

N5.00:2

2 of 12

\* National Archives Film  
Reel 70, Folder 46-48

67/14

C

As stated above, the Project Attorney sat with and advised the Project Director on all cases tried or reviewed by him.

The percentage of crimes of any sort for violation of WRA regulations on the Center were held at a very low figure.

\* \* \* \* \*

## FINAL REPORT

### REPORTS DIVISION

#### Organization

The appointed personnel of the Reports Division consisted of one Reports Officer. This individual was journalized October 10, 1942. He reported officially at the center October 24, 1942. For the first several weeks, however, a great deal of his time was devoted to public relations at this center, at Rohwer, and at the Little Rock Regional Office. This individual was detailed to Washington April 12, 1944 and remained in that office for six weeks reviewing leave clearance dockets and later assisting in the preparation of that section of the Manual for the Closing of a Relocation Center devoted to the final report. He was journalized on the Washington staff May 1, 1944 and returned to the center to compile the closing report, remaining in the field for that purpose until June 26, 1944. During those seven weeks, he was responsible for considerable activity connected with the general closing program and for maintaining the usual activities of the Reports Division as well as for the compilation of the closing report.

Answering an apparent need for a publication of some sort, an organization was set up on a temporary basis to publish a bulletin devoted principally to circulation of administrative notices and regulations. Every individual appointed to this staff was listed on the employment record as a temporary employee only.

Residents of this center came primarily from the Stockton and Santa Anita Assembly Centers. Initial rivalry between these two groups was readily apparent. Inasmuch as one of the center publication's first responsibilities was to

break down that rivalry, it was necessary that the newspaper staff be entirely free of feeling on the subject. This was one of the reasons why the organization was publicly advertised as temporary only. Most of the original staff were from Santa Anita and it was felt desirable to keep the newspaper organization temporary until all the Stockton people had arrived and received their opportunity to fit into the places their experience demanded. Original recruitment was limited to persons who had worked on the Santa Anita Assembly Center newspaper staff. They worked under a temporary editor who was directly responsible to the Reports Officer. After the center had reached its full population, selections were made from among the Stockton arrivals and the staff set up on a permanent basis. Total personnel ranged between 15 and 22. The English section had an editor who was in close touch with the Reports Officer and who was responsible for the overall compilation, production, and circulation of the center paper. Under his direction a managing editor or a production manager served as straw boss in the office, organized production and circulation methods and was responsible for maintenance of supplies and equipment. Also under the editor's direction, the staff included a sports editor and a women's editor, one to three reporters, an artist, and the clerical force necessary to do composition and stencil cutting.

Following authorization for the printing of a Japanese section, additional personnel - never more than four in number - were recruited to work under a chief translator who in turn was responsible to the editor and the Reports Officer.

Initial organization of a documentation section included six persons. One of these was the nominal director of the section. Three others worked under his direction in the research and compilation of special reports. Most of these were analytical reports and treatments of various evacuee attitudes and reactions,

which were a responsibility of the Reports Division prior to the appointment of an Community Analyst. The remaining two persons were clerical workers. The same group was responsible for collection and compilation of documentary material. This part of the work continued after the force had been considerably reduced following the arrival of the Community Analyst. Translations necessary to the administration, other than that required by the Japanese section of the newspaper, were done by that same staff. Documentary photography was handled primarily by the Reports Officer. Funeral pictures and a part of the documentary photographs were handled by an evacuee photographer following establishment of a laboratory. This individual had an assistant for a short period after new regulations required that each evacuee leaving the center have in his possession an identification photograph and card.

#### Facilities

As did other divisions on the center, the Reports Office began operation seriously handicapped by lack of equipment and facilities. The Reports Officer throughout the life of the center maintained an office in Administration Building #1 in close proximity to the Project Director's office. This was considered necessary to his purpose of keeping in touch with all center activities and to facilitate execution of those responsibilities ordinarily outside the duties of his office but emanating directly from the Project Director.

The center publication published its first few issues in a corner of the original mimeographing room, and two or three weeks later, housed in one of the barracks apartments, was still operating with one mimeoscope and one WRA and several borrowed portable typewriters. One issue of the Japanese supplement was

prepared on a mimeoscope held in the lap of a translator as he sat on the floor. Chairs and desks made in the center cabinet shop, mimeoscopes redeived from another center, and additional WRA typewriters eventually were adequate to publish a 10 or 12 page mimeographed newspaper. The first few issues necessitated individual ream-by-ream procurement of mimeograph paper and bottles of ink as required. Several issues were distributed to the blocks by members of the staff from the Reports Officer's private automobile. Within a short time supplies procured in advance and in the proper way were ample, and circulation was effected through the center Post Office. More suitable space was finally allocated and the equipment of the mimeograph room reserved for use of this section a part of two days of each week.

For several months the only photographic equipment was the Reports Officer's private camera. Film was ordered from government schedule. Developing and printing was accomplished through a private studio in Little Rock. Straight documentary photography was processed through the Denver Photographic Unit. After several months, laboratory equipment was transferred from WPA surplus in Little Rock which was ample for the needs of the office. Still later an official camera and speedgun were issued through the Washington Office.

### Responsibility

The Reports Office from the outset was made responsible for official liaison work between the residents and the administration, for outside public relations, for all photography and documentation, and for necessary translations. The Reports Officer was made responsible for all material published in the center bulletins and newspaper, for preparation and editing of speeches to be made by appointed

personnel, and for preparation and editing of official center regulations and notices.

Originally the Project Director required that center newspaper releases and outside releases be cleared with him. This practice was discontinued after a short time. It was the purpose of the division originally to release to the outside press at regular intervals articles based upon what ordinarily would be considered news items and into which could be incorporated straight educational material concerning the facilities and operation of the project and the background and manner of its residents. It was the purpose of the division to print in the center newspaper all information that would be of timely interest to the residents and, through a policy of printing complete and straightforward accounts of all developments affecting the residents, to win for the administration acceptance, trust and understanding within the center. It was the purpose of the division to document the project's facilities, methods, and accomplishments and to determine the manner of the residents' reactions and attitudes.

#### The Official Publication

The majority of the center's original residents had arrived when the first official publication, printed in bulletin form and called "The Communique", was published on October 23, 1942. The first six editions were two-page bulletins. By November 13th, it had been increased to four pages and a month later to six pages. On December 8, 1942, the first Japanese section of the publication, named the "Denson Jiho", was stapled to the English section. Several extra editions were published, based on timely developments such as determination of a wood-cutting holiday, creation of an all-Nisei combat team, and announcement that the center would be closed.

The first edition of the Tribune, which unlike the Communique had a normal newspaper organization and attempted normal newspaper coverage, including editorials columns, women's news, comics, etc., was published March 2, 1943. It contained eight pages of English news and two pages of Japanese translations. The last Tribune was published June 6, 1944, on which day the first of the closing transfer movements was accomplished. Below is a breakdown of editions and pages of the Communique, Tribune and Jiho which shows a total production of 1,320 pages:

COMMUNIQUE

<u>Issues</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Pages</u>
9	2	18
2	3	6
18	4	72
3	5	15
<u>41</u>		<u>165</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

TRIBUNE - VOLUME I

<u>Issues</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Pages</u>
1	4	4
65	6	390
21	8	168
1	10	10
<u>88</u>		<u>572</u>

\*\*\*\*\*

TRIBUNE - VOLUME II

<u>Issues</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Pages</u>
5	4	20
35	6	210
5	8	40
<u>45</u>		<u>270</u>

DENSON JIHO

<u>Issues</u>	<u>Pages</u>	<u>Pages</u>
5	1	5
118	2	236
33	2	66
<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>
157		313

\*\*\*\*\*

PUBLICATIONS

<u>Name</u>	<u>Issues</u>	<u>Pages</u>
Communique	41	165
Tribune - Volume I	88	572
Tribune - Volume II	45	270
Denson Jiho	<u>157</u>	<u>313</u>
	331	1,320

The original publication was published by former members of the staff of the Santa Anita Assembly Center publication who were assigned to the Reports Division on a temporary basis. All copy was typed to the proper column widths and pasted on dummy sheets. The stencils were cut after the dummy had been approved by the Reports Officer. After a few weeks, the temporary editor of the paper was made responsible for its content. He worked under an agreement whereby he would clear with the Reports Officer any item that touched upon WRA policy and any item which in his opinion could affect outside public relations. This policy was maintained throughout the operation of the publication, with three separate editors. Not once was this trust betrayed.

The chief translator was responsible for all material printed in the Jiho section. He was never allowed to print anything that had not been previously published in the English section except where he had specific written permission issued by the Reports Officer. He and his staff were made to understand very

clearly that a government translator in Washington would receive the first issue of each edition of the Jiho section and that he and they were entirely responsible. They understood very clearly that they would have only one opportunity to break the rules laid down for the publication of that section. Not once to the knowledge of WRA was that policy strained. A complete file of the Jiho section, in English, was transmitted to the Washington files June 17, 1944.

The paper was named after an extensive contest that brought in several hundred suggestions. The winner of the contest was a young boys' club. They received a cash prize contributed by members of the appointed staff.

Considerable effort and discussion went into plans for having the newspaper printed. Prices and mechanical arrangements and a memorandum of understanding were worked into acceptable form, but action was delayed because the center's cooperative enterprises was not advanced to the point where that activity could be undertaken with the knowledge and consent of an elected board of directors and the shareholders of the cooperative. Between that time and the day upon which the cooperative was ready to undertake such a venture, it was decided to continue the paper as a mimeographed sheet. This decision was based upon experiences in the staff turnover. Realizing that only a good printed newspaper could be expected to prove financially successful and realizing that the best personnel among the staff was leaving rapidly, it was decided that the financial outlook was too hazardous for making the attempt. Because the paper remained strictly under the supervision of WRA and was published at government expense, no paid advertising was carried.

The publication had one basis promotional policy--the development of understanding and trust between the administration and the residents. It proved highly efficient as a means of combatting rumors. It devoted considerable space

throughout its publication to presenting relocation in a favorable light. Its editors always considered the fact that copies of the paper were fairly widely circulated among newspapers, public officials, and others outside and for this reason prepared all its copy in such a way that it would be acceptable and helpful in those hands. It carried all center announcements and regulations and all of the Washington releases which in the opinion of the Reports Officer were valuable for publication in this center. It devoted considerable space to church news, to sports, and to social activities within the center. It endeavored to document much of the center's history in both news and feature style.

From the beginning the paper enjoyed center-wide acceptance. On several occasions meetings of the Block Managers and the Community Council requested publication of particular items and often indicated that such news would be accepted as fact only after publication in the Tribune. There was from time to time some minor question about the meaning of particular sentences as translated and published in Japanese. This was accepted as one of the inevitable hazards of translation, particularly in the Japanese language where meanings are altered by infinitesimal characters. An effort was made to use Japanese characters half-way between the elementary and the classical.

Staff turnover was a continuing problem. The paper had three separate editors and was compelled continuously to train stencil cutters, column composers, headline cutters, and reporting staff. During 18 months of publication, there were 48 persons assigned to the staff with never more than 15 employed at any one time.

Copies of the paper were delivered after the first few issues in bundles through the center Post Office addressed to the Block Manager in each block. An effort was made to deliver to each block one paper for each occupied apartment. Average circulation within the center was 3,200. This number was cut down drastically

as the residents began transferring to other centers. Outside circulation included the state press, the Arkansas congressional delegation, state officials, selected business and civic leaders in the State, other relocation centers, the relocation offices, hostels, various internment camps, and large numbers of schools and libraries throughout the country. (An exchange list is appended.) All outside circulation was wrapped, addressed and mailed after each publication date as fourth class mail. Only those copies directed to other WRA offices were sent under the franking privilege.

During the first few weeks of publication second copies were sold for three cents each. This was considered desirable as a deterrent to the feared prospect of many requests for additional copies. Less than \$10.00 was received from this source. The amount was turned over to the Treasury Department when the practice had been discontinued.

#### Other Publications

The Division published one magazine, the Magnet, which was released in early June of 1943, and copies of which are in the Washington file. Original plans for the magazine had been laid in the latter part of February as a project of the Documents Section. An editor was selected from among that staff to head the magazine venture. He and his organization met with the Tribune staff for their original conferences of suggestion and idea. A deadline for contributions was set for March 12th and the name for the magazine was selected from several which were submitted. The final dummy was finished on March 23rd. Printing proved too expensive and mimeographing too slow so plans were worked out whereby Community Enterprises would have the magazine planographed. This called for the insertion of four pages of advertisement and required that the final dummy had to

be re-typed on bond paper without erasures and in very even type. These developments and requirements delayed the final copy until April 23rd. Community Enterprises accepted the final manuscript from the Documents Section, paid the bills, collected for four pages of advertising, and sold all copies within three days of release, showing a profit of some \$20.00. The magazine was a series of articles related to evacuation and center life, written primarily by residents of this center. It was planned as the first of a monthly publication. The second was never published because of personnel turnover in the Documents Section and because the Cooperative Enterprises retracted their offer to subsidize later editions.

The elementary schools published a newspaper, particulars of which are reported by that section. The high school journalism class published a newspaper, "The Condensor", particulars of which will be found in the high school report. The Community Enterprises published a newspaper more or less irregularly. Its primary purpose was cooperative education. Particulars of its publication will be found in the Community Enterprises report. Over a period of several months the Relocation Division mimeographed its own publication, which was devoted primarily to a listing of job offers. Details of its purpose and use will be found in the relocation report. The Buddhist Church organization at the center sponsored several publications of a specialized nature which are described in the Community Activities report. The Community Enterprises published a souvenir history and a souvenir directory, particulars of which may be found in their report. Copies of all these publications are on file in the Washington office.

The Reports Division mimeographed a 14-inch sheet entitled, "Facts of Relocation in Arkansas." This summary was released in January of 1943, and was made available to staff members for individual person-to-person use. The proper

person in each individual case was requested to hand copies of the summary to particular newspaper men, business leaders, and other interested persons of public relations strength. Other copies were sent to the Little Rock Field Office with the suggestion that proper handling, still on a strictly personal basis, might put copies in the hands of a few members of the Arkansas General Assembly.

The Reports Division prepared a considerable number of special bulletins concerned with various important center notices and regulations. They in most instances were posted in the mess halls, in prominent places throughout the administration area, and directed to Block Managers and Council members. Copies of typical notices of this group are appended.

#### Distribution of Informational Material

Pamphlets, posters, and other informational material prepared by the Washington Office of WRA or its field offices were distributed or displayed according to the number received. Each 100 copies were distributed in the following manner:

- 2 - to each of the 33 Block Managers
- 10 - to the Relocation Office
- 1 - to the hospital
- 5 - to the Relocation Library
- 13 - to Division Chiefs and Section Heads concerned.

These included posters, supplied by WRA and OWI, collections of favorable press clippings, the pamphlet, "A Voice that Must Be Heard," segregation pamphlets, Senate reprints, "The Relocation Progress" in both Japanese and English, sets of relocation photographs, relocation newsletters, reprints of speeches by the Director, reprints of Sgt. Ben Kuroki's speech, reprints of "Our Racial Refugees," "The Displaced Japanese Americans", etc.

### Translation

Translation work outside of that required by the newspaper was done for the Reports Division by the chief translator in the newspaper section. Aside from a very small number of individual cases, this work was limited to translations of announcements for poster and bulletin use and to translation of the Community Council charter and other such documents. The latter was accepted by the Council as its responsibility but the work was checked and expedited by the chief translator attached to this section.

### Public Relations Situation

Public relations work at this center, aside from purely local contacts, could not be divorced from the same activity at Rohwer. The two centers being only 30 miles apart are recognized by the State at large as one program. The State newspaper accepting a release from the Jerome Relocation Center invariably inquired as to the state of affairs at Rohwer and insisted on making one story cover both projects.

For the first several weeks this center's Reports Officer devoted the great majority of his time to statewide public relations for both this center and the Rohwer Center. All releases during that time were submitted from the regional level.

Relations with the town of Dermott, 8 miles north of this center and its closest neighbor, began with a regrettable mistake which was never overcome. At early conferences between leaders of that community, WRA representatives, and Army officers, it was understood that a Relocation Center was a camp where persons evacuated from the west coast would be kept behind barbed wire for the duration of

the war. Leaders of Dermott developed the erroneous understanding that evacuees would under no circumstances be allowed to leave the center except under military escort. As policies changed with WRA and more and more freedom was allowed the evacuees, Dermott became increasingly antagonistic on the theory that they had been misled in those early conferences. It was further understood at the time of locating this center, at least in the mind of the Governor of the state, that no evacuees would be allowed to resettle in Arkansas. It has been the constant attitude of this administration that the Governor's office and the WRA are alike public servants and that arguments between public employees are not proper or conducive to improvement of any situation. For that reason the Governor's attitude has never been questioned and has never been officially condemned. Also for that reason relocation in Arkansas was permitted only to the wives of servicemen. There has been no unfavorable reaction to this single compromise.

Thousands of construction men were working under the direction of the USED here in the center daily for weeks after the residents had arrived. They were forced into close contact with the evacuees and this situation was conducive to an unlimited and unreasonable spread of false and sometimes vicious rumors. With the first few residents there arrived rations purchased by the Army for 8,000 persons in quantities sufficient to last 8 to 10 days. These supplies were seen by close neighbors of the project and to them were an unbelievably large collection of foodstuff. With this original shipment were included commodities which could not then be purchased on the open market. At that time a can of pineapple in the project warehouse was more hazardous to the center than a good fire in a strong wind.

It was during this period of tension that a verbal altercation occurred between an evacuee truck driver and a contractor working under Army Engineer supervision. This situation caused the administration considerable concern at the time.

The Project Director called all interested parties into his office immediately and determined that the argument had been based upon mutual misunderstanding of a two-vehicle traffic problem. Both parties admitted partial guilt and hot-headedness, and the administration was convinced that it was a closed incident of no particular importance. It developed later, however, that this incident had been stretched into an occurrence of great magnitude in the January 3rd anti-WRA article carried by the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Added to these initial hazards was the fact that few people in Arkansas had ever seen a person of Japanese ancestry and they were looked upon with all the fears and prejudices against the Oriental that were fostered by newspaper stories of a few decades ago concerned with the "great western yellow peril."

#### Unfavorable Developments

Throughout the life of the center incidents and situations arose from time to time which seriously affected the public relations picture. The more important of these are listed and briefly discussed in the following paragraphs in their chronological order.

In November of 1942, a resident of the town of Dermott noticed a United States soldier of Japanese descent eating breakfast in a restaurant. He went home for his shotgun, stepped inside the restaurant door, asked the boy if he were a "Jap" and upon receiving an affirmative answer fired at his head. The soldier was not struck. The assailant was bound over to the Grand Jury, but no action was taken in the case.

In the same month a neighborhood tenant farmer, armed because he had been on a deer hunt, shot at three evacuee members of a Rohwer engineering crew, wounding

two of them slightly. The appointed person in charge of the group appeared and told the farmer that the men were working under his direction and was promptly made to march with the evacuees into town where the farmer explained that the appointed person was very obviously trying to help the "Japs" escape. This man was tried in the Circuit Court in Desha County and fined \$50.00.

Center residents, fully informed of these happenings, realized for the first time how precarious their situation was in this vicinity. It was some time before they expressed any general desire to leave the center or to visit Dermott or other neighboring towns. The happenings had little effect on outside public relations, but they served to show that the public in general was not particularly interested in anything bad that happened to the evacuees.

The January 3rd issue of the Memphis Commercial Appeal carried a highly colored and completely unfavorable report of an investigation of conditions allegedly reported to the paper by engineers and contractors working at the project. The article, by-lined by a man with a personal grudge against WRA, was widely copied nationally by Scripps-Howard papers. A formal denial of each accusation, which followed the suggestion of the Washington office, was released to the Arkansas press through the Little Rock OWI. State papers in general handled the Memphis story with restraint, but reaction on the center was volcanic until it was pointed out that the accusations were directed against the administration rather than the residents.

Also in January, the Dermott and Lake Village American Legion Posts passed discriminatory resolutions against WRA practices, proposing that the War Department take over jurisdiction of the evacuated group.

Throughout several months of this period, the Arkansas Gazette, carried

many "letters from the people" which, though written in ignorance and printed without reason, were extremely harmful to the program and to the people. During this period, residents of the center looked upon the Arkansas press as unanimously unfavorable to them and to their problems and their future.

In March of 1943 the state press devoted considerable space to coverage of the Senate Committee's visit and investigation at the center. Most of these stories contained glaring inaccuracies and misleading deductions, but they were spiked with the thought that a segregation of the disloyal should be made. They were not particularly harmful to the program, however, and the residents, just beginning to relax from the tensions of the registration period, paid little heed to the investigation or the newspaper accounts.

Announcement in April of 1943 of the execution of American airmen in Japan caused little comment in connection with the WRA program in the state. Neighbors of the center by this time had come to recognize the difference between this country's evacuated persons of Japanese ancestry and the Japanese with whom this country is at war. Residents of the center took this situation and the fact that they would be linked with the atrocity as one more obstacle in the path of resettlement and outside acceptance.

During May, the state press interested itself in the Dies Committee investigations, in recommendations of the Senate Committee, and in the flurry of comment arising in the West to the effect that evacuees were being pampered.

During this general period, the Arkansas General Assembly was in session. It was politically advantageous to malign persons of Japanese ancestry. Much of this took the form of bills introduced and voted for by men who knew at the time that they were unconstitutional. They had a serious effect upon the program's

public relations in the State and caused considerable resentment among residents of the center. Particulars of this sort of thing will be covered in a later part of this report.

Stories and wide discussion of the Tule Lake situation in November, 1943, seemed to have little effect upon local outside opinion or on the residents of the center. The December printed accounts of the bathtub developments in Ohio likewise seemed to have little actual effect in this State.

Following press and radio releases in January, 1944, of Phillipine atrocity stories, all types of leave excepting indefinite were temporarily curtailed because it was feared the situation might give rise to an incident of some sort in neighboring communities which would harm the entire program. No such incident occurred. Residents of the center appeared to be as resentful as the rest of the American public and after a few days normal activity in all departments was resumed.

In April of 1944 this state's Representative Morrell issued a mandate to WRA "to leave only three Japs in Arkansas when the war is over." His remarks on the subject were published in three state papers, hurting the program to some extent. In the same month some space was devoted to considering draft violators at the Rohwer Center.

#### Favorable Developments

Along with the harmful incidents and unfavorable publicity there were occasional pleasant breaks in the public relations picture. A group of five evacuees driven in to Little Rock in December, 1943, to buy candy and toys for center children met with friendly reception. Little Rock newspapers covered their presence with favorable reporting and photographs, which was of considerable benefit to the program.

Earlier, during the days when the residents were arriving, both the Arkansas Gazette and the Arkansas Democrat sent men to the center and covered the activities in a manner which was definitely educational.

A representative of the St. Louis Post Dispatch spent two days on the center in December of 1942. As a result, the inside double page of the paper's December 20th magazine carried a creditable rotogravure picture story. Some 2,500 copies were purchased by center residents and mailed to all parts of the country. Other copies were sent out by the Reports Office as public relations material.

From time to time during this period, the State press carried editorials favorable to WRA and its relocation program. The Dermott News remained constructively friendly throughout the entire life of the center, going so far as to call the powerful Memphis Commercial Appeal to task for its inexcusable attack early in January. Occasional "letters from the people" and editorial comment considered such themes as the effect of discriminatory action on the future peace plans, the religious factors involved in group condemnation, and the obvious refutation of democratic principles for which this nation is fighting.

Announcement of opportunity for voluntary Army service and later reinstatement of Selective Service were of definite benefit to the program in this State in spite of the fact that the subjects were not covered exhaustively by any paper.

Following discriminatory resolutions developing in certain American Legion Posts, the ranking state officers of that organization were invited to the center. Among these was the state adjutant, who is editor of the Arkansas Legionnaire. This publication shortly thereafter carried a long, detailed, factual and highly beneficial article on the WRA program, the cooperativeness of the residents, and the efficiency of the administration. This official Legion approval evidently did much to deter individual posts from thoughtless and un-American activities in relation to this program.

On three or four occasions, representatives of the larger state papers visited the center and wrote Sunday magazine features, most of which were reasonably accurate and all of which were helpful.

#### Relationships with the Press - Release Policies

The Reports Office kept in close contact with the local and state press. During the first few months this activity was directed primarily at the job of convincing these people that they would be protected by this office throughout the life of the center. It was continuously stressed that any and all newspaper men had a standing invitation to visit the center and prowl about at will, and to look through any records that he cared to see. During these early months very few releases were prepared and very little publicity requested. During those early months this office worked according to the established policy of holding down printed material rather than attempting a job of selling. It was felt that the time was not yet ripe for any comprehensive educational program. Newspapermen were invited to the center to become personally acquainted with the problem rather than in an effort to get anything printed. This program of individual education was the number one theme of the public relations program throughout operation of the center.

This center shared in the very favorable reactions to a two-day open house held at Rohwer for the press and radio of Arkansas and surrounding states. This center's Reports Officer spent four days in advance of that occasion visiting and inviting newspaper and radio men from southern Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi. The men who attended that function were unanimously astounded by the fact that they had actual free rein in the center, that no one wanted to see their copy and that their photographers were not held down in any way. The resulting

publicity in several states was unanimously favorable both to the program and to its administration.

The Reports Office at this center worked most closely with the Dermott News, the Arkansas Gazette, and the Arkansas Democrat in Little Rock, the Associated Press and the United Press in Little Rock and with their local representatives, the Pine Bluff Commercial, and the Memphis Commercial Appeal.

Radio in this locality is not particularly approachable by this type of agency. The majority of the general releases, however, issued at a project level, also were furnished to station KARK in Little Rock, which is the only station of any importance in this vicinity which concerns itself with local news. A recorded interview with the Director was broadcast by station WJPR in Greenville, Mississippi, simultaneously with its release in other sections of the country.

Inasmuch as relocation always has been impossible in Arkansas, it was felt that many of the more obvious news stories would be wasted even if printed in this State. It was for this reason that the volume of formal releases was small. WRA's answer to the Commercial Appeal's January, 1943, attack, released through OWI, was partially printed by practically all papers in the State. It was of very little actual value because it was dry, standard government denial and accepted as such by the reading public.

Most of the releases were of two varieties - those which this office considered newsworthy and therefore protection for the newspaper people with whom it remained in contact. A typical example was an account of the beating of two residents during the registration period. This release was carried practically without change by each newspaper which received it. The second general type of story was based on some item of news value usually connected with land and agricultural development. An example of this type of story was one based on completion of the center's main

drainage ditch. The release was concerned with increased value of the land, agricultural production success to the point where excesses had been transferred to other centers and to the Army, but as in all releases of this type there was included something of educational value. In this particular release, the three largest papers of the area carried paragraphs to the effect that the administration was proud of the work which had been done by the evacuees and that their efforts had been cooperative beyond normal expectation and highly valuable to the future of this section of the state. Typical newspaper acceptance of the center releases are appended.

#### Staff Assistance

Various center groups contributed much to the general public relations picture. Members of Internal Security, some of them duly appointed deputy sheriffs, attended district meetings of various law enforcement groups. The center hospital staff met with the Southeast Medical Association and in September, 1943, was host to that group in the center. The Project Attorney stayed in close contact with the offices of neighboring prosecuting attorneys and other public officials. The Project Director and others among the appointed staff endeavored to keep in close contact with various state officials. The Regional Assistant Director, later the Field Assistant Director, in this area had wide acquaintance among many individuals and groups throughout the state. His work in this capacity was highly beneficial to the public relations program. Small Community Activities groups presented programs of entertainment in several surrounding communities, all of which resulted in favorable reactions. The same organization sponsored and promoted athletic events with teams from several parts of the state, usually held in the center. The project

American Legion Post, in honor of the center's Army volunteers, was host to a creditable number of Legionnaires from this area on one evening. Various church groups worked with the churches outside the center and were responsible for developing a great deal of good will and initiating a good deal of church sponsored activity. Several members of the appointed personnel remained in demand as speakers at various gatherings throughout several adjoining states. On all occasions these individuals were well acquainted with the program and well qualified to represent it publicly.

#### Educational Program

A conscientious effort was made to bring influential residents of the state into the center to educate them as to the program and its methods. It was more or less standard for visitors to pass through the Reports Office with their host soon after their arrival at the center. On one wall of this office there was a captioned display which told the physical story of the center. On another wall there were a large number of relocation pictures which were used to explain to the visitors that the future of the program was satisfactory relocation such as that depicted in the photographs. Packets of informational literature were available in that office and were handed to the visitor before he went out into the center to actually see the facilities and the people.

At various times it was possible to do this sort of thing in groups. Perhaps the most fortuitous of these instances occurred in August of 1943 when Congressmen Oren Harris of El Dorado and W. F. Norrell of Monticello, in whose districts the center is located, spent an afternoon at the center. They were met

here by a group of well-known men from surrounding towns, in whose company they toured the farm area and the center proper. Before leaving they allowed a newspaperman in the party to quote them to the effect that they were very favorably impressed with the land development and with the efficiency of the administration.

Following that visit one of the party spoke to the Dermott Rotary Club about the tour and about what the drainage program would do for Dermott. A few days later Congressman Harriss, addressing the same club, reiterated his favorable impression and reminded members of the club that the center administration included a group of men with whom they could sit down and talk over anything that they did not like. Every man among those invited to meet the congressmen expressed his pleasure and seconded the congressmen's approbation.

Especially in the case of newspaper people, state officials and persons who quite frequently are in demand as speakers, an effort was made to arrange their visits so that a member of the staff, usually the Reports Officer, would drive them from Little Rock or some other town to the center and back. The four-hour drive from Little Rock and the four-hour drive back were found to be a beautiful opportunity for discussing the entire program and giving the individual an opportunity to really become acquainted with its operations.

#### Attitudes of Groups

Five members of the staff, including the Project Director, the original Assistant Director, the Project Attorney, the Chief Medical Officer and the Reports Officer, were given membership in the Dermott Rotary Club. This organization is the actual heart of the town of Dermott, serving both as the core of civic leadership and the Chamber of Commerce. Relations with the town improved steadily following accomplishment of that connection. Most of these staff members were called upon to

discuss various features of the center before the group.

The State's American Legion, in spite of scattered discriminatory resolutions and grumbling, was not unfriendly to the program. Individual members, on several occasions, endeavored to use the organization as their sounding board for denouncing the program and the people, but never was this attitude truly representative of the group. Even a highly discriminatory resolution written into the records of a statewide Legion meeting in Little Rock in July of 1943 was not read to the meeting proper and according to the officers of the organization did not represent Legion sentiment.

Early in 1943, following the state Attorney General's opinion that residents of this center were residents of California rather than residents of Arkansas, the State refused to issue birth certificates to children of evacuees. Two or three months later an assistant in the Attorney General's office stated that registration of births was solely the business of the State Department of Health. Representatives of WRA went from his office to the Health Department and a short time later the state Health Officer directed that births be recorded and that certified copies be sent to the proper individuals. There was no further difficulty in this connection.

#### State General Assembly Considerations

The 1942-43 session of the Arkansas General Assembly considered several bills and resolutions which were aimed directly at persons of Japanese ancestry in this state. Senate Bill Number 11, which became Act Number 47, passed both houses with only one dissenting vote in each house. Act Number 47 was "an act to safeguard the real property of the State of Arkansas and the citizens thereof and for other purposes: because, on account of the standards of living of the Japanese people,

a white person cannot profitably compete with the Japanese either in agriculture or business." The bill provided that no Japanese or a descendent of a Japanese shall ever purchase or hold title to any lands in the State of Arkansas. The men who wrote this act and got it passed at the Assembly knew that it was unconstitutional. At that time, however, it was good personal politics to vote against the evacuees. Since becoming an act, it has been declared unconstitutional by the Attorney General.

Senate Bill Number 15, which passed the Senate and died in the House, provided that aliens may possess aldñ in the state in the manner and to the extent prescribed by any treaty now existing between the government of the United States and the nation or country of which such an alien is a citizen or subject. This bill obviously endeavored to deny the right to possess land to any alien who was not eligible for American citizenship.

House Bill Number 25, which died in the committee, provided much the same as Senate Bill Number 15.

Senate Bill Number 103, which passed the Senate 25 - 0 but died in the House committee, was a bill for an act to be entitled, "An Act to Amend Subsection C of Section 11535 of Pope's Digest of the Statutes of the State of Arkansas." This amendment would have provided that members of the Mongolic race then residing in the State of Arkansas should not be allowed to attend schools established for white persons.

Senate Judiciary Resolution Number 5, which died in the committee, would have amended the State constitution to include that the right of aliens to the acquisition, enjoyment, and descent of property may be regulated by laws.

Senate Judiciary Resolution Number 6, which failed to pass the Senate by

a vote of 10 - 4, provided that all persons who may be restrained in the State of Arkansas by the United States during war between the United States and any foreign nation shall be ineligible forever to own land in the State.

One more anti-Japanese bill, House Bill Number 66, which passed the House 76 - 0 but died in the Senate committee, was of a similar nature.

These manifestations of political sentiment were harmful to the program only in that they gave rise to considerable thoughtless and uninformed speculation and affected the residents of the center to the extent that they were prone to believe that there was no place for them anywhere and that certainly Arkansas would never be friendly.

#### Monthly Administrative Reports

The Division experienced very little difficulty in obtaining monthly administrative reports from the various operating divisions. These were submitted to the Reports Officer early each month, in six copies. Three sets were sent to the Washington file, one to the office of the Field Assistant Director in Little Rock, one to the center central file, and one to the Project Director for his use as a work sheet.

#### Supplemental Reporting

The office endeavored to submit supplemental narrative reports relating to operation of the center. At various times, an organization of one to three persons was set up and directed by the Reports Officer in the preparation of particular supplemental reports. In spite of these several attempts, no one among the evacuees was found who could do this type of work to any degree of satisfaction.

This was true partially because it is a job which requires training in objective reporting and partly because it has always been doubly difficult for evacuees to secure the necessary cooperation from some of the various section heads, who in most instances must be the source of such material. The Reports Officer found it impossible to prepare the volume of this type of material which was desirable. Most important among those reports which were submitted concerned the center's drainage development, its agricultural setup, particulars of a labor situation in the motor transport and maintenance section, and several unusual and otherwise unreported functions of the Community Activities Section.

#### Information for Personnel

This division for many months was responsible for preparation of the agendas for regular bi-monthly staff meetings. The purpose of these meetings was to keep the staff informed on center developments and general WRA policy. The purpose was accomplished through assigning particular subjects to individual members of the staff for discussion. Where the topic was of major importance, this Division attempted to mimeograph a resume following the meeting, which was placed in the hands of each appointed person. The Reports Division had the specific assignment during the segregation program of educating the staff up to understanding the general picture and particular individuals their specific responsibility. The Reports Division received all informational literature emanating from the Washington Office. Wherever this appeared to be of value to the appointed personnel or to particular sections, it was distributed accordingly.

### Analytical Reporting

Prior to arrival of a Community Analyst at the center in May of 1943, the Reports Division made an effort to determine the general attitudes and reactions of the evacuee residents. The results of this work, done by the Documents Section took the form of weekly reports to the Washington office and were generally concerned with reactions to registration developments, reactions to the center's fuel situation, and later reactions to the segregation program. An effort was made to keep these reports entirely objective. They were based on actual comments gathered by members of the staff, who attended all varieties of meetings and led conversations around to the subject in which they were interested at every opportunity. Because the staff would no longer have been effective should their activity have become generally known, these reports were handled as confidential material while at the center.

Upon the arrival of the Community Analyst, most of this sort of responsibility was relinquished by the Reports Office. During a period of months, however, these weekly reports were compiled and submitted jointly by his staff and by the remaining members of the Documents Section. This section also endeavored to compile documentary material of all classes and from all sources. Members of the section prepared development statistics for many activities and many divisions which were filed appropriately and which were found highly beneficial as source material for the compilation of supplemental reports. This section also endeavored to collect samples of social invitations, church pamphlets, club records, and other such documents. These were turned over to central file and later considered by the Washington records section.

## Photography

The majority of official photographs taken at the center, other than those done by the WRA photographer, were made by the Reports Officer. Most of this work was done with a 9 x 12 cm Bessar folding camera which was the personal property of the Reports Officer. Funderl pictures, most of which, after the first few weeks, were taken by an evacuee photographer assigned to the Division February 1, 1943, were processed by a Little Rock studio, by the Denver laboratory, or in the center laboratory. In all cases the family received the two negatives and two 8 x 10 prints. Following receipt of a fixed-focus identification camera from Denver, 35 mm contact prints were made for each evacuee prior to his leaving the center on any type of leave. The laboratory files show that 5,249 of these identification pictures were made.

A WRA photographer visited the center in November, 1942, and following his return to Denver, the center received a very creditable photographic documentary record of center facilities at that time. He returned in March of 1943 to complete the documentary record and to include in the center files a considerable number of human interest shots. These pictures, together with documentary photographs and prints of news pictures taken by the Reports Officer, built the center file up to 369. A WRA photographer arrived at the center June 12, 1944, and remained ten days getting photographs descriptive of the closing operation and others designed for release for publication.

The center laboratory was equipped with a 5 x 7 enlarger, a contact printer, three 11 x 14 and three 4 x 6 developing trays, three 4 x 5 developing tanks, a hand squeegee roller, three chrome ferrotype plates, two safe lights, and a paper cutter. Film and photographic paper were procured from government schedule

as were most of the chemicals. The majority of these were pre-prepared.

The photographic file was available to newspaper people visiting the center but was used very little for that purpose--most of the papers preferring to procure their own photographs. Enlargements from this file were supplied by the Denver laboratory. In a few instances, these were released to various publications. Their primary use was for captioned displays which were shown officially in Little Rock and Dermott and which traveled to several towns and States with various appointed personnel on the occasion of their public appearances as speakers.

for the first several months of the centers operation, cameras were considered contraband to all evacuees. Following authority from Washington in December 1942, whereby citizens were permitted to own and operate cameras on the center, many were purchased and shipped in from outside storage. The Reports Division made arrangements with a Little Rock studio whereby Community Enterprises could send these films in for developing and printing at a 33% profit. This service was dependable and popular among the residents.

Acceptable portrait photography was never available at this center except where some little private enterprise was carried on unknown to the administration. Community Enterprises considered establishment of a studio for this purpose several times but were unable to procure needed paper and equipment. It was still under consideration at the time announcement was made that the center would be closed.

The identification photographs were made only upon order of the Relocation Division. Individuals were given a ticket authorizing the photographer to make an identification photograph of that particular subject. These were returned to the Relocation Office direct. That office kept a record of individuals who had been supplied identification photographs in order to guard against duplications and unnecessary retakes.

The Reports Division was responsible for all arrangements and publicity in connection with a series of eight relocation movies shown in the center between September 5, and November 25, 1943. These were the movies directed to all centers by the Washington Relocation Office. Each of these pictures was shown three times at the center to an average audience of 250 persons. Each one was announced adequately in the Tribune and the Reports Division prepared, posted, and distributed bulletins in English and in Japanese in advance of each showing. These films arrived prior to the completion of the center auditorium. Showings, therefore, were in one of the school mess hall auditoriums or in one of the block recreation halls.

#### The Documents Section

The Documents Section began operation December 1, 1942. For the first few days there was nothing in the room except two sewing machines left by its former occupants. After several days it was possible to secure ten old chairs and for some time these, the sewing machines and two mess hall tables comprised the office furniture. Most of the original typewriters were the personal property of members of the staff.

It was difficult from the beginning to secure adequate personnel--primarily because most of the talented supply already had been assigned to other divisions. In January of 1943 the staff consisted of an acting director, a stenographer, an artist, a research consultant, a filing clerk, and a typist. A short time later three additional writers joined the staff. In March, three more persons had been added to the staff as field workers. Before that month had ended, four had relocated and after arrival of the Community Analyst late in April four additional members of the section were transferred to his office, leaving one field worker, one artist,

and one stenographer. In May of 1943 the field worker departed for Chicago. The remaining two members assisted in the initial rush when identification photographs were required for all types of leave. In July of 1943 the files of the Documents Section were transferred to the Reports Officer's office, the artist transferred to the photographic laboratory as a dark room helper and the stenographer assigned as secretary to the Reports Officer. She continued her efforts to collect documentary material and for some time continued to work spasmodically with the staff of the Community Analyst.

During the peak of the section's operation in February and March of 1943, it endeavored to keep an open history of the center; collected minutes of the Block Managers and Council meetings; collected letters from relocated evacuees, undertook a sociological survey on evacuation among high school students, 6th grade students, and the adult group; did most of the compilation of the section's one magazine; kept a diary in which the major happening of each day was recorded; sponsored the writing by each field worker of his impressions of the events, happenings, thoughts, rumors, and interest of the block in which he resided; maintained a clipping file from the five newspapers to which the Division subscribed; and prepared the analytical reports referred to above. The complete clipping file was transmitted to the Washington office June 19, 1944.

#### Costs

Total costs of the Reports Division are not available. The following breakdown, however, is a very close estimate of the cost of one average edition of the center publication.

Payroll	\$31.00
Stencils (8)	.56
Staples	.29
Typewriter ribbon	.18
Miscellaneous	1.50
(pencils, correction fluid, etc.)	
Postage	2.50
Fuel	.15
Circulation labor	1.50
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$39.63</b>

With an average circulation of 3,500, the cost of one copy was \$0.0113. The above figures do not take into consideration depreciation of typewriters, mimeographs, and other such equipment, the cost of ice for the water bucket, electricity, and a few other such items. Considering all of these, the price of each copy of the Tribune was well below \$0.015.

#### Other Responsibilities

The Reports Officer at this center was directly responsible to the Project Director. From time to time, as were other members of the staff, he was given responsibilities outside the normal province of his office. After the leave clearance hearing program became voluminous, the Reports Officer was made a member of this board. For several weeks, this work required some two full days of each week.

Early in 1943, the Reports Officer was one of several persons appointed by the Project Director to membership on a Relocation Guidance Committee. This committee for several months served only in an advisory capacity. It endeavored to circulate relocation literature and to determine to some extent the center acceptance of and hesitations to that program. Later in the year as relocation became more and more the number one program of WRA, the Reports Division undertook to

establish a relocation library. This was done with space provided in one of the central blocks. That location was selected because it was far from the administrative section and therefore a spot which carried no taint of administrative relocation pressure. The room was fitted with comfortable furniture and lamps. The walls were covered with relocation photographs, maps, and favorable press clippings, and book shelves were filled with factual literature having to do with sections of the country where the residents might be expected to relocate. A short time later this room was turned over to the Acting Relocation Program Supervisor, about which time the Reports Officer was appointed to membership in the official Relocation Committee. This group met infrequently and the activity did not prove to be time consuming.

On three occasions during 1943, representatives of the Spanish Consulate at New Orleans, Louisiana, visited this center in the interest of its Japanese nationals. The actual visit in each instance called for the personal attendance of the Project Director and of certain representatives of the Community Management Division. The Reports Division, however, in each case was made responsible for compilation of the lengthy report which the Consulate representative was required to make. This report was made on mimeographed forms furnished by the Consulate. At each reference to the words "detainees" or "prisoners of war" these phrases were scratched out and the proper identification made. The questions called for answers which could be made intelligently only through acquaintance with the Geneva Conference. Upon the first visit, the Project Attorney and the Reports Officer collaborated in interpreting the report questions and then adapting them to relocation center situations. The second and third reports were the individual responsibility of the Reports Officer.

During the segregation period, normal reports activities were practically curtailed while the Reports Officer served as the official source of segregation information for appointed and evacuee residents alike. The Reports Office was given responsibility for setting out new regulations covering the types and uses of all evacuee passes.

The Reports Division was responsible for all arrangements concerning Selective Service during the first few weeks after its reinstitution. The Reports Division was responsible for rules and regulations governing evacuees' Christmas shopping during the 1943 season. Special work with the first Denson High School Annual and many other such assignments necessary detracted from the most efficient accomplishment of those duties specifically required of the Reports Office. The last special activity, which required full time for a period of almost two weeks, had to do with the directing the procedure which froze transfer destinations at the time of closing the center.

#### Closing Down Activities

The Documents Section was completely liquidated by relocation and transfer in July of 1943. The Tribune ceased publication June 6, 1944, and a small number of the staff kept available for the preparation of necessary bulletins and translations after that date. All orders for back copies of the paper were filled and the remaining issues delegated to paper salvage. All equipment and supplies were transferred back to Property Control, it being possible to handle bulletin necessities through the mimeograph room and Office Supply Section. All members of the staff were permitted to remain on the payroll and were given individual assignments--most of them outside the Reports Division--up until the time of their departure. Four

members of the staff were accepted as members of the center's final contingent and remained primarily to work on the final report until June 30th.

The photographic laboratory was turned over to representatives of the Denver Photographic Unit on June 12th and the center technician terminated the following day. The Denver representatives were able to make good use of most of the opened supplies. The balance of this type of material was given to the Rohwer Reports Division without transfer papers. All unopened supplies and all equipment were turned over to Property Control and transferred as surplus to various centers as ordered from the surplus catalogues.

Asside from the special activity of determining transfer destinations, the Reports Officer was called from his responsibility of preparing the final report only for conference purposes. Actual methods and operations of the division in its relation to center-wide closing operations are included in the special report covering that subject.

## TRIBUNE MAILING LIST

### Franked List

- Mrs. Alberta J. Altman  
Special War Policies Unit  
501 Hutchinson Bldg.  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.
- (6) War Relocation Authority  
Barr Building  
Washington 25, D. C.
- (4) Gila River Courier  
Gila River Relocation Center  
Rivers, Arizona
- (4) The Rohwer Outpost  
42 News Building  
Relocation Branch  
McGehee, Arkansas
- (3) Mr. Malcom E. Pitts  
Relocation Supervisor  
Midland Savings Bldg.  
Denver 2, Colorado
- (3) Mr. R. B. Cozzens  
Field Asst. Director  
Sheldon Building  
461 Market Street  
San Francisco 5, California
- (3) Mr. E. B. Whitaker  
Field Asst. Director  
Pyramid Building  
Little Rock, Arkansas
- (3) Newell Star  
916-A  
Tule Lake Center  
Newell, California
- (3) Minidoka Irrigator  
Minidoka Relocation Center  
Hunt, Idaho
- (3) Heart Mountain Sentinel  
Heart Mountain Relocation Center  
Cody, Wyoming
- (3) Granada Pioneer  
Granada Relocation Center  
Amache, Colorado
- (3) Topaz Times  
Central Utah Relocation Center  
Topaz, Utah
- (3) Civil Affairs Division  
Information Section  
Western Defense Command  
Building 87-A  
Presidio Of San Francisco  
California
- (3) Public Relations Officer  
442nd Combat Unit  
Camp Shelby, Mississippi
- (2) Topaz Japanese Library  
Central Utah Relocation Center  
Recreation Hall 40  
Topaz, Utah
- (2) Mr. Carl Spicer  
Relocation Officer  
841 Penobscot Building  
Detroit, 26, Michigan
- (2) The Library Department  
The Japanese Internees Office  
Immigration & Naturalization Service  
Internment Camp  
Santa Fe, New Mexico
- Manzanar Free Press  
Manzanar Relocation Center  
Manzanar, California
- Poston Chronicle  
Press Adobe Building  
Poston, Arizona
- Poston Chronicle  
215-8-A  
Poston Relocation Center  
Poston, Arizona
- Poston Chronicle  
310-2-A  
Poston, Arizona
- Miss Ethel Manning  
Central Library  
Camp 2  
Poston, Arizona

Project Reports Division  
Central Utah Relocation Project  
Topaz, Utah

Reports Officer  
Gila River Relocation Center  
Rivers, Arizona

Office of Indian Affairs  
Colorado River Relocation Center  
Poston, Arizona

Mr. W. E. Williamson  
Director of Internal Security  
Gila River Relocation Project  
Rivers, Arizona

Mr. Vernon R. Kennedy  
Relocation Supervisor  
226 West Jackson Blvd.  
Chicago, Illinois

Mr. Frank E. Gibbs  
Acting Relocation Supervisor  
1510 Fidelity Building  
Kansas City 6, Missouri

Mr. Leo T. Simmons  
Relocation Officer  
1122 Paul Brown Building  
St. Louis, Missouri

Mr. Ottis Peterson  
Relocation Supervisor  
234 Atlas Building  
Salt Lake City, Utah

Mr. Harold Choate  
Relocation Supervisor  
Midland Savings Building  
Denver 2, Colorado

Mr. Robert M. Cullum  
Relocation Supervisor  
944 Union Commerce Building  
Cleveland, Ohio

Mr. Harold Fistere  
Relocation Supervisor  
Room 5305, 350 Fifth Avenue  
New York City 1, N. Y.

Mr. Harold M. Mann  
Relocation Officer  
Room 245 Midland Bank Building  
Minneapolis 1, Minnesota

Mr. G. Raymond Booth  
Relocation Officer  
1607-08 Union Trust Building  
Cincinnati, Ohio

Mr. John H. Putz  
War Relocation Authority  
7083 Plankinton Building  
161 West Wisconsin Avenue  
Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin

Mr. E. L. Dakan  
Relocation Officer  
3320 A. I. U. Building  
Columbus, Ohio

War Relocation Authority  
Business Service Office  
Empire State Building  
Room 5523, 350 Fifth Avenue  
New York City 1, N. Y.

Mr. William J. Fluke  
Relocation Officer  
615 Ohio Building  
Toledo 4, Ohio

Mr. Edward J. Ennis  
Director Alien Enemy Control Unit  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Headquarters Eighth Naval District  
Officer in Charge  
P. O. Drawer 373  
Memphis, Tennessee

Colonel George Bicknell  
214 Dillingham Transportation Bldg.  
Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii

Mrs. Ruth W. Kingman  
2207 Union Street  
Berkeley, California

Mr. Kay D. McNeely  
Postmaster  
Dermott, Arkansas

Mr. Frank E. Gibbs  
Relocation Officer  
520 Liberty Building  
Des Moines, Iowa

Miss Lila P. Day  
U. S. Employment Service  
40 East 59th Street  
New York City, N. Y.

Mr. C. Fred Lane  
Relocation Officer  
Room 5 McCreary Building  
Scottsbluff, Nebraska

Mr. O. Leon Anderson  
Relocation Officer  
328 Stapleton Building  
Billings, Montana

Mr. Clement L. White  
Relocation Officer  
902 Stephen Girard Building  
21 South 12th Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Mr. John L. McCormick  
Relocation Officer  
1126 Rand Building  
Buffalo, New York

Community Council  
310-8-D  
Poston, Arizona

Mrs. Jane Smith-Hutton  
Office of Strategic Services  
Room 2238 Tempo Q  
25th and Constitution  
Washington, D.C.

Mr. Bernard Gufler  
Assistant Chief  
Special War Problems Division  
U. S. Department of State  
Washington, D. C.

Project Director  
Tule Lake Project  
Newell, California

TRIBUNE MAILING LIST

Pay List

- (3) Mr. Melvin Harter, Director  
United Service Organizations  
222 West Pine Street  
Hattiesburg, Mississippi
- Miss Ruby C. Wilder  
Head, Document Department  
University of Nebraska  
Lincoln, Nebraska
- (2) Mr. Max L. Franzen, Director  
Cleveland Hostel  
American Baptist Home Mission Society  
2429 Prospect Avenue, S. E.  
Cleveland 15, Ohio
- Mr. Leonard Bloom  
Dept. Anthropology & Sociology  
University of California  
Los Angeles, California
- Senator Hattie W. Caraway  
Washington, D. C.
- Mr. Robert W. O'Brien  
Box 60 University Station  
Seattle, Washington
- Senator John L. McClelland  
Washington, D. C.
- Library  
University of Washington  
Seattle, Washington
- Congressman Wilbur D. Mills  
Washington, D. C.
- Sociology Department  
University of Arkansas  
Fayetteville, Arkansas
- Congressman E. C. Gathings  
Washington, D. C.
- Librarian  
University of Arkansas  
Fayetteville, Arkansas
- Congressman Fadjo Cravens  
Washington, D. C.
- Dr. Nathan Van Patten  
570 Alvarado Row  
Stanford University  
Palo Alto, California
- Congressman J. W. Fullbright  
Washington, D. C.
- Miss Elizabeth J. McCloy  
Librarian  
Occidental College  
Los Angeles, California
- Congressman W. F. Norrell  
Washington, D. C.
- Fresno State College  
Fresno, California
- Congressman Oren Harris  
Washington, D. C.
- Little Rock Public Library  
Little Rock, Arkansas
- Congressman Brooks Hayes  
Washington, D. C.
- Topaz Public Library  
Topaz, Utah
- Miss Peggy Hobbs  
Office of the Coordinator of  
Inter-American Affairs  
680 Department of Commerce Bldg.  
Washington, D. C.
- Mr. Jerome K. Wilcox  
Associate Librarian  
University of California  
Berkeley, California
- Mr. Bert Hyde  
Delta Democrat Times  
Greenville, Mississippi

Mr. D. T. Henderson  
Gazette Correspondent  
Lake Village, Arkansas

Mr. Edwin J. Liske  
Managing Editor  
Arkansas Democrat  
Little Rock, Arkansas

Bureau Chief  
Little Rock Bureau  
Associated Press  
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. C. L. Dew  
Managing Editor  
Arkansas Gazette  
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Joe Sitlington  
Dermott News,  
Dermott, Arkansas

Pacific Citizen  
413-15 Beason Building  
25 East Second Street  
Salt Lake City, Utah

Miss Rose V. Williams  
Common Ground  
222 Fourth Avenue  
New York City, N. Y.

Mr. Joe Wallace  
Radio Station KOTW  
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Japanese American Citizens League  
Mid-West Office  
189 West Madison Street, Room 1003  
Chicago, Illinois

National Students Relocation Council  
1201 Chestnut Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Miss Esther Briesmeister  
National Secretary  
Japanese Project  
600 Lexington Avenue  
New York City, N. Y.

National YWCA Board  
Miss Bell Ingells  
600 Lexington Avenue  
New York City, N. Y.

Student Christian Association  
Miss Jimmie Woodward  
1411 Locust Street  
St. Louis, Missouri

American Friends Service Committee  
20 South 12th Street  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Mr. George E. Rundquist  
Committee For Resettlement of  
Japanese Americans  
297 Fourth Avenue  
New York City, N. Y.

Miss Willie Lawson  
Executive Secretary  
Arkansas Education Association  
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Bert Presson, Adj.  
Arkansas Department  
American Legion War Memorial Bldg.  
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. Edgar Chestnutt  
Arkansas Power and Light Co.  
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

Mr. E. H. Thomas  
301 Commercial National Bank Bldg.  
Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. G. C. Johnston  
Dermott State Bank  
Dermott, Arkansas

Governor Homer T. Adkins  
Little Rock, Arkansas

Commissioner Ralph B. Jones  
State Capitol

Little Rock, Arkansas

Mr. A. F. Kinney  
Dermott, Arkansas

Mrs. William Jacobs  
Arkansas City, Arkansas

Mr. Earl Bishop  
McGehee, Arkansas

Mr. Raymond Stevenson  
Monticello, Arkansas

Mr. John Baxter  
Dermott, Arkansas

Pvt. Richard Itanaga, 38510360  
Co. C, 442nd Inf. Bn.  
Camp Shelby, Mississippi

The Director  
The New York Public Library  
Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street  
New York City, N. Y.

City Manager  
Poston Community Council  
Poston, Arizona

Mr. Paul A. Taylor, Analyst  
No. 9 Accotink Road  
Route 1  
Alexandria, Virginia

Martha B. Akard, Director  
Twin City Lutheran Relocation Hostel  
127 Clifton Avenue  
Minneapolis 4, Minnesota

Tetsuko Toda, Editor  
The Rocky Shimo  
1941 Larimer Street  
Denver, Colorado

Mr. James H. Wells  
Asst. Project Director  
Tule Lake Project  
Newell, California

Mr. Ulys A. Lovell  
700 Maple Street  
Springdale, Arkansas

Mr. Ross T. Wilbur, Director  
Friends Hostel  
2150 Grand Avenue  
Des Moines 12, Iowa

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
Jerome Relocation Center  
Denson, Arkansas

December 8, 1943

To: All Residents of the Center

Subject: Procedure regarding official announcements

It is the policy of the administrative staff of this center that all official statements regarding center regulations and/ or policies will be issued in memorandum form and signed by the project director.

No statement should be regarded as authoritative unless it has been issued as a memorandum.

All such memoranda will be posted in appropriate places and printed in the center newspaper.

(signed) E. B. Whitaker

E. B. Whitaker  
Project Director

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
Jerome Relocation Center  
Denson, Arkansas

October 11, 1943

To: All Division Chiefs, Section Heads and  
Foremen

Subject: Timekeeping

It is evident that a considerable amount of laxness exists in carrying out timekeeping instructions on this project. This situation is to be corrected at once.

Each supervisor is responsible for checking the time records for persons under his supervision to see that such records correspond with the actual time worked. Falsification of records will not be tolerated.

/s/ Paul A. Taylor

Paul A. Taylor  
Project Director

Jerome Relocation Center  
Denson, Arkansas

July 23, 1943

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Division Chiefs

SUBJECT: Quarterly Report

A quarterly report for the April-May-June period will be due in Washington early in July. We have been asked to make this report comprehensive. It should trace the program in each department; set forth the goals and the achievements. If things do not run smoothly in your department the report should show it. It should repeat many of the things which already are of record. The Washington office asks that the final report be the inventory of the whole program.

For the reports officer's satisfaction of these Washington requirements, it is necessary that each of you be responsible for securing that type of information from each section within your division. You also should personally supply an overall summary in readable and understandable form. These quarterly reports are the basic material from which are prepared the official WRA reports to the President and Congress. No important facts or developments should be overlooked. We should not attempt to gloss anything over or to paint a more glowing picture than the facts allow.

You will please have this material in the hands of the reports officer no later than Saturday, July 10, 1943.

(signed) Paul A. Taylor

Paul A. Taylor  
Project Director

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
Jerome Relocation Center  
Denson, Arkansas

July 21, 1943

To: All Division Chiefs

Subject: Staff Meeting, Wednesday Night

The general staff meeting scheduled for July 28 will be postponed until August 4 at 7 p.m., after my return from Denver, in order that we may seriously take up segregation.

So that all staff members can be kept better informed of project procedures and operations, I am asking that each individual make an honest effort to attend all of these Wednesday-night meetings. Each division chief, for sufficient reason, may grant to any member of his staff permission to be absent from the meetings.

The regularly scheduled general staff meeting of Wednesday, August 11, will be held on that date.

(signed) Paul A. Taylor

Paul A. Taylor  
Project Director

JEROME RELOCATION CENTER  
DENSON, ARKANSAS

May 17, 1943

MEMORANDUM

TO: Division Chiefs

This is a reminder of the project director's explicit requests at the May 13 staff meeting.

He desired that each division chief prepare a chart indicating the labor requirements of his division. He requested that this chart be in his hands by Monday night, May 17.

He requested that each division chief list all automotive equipment assigned to his division where there is cause for use of such equipment at night. This list should show the vehicle number, the name of the driver, his address, the purpose for which the vehicle was assigned and a justification for its being in use at night.

He requested that each division chief estimate immediately his construction needs for the next seven-month period.

(signed) C. R. Lynn

Charles R. Lynn  
Reports Officer

NOTE: Since the first above request was made, Washington has furnished the center with a form for setting down the labor requirements data. This will be supplied you today or tomorrow. If you already have prepared the suggested list it will be relatively simple to transpose the information. This note will extend the Monday night deadline for a reasonable period.

C.R.L.

Jerome Relocation Center  
Denson, Arkansas

MEMORANDUM

To: All Division Chiefs.

An official radio transcription -- an interview with Director Dillon S. Myer -- will be broadcast at 12:45 pm tomorrow, Wednesday, May 12, 1943 by Radio Station WJPR, Greenville, Mississippi. It would be well for each member of the staff to arrange to hear this broadcast. It would be beneficial for each member to tell his friends in surrounding communities in the hope that they may tune in. Please so inform the personnel of your division.

(signed) W. O. Melton

W. O. Melton  
Assistant Project Director

Jerome Relocation Center  
Denson, Arkansas

Memorandum

December 9, 1942

To: Division Chiefs and Section Heads

Beginning Friday, December 11, and each Tuesday and Friday afternoons thereafter, there will be a meeting in my office from 5:00 to 5:45 of all Division Chiefs. Beginning Wednesday, December 16, there will be a regular staff meeting of all Division Chiefs and Section Heads from 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. in Administration Building No. 1.

(signed) Paul A. Taylor

Paul A. Taylor  
Project Director

# MEMORANDUM

May 20, 1943

To: All Appointed Personnel

Subject: Summary of the May 19th staff meeting.

Mr. John Tucker, leaves officer, and Mr. W. C. Love, employment officer, discussed what the project director said was the individual responsibility of each of the appointed personnel. The responsibility he referred to is your part of the national WRA program-encouraging and extending the resettlement program. Mr. Tucker outlined the mechanics of the resettlement process and listed the accomplishments of the national office in making resettlement simpler and more secure. He referred to the network of relocation offices which are finding more job offers than the project can fill. The same offices constitute a direct representation for the evacuees on the outside. Mr. Tucker pointed to the fact that welfare funds have been made available for those persons who run into financial difficulties; to the fact that medical care is available to a like extent. He quoted figures compiled in his office showing that acceptable job offers are available for more than 2,000 individuals, but that less than 25% of that number have left the center.

Mr. Love read excerpts from a Washington communication which repeated his contention that the WRA resettlement program already strongly backed by national accomplishment, must be promoted at the project level. Mr. Love admitted that the decision to resettle was of major importance to the individual and in many cases a very hard decision to make. He asked that the personnel understand the evacuee's natural hesitancy and endeavor to break down that resistance with personal interest, advice and encouragement.

The discussion was based on the unquestioned opinion that the evacuee's only hope for the future depends upon resettlement prior to the end of the war. Evacuees who have not established themselves in normal life before this war's armistice day will have very little to look forward to.

Mr. Taylor mentioned organized encouragement for the resettlement program which will be instituted at the project level. But he backed Mr. Tucker and Mr. Love in their statement that the success of the program depends upon the influence of the appointed personnel. He said he meant each one of that group, and he urged each one to accept that responsibility as his number one official duty.

- - - - -

Plans for improving the administrative mess were accepted as recommended by the committee appointed to study that problem. Regular customers of that establishment voted for a 6 p.m. supper hour.

- - - - -

Daily milk delivery from Dermott was announced as available to the appointed personnel if a minimum of 40 quarts per day is requested. Those desiring this service please so inform Mr. Melton's secretary today.

CHAS. R. LYNN  
Reports Officer

Jerome Relocation Center  
Denson, Arkansas

July 22, 1943

NOTE

The attached material is being made available to some of the principal members of the staff in the hope that their familiarity with its content will help along the job of disseminating the true facts of the WRA program.

It was prepared in Washington to counteract the more significant bits of misinformation that have been so thoroughly broadcasted. None of this is restricted material. It is hoped that your familiarity with it will make it available to residents of the center and to the general public outside.

Charles R. Lynn  
Reports Officer

Jerome Relocation Center  
Denson, Arkansas

February 14, 1944

NOTICE to: All Residents  
FROM: Project Director  
SUBJECT: Evacuee use of private motor vehicles.

The recent increase in the number of private evacuee-owned motor vehicles brought to this center makes it necessary that WRA regulations governing use of such vehicles be complied with in full.

These regulations, set out in paragraph 10.5-3 of Handbook Manual Chapter 50, provide in part: "Evacuees shall not have the custody or use of motor vehicles at relocation centers for their private purposes, except as specifically authorized in individual cases by the Project Director.....authorizations ... should be rare."

Therefore, effective February 21, 1944, private evacuee-owned motor vehicles will not be allowed in the center. It is herein provided, however, that such vehicles, upon the request of the owner, may be parked in the area immediately west of the Internal Security Office. Such cars will be so parked at the risk of the owner, and the keys to vehicles so parked will be surrendered to the Internal Security Office.

(Signed) W. O. Melton

for E. B. Whitaker  
Project Director

Jerome Relocation Center

Denson, Arkansas

October 18, 1943

MEMORANDUM

TO: All appointed personnel and evacuees who  
operate motorized equipment.

SUBJECT: Parking on center streets

Because of the unusually heavy traffic occasioned by the cutting, processing and distributing of fuel wood, there shall be no parking on any of the center streets between 7:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m., excepting Sundays.

Internal Security has been requested to strictly enforce this regulation in an effort to minimize so far as possible the chances of accident. Please give me your cooperation.

Paul A. Taylor  
Project Director

DERMOTT (Ark.) NEWS

November 25, 1943

**\$120,000 DRAINAGE DITCH COMPLETED AT JEROME RELOCATION CENTER LAST WEEK**

Evacuees at the Jerome Relocation Center and private contractors completed the centers new \$120,000 main drainage ditch last week. The canal will provide drainage for 38 square miles of the upper Boeuf River watershed in Chicot and Drew Counties. It is 11.4 miles in length and represents the moving of 800,000 yards of dirt.

Work on the lower section of the project which included clearing and widening two miles of the Boeuf River channel, beginning at a point one-half mile south of Highway 82, was started November 10, 1942.

Clearing of the right-of-way, most of which ran through wooded sections, was done by evacuee residents of the center. Actual excavating was done by contract.

The old channel of the river was widened to a bed of 70 feet. The lower end of the ditch proper is 28 feet wide at the bottom, 70 feet at the top and 10 feet deep. Completion of the big ditch will provide an outlet for water from the entire 10,000-acre tract leased to the War Relocation Authority at the present time. In spite of inadequate drainage, much of this land was cultivated by evacuees this year.

The complete drainage system includes 70 miles of smaller lateral ditches, 40 of which have been completed. Value of the land prior to the drainage work was \$5 to \$10 per acre. The same land, now that it can be drained, is valued at \$30 an acre.

Increased value of the affected land will be for greater than the total cost of excavating and clearing when the complete system is in

operation, officials have said.

Center administrators are high in praise of the work done by the evacuees in clearing the right-of-ways. Their work included felling the timber and pushing it aside with bulldozers. In order to stay ahead of the draglines, it was often necessary for crews to work through rain and mud and cold during the winter, and through intense heat in the summer. What amounted to a poison ivy and chigger epidemic was added to the grief suffered during the summer months.

Last August, Congressmen Oren Harris of the Seventh district and W. F. Norrell of the Sixth district inspected the center and made a joint statement to the effect that they were surprised and pleased to see the progress being made in the drainage work and the resulting increase in farming land values.

The congressmen added that they could "foresee the day when the camp area would be divided into 60-acre tracts and become the homes of prosperous Arkansas farmers."

Center administrators have reported successful farming operations during the past season. The comparatively few acres suitable for production last spring have yielded more than enough root and green vegetables for Center consumption, and the supply will be sufficient for the next six or eight weeks. Surpluses have been shipped to other relocation centers and to army posts.

ARKANSAS GAZETTE

January 30, 1944

JAPANESE COLONISTS EXPRESS INDIGNATION.

Special to the Gazette.

Dermott, Jan. 29. -- Indignation was professed by Japanese at the Jerome Relocation Center today over barbarous treatment of American prisoners by Japanese in the Phillippines.

Most of the residents of the Jerome and Rohwer colonies are citizens of the United States.

Frank Arakawa, chairman of the Jerome Community Council, said he was speaking for the community in general in a statement in which he said in part:

"It is difficult to believe that any human being could treat another like those three officers were treated on Bataan. I hope the fields responsible have enough common sense to realize that they will pay.

"I am very glad that there are Japanese-Americans in the United States army. I know how they feel about this and I know they want to do something about it.

"I hope the American public realizes that there are many loyal persons of Japanese ancestry in this country. I hope the public realizes that we share the normal American resentment against the outrageous news from the Phillippines.

"The people in the center, working for \$16 a month, can't make any valuable financial contribution to the war effort but we are teaching our kids to use their dimes to buy war stamps and the people who leave the center and accept jobs outside are trying to do their part.

"We have a little American Legion post here at the center with a couple of dozen men permitted citizenship through naturalization because they served in the last war, as members. I hope this group can round up a few more of those dimes and send them where they will do the most good."

ARKANSAS GAZETTE

March 9, 1943

Dermott, Ark., March 8 (AP).--Identity of a group of residents of the Jerome Japanese Relocation colony, who Saturday attacked a colony dentist and a minister, was being sought by project authorities today.

Project Director Paul Taylor said "one or two small groups of unknown residents" visited the homes of Dr. T. T. Yatabe and the Rev. John M. Yamazaki and assaulted them. He described the injuries as "slight."

Cause of the assault had not been determined. Taylor said, though the two men had been subjected to threats during their residence in West coast assembly centers. He attributed the attack to a small minority of "hoodlums."

"It has been common knowledge that such trouble-makers were among the center's residents." Taylor said. "The center's internal security organization (police) hopes that in a short time the guilty persons will be identified and dealt with in the courts."

Insofar as he could determine, Taylor continued, there was no connection between the beatings and general registration being conducted to determine eligibility of residents for army service or outside employment.

"About 200 men came in Saturday to ask further details of the registration system," Taylor said. "However, I do not believe the two events are connected."

Dr. Yatabe, dentist formerly of Fresno, Cal., had addressed groups in Little Rock and towns near the center. The Rev. Mr. Yamazaki is well known in religious circles.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT

October 18, 1942

JAP EVACUEES AT ROHWER GET FIRST PAY DAY

The War Relocation Authority resettlement camp at Rohwer, Desha County, accomplished its first evacuee payday this week with a payroll of slightly more than \$2,700. That total was distributed among 655 evacuees registered in the camp's volunteer work corps.

Each of the 655 were paid according to the \$16 a month scale for skilled and experienced workers. The largest amounts were received by evacuees who undertook camp duties on September 17, the day on which the first train arrived at the resettlement center.

The majority who were paid are assigned to work in the evacuee kitchens and to various duties connected with the reception of new trains from the West. The payroll covered the period from September 17 through September 30. On that day there were 2,250 evacuees settled in the camp.

Dr. Arthur Torrance of New York, project doctor at Rohwer since the camp was opened, resigned and left the state Friday for the West Coast. Dr. L. M. Neher, project doctor at the Minidoka camp at Eden, Ida., arrived at Rohwer earlier in the week on a temporary detail.

Evacuee trains continued to arrive at the Jerome Camp, on the Chicot-Drew County line, during the week. Approximately 2,500 were settled in their new homes Saturday night.

## ARKANSAS DEMOCRAT

November 29, 1942

### JEROME CENTER COUNCIL FORMED

The machinery of community government began to turn this week at the Jerome Relocation Center in southwest Arkansas. Thirty Japanese-Americans, each the elected representative of the block in which he lives, met in a mess hall to set up the machinery which will give their city of 8,000 population a Democratic form of government.

Excused from their various jobs on the project to attend a first meeting, they drew their chairs close and asked for details concerning the responsibilities of councilmen. Most of their evenings for the next several weeks will be devoted to that work.

The members serving on that temporary community government were as representative as the government their work will bring into being. In the group were a physician and a student of dentistry, a radio and a marine engineer, a lawyer, a banker, a newspaperman and a purchasing agent.

There were two insurance men, three accountants, a building contractor, four farmers and an oil wholesaler. There were a transportation man, a man trained in the produce business, a commercial fisherman, a registered pharmacist and a former member of the United States Army. There were a housewife, a merchant and a man who spoke only Japanese.

Interested primarily in what way they were expected to serve their community, they heard Paul T. Taylor, project director, and Robert A. Leflar, regional WRA attorney, explain that the temporary council will be a transition between direct WRA control and a Democratic form of government functioning under WRA supervision.

The council, designed fundamentally as an advisory body, will recommend membership for an Organization Commission, which will draw up plans for a charter or constitution of city government. It will appoint a temporary judicial commission, which will serve as a magistrate's court. It will appoint other committees to represent the people and the Council--committees created to meet what current needs exist.

*Files.*

FINAL REPORT

COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT PROJECT DIRECTOR

Evacuee began to arrive at the Jerome Relocation Center in October, 1942. However a Chief of Community Management did not report for duty until December 21 of that year. This meant that section heads and their staffs had been selected; that the chief of the division began functioning with a staff for whose selection he had no responsibility.

Prior to December 21, Mr. A. G. Thompson, Superintendent of Education, served as the Acting Chief of Community Management, then known as Community Services. However, since the section heads had been selected by the Project Director, there was a tendency in the beginning for these section heads to consider themselves responsible to the Project Director. This was not due to any ill-will directed toward a new division head. It was part of a general condition which prevailed throughout the center. Administrative channels had not been established and for a time it seemed as if every evacuee and every appointed staff member assumed that he must secure his instructions from the Project Director personally. This attitude gradually disappeared as the organization of the center improved.

A most obvious problem facing the center when the new chief arrived was that of opening the schools. No school buildings had been constructed and two residence blocks were to be used for school purposes. Block 23 was used for the Elementary School and Block 33 for the High School. Inability to provide school for the children was disrupting the entire center. The teaching staff was none too happy attempting a variety of jobs.

The children were restless and parents were dissatisfied as they found it difficult to handle the children under trying conditions. It became apparent to the Community Services Division that the schools must be opened and at an early date. January 4 was set as the date and every effort was directed towards getting the school blocks in such condition that the children could attend classes. At the time it was especially important that walks be built as the blocks were muddy and that plumbing be connected in order that toilet facilities could be made available. The schools were opened on the fourth and the opening of school proved to be a great morale builder. The teachers at last had the jobs for which they were selected. Parents were relieved to have the children in school and life for the children took on more normal aspects.

The Community Management Division has been responsible for the following phases of the Center program: Health Service, Education, Internal Security, Community Analysis, Community Welfare, Community Activities, Business Enterprises, the Community Council and the Block Managers.

The health services included hospital, school health, dental hygiene, sanitation and malaria control. While the hospital, like all other units has had its difficulties, it has functioned smoothly and met the needs of the center residents.

The schools suffered chiefly from physical handicaps. It was obviously quite impossible to take buildings that were intended for residence purposes and convert them into satisfactory school buildings. On the other hand, we were always confident that regardless of the physical plan, a fine school could be developed and students given training comparable to that of the better schools. The story of our schools is the

story of pioneer efforts under trying conditions. While there were no difficulties of consequence among appointed teachers and evacuee teachers, the latter had the disadvantage of not having had actual experience since Americans of Japanese ancestry were not employed as teachers in the Pacific Coast States. Therefore, even though they were often very well qualified as to subject matter, they were handicapped by lack of experience.

The Internal Security Section was charged with the responsibility of maintaining peace and order and with the enforcement of laws, rules and regulations within the center itself. The staff consisted of both appointed members and evacuees. Over long periods we had only one appointed staff member; rarely did we have our quota of five. During the first few months it was difficult to secure an evacuee staff. The evacuees did not wish to work in the Internal Security Section. This was partly due to their unwillingness to take responsibility of that type and partly because they did not like the appointed staff. Later as personnel changes were made, the evacuees took greater responsibility and for many months prior to the closing of the center this section functioned effectively and smoothly.

The Jerome Relocation Center was one of the last to acquire a Social Science Analyst. After a brief period he was transferred to Washington and until the close of the center the project was without an appointed person in this position.

The Welfare Section Counselor reported in April, 1943 and one Jr. Counselor was soon added. All other members of the staff were evacuees. Many attempts were made to complete the appointed staff, but we were never successful in locating qualified persons. A few weeks before closing we acquired an Assistant Counselor. The fact that this

section carried a great deal of responsibility which included evacuee housing and for a period personnel housing, clothing allowances, as well as the usual welfare activities speaks well for the evacuee staff which worked unusually well regardless of hours.

The Community Activities Supervisor succeeded in developing a very satisfactory Community Activities Program. However, until April 1943, the head of the section also directed the Welfare Program. Then, after we had acquired a Counselor for the Welfare Section and it appeared that we were going to be able to develop a more extensive Community Activities program, the supervisor was transferred to another position. Consequently, for nearly a year before the closing of the center, we had no appointed staff member in charge of Community Activities. Prospective candidates were considered from time to time. However, those that we wanted were unable to accept. It would have been possible to develop an adequate and satisfactory program with evacuee workers alone. Unfortunately, we always anticipated having an appointed staff member at the head of the section and did not develop the necessary evacuee leadership.

No section in any division can be credited with a more outstanding contribution to the life of the center than our Business Enterprises. The Superintendent of this activity developed an effective educational program, while actual responsibility for the various enterprises was left to the evacuees. They met the challenge, and in a big way.

Early in the program a close working relationship was developed between Community Management and the Community Council. Community Management directed its energies toward having the council stand on its own feet and carry as much responsibility as it was willing to carry, considering the framework within which it must function. While the

Assistant Project Director in charge of Community Management attended the majority of council meetings, he made it his business to avoid any participation which would indicate any desire to influence the members.

Early in the administration the Project Director assigned to the Assistant Project Director in charge of Community Management responsibility for the appointment and supervision of block managers. Block managers were appointed in one of two ways. Where the Assistant Project Director was acquainted with the block and knew enough people he would ask a person to accept the appointment. In other instances, he suggested that the people in the block submit names of two or more persons who they thought would be satisfactory block managers. He would then check the records of these individuals and decide which should be given the appointment. At the Jerome Relocation Center the block managers became in many instances the leaders in community life. Since the temporary council was composed entirely of Nisei and many of the block managers were Issei, there was a tendency for the people to accept the leadership of the older men.

Some phases of the program were handled from the Assistant Project Director's office rather than through one of the sections. This was true of all contacts with the community Council and the block managers. Responsibility was also assumed for all funeral arrangements and weddings. The Community Library was a special project of the Community Management Office, although in theory it was the joint responsibility of the Education and Community Activities sections.

The Assistant Project Director in charge of Community Management participated in the weekly meetings of division heads and the semi-monthly meetings of appointive staff members. Saturday afternoons he held meetings of the section heads and other members of the Community Manage-

ment Staff. He served as a member of the Leave Clearance Hearings Board and carried considerable responsibility for the segregation program.

It was believed that the evacuees themselves should assume responsibility for practically all community organizations such as the USO, Red Cross, YWCA, YMCA, Boy's Scouts, etc. The Assistant Project Director did serve as Chairman of the USO Board. While he attended many other meetings, he always went in an advisory capacity. He met quite frequently with the Boy Scouts, YMCA, YWCA, Red Cross, the Buddhist and Christian Church organizations.

#### IMPRESSIONS & CONCLUSIONS

The administrative program of the Jerome Relocation Center has on the whole been successful. It had become obvious to at least some of the staff members that better techniques could have been employed in some places. In some sections a better job might have been done with a smaller appointive staff.

The Community Government program might be revised in such a way as to give the council greater responsibility and greater authority. There seemed to be no special virtue in attempting to divide executive and legislative functions. Let the Council or at least the Chairman of the Council or its Executive Secretary be responsible for the appointment of the block managers. The WRA could have an evacuee police force with an evacuee chief responsible to the Council. The appointive staff members could serve in an educational and advisory capacity.

The problems that will confront the evacuees and the Government in the future can never be solved by either the evacuees themselves or the government acting alone. There must be developed some sort of a partnership with mutual confidence, mutual interest and mutual under-

standing of the problems involved.

In discussing group settlement with evacuee leaders and especially relocation on farms, the question of government financial assistance has always been raised, the idea being that while there are some families amply able to start farming, the majority of the evacuees do not have the necessary resources. Where they have a small savings account they hesitate to risk it in a new community. This is understandable. When the limitations of the War Relocation Authority had been indicated to them and they had been told of other government resources, they usually come back with this argument: "We know that the War Relocation Authority must secure its money through congressional appropriations. We know there are limitations as to the amount that congress will appropriate. However, we believe that if the War Relocation Authority allowed the centers to advance modest sums to evacuee families it would mean a saving to the government. It should be made relatively easy for evacuees to acquire unsecured loans."

In most instances the evacuees are concerned with their immediate personal problems and their relationships to the outside world. On the other hand, many are giving serious thought to the evacuees' future in America. This problem must be met at some time and it will require statesmanship of a high order.