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Quarterly Report - Community Activities

January to March, 1943

Two main tendencies noted in the field of community activities during the past quarter were greater assumption of responsibility by neighborhoods and individual blocks, and increased two-way contact with outside organizations and nearby communities.

At the outset, most of the activities at relocation centers were centrally planned. As social unity in the blocks became more pronounced, participation in neighborhood affairs became more popular. Relocation of a number of Communities Activities leaders, which took place during the quarter, further evidenced the need for a type of decentralized organization which could make maximum use of volunteers. At several projects, district or section units were formed, taking in from five to nine blocks, Each of these has a coordinator serving as the contact between the blocks he serves and Community Activities. At one project the block is the neighborhood unit and ^a C.A. coordinator is set up to serve each individual block.

The winter period saw the flowering of many contacts with neighboring communities and with outside organizations except where military zone prohibitions interfered. Contacts were of two sorts. Evacuees went from the projects to attend YMCA, YWCA, P-TA, Scout and other meetings held on a state or regional basis. Secondly, home-and-home athletic contests, concerts, and meetings were arranged with groups in nearby towns. Here are some random examples:

Tule Lake's bar bell and weight lifting team beat a visiting Klamath Falls contingent.

Minidoka's choir sang three concerts in Jerome, Ruppert, and Twin Falls, Idaho under the sponsorship of ministerial and civic organizations. Approximately \$300 was received in voluntary contributions.

Granada's basketball teams played several nearby quintets in the Granada high school gym, located two miles from the center.

Central Utah's marionette troupe performed in Delta, Utah. Topaz talent also performed a two-hour variety show before an Oak City, Utah audience. More than a score of Topaz scouts attended an inter-troop Boy Scout meeting at Lynndyl, Utah, with Lynndyl troop No. 105.

Rohwer's clubs and organizations department served a banquet to 40 AAUW visitors. Project athletes demonstrated Judo, weight lifting and boxing in McGehee. Evacuee delegates also attended state and regional Red Cross, YWCA and World Fellowship conferences.

Manzanar's YMCA played host one week-end to 14 YMCA officials from the Los Angeles area.

Heart Mountain's Surf Riders, a Hawaiian orchestra, received many Red Cross pledges in the course of a two-hour impromptu radio show over KPOW, Powell, Wyoming. They now have a regular half-hour spot on Thursday evening. Heart Mountain's dance band played at Lovell, Byron, Cowley, and Thermopolis.

Jerome's Denson Post gave a reception to combat unit volunteers in collaboration with the local American Legion Post of Lake Village, Arkansas.

During this quarter snow in the northern projects afforded some Southern Californians their first taste of winter sports. For the most part, however, activity was of the indoor variety. Lack of space and equipment were controlling factors, although extensive use was made of recreation halls for ping pong and other table games, dances, and moving picture showings. During the period, Heart Mountain's Space Committee studied and replanned available space with the result that kindergarten facilities were opened for small children in five districts. At the same project, a USO room for use of visiting nisei soldiers was furnished and the club given official USO recognition. Minidoka fitted out four recreation halls with furniture originally acquired for use by the appointed staff in their living quarters. Young married couples rotate as hosts in these social rooms, which are intended to help in solving the boy-girl relationship problem. The rooms are also used for small group meetings, parties, teas, weddings and receptions.

At the southern projects, Gila River and Colorado River in particular, outdoor activity was possible all winter. The softball season continued well into the new year and basketball was in full swing as the period ended. Many blocks fashioned their own basketball and volleyball courts.

Development of individual barracks and block gardens was an important feature of winter activity at these projects, with many individuals and groups cooperating on a voluntary basis. At Poston, the Red Cross unit and others widened the main irrigation canal in an ambitious project undertaken during this period to provide a swimming pool for the community's use.

Although the frequency of performances varied from center to center, a regular schedule of movie showings was in progress during this period, reaching a considerable proportion of the project population. The quality of films booked and of projection technique was perceptibly improved during the quarter. All showings were indoors, in recreation buildings or mess halls, except at Gila and Poston where temperate weather permitted a larger number to view outdoor shows.

Theatrical performances of both Japanese and American dramatic groups were popular during this period. Vocal and instrumental concerts attracting audiences featured instruments ranging all the way from the ancestral biwa and samisen to the hot trumpet.

Training courses in recreation leadership were initiated at Manzanar and Granada early in the period. Twenty different organizations and departments at Granada participated in a conference held by the Coordinating Council in March, at which the main topic of discussion was "What are the Elements of a Good Community?" At Gila, a Toy and Book loan library for small children enjoyed a thriving circulation; here also many young boys under skilled direction, interested themselves in model aircraft, including the output of scale models for the U.S. Navy.

Exhibits of arts and crafts held at various centers during the period, some at nearby towns as well, gave evidence of the ingenuity of the native evacuees in working with very crude materials. A high point was Poston's opening in late March of a special Mojave room furnished entirely with the products of project artisans. Boy Scout Week in mid-February was signalized at virtually all the projects by renewed membership drives and Courts of Honor for scouts whose performance had been outstanding. Boy Scouts at Heart Mountain salvaged and sold kitchen grease, egg crates and packing boxes. Red Cross and "March of Dimes" drives were held at virtually all projects. During the quarter, the C.A. staffs at both Tule Lake and Minidoka began publication of their own bulletins. Tule Lake's Recreation Recorder is a center-wide weekly; Minidoka's Activator is issued in separate neighborhood editions for each of the seven sections.

Registration had its effect on Community Activities as on all other phases of project activity. During the height of the registration period, a number of regularly scheduled events were cancelled, although informal block activities for the most part continued. At Minidoka, and to a lesser extent at other projects, C.A. threw itself into a period of banquets and other special programs honoring the volunteers.

At the period's end, all projects were planning for outdoor activity. Levelling of playing fields and other facilities was started at an early date at a number of the centers with the object of developing fields and playing surfaces on a planned rather than catch-as-catch-can basis for the use of project residents in all parts of the center.

As spring drew on, evenings saw hundreds occupied in such activities as softball, volleyball, marbles, tops, kite flying, going to the movies, or attending entertainments and dances.

On March 31, 1943, the main points for emphasis during the next quarter were three-fold:

1. To review present staffing, with the object of using volunteers wherever possible, and of training suitable replacements, where necessary, for a considerable number of workers who have re-located, or are shortly planning to do so.

2. To put C.A. on a "pay as you go" basis to the extent possible. In this connection, plans for financing were at various stages of development at the period's close, ranging from the proposed organization of a play coop to the use, for recreational purposes, of commissions obtained from centrally placed mail orders. (At Granada, during the past quarter, self-sufficiency for the C.A. Section was well on the way to realization through development of a Belgian cooperative-type plan. A committee appointed by the Community Council was using revenue derived from movie showings and other paid admissions to pay other C.A. costs.)

3. To cooperate with the Employment and other divisions in making the best use of C.A. resources for the furtherance of relocation.

Edward B. Manly, Jr.

QUARTERLY REPORT
January - March 1943

Religion

Administrative Instruction No. 32 on Religion stipulates that evacuee ministers shall not be compensated by War Relocation Authority for religious duties which they perform. Significant progress was made during the period in the implementation of this policy. By March 31, 1943, a total of 107 Protestant evacuee ministers were being compensated by their individual denominations for the performance of religious services at the projects, according to a report made by the Protestant Church Commission for Japanese Service. The majority of the denominations are now committed to the policy of paying full compensation at the WRA rate including \$19 per month for the minister, \$12 for ministers' wives performing parish duties, and full clothing allowances for the minister and his dependents. Others are paying at least the minister's cash advance, in most cases with clothing allowances for the family.

The following chart shows the number of ministers of each denomination currently receiving compensation in this manner at the end of the period. In most cases, this arrangement commenced at the start of the current year.

<u>DENOMINATION</u>	<u>NO. OF MINISTERS PAID</u>
Methodist	27 (4 retired)
Presbyterian	15
Baptist	11
Holiness	10
Congregational	9
Free Methodist	8
Episcopal	7
Salvation Army	6
Disciples of Christ	2
Evangelical Reformed	2

Several ministers of independent Protestant denominations are receiving lesser amounts from their groups. An elderly Baptist at Rohwer is receiving \$100 a year from the Southern Baptist Convention and a small monthly stipend from a friendly congregation in Texas. A Nazarene minister, listed as a student because he is not yet ordained, is receiving \$10 a month from his church. Several of the independent pastors on the projects who are not affiliated with any outside group are being helped by local center churches.

Buddhist religious leaders are also receiving fees in many cases from their local center churches, having no opportunity for support from the outside. Some are working full time for WRA in other lines of project activity, and carrying on their religious work in their spare time without compensation.

By the quarter's close, church organization had proceeded to the point where there was an inter-faith religious body at every center taking in at least the main Protestant denominations, and in some cases Buddhists and Catholics as well.

During the period all of the projects were visited by ministers of the Protestant, Catholic, and Buddhist religions. As there are no Catholic priests among the evacuees, priests living in nearby communities came out to the project to conduct services. Catholic services at both Rohwer and Jerome were initiated during this period. The visits of representatives of the Buddhist Brotherhood also resulted in the formation of several chapters of the Young Buddhists Association.

A variety of auxiliary services and other activities showed development during this period. Church forums, fellowships, junior church, Sunday schools, women's societies, and Bible study and social groups were some of the manifestations. At more than half of the projects one or more religious groups issued their own religious newspapers.

Contact between church congregations and groups on the outside continued, with several leaving the centers to attend State and regional church conferences.

Throughout the quarter, and during the registration period in particular, the church represented a stabilizing influence in the life of the centers. Church attendance showed an increase during these months.

QUARTERLY REPORT ON COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

April 1 - June 30, 1943

This period at the centers was characterized by the growth of membership in national organizations, increased self-sufficiency in recreational financing, and a reduction of approximately 25 percent in evacuee personnel assigned to Community Activities.

Membership in National Groups. By June 30, 1943, the number of project residents affiliated with national agencies, especially those operating in the youth field, was at the highest point attained thus far. According to figures received at the period's close, the membership of the principal groups at all centers was as follows: Boy Scouts, 2591; Girl Scouts, 1586; YWCA, 1317; Girl Reserves (YW affiliate), 1209; YMCA, 630; Hi-Y (YM affiliate), 136; Red Cross (including Junior Red Cross), 25,928; Camp Fire Girls, 110; Parent-Teacher groups, 7438; USO or similar soldier-service groups, 862. (Attached chart gives the breakdown at each project as well as results of 1943 Red Cross War Drive.)

Progress in Self-Financing. At the beginning of the period only one evacuee sponsored organization for financing of Community Activities had been established. By June 30 more or less perfected recreation trusts and coops were functioning in five projects, and in the main, evacuees at all projects were bearing non-labor costs of Community Activities programs. Granada's undistributed net income as of June 30 was in excess of \$1,500. The Finance Committee of Gila's Community Activities Council reported a total balance for the Butte and Canal communities of \$1,104 as of June 30. Manzanar, proceeding on the basis of separate coops for each of a number of activities, reported moderate headway in organizing cooperative financing in most handicraft classes, several social and recreational clubs, golf and several other sports. Proceeds of a July 4 carnival were expected to provide the basis of a general activities fund which could be used to underwrite non-revenue-bearing activities. At Heart Mountain, Rohwer, and Jerome a trust form of organization was decided on and at the first two named trusts were in actual operation at the period's end. Heart Mountain's trust, known as Heart Mountain Community Activities, was effectuated April 15, at which time seven trustees were selected: one member each from the block managers, block chairmen, Education Section, and Community Activities, and three members from the community at large. Rohwer's trust agreement was operative before the end of the period. In fact, as early as May 15, a portion of the \$900 earnings deposited by the evacuee organization in a local bank had been expended for dramatic and athletic material. At Jerome, approximately \$1400 was realized on a center-wide carnival held in early June under the auspices of clubs and organizations in the Community Activities framework. Organization of an evacuee trust to budget and expend this fund was under way at the period's end. At Tule Lake, almost all community activities were financed by residents, although no formal organization was evolved. At Minidoka and Colorado River, efforts were being continued to find a basis for financing of Activities. At Central Utah, the projected consolidation of Community Activities and Education in a Community Education section retarded plans for self-financing.

Reduction in C. A. Personnel. Two main influences brought about a reduction in paid evacuee personnel during the three-month period--relocation and curtailment of paid positions in Japanese-style activities. Acceleration of relocation exacted a heavy toll on Community Activities, greater in proportion than on most other project sections because of the high percentage of nisei engaged in this type of work. Six projects reporting showed the following drop in the percentage of nisei as compared to issei employees in the period between January 1 and June 15, 1943: Rohwer, 90% to 80%; Jerome, 86% to 76%; Tule Lake, 84% to 70%; Granada, 76% to 70%; Heart Mountain, 72% to 70%; and Manzanar, 50% to 25%. The Supervisor of Boys' and Girls' Club Activities at Heart Mountain reported in early June that 22 of his unit's 43 leaders had been resettled. Poston also reported that "the progress of relocation continues to remove skilled and able leaders who cannot be replaced...Some activities are curtailed and others given up entirely." The low point in despair was probably registered in an item carried May 6 by the Minidoka Activator, a mimeographed bulletin formerly published for the residents of one of the project's recreation districts:

"RELOCATION HITTING REC. DEPARTMENT

Everyone is leaving, and the rec. department has been especially hit hard as no replacements can be found. With Sec. III already handicapped by the lack of a full staff, and with the Supervisors leaving from headquarters, recreational activities are going to be handicapped considerably and will not be able to serve the public as much as before.

Anyone planning dances, etc. are going to have to do more of the arrangements by themselves. The Sec. III Rec. Bulletin may also be discontinued due to lack of writers and writeups.

If anyone has any remedy for this situation, please report to the Coordinator's office. It will be greatly appreciated."

At most projects, interest in Japanese-style activities has remained fairly constant since the project's outset. In June, it was decided that while such activities could continue to be carried on, in line with WRA stated policy, the number of paid instructors would have to be reduced to one for each recognized type of activity. This had the effect, even before the period's end, of reducing the evacuee personnel in such activities as judo, sumo, goh, Japanese theatricals and music. As of April 1, 1943, the number of judo instructors at all projects was approximately 45. By June 30, 1943, this number was reduced to 29, with further reductions in sight. The * cut had drastic effect only at a few projects which had maintained a sizeable complement in these posts.

Activities of Washington Office. In addition to ordering curtailment of personnel employed in Japanese-style activities, the Washington office during the period issued material concerning the organization of recreation * Eleven of the 29 were at one project, Manzanar. Though not on the Community Activities payroll, they were continued as employees by the project director. It was expected that by July 31, 1943, they would be terminated. They were slated for termination as of June 30, 1943.

trusts and cooperatives, published two more editions of the CUE SHEET for Community Activities Supervisors, and collaborated with the Education Section of WRA in the issuance of several joint publications. The latter included:

1. Outline for a Summer Activity Program. (May)
2. Library Service at Relocation Centers, with particular reference to the community library. (June 8.)

As a result of an agreement made with the Victory Book Campaign, certain of the books collected in that organization's nation-wide drive were earmarked for relocation center use. With the Government bearing only the cost of shipment, thousands of volumes were sent to center libraries during the period. Books from such far-flung communities as Montclair, N.J.; Lakewood, Ohio; Atlanta, Ga.; Burlington, Vt.; Grand Rapids, Mich.; St. Paul, Minn.; Dillon, Mont.; Palo Alto, Cal.; Brooklyn, N.Y.; and many others substantially reinforced, and in one or two instances made up the greater part of, community library collections at the centers.

The Community Activities Adviser worked closely during the period with the Washington Relocation Committee in selecting and arranging preview screenings of 16 mm. sound films depicting life in the United States for a series on relocation to be shown at the centers. A kit containing information on available film sources was also assembled and sent out to the projects. The Washington office also assisted in the arrangements for a Relocation Center Art Exhibit sponsored by the Friend's Meeting at Cambridge, Massachusetts from May 19 to June 4. Entries received from all ten of the centers were hung, with 23 cash prizes awarded to the artists whose pictures were adjudged best in each class by a jury consisting of five drawn from Harvard, Radcliffe, and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Highlighting Center Developments. Although actual competition between projects was a physical impossibility, except to a limited extent in Arkansas, several inter-project contests were arranged by remote control. Rohwer defeated Heart Mountain, Minidoka and Manzanar in a free throw contest for basketball enthusiasts. Heart Mountain held several closely contested weight-lifting contests by mail and telegraph with the Venice Barbell Club of Manzanar.

At several of the projects, special programs were held in connection with National Music Week, May 2-8, and National Boys and Girls Week, April 24 to May 1....As volunteers were inducted, interest in USO-type organizations gained, with the most active programs sponsored at Jerome, Granada, Minidoka, and Heart Mountain.....Among the Japanese-style activities, shibai was the only one to show a definite gain. More seasonable weather, greater voluntary participation and improvement in presentation were listed as principal factors....

Field visits to projects by representatives of national agencies, and attendance at state and regional conferences by evacuee members developed a healthy relationship between project groups and those on the outside.... Softball had an early start, and some league schedules were well on the way to completion by the period's close....The beginnings of a recreation program serving hospital patients were noted at Tule Lake, Manzanar, and Minidoka, with the introduction of craft instruction and provision of music and entertainment at scheduled times.....A collection of water colors by Poston artists was sent to Riverside, California, on June 15 for an exhibit sponsored by the YWCA.....At the request of Camp Shelby Special Service Officers, arrangements were made for 100 girls from the Rohwer and Jerome centers to visit the Mississippi army camp for a special dance. The affair was so successful that the invitation has been repeated on several subsequent occasions.

Objectives for Next Quarter. As the period ended, objectives for the next quarter were as follows:

1. Provision of summer activities designed to meet the center's needs, with emphasis on outdoor sports and entertainment, camping, and other suitable attractions.
2. Further realignment of the C.A. staff in the light of: a) continuing drainage of evacuee leadership by relocation; b) curtailment of paid personnel in Japanese-style activities; c) over-all project employment cuts.
3. Continued emphasis on use of volunteer workers: a) in assisting with day-to-day activities; b) in evolving and assuming responsibility for over-all financing of C.A. programs, except for labor costs.
4. Increased stress on membership of project residents in national groups, especially where such affiliation can be useful in stimulating relocation.

9/28/43

Keep in
our files

Mr. John H. Provinse

6/5/44

Solon T. Kimball

Attached is the Semi-Annual Report, July - December
1943, for the Community Activities Section.

Attachment

STKIMBALL. msc

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COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT - JULY TO DECEMBER 1943

There was considerable progress in the direction of certain trends which had become apparent earlier in the work of Community Activities. Important among these was the strengthening of relationships with various national agencies. National, state and local workers of such organizations as the YWCA, YMCA, Boy Scouts, Red Cross, USO, Japanese-American Student Relocation Council, Girl Scouts, Friends Service Committee, Camp Fire Girls, Protestant, Catholic and Buddhist Churches visited many of the Centers. The work of the YWCA should be given especial commendation. Through the efforts of representatives of this organization active units were continued at all Centers and many girls used YW facilities in making adjustments in new communities. The national YMCA organization was also active and under the leadership of Mr. Masao Satow increased interest was apparent at many Centers. Considerable credit is due the local Red Cross units in handling messages to and from Japan. Quite a number of individuals attended religious, social, and student conferences held in various parts of the United States. The following table shows the distribution of national organizations at the various centers:

	Manzanar	Colorado River	Gila River	Central Utah	Minidoka	Heart Mountain	Granada	Rohwer	Jerome	Tule Lake
Red Cross	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Jr. Red Cross	x	x		x		x			x	
Boy Scouts	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Girl Scouts	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x
Camp Fire Girls		x	x			x				x
YWCA	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
YMCA	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	
H1-Y Girl Reserves	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
P.T.A.	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
A.E.V.W.						x				
J.A.C.L.				x	x					
4-H Clubs							x			
U.S.O.	x		x		x	x		x	x	

Membership in national associations increased because of a more vitalized program. More thought was given to the transfer of membership from center units to similar organizations in communities to which persons relocate. Increase in activity in this direction was especially noticeable

among the Church groups. At some Centers, specific plans were developed for transfer of Church membership from Center religious groups to the community of settlement. The Buddhist Church completed a national organization during this period and established headquarters in Ogden, Utah, with Rev. George Kumata as executive officer of this group. A portion of Rev. Kumata's duties will be to visit Buddhist organizations at the Centers and to facilitate the establishment of Buddhist groups in communities to which persons relocate.

Progress was also marked in the direction of community assumption of financial responsibility for community activities. Several Centers completed plans for establishment of cooperatives or trusts to handle funds and to secure a steady flow of income for financing operations. These funds were also used to assist financing attendance of Center residents at national meetings.

The assumption of additional responsibility for financing activities was correlated with a reduction in the number of employees and with a program of decentralized control of community activities to local units. Many Centers adopted a policy of placing major responsibility for group activities within the blocks. Decentralization carried with it the establishment of block recreation committees and the assumption of responsibility for the utilization and creation of recreational facilities for block residents.

This period was also one in which there was a shift of emphasis from planned recreational activities to group work programs. Although a strong group work program had not developed at any Center at the close of the period, there were definite indications that in the months to come this phase of Community Activities would receive increasing attention. The objective of this shift was to provide opportunity for the residents to learn the techniques of participating in groups in order to give them experience in adjusting in new communities.

This period was also characterized by a de-emphasis of Japanese-type activities. The policy which had been established in the previous quarter, which limited one paid supervisor for each Japanese-type activity, was realized. As a result of this policy and of the segregation to Tule Lake of those who were more interested in strictly Japanese cultural activities, the general character of the recreational program became more American in type.

Relatively few new associations were started during the half-year period. This is evidence that the recreational program has reached a stage of maturity, and that more emphasis is being placed on strengthening those now in existence. The following table summarizes the progress in this field.

NEW ORGANIZATIONS

Manzanar	- 2 social, 2 athletic, 2 community service
Colorado River	- 2 social
Gila River	- 2 social, 1 athletic, 5 community service
Central Utah	- 4 social
Minidoka	- 1 social, 21 athletic, 1 community service
Heart Mountain	- 8 social
Granada	- 1 social, 1 athletic, 1 community service
Rohwer	- 2 social
Jerome	- 7 social, 1 athletic
Tule Lake	- 1 social

Community Activities continued to be responsible for direction of the community library at most of the Centers. There was a steady increase in the number of volumes available. The library for Japanese volumes provided reading material for many persons who could not read English. The popularity of this library is indicated by the fact that with a total of 8,760 books, the circulation for the six month-period amounted to 49,747. The circulation of English books at all Centers, (excluding Granada) reached a total of 223,540. These libraries had in them at the end of the year 76,209 volumes. Rental libraries had an additional several thousand volumes with a high rate of use.

The highlights of Community Activities for each Center are given below:

MANZANAR

A fall fair, which included exhibits of agricultural products, arts and crafts, entertainment and athletic events, was held September 18 and 19 and was attended by over 10,000 people. Over 500 of the visitors came from the neighboring communities. This was the first opportunity that many of these people had had to visit Manzanar and the improved public relations following the fair were evidence of its value. A Community Activities cooperative association was established in October with a total of 15 directors. This association included all organizations except athletics. The association was organized for the purpose of collecting and disbursing funds for community recreation purposes. It was divided into four departments including arts and crafts, entertainment, social and youth activities, and music and gardening.

COLORADO RIVER

The Community Activities Section at Colorado River was adversely affected by a wholesale reduction in number of employees. This reduction necessitated emphasis on volunteer work and curtailment of most Japanese-type activities. The performance of Japanese drama, under a shibai com-

mittee, was a highlight of summer entertainment for the issei. Because of the extreme heat, summer activities were carried on largely during the evening hours. With the advent of fall, there was an increased program in athletic and social activities.

GILA RIVER

July 2, 3, and 4 was a three-day period of festivities which included a farm fair and exhibits of the handiwork of the residents. A total of 5,000 people visited the exhibits and judges were brought in from the outside. The next month a USO was established for visiting soldiers and a Girl Scout group was organized. During September, entertainment was given by various associations for those transferring to Tule Lake. In October, a particularly active program was carried on among the Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, YWCA, YMCA and women's clubs. An Armistice Day program was sponsored by the ex-servicemen's club and Thanksgiving Day was celebrated by an athletic program. Most of the activities in December centered around the Christmas and New Year holiday period.

CENTRAL UTAH

The outstanding success of Community Activities programs at Central Utah was the summer camp established in the nearby mountains at Antelope Springs. During the summer period, nearly 500 children were given an opportunity to spend a week in camp. Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and other young people's groups were given a scheduled period for living at this summer camp. During August and September, major emphasis was on preparing for the farewell and reception of persons going to and coming from Tule Lake. The newly organized Boy Scout Drum and Bugle Corps gave creditable performances during the moving period. The Boy Scouts also gave considerable assistance in directing people and handling baggage.

The Central Utah Community Activities program was hampered by the absence of a paid supervisor during a portion of this period. As a result of an earlier reorganization, the section had lost its autonomy and became a part of the educational system. It was quite evident that from a decreased interest in community activities that this arrangement was unsatisfactory since emphasis was placed on the recreational program for school children rather than for the community.

MINIDOKA

The Community Activities Section sponsored a handicraft exhibit at Twin Falls in July. It also sponsored baseball games with teams in surrounding communities and the all-star team which played in the state amateur league at Boise. During the summer months the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts

were able to have a few days camping in mountain areas in the nearby vicinity. A swimming pool was opened. In September, the initial steps to establish a Community Activities Trust Fund committee were taken. The Community Enterprises Section transferred to Community Activities the showing of movies in order to provide a source of income for the recreational program. The Section also sponsored a souvenir annual which was to be a record of Minidoka during its first year. In December, the activities were directed toward Christmas and New Year celebrations. Nearly 3,400 gifts were distributed to the children of the Center. A former resident sent a gift of \$525 to be used during the Christmas season.

HEART MOUNTAIN

During the summer months, baseball games were scheduled with teams from surrounding towns. Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts in cooperation with similar groups from Cody and Powell held a field day. A swimming pool was opened in August and the Girl Scouts sold nearly \$700 in war stamps in the same month. In September, a community-wide carnival was sponsored with displays of farm products and other exhibits. During the Christmas season, nearly 10,000 gifts were distributed to the children. Heart Mountain has a well established community activities trust and secures funds for financing recreational activities from movies and other sources.

GRANADA

The activities program at Granada was on a reduced scale for much of the period, because of an epidemic of infantile paralysis. In the early part of the summer, a camping trip was arranged by the Boy Scouts. An agricultural fair was also sponsored at which funds were raised for financing other activities. In the latter part of the year, increased emphasis was given to assumption of recreation through block entertainments.

ROHWER

On July 4, a community-wide jamboree was held as a means of raising funds for financing community activities. This was followed in August with a county fair which netted \$1,250. Ninety-two members of the Boy Scouts were guests of the Arkansas City Scouts at a five-day camp on the Mississippi River. One hundred and five members of the Girl Scouts assisted local farmers by picking cotton for a short period. The community activities program was somewhat disrupted in September due to the movement of people and reduction in the number of people on the staff. A committee of all organizations was established for planning for the Christmas holidays. The athletic program was particularly successful because of the opportunity to have baseball games with outside teams and to compete with teams from Jerome.

JEROME

The outstanding activity at Jerome has been in connection with the USO. Hundreds of Japanese-American soldiers come to Jerome each month. They are entertained with dances, athletic events, and other special recreation arranged for them. A parents' group of servicemen was organized. Baseball teams from Camp Shelby and other camps played with teams at Jerome. Escorted, groups of girls visited Camp Shelby to attend dances.

During the summer, 80 members of the Boy Scout organization were guests of the Arkansas City Boy Scouts for a period of five days at a camp on the Mississippi River. A number of entertainments were arranged for persons departing to Tule Lake. Special efforts were made to include those transferring from Tule Lake to Jerome in Center organizations.

TULE LAKE

The progress of Community Activities at Tule Lake was seriously affected by the movements of people in connection with segregation and by the difficulties following the November incident. The major share of the staff went to other Centers, recreation halls were taken over by housing to accommodate the arrivals from other Centers. Many of these recreation halls have continued to be used as living quarters. Following the incident of November 4, a directed community activities program ceased. The first evidence of a return to normal was the reestablishment of the Red Cross in December.

Report of Community Activities
January to July 1944

The contribution of the Community Activities program at the Centers to the total program of WRA falls in several general areas: (1) the use of group activities to facilitate the relocation program; (2) the provision of recreation services and community activities to sustain and improve the morale of Center residents; (3) assistance in cooperation with the personnel office in developing recreation services for the appointed personnel.

A continuing development of the program has been the increasing assumption of responsibility on the part of the evacuee community in the conduct of the community activities program. In seven of the nine Centers there has been established an organization of evacuees responsible for certain phases of the operation of the program, such as the collection and use of funds for community recreation purposes, and the development of broader leisure-time activities to meet the needs of all elements within the community. While the type of organization has varied somewhat from Center to Center, the nature of these evacuee organizations has been similar, namely, to develop responsibility within the community for the operation of the program as a partnership between the Administration and the residents. This has meant less need for a continuing subsidy from the Administration and, with the interest shown by the resident community, a tendency for a more vital program.

A major responsibility of the Community Activities Section at the Centers is to work with national private agencies to encourage the participation of evacuees in programs such as those provided through membership in the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Girl Reserves, the American Red Cross, the Parent Teachers Association, the USO, and YMCA, and the YWCA. It is felt that participation in such programs facilitates the relocation program by providing opportunities for identification with activities which may be continued outside the Centers. The policy statement on community activities issued in June, 1944 calls for assistance in arranging membership transfers of persons planning relocation and asks that relevant material concerning the leisure-time interests and group affiliations be included in the Relocation Summary prepared by the Relocation Division.

Center residents have served as volunteer activity leaders in Boy Scout troupes, Y work, Red Cross activities, and have served as members of sponsoring committees. Participation in the programs of national recreation agencies has helped prepare people for a more successful adjustment upon relocation. Representatives from such agencies have made

field visits to the Centers and Center residents have participated in conferences in adjacent communities.

Since it is not possible to assign evacuee personnel paid out of WRA funds to subsidize the work of private agencies, such programs have been set up under private auspices but closely integrated into the community activities program. The national YMCA has worked out an arrangement now in effect at nearly all the Centers to pay the cash and clothing allowance of evacuees to operate the YMCA activities where such full-time services are needed. This has served to strengthen the YMCA program and more clearly identify the contribution of the private agencies and of the WRA to the community activities program. Further, the national YMCA has assigned a full-time employee, a former evacuee, to work with community YMCA's to interpret the place of the nisei in their program and to expand opportunities to the Japanese Americans for participation in YMCA activities throughout the country.

The national YWCA has made extensive visits to all Centers. They have advised with Administration officials in broadening the YWCA program for women and girls, provided funds to re-furnish rooms used for YWCA activities and arranged for Center residents to attend conferences held outside of the Relocation Centers on problems of adjustment to community living.

Red Cross activities have been developed at all of the Centers, although it has not been possible for Center residents to make garments, surgical dressings, and other production articles for use of the Armed Forces. The Red Cross program includes the operation of the message center, home service work, and other group activities of interest and benefit only to Center residents. The War Relocation Authority has worked with representatives of the American Red Cross so that Center residents may make a fuller contribution to the program, particularly to permit evacuees to contribute to the program for the Armed Forces.

Dr. Stanley A. Harris, Director of Inter-racial activities for the Boy Scouts of America, has visited relocation centers to assist in the organization of Scout work. Outstanding in Center Scouting activities has been the Drum and Bugle Corps at the Heart Mountain Relocation Center, a group of 65 young people who have made a distinct contribution to community life.

With the induction of large numbers of Center residents into the Armed Forces, the Community Activities program has placed increased emphasis on USO programs, both within the Centers and at adjacent military installations. Because of the proximity of Camp Shelby,

Mississippi with its large contingent of Japanese Americans to the two Arkansas Relocation Centers, special opportunities existed at these Centers for recreation activities involving the joint participation of Center residents and servicemen. During the month of January, 585 servicemen from Camp Robinson, Arkansas, and Camp Shelby, Mississippi, participated in organized recreation programs at the Jerome Relocation Center. Volunteer hostess groups at many Centers have been organized to assist in carrying out the USO activities. Parents of nisei in the Armed Forces have organized USO sponsoring committees and have taken responsibility for providing furniture and decorations in recreation halls used for USO work. Center residents have contributed financially to the national USO, Red Cross and in other ways to the welfare and recreation program for military personnel.

Evacuee personnel in the Community Activities Section and leaders of group activities at the Centers have tended to relocate in large numbers. This has been an effective contribution of the community activities program to relocation. It has also created certain problems because of high turnover in the continued operation of the community activities program. Centers have conducted leadership training programs in group activities work in an attempt to meet this need.

Emphasis has been placed on the organization of social clubs within the Centers consisting of groups of people who have common interests and who quite frequently live in the same block. The opportunity to gain experience in group participation and community work has helped prepare people for a more successful adjustment to community living and thus has contributed to relocation. It has also been of service among youth groups as an aid in the control of juvenile delinquency. Social clubs have developed a wide range of interests and are varied in their nature as suggested by some of the club names: Islanders, Islander Juniors, Denson Knights, Royal Chiggers, Chicago Bears, Bombardiers and Commandos.

During the early spring, plans were developed for a well-rounded summer activities program involving the combined participation and resources of the Education Sections and the Community Activities Sections at the Centers. Assistance has been provided by the Protestant Church Commission For Japanese Service as well as other private agencies and religious groups in securing volunteer leaderships for the operation of the summer program.

While WRA policy permits participation in Japanese style activities non-nationalistic in nature, there is no evidence of extensive interest in such activities in the Center community activities program. For each Judo group, there are dozens of groups interested in baseball, basketball, volley ball, Scouting, and other American-type activities.

A conference was held in Denver of the Community Activities Supervisors from all projects for the purpose of reviewing the experiences of the last two years. It helped crystalize those practices in

community activities which have been most effective, and reviewed ways in which the program can make a fuller contribution to relocation. Following the conference, a policy statement on community activities was issued as a WRA Manual Release.

No more than one Civil Service position has been established at any Center in the Community Activities program, except at Tule Lake, where because of the size of the community and intensity of the problem, a second position has been created. All others employed in the Community Activities Section have been evacuees. Special effort has been made to develop leadership on a volunteer basis and turn over to the resident community responsibilities for phases of the Community Activities program which previously had been assumed by the Administration.

CENTER DEVELOPMENTS

Activities and developments at particular Centers are described below:

GRANADA

Responsibility for operating all recreation activities for which an admission is charged and advising regarding other community activities is carried out through an evacuee organization known as the Amache Recreation Association. Participation of Board members is on a volunteer basis. This group sponsors a special entertainment each week in the mess halls. The program rotates from block to block. Through the cooperation of the Education Section extensive use is made of the high school auditorium for community activities including after-school basketball leagues, talent shows, and community festivals. Free movies are held regularly for children under 12 years of age. The high school library at Granada is serving an important community purpose and is open every evening until 9 o'clock. It contains 5,000 volumes, 1,000 of which were secured through the Victory Book Program, and has an extensive collection of college catalogs and other material of special aid to relocation of students.

GITA

The interest of the Community Council in strengthening the Community Activities program has been demonstrated through the organization of a Recreation Commission within the Council. A significant activity has been the Leadership Training Institute for evacuee personnel within the Community Activities Section, both paid and volunteer, which group has received training in group leadership work, guidance in work-

ing with clubs and organizations, and practice in group skills such as arts and crafts and game leadership. Considerable use has been made of representatives from church groups and national agencies such as the YWCA and YMCA who come from Phoenix, New York City, Tucson, St. Louis, Chicago, and other communities to visit community groups and indirectly contribute to the relocation program. Community-wide picnics have been held for the entire resident and appointed personnel group and have contributed to improved relationships between elements within the community.

JEROME

Widespread participation in USO activities has been developed at Jerome and made possible because of the geographical proximity of Camps Shelby and Robinson. Organized hostess and chaperon groups have helped provide programs for the 522nd Field Artillery, anti-tank and cannon companies, and the 442nd Combat Unit. In recognition of the contribution the community activities program had made to service men at Camp Shelby, the camp sponsored an Easter Egg hunt at Jerome and provided ice cream for all children at the Center and 500 eggs for the hunt. As a contribution toward the program, the National USO has provided \$75 a month to assist in financing USO activities at the Center.

A Club Council has been organized consisting of representatives from twenty-five clubs and is responsible for determining rules governing the use of recreation halls and mess halls for community activities, and has sponsored a series of social dances, fashion shows and other community events.

HEART MOUNTAIN

Effective steps have been taken to gain responsibility on the part of the resident community in the operation of the community activities program. An evacuee organization, known as the Heart Mountain Community Activities Trust, has been organized to operate all recreation activities from which an income is derived. The group consists of seven board members, three of whom are elected by the community, and four appointed, one from the Community Council, one from the block managers, one from the Education Section, and one from the Community Activities Section. Funds derived from unclaimed patronage dividends of the coops, and admission charges and donations at recreation events, are used by the Community Activities Trust for the purchase of athletic equipment and other equipment necessary for community recreation.

Participation in the programs of the various private, national group work agencies has been achieved. Two evacuee leaders are engaged on a full-time basis in the YMCA program and are paid out of

national YMCA funds. Three old CCC buildings have been set up as headquarters for the central Community Activities office and houses a carpentry shop, the Boy Scout Drum and Bugle Corps, the Girl Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls, the USO as well as other national agencies.

COLORADO RIVER

The March of Dimes program, in support of the National Infantile Paralysis campaign, raised over a thousand dollars. All Sections of the Community Management Division cooperated in carrying out the program, which included a radio dramatization of the life of Sister Kenny presented by students in the high school, a talent show, an essay and poster contest, a musical, and a tag sale.

Evacuee personnel assigned to the Community Activities Section was reduced by fifty per cent during this period, but arrangements worked out for most of the program to continue. Some functions were consolidated, others transferred to different sections, and some operated through the Business Enterprises and through volunteer leadership.

As a part of the work of the Phoenix Paper Salvage Committee the Boy Scouts at Poston in cooperation with the Scouts from the neighboring community of Parker conducted a waste paper drive and collected enough paper to fill an entire freight car. The two groups of young people worked together and returned to the project after completing the job for a supper and a swim. This was the first joint activity between the residents of the project and the community of Parker. The proceeds returned to the project from the sale of the paper were used to assist the USO program.

CENTRAL UTAH

In an effort to strengthen the community activities program, the Community Council at Topaz appointed a committee on recreation to recommend to the Administration ways in which the Community Activities Section could more successfully meet the leisure-time needs of the residents of the community. The community activities program is being reorganized and set up as a separate section with the Supervisor reporting directly to the Assistant Project Director in Charge of Community Management. Previously, the program was administered as a subsection under the schools and had not been successful in achieving extensive participation of the non-school age group in the program. One unusual feature about the recreation facilities at Topaz is a tennis court constructed by evacuees and without the use of critical materials. The fence is made entirely of pieces of sticks found in the neighborhood.

TULE LAKE

A serious limitation to the development of a more adequate community activities program at Tule Lake has been the lack of physical facilities and available space. Buildings designed originally for Community Activities have been taken over by the Japanese language schools, the coops, or have been used from time to time to supply needed housing accommodations. Only limited recreation facilities are available in the schools during non-school hours since the schools were running two shifts and therefore not available for community activities until after 5:30 P.M.

As a step to integrate groups of new residents into the community life as a result of the segregation program, the Community Activities staff assisted in helping to make the newcomers feel welcome. When the group from Manzanar arrived, Community Activities sponsored a talent show in the blocks for two nights after their arrival. An exhibit was held as a part of the welcome program in one of the recreation halls and included a display of dolls of various nationalities, shell patterns, wood carvings, products of the sewing and knitting classes, and a floral arts exhibit, to demonstrate the kinds of leisure-time activities available to the incoming community.

In an attempt to strengthen the attitudes of the appointed personnel toward their jobs, a recreation building and program has been organized. The Community Activities Supervisor in cooperation with the personnel office has been responsible for stimulating the program. The appointed personnel group supervises the facilities through their own association and also assumes responsibility for financing the operation.

ROHWER

Outstanding work in wood carving has been developed at the Rohwer Center, the materials used consisting of the roots of cypress trees. A portion of one building has been set aside to exhibit the work.

For six months prior to April, 1944 the Community Activities Section operated without a Supervisor from the appointed personnel. With the appointment of a Supervisor the Community Activities function has been more closely correlated with the work of other Sections within the Community Management Division and other divisions on the project. The Community Activities Supervisor has been appointed coordinator of the summer program and will use the combined personnel, equipment, and facilities of both the Education Section and the Community Activities Section.

Group leaders in the community activities program have participated in youth and religious conferences in Little Rock and other communities in the vicinity of the Center. National recreation agencies have made field visits and assisted in leadership training and relocation activities

MINIDOKA

Special attention has been given to gear the community activities program close to the needs of the residents within the blocks. To regulate all dances and control the admission price at dances to a reasonable rate, an agreement has been worked out with the block clubs. A Club Council has been established consisting of representatives from each block club for the purpose of exchanging program ideas, promoting community events of general interest to all clubs, and coordinating all community activities developed within the blocks.

A project involving displays and photographic exhibits has been developed around the theme of relocation and has been planned jointly between the reports officer, the relocation officer and the Community Activities Supervisor. Community activities in organizing groups around specific relocation interests is contributing to the basic objectives of WRA.

MANZANAR

The Community Activities Cooperative Association is an organization of evacuees responsible for the collection and dispersal of funds derived from activities where charges are made. It has been concerned with stimulating additional interest in group activities. Some of the community activities which have been developed include golf and tennis clubs, girls soft ball leagues, leatherwork, embroidery, crocheting, Victory gardening, folk-dancing, and jive dancing indicating a wide range of recreation opportunities designed to appeal to all elements within the community. As of April 1944, the Community Activities Cooperative Association had hired eight full-time and one part-time workers out of its own income to provide additional recreation services which could not be made available through evacuee personnel financed out of WRA funds. The assumption of responsibility by evacuee organizations for the operation of those recreational program which can be made self-sufficient is encouraged and the experience at Manzanar has implications to the other Centers where similar developments are possible.

XXXX Community Government

Sponsored by the Community Councils of seven centers, an all-center conference was held in Salt Lake City in February. Approximately thirty delegates met for a week discussing problems affecting the evacuees as a result of the opening of the West Coast and announcement of center closure. The delegates prepared and approved a letter to the Director of the Authority requesting reconsideration of center closing and submitted a list of recommendations to facilitate resettlement and rehabilitation of those relocating. Central Utah was selected as the permanent headquarters for an all-center evacuee organization, Inter-communication between center Councils and with the Director on various problems relating to center closure was stimulated by the new problems.

Community Activities

In cooperation with a number of national agencies, including the Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., Boy Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, Girl Scouts, Red Cross, and U. S. O., Leadership Training Institutes were conducted at several centers in late fall and early spring. Representatives of these national associations, W. R. A. staff, and evacuees organized programs which received wide community support. The curtailment of the education program threw a heavy responsibility on the Community Activities section during the summer months. Comprehensive programs providing suitable recreational and cultural activities were organized for all age groups.



REPORT OF COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

July through December 1944

The objectives of the Community Activities program during this period have remained substantially the same; namely, (1) the conscious use of group experience to help prepare center residents for adjustment to community living on the outside thus facilitating the relocation program; (2) the provision of recreation services and related community activities, including work with church groups and other community organizations, to meet the leisure-time needs of the community and help maintain the morale of the center residents; (3) consultation and assistance of the Community Activities Supervisor in cooperation with the personnel office in the development of recreation for the appointed personnel as an aid to increased work efficiency.

In anticipation of the revoking of the West Coast Exclusion orders and the intensification of relocation efforts nationally, the Community Activities program has geared its activities increasingly to relocation objectives. This has been accomplished by (1) strengthening those recreation services, essential in any community, which make toward friendly relationships between people, help maintain healthy attitudes, and fuller living, and (2) the deliberate planning of group activities to encourage people to decide to relocate and to prepare them for successful resettlement in normal communities on the outside.

Efforts have been made by the Community Activities Supervisors in cooperation with the Education Section, the Welfare Section, the Relocation officer, and other administrative units in planning community activities for the entire center population. An outstanding example of community projects in which there was joint planning was the Summer Activities Program, developed by the Community Activities Section in cooperation with the Education Section. This program, established in previous summers, provided both recreational and educational opportunities of a diversified nature, including camping, parent education, informal education, picnics, and community events, for people of all ages, but particularly for children.

The types of group programs conducted have varied somewhat from center to center. All centers, however, through their Community Activities Sections, have had motion pictures, adult activities, group discussions, community celebrations, arts and crafts, music, dramatics, boys and girls clubs, social activities, and other group activities designed to meet the recreation needs of all age and interest groups. Emphasis has been placed in securing participation and sponsorship on the part of the evacuees themselves in the operation of all phases of the Community Activities program.

Report of Community Activities-2-July through December 1944

Turnover among evacuee personnel within the Community Activities Sections at the centers has been high. This has been caused by extensive relocation among evacuees associated with the community activities program. The projects have pointed out the need to maintain essential community recreation services for the remaining center residents as community leadership was drained through relocation.

This turnover in Community Activities personnel, both among people engaged as volunteers in group activities and as employed personnel in the Community Activities Section, made apparent the need for leadership training. In an effort to meet this situation, emphasis has been placed on providing community leadership training work as an integral part of the total Community Activities program.

At the instigation of the Washington Community Activities office there was organized a committee of representatives from the national agencies interested in and contributing services to the Community Activities program of the War Relocation Authority. This committee included representatives from the following agencies: the Camp Fire Girls, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Children's Bureau, the Associated Youth Serving Organizations, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the Recreation Division of the Federal Security Agency, and the National Recreation Association.

This group, recognizing that their combined services to the residents of the centers could be strengthened by channeling their efforts, decided to sponsor a series of Group Activities Conferences at a number of the relocation centers. As a result, three such training programs were held, each one lasting approximately for a two-week period. The conferences were held at the Rohwer Relocation Center, the Gila River Relocation Center, and the Manzanar Relocation Center. The national agencies represented in the committee selected coordinators and team members for the institute and assumed financial responsibility for transportation of the staff and other costs incidental to the operation of the training program. Emphasis was placed in the conference on the development of community leaderships, particularly among youth groups, as well as in strengthening the programs of various private group work agencies operating within the centers.

Inasmuch as the conferences seemed to meet a real need, both on the part of the residents themselves and the project administration, it has been determined by the national agencies providing services to the relocation centers that the leadership training activities will continue. Definite arrangements have been made to conduct a Group Activities Conference at the Minidoka Relocation Center in March. It is anticipated that similar conferences will be held at the other relocation centers in the months to come, and that those training activities already established will be continued.

The National Committee interested in the Community Activities program of the War Relocation Authority in evaluating the results of the Leadership Training program held at the three centers has made the following observations:

Report of Community Activities-3-July through December 1944

- (1) New leaders of community groups have been recruited, both among the evacuee residents and the appointed personnel;
- (2) In-service training has helped strengthen existing leadership within the community;
- (3) The stimulation received from resource people from the outside has served to encourage relocation;
- (4) Increased participation and community support has been given to the program of the national group work agencies operating within the centers;
- (5) Youth centers were established, as a by-product of the conference, to provide recreation, particularly among the high-school age group;
- (6) The importance of community activities and recreation for children and young people was demonstrated to the Issei residents in the community;
- (7) The continuing need for leadership training as an integral part of the Community Activities program was demonstrated to the Community Activities Supervisor.

One effect of the relocation program on center life has been to drain the Nisei leadership and to make increasingly inevitable the assumption of responsibility among the Issei for the provision of the community's recreation program. This has meant that, to a certain extent, the interests of the Issei in Sumo, Go, and Shogi and other Japanese-style activities has been reflected in the Community Activities program. However, every effort has been made by the Community Activities Supervisors at the centers to emphasize American-type activities in the program. Interest in baseball, football, basketball, and other characteristically American sports and recreational activities has been maintained and strengthened.

Inherent in the objectives of the Community Activities program at the centers is the relocation objective. Community Activities Supervisors and personnel within the Sections have taken the initiative in planning for the participation of evacuee residents in conferences held in outside communities located in reasonable proximity to the centers. Funds raised by the evacuee residents and provided through the work of national private agencies were used to send young people to conferences of the Presbyterian Young People, the Methodist Young People, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the YMCA, the YWCA, and other community organizations and religious agencies. Also, arrangements were made to send young center residents to camps located on the outside during the summer months.

Report of Community Activities-4-July through December 1944

The Community Activities Supervisors have planned motion picture programs to help inform the residents of the centers about conditions on the outside, and thus help prepare people for relocation. Because of the isolation of the centers, attention has been given to the use of films portraying the war and conditions brought on by the war. Films have been used in the Community Activities program as an aid to group discussion.

The induction of large numbers of center residents in the Armed Forces provided an opportunity to the Community Activities program for special services. Entertainments were arranged for soldiers visiting the centers on furlough. Meetings and parties were held for groups of inductees and programs arranged for inductees as they left the centers. Clubs of young men in the Enlisted Reserves and waiting to be called were organized. Parent groups of those in the Armed Forces organized themselves into sponsoring committees to assist in the operation of a USO program, and in arranging in cooperation with Community Councils and other community organizations for memorial services to those killed in action.

MStalley

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