accurate reporting of these items. Although problems arose from time to time, as at all centers, the operation of the prescribed gate control procedure did increase the accuracy of the reports. It was never one hundred percent complete, which was the case at every center, but it was by no means a "farce".

- (2) The emphasis on the lack of a modern system of machinery was not well taken. The typewriters in the office were very adequate, and the adding machine, while not a new model, did do the necessary work for required reports. A punch card system, if installed at the beginning of the center, would have facilitated record-keeping, but was not at all necessary for the type of work required by the section; sections at other centers had excellent files without the benefit of such a system and with a much smaller staff. The basic difficulty at Minidoka was the poor organization of material, inadequate procedures, and the lack of consistency in carrying through procedures over a period of time; responsibility for this can be laid at the feet of the Appointed Supervisors of the office. It was my observation that in the early days, (contrary to the opinion expressed in the report) very competent evacuee personnel were on the job, but that they could not be kept there because of the poor appointive supervision; it also appeared to me that the large number of evacuees employed (from 15 to 20 as stated in the narrative) were many more than were needed to do the job that was being done; a smaller but better organized and supervised staff would have been much more satisfactory.

- (3) The statement "In November, (of 1944) the Washington office sent a flaccid, paper-approved Statistician to assume the work" is not accurate. At no time did the Washington office send a Statistician to Minidoka; the Statistician hired at this time was interviewed and hired by the center Personnel Officer, the Assistant Project Director, and/or the Project Director, and the appointment was submitted to the Washington office and approved. It is probably pertinent that the Washington office failed to approve the eventual appointment to this position during the summer of 1944 because he did not meet the Civil Service qualifications.

CHRONOLOGICAL
COPY

There is no doubt that the Statistics Section at Minidoka was not as efficiently operated as it might have been. This was due largely to their inability to get a competent Statistician on the job for any length of time. The constant change of Supervision and prolonged periods without adequate appointed supervision did decrease the effectiveness of the Section, but in my opinion it does not justify the criticisms and evaluation contained in the narrative report.

A second Personal Narrative Report of the Acting Statistician at Minidoka was written by Mary Mann who was a Statistical Clerk in the section from March 1 until September 23, 1945 and Acting Statistician from September 23, 1945 to February 9, 1946. In my opinion, Mrs. Mann's report is a more objective and accurate evaluation of the Statistics Section at Minidoka.

121
Evelyn M. Rose
Statistician

EMRose:oo
3-5-46

CHRONOLOGICAL
COPY

Washington

APR 23 1946

MEMORANDUM for the Files

Subject: Personal Narrative Report of Dallas Newell, Acting Statistician at Minidoka.

The narrative report of Dallas Newell concerning the Statistics Section at Minidoka is so inadequate that I consider it necessary to insert a brief memorandum in the record concerning it.

The attached memorandum from Miss Evelyn Rose goes into the question in considerable detail. In addition to her remarks, however, I wish to elaborate on certain items.

In the first place, Mr. Newell apparently made no effort to look into the early history of statistics of population at the Minidoka Center. Had he done so he would have discovered that a very effective unit was in operation in the early days, and that it was staffed and headed by an evacuee who had established a very creditable set of records, giving complete accounting for admissions and departures. Had such a record been maintained consistently throughout the history of the Project, the many shortcomings of which Mr. Newell complains so loudly need never have existed.

Secondly, his report (Page 1, Paragraph 2) states, "The section existed almost entirely for the convenience of the Washington office and was of very little service on the project level other than being a glorified filing room for obsolete and seldom used material and a reference unit for addresses." If the statistics section existed primarily for the benefit of the Washington office, that in itself is no reason for not maintaining it on an efficient working basis, according to the procedures and criteria laid down in the Handbook. Irrespective of the Project's needs, Washington had specific requirements which had to be met. Washington requirements alone were a sufficient reason for the existence of the statistics section.

However, it is to be doubted that Mr. Newell's comment reflects accurately the project administration's evaluation of the need for statistical information. In any event, an enlightened project administration would recognize the usefulness of an effective statistics unit. Such a unit would keep the Project Director and the several divisions informed as to the current make-up of the population, the characteristics of the people who were leaving, and a great many other facts of current importance in promoting effective administration. The trend in relocation, for example, was directly related to almost every phase of project administration including mess management, housing, and school administration. If the project failed to make use of the facilities at hand, it is greatly to be regretted. The facilities were provided by the pattern established by Washington, with adequate leeway for the project to adapt the facilities to its own needs.

Chow

Mr. Newell's report (Page 3) states, "In November, the Washington office sent a flaccid paper-approved statistician to assume the work. In a year's time this position was removed and the section was again in an inferior position . . ." Many of the other statements in Mr. Newell's report are expressions of personal opinion, and he is, of course, entitled to his views. The above quoted statement, however, is not consistent with the facts. The statistician evidently referred to was not sent from Washington; her appointment was initiated by the Project (and concurred in by Washington) after the Project had turned down a person whose Form 57 had been referred to the Project for consideration.

Mr. Newell's remarks concerning the gate control apparently reflect the confused efforts which appear to have been made at Minidoka to make the established procedure actually function. Other projects were able to establish a reasonably satisfactory functioning statistics office and to make the gate control procedure work reasonably effectively. There is no reason why Minidoka could not have done so had there been the will to make it work and a reasonable degree of competency on the part of the personnel involved.

B. R. Stauber

B. R. Stauber
Chief, Relocation Planning Division

Attachment

BRStauber:mh:ln:abc
4-23-46

PERSONAL NARRATIVE REPORT
of the
Acting Statistician

Compiled by:

Mary Mann

Positions held at Minidoka:

Statistical Clerk, March 1, 1945, to September 23, 1945
Actg. Statistician, September 23, 1945, to February 9, 1946

NARRATIVE REPORT

by Mary Mann
Acting Statistician
Hunt, Idaho

When I joined the Statistics staff as a statistical clerk in March 1945, there was a Caucasian statistician and 23 evacuee girls, the majority of whom had graduated from high school the year before. The office was technically divided into 3 units, namely Population, Census and Confidential Files. A 24 hour Gate Control was also under the supervision of the statistician. An old warehouse had been used for the office, resulting in a poor physical background.

The general work in the office was very much behind schedule -- daily and weekly reports as much as 30 days late. In my estimation this was due largely to inadequate training and supervision of the evacuee personnel, since most of the girls were extremely capable considering their age and experience.

After about a month some effort was made to reorganize into specific departments and gradually the place acquired some semblance of an office. Also the work became current at last. I was placed in charge of the Population Unit. Then a file clerk joined our staff. There was perhaps some resentment on the part of the evacuees toward Caucasian supervisors, but this

was overcome rather easily as the personalities became adjusted to each other.

The control at the gate seemed to be a problem to the statistician, both in work performed and maintaining a covered schedule. So far as I can ascertain the fault lay with unqualified personnel and inadequate supervision, because the last two months of functioning when more people went out a day than had previously gone in a week, the control was more efficient than before. The physical make-up of the gate was not advantageous to easy control.

In June an assistant statistician was added to our staff, as was another statistical clerk. The evacuee girls were beginning to relocate more rapidly by now and it was necessary to keep substitutes trained in advance to avoid delay in schedules. Also with the exhilarated relocation program, other offices needed more pertinent information. An attempt was made at this time to consolidate evacuee file material into a central file. After a few weeks, however, this was dropped for some reason never clear to me.

In July and August, I took a 30 day leave of absence. Upon my return, the assistant statistician resigned and I was considered to take his place against the advice of the statistician. Personalities were by now having a definite influence against the best interests of office procedure. Most evacuees had by now relocated and were replaced by less competent stenographic help.

Early in September I resigned. The following day a representative of the Washington office arrived and after a week's investigation, took over as statistician. I went back as assistant to be acting in the statistician's absence. She reviewed and outlined the entire program to be done before Center closure, which included an entire recapitulation, completion and retyping of the Name by Name Accounting Roster. At this time the quality and turn-over of personnel was indeed a trial. Many remained for 2 week periods only.

With the relocation program completed we were fortunate to obtain some very competent people from their staff, who were of inestimable value in finishing our work. One of these replaced the file clerk, who resigned. The completion of the individual evacuee files was a tremendous task and eventually we took over and completed the files of Relocation, Welfare, Hospital and Project Attorney. This necessitated a larger staff and required more supervision, but I believe it was the wisest solution.

By this time winter had set in and the warehouse in which our office was located became unbearably cold. We moved the entire office into more suitable quarters and at last achieved a good office atmosphere.

Mr. Newell, who at one time had been acting statistician, returned to us from Relocation. He undertook and carried out much of the research required to complete the Roster. He also did the tabulation for Part III of the Roster, the whole of which we submitted to Washington, D.C. on January 26, 1946.

Mr. McLaughlin, Relocation Officer, and Mr. Barrett, Project Attorney, were of great assistance in supplying information concerning evacuees of whom we had little or no knowledge or record.

In closing, my observation is, had the statistical program been carried out as prescribed by the Washington office, it would have been fairly simple to establish and maintain good records. Lack of competent supervision and training in the statistics office and inadequate supervision and lack of knowledge of the problem in Statistics by the Administration, seems to me, to have been the foundation of most of the delay and confusion in statistical records. I would add, after the Washington representative reorganized the office and left me in charge that I felt I was given the full cooperation and assistance of the entire staff, administrative, all other sections and the office personnel.

Mary Mann
Acting Statistician