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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

June 22, 1943

To: Harry L. Stafford, Project Director
Attention: Walter E. Kipp, Community Activities Supervisor

"The relocation program is new in American experience, both precedent and experience being lacking in its formulation and execution. Because it is unique, and because it had been so rapid in its development, there is danger that we will come through it without an adequate appraisal of the experience, an experience which will be valuable historically and for purposes of application to other situations having similar problems to face and solve."

The foregoing is quoted from a memorandum addressed to members of his Washington Staff by John H. Province, Chief of the Community Management Division. Mr. Province has asked for a report dealing with all phases of the Community Services program, in which "project personnel should be asked to make their contributions."

In the face of an accelerated relocation program, the Community Activities picture is changing very fast. It is therefore especially important to record the story of C.A.'s growth and development at your center before too many of those who have lived with it since the beginning have left the project.

You included some of the information desired in your answers to Mr. Myer's questionnaire of January 15, 1943, dealing with Community Activities. The information sought at that time was primarily quantitative in nature. Now we would like to have supplementary material, written in broader perspective, and giving some qualitative estimate of the problems, difficulties and results.

Here are some of the points which should be covered:

1. Has C.A. adequately met the community's recreation needs? What have been its outstanding accomplishments to date, and what have been its most glaring deficiencies?

2. What in general has been the history of C.A. at your project, dating from the arrival of the advance contingent? What got organized first? What portions of your program had pre-evacuation and assembly center origins, and what stages have characterized C.A.'s development at the project?
3. Would you say that interest in Japanese-style activities (shibai, judo, sumo, goh, etc.) has increased or declined since the project's inception? Explain. What in your judgment have been the main factors influencing these changes?
4. Have the size and composition of the C.A. staff changed materially since the project's inception? Supply information as of January 1, 1942 and June 15, 1943 covering the following:
 - a. Size of C.A. staff:
 - b. % of issei and nisei on C.A. staff?
 - c. % of men and women
 - d. % of those having either paid or volunteer experience in organized recreation work prior to evacuation?
5. What criteria were used in selection of C.A. staff? Have in-service training possibilities been afforded to C.A. staff members? To what extent have national organizations helped in planning and conducting such courses?
6. Which of the national organizations have been most active at your project, and which have been most helpful in rendering field service (e. g. Boy Scout, YWCA, Red Cross, Etc.). Estimate the number of residents who have attended meetings and conferences outside the project as delegates from center groups.
7. To what extent have the residents financed their own community activities, and to what extent has the program been government supported?
8. To what extent have individual blocks, clubs, teams, or other groups developed their own recreational program outside of the C.A. framework?

9. What have been the outstanding contracts developed with nearby communities through home-and home athletic contests, presentation of concerts and plays, entertainment of and by local organizations, etc.
10. (See attached Chart A) The Community Activities Section embraces different activities at different projects. So that a basis of comparison with other projects may be possible, please fill out this chart, indicating the responsibilities of C.A. at your project in connection with each of the activities listed.
11. (See attached Chart B) What is the current status of affiliation of groups at your project with organizations having national membership?
12. (See attached Chart C) Give the approximate total of funds raised at the project for drives sponsored by national organizations.

This information will be invaluable in any appraisal of the WRA long time trends and should also be useful in planning and operation of the day to day program. If possible, we would like to have it by July 15, 1943 at the latest.

Edward B. Marks, Jr.
Community Activities
Adviser

file
May 17, 1945

Mr. Harry L. Stafford
Project Director
Minidoka Relocation Center
Hunt, Idaho

Attention: Chief of Community Management
Community Activities Supervisor

Dear Mr. Stafford:

The Office of War Information is interested in the possibility of utilizing talent which has been developed in the relocation centers in connection with radio broadcasts beamed to Japan. Mr. Catto of the Office of War Information has prepared a brief memorandum, a copy of which I am enclosing. This explains sufficiently the nature of the interest of the Office of War Information and includes a brief list of questions concerning talented persons and the nature of their abilities in your center. As suggested in the memorandum, the project should not be widely discussed at present and you should not attempt a formal survey. On a basis of information which you already have and discussion with the Community Analyst, you should be able to provide sufficient information for this exploratory survey. Mr. Catto will utilize the answers as a basis for determining whether or not it is worth the while of the Office of War Information to proceed further with this project.

I would appreciate your answering the questions as soon as possible and submitting your replies to me.

Sincerely,

W.E. Viles, Acting Chief
Community Management Division

Enclosure 1

15 May, 1945

MEMORANDUM

TO: Community Activity Supervisors
Relocation Centers
War Relocation Authority

SUBJECT: Preliminary survey, for possible use in
psychological warfare, of Japanese talent developed
in the Relocation Centers.

The need for Japanese artists (singers, musicians, actors, writers, etc.) to participate in radio broadcasting to the Japanese has become more apparent as we approach the Japanese homeland. It has been suggested that within the Relocation centers a considerable amount of talent has been developed among the Japanese in drama, music and poetry. It is thought that the use of these Japanese would be valuable in acquainting Japanese in the homeland with American life, which is one important phase of psychological warfare policy. This presentation of American life by the Japanese, especially through the medium of Japanese drama, music and literature as it has developed in this country, might also serve as a positive demonstration to the Japanese in the homeland that it is not our intention to destroy everything Japanese.

Such a project might also be used to emphasize President Truman's statement concerning unconditional surrender.

Washington, May 8, 1945 -- President Truman made the following statement on Japan.

"Nazi Germany has been defeated.

The Japanese people have felt the weight of our land, air and naval attacks. So long as their leaders and the armed forces continue the war the striking power and intensity of our blows will steadily increase and bring utter destruction to Japan's industrial war production, to its shipping and to everything that supports its military activity.

The longer the war lasts, the greater will be the suffering and hardships which the people of Japan will undergo all in vain. Our blows will not cease until the Japanese military and naval forces lay down their arms in unconditional surrender.

Just what does the unconditional surrender of the armed forces mean for the Japanese people.

It means the end of the war.

It means the termination of the influence of the military leaders who have brought Japan to the present brink of disaster.

It means provision for the return of soldiers and sailors to their families, their farms and their jobs.

It means not prolonging the present agony and suffering of the Japanese in the vain hope of victory.

Unconditional surrender does not mean the extermination or enslavement of the Japanese people."

It has also been suggested that there are many aspects of the life in the relocation centers and in the communities where the Japanese are already resettled that would be of interest to the Japanese in the homeland.

Any information that you could give on the following questions would be greatly appreciated.

1. a) What type of Japanese art or entertainment is being produced in your center?
 - b) Among the Issie, Kibie, and Nisei, respectively, how many individuals have shown outstanding ability in the following fields:
 - 1) Music (samisen, shakuhachi, koto, biwa, etc.)
 - 2) Singing (utai, naniwabushi, popular Japanese songs, American popular songs in Japanese, etc.)
 - 3) Acting (Modern shibai -- kabuki, manzai, Joruri or gidaeyu, kyogen, etc.)
 - 4) Writing (poetry, drama -- modern Japanese drama, adaptations of kabuki, etc., translations of American drama into Japanese, etc.)
 - c) Are there any of the outstanding performers, who in your opinion, would be willing to participate in such a program?
 - d) Are there some who would be willing to participate only if their identity is not revealed?
2. Is there any original material, such as drama, musical productions, poetry, or sketches of Japanese-American life, available in your center as a sample of the work of these people?

3. What is the popularity of each group (Issie, Kibei and Nisei performers) in relation to the center as a whole?
4. What are the attitudes of these groups of performers, respectively, toward American ideology and institutions?
5. Are there any professionally trained or amateur performers who have an acquaintance with both American and Japanese drama, music, or literature? What are the attitudes of these performers toward Japanese culture vs. American culture?
6. It is also suggested that in the relocation centers, and in the communities where the Japanese have already resettled, there are social, religious and civic activities that would be of interest to the Japanese in the homeland as illustrating the way Japanese live in this country.
 - a) Can you suggest specific instances of activities along these lines that could be described to a radio audience?
 - b) What is your opinion of this suggestion?

The project for utilizing available Japanese talent in this country is still tentative. These questions are referred to you as confidential, with the request that in these preliminary stages the matter should not be discussed widely with the Japanese themselves. This is intended to be a quick survey and we would like to have your immediate impression and reactions to the above questions. On the basis of this it is hoped that direct personal contact can be established and a definite plan of action formulated.

MEMORANDUM:

TO: Mr. Johnston, Community Activities

FROM: E. R. Smith, Community Analyst

SUBJECT: Preliminary survey for possible use in psychological warfare of Japanese talent developed in the Relocation Centers.

DATE: May 25, 1945

In reading over the Memorandum sent out by the Washington office on the above subject, I must beg to make a negative report as far as Minidoka is concerned. I do not feel that this sort of thing has any constructive possibilities for the following principal reasons:

1. To have any person or group of persons attempting to organize any such anti-Japanese activities here at this time would be, on the whole, misunderstood by the residents. This type of activity would become associated in the minds of many residents with the idea of trying to check on persons for loyalty, etc. This in turn might be associated with the army hearing boards, the closing of the centers (in terms of persons who had not yet made plans for relocation) and the attitudes, pro and con, for refusing to relocate.
2. Misunderstandings would develop among many of the Issei, especially since this community is now dominantly Issei, and there are enough rumors, etc. in the center now concerning various problems without creating a basis

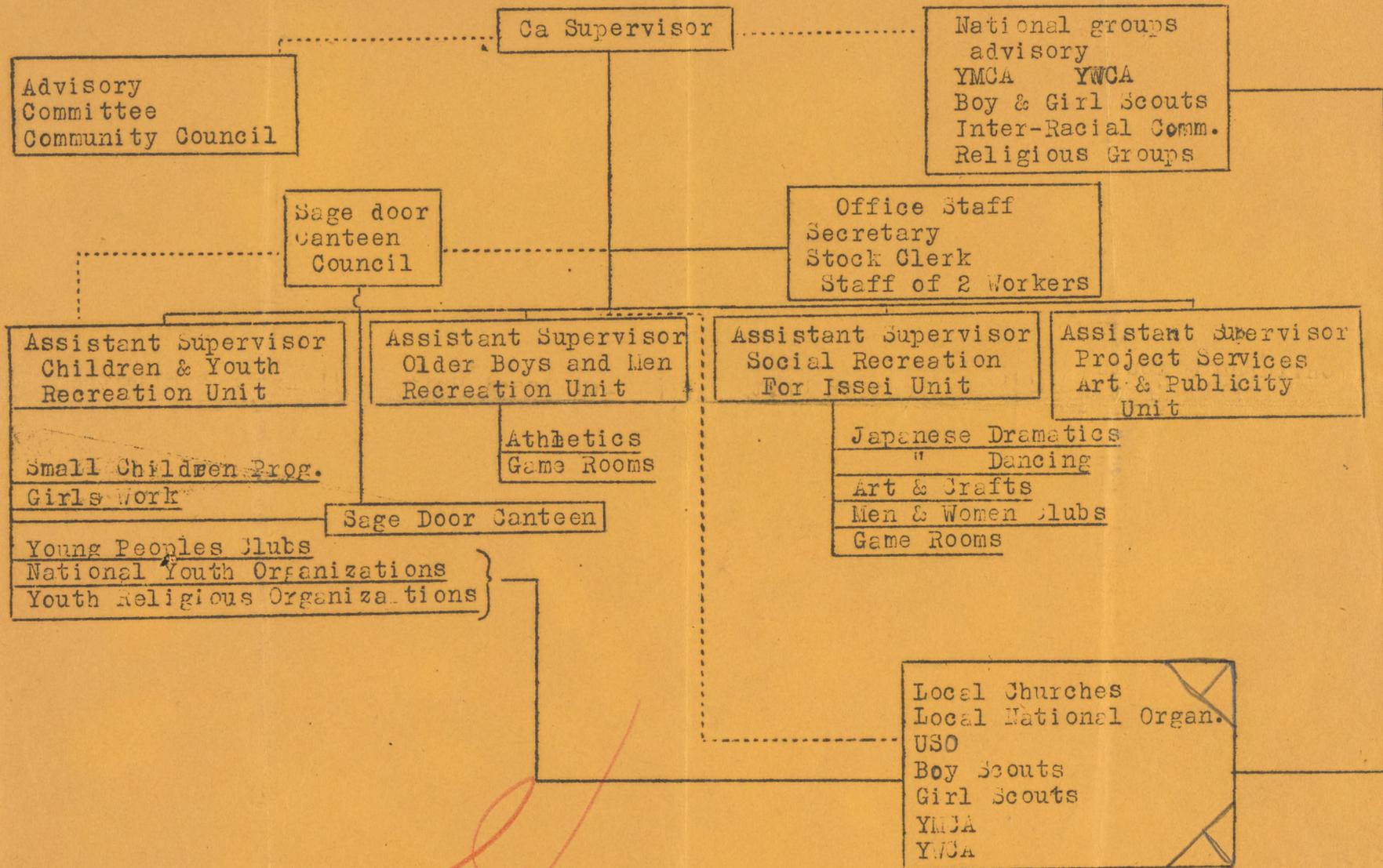
for more.

3. The Issei, in particular, would be doubtful about participating in such activity since a large number of them have very close relatives in Japan.
4. Most of the liberal and even radical elements that would be willing to take on such activity are now out of the center; the remaining elements of this nature feel that it is safer to play safe.

SIGNED:

ELMER R. SMITH
Community Analyst

MINIOKA COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES SECTION



Mr. Okada, Block Mgr. 3 wondered whether the system of delivering telegrams had been changed as some of them have come through the mails whereas they had been delivered directly to the addressee before.

Mr. George Ishihara was given the floor to speak on how his Community Activities Dept. operated. This department has charge of all recreation and programs in general and is divided into divisions as designated on the attached sheet.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES HEAD

Mr. G. Townsend

Supervisor

George Ishihara

Entertainment	Athletics	Handicrafts	Music	Clubs
George Okada	Chick Uno	Ishi Morishita	May Hara	Waka Mochizuki

The camp is divided into seven sections and each section has a coordinator who is in direct contact with the Department at all times.

Section I--1-2-3-4-5	Jiro Aoki
Section II--6-7-8-10-12	Takeo Nogaki
Section III--13-14-15-16-17-19	Roy Sakamoto
Section IV--21-22-24-26	Genya Oye
Section V--28-29-30-31-32	Kay Takeoka
Section VI--34-35-36-37-38	Tom Takeuchi
Section VII--To be designated	

Each Co--ordinator, in turn, has the five major chairmen under him, namely Entertainment, Athletics, Handicrafts, etc.

As some of the sections do not have any recreation halls open to the use of the public, being taken over by schools, churches, danteens, etc., it is the plan of the recreation department to utilize part of the laundry for go, shogi, checkers and chess, cards, etc. However, Mr. Townsend has not given his consent to this plan and it can not be acted on as yet. Mr. Ishikawa, Block Mgr. 40 complained that the children of all age groups were running wild and he would like to have a leader to guide them in more profitable pastimes. There is not a a single chair or table in the department which creates another hardship.

As the time became short, Mr. Ishihara could not finish some of his talk and another invitation will be extended to him so that he may attend the next meeting. Refreshment were served by Mr. Ishikawa and were greatly enjoyed by all. The meeting was adjourned at 5 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary.

MINIDOKA WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Hunt, Idaho

Community Activities

A. Over-all Planning

Policy making and program planning for Community Activities done chiefly by division supervisors and section coordinators.

1. Community Council not having been organized as yet, they have no committee on Community Activities for, as shown on graph.
2. Yes
3. Blocks have organized clubs to assist and initiate community activities projects.

June 22, 1943

B. Staff

1. Supervisor - George Ishihara
General supervision of community activities program.

Athletics Supervisor - Masaru Uno
Plan and supervise project wide athletic program, also aid school athletic programs.

Club Activities Supervisor - Miss Waka Mochizuki
Organize clubs of interest to residents.
Contact headquarters of national organizations.

Musical Activities Supervisor - Mrs. Mae Hara
Promote musical activities.
Direct Mass Choir.

Entertainment Supervisor - George Okada
Plan and provide entertainment for all age-groups.

Handicrafts Supervisor - Mrs. Ishi Morishita
Plan and supervise craft classes of interest and benefit to the residents.

Coordinators, Section I	-Mr. Jiro Aoki
" "	II -Mr. Takeo Nogaki
" "	III -Mr. Roy Sakamoto
" "	IV - Mr. Gary Oye
" "	V -Mr. Tom Chino
" "	VI -Mr. Tom Takeuchi
" "	VII -Mr. Ted Hachiya

As shown on general lay out map, for geographic reasons, project has been divided into seven sections, each of which is in charge of a coordinator, whose principal responsibility is to plan, supervise and coordinate all activities for his respective section.

2. 64

3. <u>Type of Assingment</u>	<u># Assigned</u>	<u>Cash</u>
Instructors & Activities Leaders		
Athletics	13	None
Community Entertainment	8	"
Social Activites		
Boys and Girls Work	8	"
Clubs		

3. Type of Assingment (contd.)

Insturctors & Activities Leaders		
Handicrafts	9	None
Musical Activities	7	"

Administrative and Office

Administrative	13
Personnel work	1
Fiscal	None
Clerical	2

Maintenance & Supply

Buildings and Grounds	None
Equipment	2

Publicity None

Other

4. Part-time worker 1
 Assistant public address system technician.

5. Volunteers

- a. 1018
- b. 1 Caucasian wife of WRA Administrative staff)
- c. Committeemen: Promotional work, arrangements, planning, initiating, etc.
- Operations: Manual work such as clean-up, construction and arrangements, etc.
- Performers: Actors, Make-up, Costumier, Musicians.
- Instructors: Athleactics, Handicrafts, Music, Dancing

C. Financing

1. \$100.00 donations from the Seattle Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League, Plus \$18.37 of Puyallup Assembly Center evacuee's left over recreation fund.

The Mass Choir has given a number of concerts in nearby communities and has turned in \$10.00 to the recreational fund.

2. Community Enterprises provides movies for the community. There is an admission charge of 10¢ for adults. There are special showings for the children for which no charge is made. Two recreation halls have been set aside for movie purposes.

D. Buildings

1. 37 Recreation Halls on the project.
2. Use of each Recreation Hall -

<u>Hall</u>	<u>Division</u>	<u>How Used</u>
1	Comm. Service	Sewing Machine Repair Project
2	Comm. Service	Sunday School Services
	Comm. Activities	Choir & Piano Practice
		Club Meetings
3	Comm. Activities	Coordinator's Office
		Quiet Games
		Club Meetings
4.	Comm. Service	Sunday School Service
	Comm. Activities	Piano Practice
		Club Meetings
	Education	Adult Americanization Class
		Nursery School
5.	Comm. Activities	Active Games
6	Comm. Activities	Coordinator's Office
		Social Hall
7	Education	Library
8	Comm. Enterprise	Movies
	Comm. Service	Church Services
	Comm. Activities	Concerts, Revues, etc.
10	Comm. Service	Sunday School Services
	Education	School Office
12	Comm. Activities	Active Games
13	Comm. Service	Buddhist Church Services
	Comm. Activities	Quiet Games
		Club Meetings, etc.
		Piano Practice
		Community Sings
14	Comm. Enterprise	Co-op Store
15	Comm. Activities	Coordinator's Office
		Social Hall
	Comm. Service	Art Department Office
		Exhibits
16	Comm. Service	Church Services
	Education	Nursery School
		Meetings
17	Comm. Activities	Active Games
19	Comm. Service	Sewing Project
	Comm. Activities	Musical Activities (Dance Class)
		Parties
21	Comm. Service	Sewing Project
	Comm. Activities	Coordinator's Office
		Active Games
	Education	High School Social Room
		High School Boxing Class
22	Education	High School Music Room
	Comm. Service	Church Services
	Comm. Activities	Choir practices
23	Education	High School & Night School Office

2. Use of each Recreation Hall (contd.)

<u>Hall</u>	<u>Division</u>	<u>How Used</u>
24	Education	High School Agriculture class Elementary Drawing
26	Education	Nursery School
	Comm. Activities	Musical Activities
28	Comm. Service	Buddhist Church Services
	Comm. Activities	Coordinator's Office Social Hall
29	Comm. Activities	Active Games Model Airplane Workshop
30	Comm. Enterprise	Co-op Store
31	Education	Library
	Comm. Activities	Quiet Games
32	Education	Elementary School Office
34	Comm. Enterprise	Movies
	Comm. Service	Church Services programs, etc.
35	Comm. Activities	Coordinator's Office Quiet Games Exhibits, Meetings, etc.
36	Education	Nursery School
	Comm. Service	Church Services Meetings
37	Comm. Activities	Active Games
38	Comm. Activities	Social Hall
39	Comm. Activities	Active Games Wrestling, Boxing, Judo
40	Education	Nursery School Adult Americanization Class
41	Comm. Activities	Coordinator's Office Quiet Games Handicraft Classes Young People's Meetings
42	Comm. Activities	Active Games

3. Dining halls are used for Art & Crafts work because there are no tables available as yet for such use in the recreation halls. Some entertainments, large group gatherings and dances are also held in dining halls due to lack of adequate space in recreation halls.

4. No, none in prospect.

E. Equipment

1. Principal recreational equipment

a. From WRA

Athletic equipment, such as baseballs and bats, footballs, volleyballs, table tennis nets and brackets.

Sewing machines, and weaving looms (NYA)

b. Brought from Assembly Centers

Baseball bats

c. Loaned or contributed by evacuees

Musical instruments (17 pianos, band, orchestra, Japanese instruments.)

Record players, records music sheets and library, Choir robes, play properties (costumes, wigs, etc.)

Public Address systems including extensions, etc.

Chairs and benches; table tennis sets including tables; judo mats and suits.

Art department material (brushes, paint, etc.)

d. Loaned or contributed by WRA appointed personnel

Classical records

e. Purchased with funds derived from evacuees through admisionn to movies, dances, benefits, bazaars, etc

None

2. 16 mm sound movie projection equipment

There are two projectors on the project. One is used by the Education Department, and the other by the Community Enterprise.

3. Public Address System

Yes, there is a public address system available for use on the project.

4. Sewing Machines

There are 17 sewing machines placed in recreation halls under supervision of Community Activities for free sewing period and insturction, as soon as necessary accessories, such as bobbins, needles, cords, etc., are available.

5. Principal recreation equipment needs

Gymnasium-Auditorium spacious enough for athletics, socials, and large meetings.

Hard baseballs, and bats; ping-pong balls and nets; acrobatic bars, boxing gloves, horse-shoe pegs; footballs. Sewing Machine accessories and parts.

Music sheets, Choir robes, Rostrum, Drums & Bugle, Record needles, Musical instrument parts and replacement.

F. Membership in National Organizations

1. Boy Scouts

- a. Hunt District, Snake River Area Council, Boy Scouts of America.
- b. 125 Scouts, Scouters and Cubs.
- c. Established December 11, 1942.
- d. Organized through the combined efforts of the Scoutmasters and Club Leaders.
- e. Scouts and Scouters pay annual dues of 50¢ and \$1.00 respectively. Individual troops are collecting dues at their discretion.
- f. Fundamental scouting during troop meetings, and hikes.
- g. This group has contact with the local Snake River Area Council through its District representatives on the local Council Board.
- h. C. R. Palmforth, Scout Executive
Kendall E. Dayley, Field Scout Executive
Address: Snake River Area Council
Bank and Trust Building
Twin Falls, Idaho
Purpose: To organize Hunt District.

- 1. One or the other of the above-named individuals will be available regularly.

Outstanding Activities	Attend	Remarks
1. Hallowe'en Jamboree	80	Mr. Dayley, guest of honor
2. Appearance in Twin Falls Drum & Bugle Corps	29	Performed on streets and attended rally.
Scoutmasters & Leaders	44	
3. Court of Honor	225	50 Scouts and leaders from Twin Falls, visitors. Ranks and merit badges awarded.

GIRL Scouts

- a. Girl Scouts of America.
- b. About 175 members.
- c. September 15, 1942.
- d. All former girl scout leaders and those interested in scouting were called together by the club supervisor.
- e. Each troop is financed by its troop dues. A sum of \$6.90 was given to the organization to buy handbooks and publications.
- f. The Girl Scout program is divided into ten fields: Health and Safety, Homemaking, International Friendship, Literature and Dramatics, Music and Dancing, Nature, Out-of-Doors, Sports and Games, Community Life, and Arts and Crafts. The troops have several of these fields as their program emphases.
- g. The Seattle and Portland Girl Scout Councils have both sent material and books, and have kept in contact with leaders formerly active in their Councils.

Girl Scouts (contd.)

- h. Miss Ruth Stephenson, National Field Scout for the Pacific Northwest Section.
Address: 910 Public Safety Building
Portland, Oregon
Purpose: Visited us here on November 9, 19, 1942. She helped us with the organization of scout troops, gave program ideas and studied conditions here.
- i. We may expect to have Miss Stephenson with us about twice a year as she makes her regular visits to this region.

YWCA

- a. Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA) of Hunt
- b. Approximately 33 paid members.
- c. Established on or about October 10, 1942.
- d. This group was organized on the project by former members of the Y.W.C.A., club leaders and other interested individuals.
- e. There is a membership due of 50%, 25% of which is kept in their respective treasury, and 25% to finance the Hunt YWCA.
- f. The main activity of the group is to affiliate with the National YWCA is and to encourage group work.
- g. Yes. The Hunt YWCA is a part of the Magic Valley Section of the Western Region and the National YWCA. It has worked very closely with the office in Twin Falls.
- h. Miss Esther Breismeister, National Secretary for Relocation Centers, Office at Denver, Colo.
Purpose: Organizing a Y.W.C.A. in Hunt. She was in Hunt the first week of November (Nov. 2 to 7).
Address: 1545 Tremont Place, Denver, Colorado.
- i. There will be representatives and national leaders visiting Hunt about once every month. Miss Elizabeth McFarland, Foreign Division of the National YWCA and former Continental Secretary in South America will be in this project from February 26th to March 1, 1943. Mr. Bartlett B. Heard, National member from the Western Region; Miss Helen Elack, Advisory Secretary of the Western Region; Miss Elsie Harper, National Secretary for Public Affairs; and Miss Bartholomew, Portland membership secretary will in Hunt in the near future.

<u>Outstanding Activities</u>	<u>Attend</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1. Organizational tea	75	Representatives from the Portland and Twin Falls YWCA, guests,
2. YWCA Conference	300	Organizational meetings held with Miss Briesmeister.

Girl Reserves

- a. Girl Reserves of Hunt
- b. 180 high school girls.
- c. Established on or about October 10, 1942.

Girl Reserves (contd.)

- d. Organized by former Girl Reserves advisers, members and club leaders.
- e. There is a membership due of 25¢, 15¢ or which is kept in their respective treasuries, and 10¢ given to finance the Hunt Y.W.C.A.
- f. The main activities carried on are social service, self-development, and promotion of public relations through correspondence and personal contact.
- g. Yes. This group is affiliated with the Magic Valley Conference of which one of its members, Toshie Wakamatsu is vice-president.
- h. Please see YWCA Report.
- i. Please see YWCA Report.

<u>Outstanding Activities</u>	<u>Attend.</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1. Girl Reserves Social	130	Friends from near-by towns of Eden, Hazelton and Twin Falls, guests.
2. Attended Magic Valley Conference at Filer Ida.	18	Participated in program.
3. Installation and Recognition Service	200	Members of the Magic Valley Conference present.

2. National groups in the process of organizing

YMCA and HI-Y

Mr. Everett W. Harding, Pacific Northwest Associate are Executive, 831 S.W. Sixth Ave., Portland, Oregon, visited the project on Sunday, January 31, 1943. He met with a group of high school boys interested in forming a Hi-Y group, and helped clear some of the questions and problems in their minds. It is planned to have several Hi-Y groups within the High School.

It was felt that a YMCA organization, as such, would not be needed here. However, an older men's group to assist in boys work is being planned. Mr. Harding will visit the project several times a year on his tours of this region.

USO

Although there is no organized USO program here, a group of girls known as the Serviceers have as one of their projects service to the soldiers home on furlough.

Red Cross

Mr. Forrest V. Stewart, State Representative of the American Red Cross has met several times with those interested in Red Cross work here. It is planned soon to sponsor Home Nursing and First Aid Classes and to promote the War Fund Drive. Miss Caryl M. Hollingsworth, Asst. Director, Junior Red Cross of Pacific Area office, and Mr. L. W. Greving, Chairman of Jerome Chapter have also visited this project.

JACL

The Hunt Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League is NOW in the process of organization, the nucleus being former members of the Seattle, Portland and Puyallup Valley Chapters. Following a visit made by Mr. Mike Masaoka, National Executive Secretary, an extensive membership drive was carried on.

G. Non-Affiliated Groups

Stamp Club

- a.
 1. Hunt Senior Stamp Club
 2. 20 members.
 3. January 23, 1943
 4. A general meeting of those interested was called by the club supervisor.
 5. At present, there is no financial program.
 6. It is planned to encourage members to collect stamps wisely and to acquaint them with different phases of stamp collecting.
- b. The mixed group are citizens, and the ages range from 9 years old to the older adults.
- c. Special hobby.
- d. This group is indigenous to the project, although many of them have had years of previous experience, and have extensive collections.
- e. The group is organized as part of the C.A. program.

Junior Stamp Clubs are to be organized soon for the Youth group, for which members of the Senior Stamp Club will be advisors.

Senryu-Kai

- a.
 1. Senryu-Kai (17 word poetry writing club)
 2. 35 members.
 3. November 7, 1942.
 4. Organized by those interested in this kind of activity.
 5. No finances are involved.
 6. They meet twice a month to write poetry and to discuss the merits of their writings.
- b. The majority of the members are not citizens, are a mixed group and fall in the Adult and Older Adult age group.
- c. Special interest.

Senryu-Kai (contd.)

- d. This group had its roots in Japanese-American communities prior to evacuation.
- e. This group is organized as part of the C.A. program.

Tanka-Kai

- a.
 1. Tanka-Kai (31 word poetry writing club)
 2. 35 members.
 3. January 5, 1943.
 4. Organized by those interested in this kind of activity.
 5. No finances are involved.
 6. They meet once a month with members of other poetry clubs invited to share.
- b. The majority of this mixed group are not citizens, and are in the Adult and Older Adult age group.
- c. Special interest.
- d. This group is indigenous to the project.
- e. This group is organized as part of the C.A. program.

Model Planes

Although the Model Plane Club was first organized September 19, 1943, activity declined when the leaders went out for farm work. This group is to be reorganized soon, although the building of gas and rubber models have gone on throughout the winter.

Drama Club

This group was organized with the assistance of one of the WRA faculty members. Members of this group were voices in the Christmas puppet play presented for the grade school children under this club's sponsorship. It is planned soon to produce several one-act plays.

Block Clubs

Almost every block has an organized Young People's Club to promote activity in the block and to cooperate with the C.A. program.

Miscellaneous Clubs

Shogi, Go, Karuta, Boys, Girls, Young People, and Young Marrieds Club.

H. Special Programs

Handicrafts: Camp-wide handicrafts exhibit, Art exhibit, Bitterbrush crafts exhibit.

Music: Christmas Concert by Mass Choir, Christmas Worship Service, Church Dedication Services in Jerome and Twin Falls, Idaho for public concerts. Quartet and Women's Trio have made several appearances an outside.

Club: Boy Scout Jamboree, Girl Scout Jamboree, Boy Scout Court of Honor, Boy Scout Drum & Bugle Corps participated in Twin Falls, Idaho Jamboree, YWCA Conference with National Secretary, Girl Reserves, Installation and Recognition Service, Magic Valley Girl Reserve at Filer, Idaho, JAAC organizational meeting with National Secretary, Stamp Club lecture, Model Plane Flying Exhibit.

Entertainment: Talent Revue, Japanese Entertainment, March-mallow Roast and Community Sing, President's Birthday Balls, Valentine Queen Contest, Holiday Dances and Parties.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
MINIDOKA PROJECT
Hunt, Idaho

April 9, 1943

JAPANESE ENTERTAINMENT

Reports from the various Japanese Entertainment teachers should be turned in each Monday morning. These reports should be compiled and a copy sent to timekeeper, Matt Yorita, so that he could keep time on the various teacher. All of the teachers should turn in a list of all their students and their addresses to this office. However, only Mrs. Nakashima, and Mimasukai have done so. Please get in touch with the other teachers and have this list, as well as the students' hours, compiled so that the timekeeper can make his report.

I have contacted Mr. Nishimoto at the Legal Aid in regards to having Mr. Hayashi's property sent from Portland. I think that it will be a good idea to also contact Mr. Morimoto and see if the Portland Shibai property cannot be sent at the same time. Will you contact Mr. Morimoto of the Japanese Entertainment Committee and see if this cannot be done. I would suggest that Mr. Morimoto and Mr. Hayashi contact Mr. Nishimoto at the Legal Aid as soon as possible and make arrangements for the transferring together all of this property from Portland. The person taking care of the Portland, Oregon Buddhist Church on this Project should write a letter of release to the custodian in Portland through Mr. N. Nakayama who is working at the present time for the F.C.C. in Portland. Mr. Nakayama is to enter the building with the permission of the custodian to repack the properties and make ready for shipping to Minidoka. I have contacted the Co-op office in Block 23 in regards to purchase of approximately 100 yards of white material to be used for a maku in the Japanese entertainments. They are to contact our office as soon as they have received samples and other particulars. Please contact Hayashi as soon as you receive this information.

TALENT REVUE

A giant outdoor talent revue is now being planned by a committee headed by Koichi Hayashi and have as members, Louie Sato, T. Goto, Hero Nishimoto, etc.

These boys plan to borrow the Portland platform through the efforts of Tom Takeuchi and set up in the field next to Rec. 21. For particulars on this event contact Koichi Hayashi.

SPANGLES

In the Recreation Hall 21's property box there is a carton of spangles with about 11 spangles left. That carton should be brought to the Community Activities' Office and placed in storage until needed. These spangles should not be used for sectional use or any other functions that would be charging admission.

HOSPITAL ENTERTAINMENT

I have been personally getting the records for the bi-weekly Hospital Entertainments on Mondays and Thursdays. Also for the Thursday concerts I have been asking special talents to preform. Since Mrs. Kawako is on the staff of the Hospital under Occupational Therapy, I think that we should ask her to take complete charge of this program. but give her our help in finding the records and entertainers.

PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM

Whenever a request comes in from any person, a memo is made in triplicate form requesting the transportation of this machine from the home of Fred Kohara, 34-8-C, to the scene of the function. One copy is to go to Abe Hagiwara, who will take care of the transportation; another copy to Fred Kohara for his record and the last form is to be kept in our files. All functions sponsored by the Community Activities have free access to the P.A. system. But the P.A. for all other functions will be charged for at the rate of \$2.00 each time. Please keep in touch with Fred Kohara on numbers of P.A.'s available.. The use for the P.A. system for the High School use must all come in through Mr. Light's office. No requests from private High School students will be accepted for High School functions.

ART STAFF REQUISITIONS

All art work requisitions for entertainment purposes should be made by the entertainment supervisors. After requisition is okayed turn it over to one of the secretaries for a formal requisition.

KIMBERLY BAND CONCERT

Mr. Thomas, superintendent of Education of Kimberly Idaho, has been in touch with me in regards to planning a camp-wide outdoor band concert to be presented by the

Kimberly High School Band. Plans are still in the preliminary stage and the date has been set tentatively for Sunday, April 18th to be held in the field adjoining Rec. 21. Keep in touch with Mr. Townsend and with the Music Supervisor. As soon as the definite date has been set make immediate plans for publicity by the art staff and the Irrigator and the construction of a large portable platform which will accommodate a 60-piece band.

JUKE BOX

Negotiations are now being planned between Mr. Townsend and myself in regards to the installation of four Juke Boxes to be placed in various parts of the camp as we see fit. The company is to keep 50% of the money coming in and this project is to receive the other 50%. However, since this will mean a financial proposition, the Co-op must be considered. Besides the four above-mentioned machines, two additional Juke Boxes are to be loaned to the Community Activities to be used as we desire. The company is to change four records each week on each of the machines. Please see Mr. Townsend and make a definite decision immediately.

SHAMISEN, KOTO, AND SHAKUHACHI CONCERT

I have been in touch with Mr. R. Nakamoto, 22-2-F, and Mr. T. Osaki, 24-1-B, in regards to a concert. We have tentatively set the date for Sunday, May 2, in Dining Hall 23 from 2:00 PM to 10:00 PM. The above-named people will get in touch with this office in regards to the details. by Genya Oye, Coordinator of Section IV, has already cleared the hall. They have also requested one of the platforms which has been used for the Japanese Entertainments and a truck to transport the players and instruments between 1 and 2:00 of that day. If you do not receive any word from this group by the 15th or 20th of this month please contact Mr. Nakamoto and Mr. Asaki and complete arrangements as early as possible so that publicity and other details can be completed in plenty of time.

KEIROKAI (Celebration in Honor of People 70 Years of Age and Over)

I have been contacted by Mr. Yoriaki Nakagawa of the Adult Education to make arrangements for a camp-wide celebration for the septegenarians on Saturday, April 24. They have requested our office to make arrangements for the halls, P.A. system, publicity, transportation, entertainments and other details in connection with a well-rounded Japanese Entertainment program. Please contact George Ishihara and Mr. Townsend on this matter.

COAL-CREW DANCE

There is to be a coal crew dance in Dining Hall 29 on Thursday, April 15th. Will you please make all the necessary papers for the clearing of the halls, for the use of the P.A. system (microphone and record player) and all other incidental arrangements in preparing for a successful party. There is to be a fee of \$2.00 which will be paid in advance so please give it the most careful attention. They will get in touch with Abe Hagiwara in regards to requisitions for art work.

Monday April 12

D.H. 28

MINIDOKA WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
Hunt, Idaho

Community Activities

HOSPITAL ENTERTAINMENT

- Time:** Mondays and Thursdays, 8:00 to 9:30 PM.
- Place:** Wards 12 - 14 - 16.
- Program:** Mondays are strictly for Japanese Records. Try to get individual talents for Thursday performances. The record player is used each time but a microphone is added for the Thursday nights.
- Personnel:** Mrs. Jerome T. Light is undertaking on a volunteer basis all hospital work (occupational therapy) and this is another feature of her program. Several girls from the Catholic Church, members of the League of Mary are there on both Mondays and Thursdays to volunteer their aid in changing records, etc. Mrs. Kawako, on the payroll primarily to teach handicrafts to the patient, but can be called upon to assist at these evening functions.
- Records:** In borrowing the records, I have received aid from the following persons:
Louie Sato, 2--8--C
T. Shimizu, 13-10--C
Katayama, 15--5--D
Nomauchi, 17--9--C
There are a few other sources, and of course, probably others that I have not tapped yet.
- Future:** Monday evening record program can be continued with variations in the numbers. Patients are very appreciative. Thursdays have been given to individual performances, but use of group talents such as odori numbers and short skits is contemplated.

JAPANESE ENTERTAINMENT

- Organized:** Camp-wide entertainment handled by a committee: Chairman, J. Hayashi and others J. K. Tabusa, John Kiuchi, C. Ohya, M. Yanagita, F. Kubota, Roy Matsunaga, D. Morimoto, M. Kibe, M. Kajikawa, K. Saito, H. Chashi, R. Nitta and T. Toyoji.
- Program:** Work is to organize and arrange programs for monthly Japanese entertainments. They have already given 5 different programs playing 35 times before approximately 15,000 people.
- Schools:** There are three prominent schools of Dancing; Hatsune-kai (Mrs. Nakatani), Mimasu-kai (Mrs. Nakamura) and the Yayoi-kai (Mrs. Sato). Each month a different organization is to be responsible for providing talents to take care of the good part of the program and the committee fills in remaining time with individual performers.
- Immediate Plans:** The program for April is being handled by the Hatsune-kai. Mimasu-kai will take charge for the following month, to be followed by the Yayoi-kai. In other words, rotation of the three outstanding schools of the dance.
- Other Talents:** Aside from the above three there are the following: Mrs. T. Moriyasu, 30-7-C, Mr. Ohya, 22-1-A, Mrs. Nakashima, 22-1-A, Mr. R. Kurimoto, 17-11-C, Mrs. Ekuni, 17-6-A.
- PA, Props Transportation:** The public address system with the record player and the microphone are used at each performance. Props and platforms are transported during the day by the crew from the Community Services. When not in use, platforms are stored in Warehouse 14 and are available for all community wide affairs. At present, there are 3 sets of platforms, one of which formerly was used at the Nippon Kan of Seattle.
- Operations Crew:** Block managers furnish a voluntary crew to arrange the tables before and clean up afterwards. Platforms, stage and curtains are put up by a crew appointed and taken care of by the Entertainment Committee.

(Japanese Entertainment Continued)

Silver Offering: During the last entertainment, silver offering was inaugurated. Part of this fund is to go into the recreation fund, and part to defray expenses incidental to these performances.

SECTIONAL JAPANESE ENTERTAINMENTS

There are also sectional Japanese Entertainments, which, as the name implies, is limited to talents found in their own sections. The purpose of these sectional affairs is to give the amateurish performers an opportunity to perform in public. These entertainments are not to interfere in anyway with the plans of the community-wide Japanese Entertainment Committee.

INSTRUCTORS OF JAPANESE DANCE
AND MUSIC

Names:	Fujie Nakamura,	41--11-D	ID 10800-B
	Tsuruno Nakashima	22---4-E	ID 11272-B
	Fuku Nakatani	36---3-E	ID 43192-B
	Shin Ekuni	17---6-A	ID 11781-B
	Masaye Sato	37--11-F	ID 15082-A
	Jensaburo Hayashi	6---2-B	ID 14712-A

Housing: No additional space can be allowed at present. All instruction is to take place in present quarters until such time as they can be moved to special teaching quarters.

Fees: There are to be no charges to students in the form of fees and gratuities.

Students: Minimum to entitle instructor on payroll is 25. Maximum students 50. Official list of students must be submitted to Entertainment Supervisor. If student requests transfer from one teacher to another, there is an automatic suspension of six months.

Time: Each teacher must put in at least 44 hours per week. During the showing of the camp-wide Japanese entertainments, the time put in at these performances will be included in the 44 hours.

ISSEI RECORD CONCERTS

Issei record concerts are held throughout the project with voluntary issei help. Usually these are block affairs. This committee canvasses the section for any available records which are owned by the residents. The record player is available for all of these concerts.

PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM

- Number: Six PA systems with record players.
Four microphones.
- Ownership: Privately owned by Fred Kohara, 34-8-C.
He is to receive \$25.00 per month rental for the upkeep of these machines.
- Payment: Since Community Activities has no regular income, we have been charging a fee of \$2.00 for rental to all private functions. There is no fee for sectional and camp-wide functions which are sponsored by the C.A. Dept.

DANCES

- Sponsors: Sectional dances are arranged by blocks who take turn in sponsoring. They make all arrangements for tickets, invitations, music, refreshments, arrangements and clean up. This plan works out well, as the dances are then conducted more like the private ones of back home. Sections I, II, III and IV are following this pattern. Sections V, VI and VII are conducted more along the nature of public taxi dances. Majority of dances are couples, but still stags seem to dominate the scene.

- Time:** Each section holds one either every week or alternate weeks. Sometimes, two sections work out alternate plans.
- Place:** Dining Halls are used for all dances, with clearances okayed by chefs, coordinators and community services. In some blocks, the block manager has not been cooperative, and a certain amount of tact must be observed.
- Ticket:** A small fee of 10¢ or 15¢ is usually assessed to defray costs of refreshments.
- PA System:** The Public Address system is furnished by the Community Activities for these sectional dances. Privately sponsored dances or parties must pay the regular \$2.00 fee.
- Supervision:** The Internal Security is to provide policing for all public affairs, and the Fire Department is also on duty at the halls. No smoking is allowed at these functions.
- Future Plans:** I hope to see the Harmonaires and the Hawaiian Serenaders play for these sectional dances. The music and finances for these orchestras is to be arranged through the music supervisor.

TALENT REVUES

- Sagebrush Revue:** Gave on camp-wide basis, one production with seven showings, 3 performances in Rec. Hall 34 before approximately 1200 people, and 4 performances in Rec. Hall 8 before approximately 1500 people. Program consisted of the following:
- Tenor Soloist
 - Several girl vocalists
 - Piano, trumpet and drum compo
 - Drum Solo
 - Harmonica Band
 - Radio Broadcast
 - Male quartette
 - Tap Dance routine by 2 small girls
 - Novalty skits
 - Melodrama (Rec. Leaders)

Rec. Hall 34 entertainment was wide open to the

public, as a result the hall was overcrowded and the audience out of control at times. However in the Rec. Hall B performances, the tickets were given out by the coordinators.

Sectional Talent Revues: At the present time, we are encouraging sectional talent revues, limiting talents to their own sections. Purpose is to have as many people as possible take part in these entertainments. Prefer and encourage skits and plays given by blocks, rather than individual talents.
Examples: Section III Talent Show and Section VI.

Future Plans: Planning a mammoth outdoor talent revue, with talents from the entire camp. Koichi Hayashi and all entertainment leaders will be the committee taking care of arrangements. Art Staff will take care of scenery and props. Hope to have permission for use of Portland platform for this event.

Another plan in mind--a project wide carnival with assistance and cooperation of all the different clubs--each one perhaps, being responsible for one concession. With coming of better weather, and before the advent of real hot weather, outdoor functions could be planned along with this celebration.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Supervisor - Geo. Ishihara
13-4-C

<u>Athletics</u>	<u>Entertainment</u>	<u>Handicrafts</u>	<u>Music</u>	<u>Clubs</u>
Supervisor E. Uno 26-11-E	George Okada 15-7-F	I. Morishita 7-3-A	Mae Hara 3698-D	W. Mochizuki 2-8-D

Section	Includes	Blocks	1	2	3	4	5
I	"	"	6	7	8	10	12
II	"	"	13	14	15	16	17 - 19
III	"	"	21	23	22	24	26
IV	"	"	28	29	30	31	32
V	"	"	34	35	36	37	38
VI	"	"	39	40	41	42	44

Sectional Leaders:

Section I.....	<u>Coordinator: Jiro Aoki, 16-11-F</u>			
S. Kasaguma 5-7-B	none	S. Nakamura 4-1-C	Hideko Tsuboi 6-7-C	Y. Fujihira 7-7-D
Section II.....	<u>Coordinator: Takeo Nogaki, 12-3-E</u>			
Miyo Yoshida 14-5-B	H. Kumata 13-8-E	Tama Sakai 7-6-D	Hoshie Yamada 7-2-A	Michi Hoshi 7-7-A
Section III.....	<u>Coordinator: Roy Sakamoto, 16-5-E</u>			
Sam Koza 16-10-F	Koichi Hayahi 17-4-E	Miko Tamura 13-3-E	M. Takimoto 17-8-B	none
T. Kasai 15-5-E				
Section IV.....	<u>Coordinator: Genya Oye, 21-10-C</u>			
T. Hidaka 21-7-B	Tatsumi Goto 28-9-A	Eva Osawa 26-8-F	Grace Hagiwara 7-12-A	L. Kashiwagi 24-10-C
T. Wakamatsu 21-7-C				
Section V.....	<u>Coordinator: Kay Takeoka, 31-6-E</u>			
Akira Tsugawa 30-6-D	Kaz Tada 24-5-C	Misao Hayashi 32-1-G	Mary Wakai 37-1-B	Ruby Kanaya 32-11-B
Nori Oda 29-5-F				
Section VI.....	<u>Coordinator: Tom Takeuchi, 34-6-E</u>			
James Mita 35-1-D	none	Kiyono Fukuda 37-4-A	Masako Migaki 37-5-B	Mae Usuda 34-7-F
Section VII.....	<u>Coordinator: None</u>			
Frank Fukano 40-7-E	none	Kimiko Takehara 41-12-B	Miye Hata 41-11-C	Sally Shima- naka 42-10-E

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL REGION
HEART MOUNTAIN RELOCATION PROJECT
Heart Mountain, Wyoming

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES DEPARTMENT

February 10, 1943

Submitted by
David Yamakawa,
Assistant Director
Community Activities

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
CENTRAL REGION
HEART MT. RELOCATION PROJECT
HEART MOUNTAIN, WYOMING

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES DEPARTMENT

A. OVER-ALL PLANNING

1. Temporary Block Chairmen have a standing committee on Community Activities of 5 members. (Block Chairmen are elected representatives from their blocks.)

Block Managers (Appointees of the Administration) have a standing committee on C.A. of 4 members.

2. The Supervisors of the Community Activities constitute a Board of seven members as follows:

ADULT DEPT.	SHINTARO HARA
ATHLETIC DEPT.	JOE SUSKI
GIRLS & BOYS DEPT.	YOSHIO KODAMA
MAINTENANCE & SUPPLY DEPT.	TATSUE AOKI
SOCIAL DEPT.	MASAHIRO MORIOKA
SCHEDULE DEPT.	HARRY HONDA
TECHNICAL DEPT.	CLARENCE MATSUMURA

3. Three committees of 5 members each consisting of a Temporary Block Chairman, a Block Manager and three members from the special Block representatives to the Community Activities conference.

The Three committee are:

COORDINATION
FINANCE
SPACE

B. STAFF

1. Marlin T. Kurtz, Director, Community Activities.
- (2). David Yamakawa, Assistant Director, whose responsibilities are:
 - a. To act as assistant to the Director and under his direction.
 - b. To relieve a busy Director of some of his duties, such as representing him at the conferences and

meetings, serve as member of committees.

- c. To perform such duties of the Director that are delegated to him in the absence or inability to act.
- d. To report non-routine matters and consult with him.
- e. To coordinate Activities between Director and the Supervisors.
- f. To preside at meetings of the general (monthly) and of the Board of Supervisors (weekly).
- g. To call special meetings when required.
- h. To coordinate the departments in C.A.
- i. To prescribe the duties for the Supervisors and office workers when they are not clearly defined.
- j. To appoint his own assistants.
- k. To see that all orders and resolutions of the Board of Supervisors are carried into effect, provided they conform to W.R.A. regulations.
- l. To interview, pass on and o.k.'s requisitions for workers.
- m. To sign termination papers, time card, work orders and assist the Time Keepers Department in keeping proper C.A. work records.
- n. To direct office management.
- o. To originate C.A. warehouse requisitions in the absence of the Supervisors of Maintenance and Supply.
- p. To prepare budgets and office forms etc.
- q. To see that all departmental reports are made properly and on time.
- r. To acknowledge papers and letters addressed to the C.A. office (not Administration Building.)
- s. To organize and supervise in-service training of activity leaders.
- t. To maintain harmony in the C.A. Department, to

coordinate with the other departments in the project and to work for the good and welfare of the center residents.

- (3). There are seven Supervisors in the Community Activities whose common responsibilities are:
- a. To coordinate the personnel in their department so that a harmonious cooperation is maintained within their department, with other departments and with the community.
 - b. To coordinate the activities in their departments so as to be of maximum service to the community.
 - c. To be acquainted with the W.R.A. regulations as interpreted by the Project Director.
 - d. To see that the activities in their departments are in harmony with W.R.A. regulations.
 - e. To keep the recreation leaders under their supervision posted on the latest regulations, ruling, etc., from the administration, W.R.A. or Director.
 - f. To be responsible to Community Activities through the Assistant Director and the Director.
 - g. To study other programs of the W.R.A. and assist in the development of their program.
 - h. To consult at regular intervals with the other program activities and programs in order to develop a program having coordination with their activities.
 - i. To solicit suggestions from other Project groups and activities where their instructing ability can best be used.
 - j. To acquaint the center residents with the activities in their department and their functions.
 - k. To publicize the activities in their departments.
 - l. To maintain a high morale both within the personnel and to help uphold the morale of the people of the Center.
 - m. To prepare the make maximum use of the personnel in their department.
 - n. To see that all office work is coordinated and reports kept up to date.

- o. To see that the weekly reports from the recreation leaders in their department are made properly and promptly.
 - p. To consult with his personnel regarding the problems met in operating the programs of their individual activities.
 - q. To submit to the Community Activities Director at the end of each week a Supervisors report of the progress made by their departments as well as the problems that are brought up.
 - r. To answer all correspondence addressed to their department and to transmit letters to such parties embodying the suggestions and desires of the Department.
 - s. To ascertain the reasons for the increase or decrease of participation in their department on a weekly basis and report same.
 - t. To supply their departments with necessary material and equipment by making requisitions and following them through.
 - u. To organize and supervise in-service training of activities leaders.
 - v. To assist the time-keepers whenever necessary.
 - w. To originate requisitions for workers in their department when needed.
 - x. To make termination and release papers for the approval of the C.A. Director when workers in their department leaves, fails to perform required duties, proves incompatible, etc.
- (4). Shintaro Hara, Supervisor, Adult Department in Community Activities, whose specific responsibilities are:
- a. To supervise the following departments of the Activity:

Advanced Tailoring
Art
Artificial Flowers (instructions)
Ancient Opera ("Kanze" and "Kita")

Costume Designing
Embroidery
Flower Arrangement (Ikebana)
Goh
Gidayu (Classic Dramatic Chanting)
Drama (Classic - New - Modern)
Knitting
Oriental Dancing
Samisen (Banjo type instrument)
Sewing
Shogi (Chess)
Wood Carving

- b. To see that exhibitions, tournaments, shows, etc., are carried on from time to time by the activities in his department.
 - c. To plan activities for the Adult department.
 - d. To organize adult groups whenever necessary to meet center needs.
- (5). Joe Suski, Supervisor, Athletic Department whose specific responsibilities are:
- a. To supervise the following divisions of the Department
 - b. Community Sports
 - (1) Judo School
 - (2) Weight-lifting
 - (3) Boxing
 - (4) Sumo (wrestling)
 - (5) Major seasonal sports such as football, basketball, baseball, softball, track, etc.
 - c. To supervise the personnel of the Physical Education in the High School and the Grade Schools.
 - d. To coordinate the Athletic Department with the physical education program of the Education Department in preparing the programs for the students to follow during the semester.
 - e. To supervise the playgrounds for school children and high school students after school hours.
 - f. To supervise the voluntary workers who are invaluable and essential in carrying out Athletic programs.

(6). Yoshio Kodama, Supervisor, Girls and Boys Activities Department, whose specific responsibilities are:

- a. To coordinate the public relationship programs of the national organizations such as the Boys and Girls Scouts, YMCA, YWCA, the Campfire Girls, and U.S.O. with that of the Community Activities Department.
- b. To coordinate the scheduling and programming of all national organizations as well as local organizations.
- c. To coordinate the Handicraft Division with other divisions and departments.
- d. To organize boys and girls groups whenever necessary to meet center needs.

(7). Tatsue Aoki, Supervisor, Maintenance and Supply, whose specific responsibilities are:

- a. To supervise work schedule for the Maintenance Crew.
- b. To supervise work schedule for the Carpenter Crew.
- c. To make all job orders and requisitions for equipments and supplies for the C.A.
- d. To check in all incoming equipments and supplies and make proper distribution of same.
- e. To see that the playground, athletic field, ice-skating rink, sled slide, theatre, motion picture shows and any other recreation activities carried on by Community Activities are built and maintained and serviced by his department.
- f. To keep the Director informed regarding the equipments and supplies in his department.
- g. To keep records, receipts and inventory of the equipments and materials in the Community Activities program.
- h. To see that inventory is taken monthly or from time to time as may be required by W.R.A.

(8). Masahiro Morioka, Supervisor of Social and Entertainment Department whose specific responsibilities are:

a. To supervise the following departments:

(1) ENTERTAINMENT

Concerts
Holiday Celebrations
Honorary Testimonial Gatherings
Singspirations
Special Events
Talent Shows

(2) MUSIC

Dance Orchestra
Harmonica Band
Mandolin Band
Hawaiian Music
Merrie Meddlers (women chorus)
Piano Lessons
String Ensemble
Vocal Training

(3) RECREATION HALL ACTIVITIES

Bridge
Games - Quiet and Active
Lounge and Reading Rooms
Meetings
Open Forums

(4) YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIALS

Beginner's Ballroom Dancing
Club Parties
Club Socials
Community Dances
Folk Dancing
Tap and Ballet

b. To coordinate the scheduling and programming of all organizations under the Social and Entertainment Department.

c. To study the programs of the adults, young people, children and aid them whenever possible.

d. To study the leisure-time problems of the community and prepare an effective recreational program to alleviate such conditions.

- e. To prepare effective community dances, talent shows, concerts, singspirations, special events and other types of programs necessary for community entertainment.
 - f. To cope with the problems of community dances and functions; study their actual conditions, and alleviate such conditions, if necessary.
 - g. To assist in the organizing of young people's groups whenever necessary.
- (9). Harry Honda, Supervisor, Schedule Department whose specific responsibilities are:
- a. To schedule mess halls, recreation halls, laundry rooms and other spaces available for recreation purposes.
 - b. To authorize and approve charges for benefits and refreshments.
 - c. To determine if hiking groups have qualified leaders and are advised regarding regulations, directions, boundaries and limit of members before submitting their names for hiking permits.
 - d. To act as chairman of space and Coordination Committees.
 - e. To issue permits for locking recreation halls.
- (10). Clarence Matsumura, Supervisor, Technical Department whose specific responsibilities are:
- a. To provide adequate sound amplification and motion picture services for the community.
 - b. To supervise public address foreman who in turn must repair and maintain all public address systems in operating condition.
 - c. To supervise movie projector foreman who must maintain all projectors used by the department in proper operating condition at all times.
 - d. To improve and build new equipments as they are required.

- e. To assist and train fellow technicians when required.
- f. To supervise motion picture director who manages movies for the project. (Responsible for the selling of tickets and the accounting of the receipts from them. Makes financial reports regarding movie funds. Turns over funds for safe keeping in the common recreation fund in Community Enterprise (Banking Service only) after every show. Requisition payment for rental of films, equipments, advertisements, maintenance and necessary incidentals from the fund.)
- g. To supervise the booking of movies from distributors and scheduling same to fill public demands at lowest prices available.
- h. To coordinate the motion picture shows with other C.A. programs.
- i. To maintain coordinated working relations with Block Officers and C.A. staff.
- j. To file weekly reports as required relative to attendance and operation of shows.
- k. To arrange shows to be entertaining and educational to the community.

B.

2. There were 217 full time workers on C.A. as of February 1, 1943.

3. Instructors and Activity Leaders:

	<u>"C" Rating</u>	<u>"B" Rating</u>	<u>Total</u>
Adult Dept.	9	52	61
Administration	3		3
Athletic Dept.	5	19	24
Boys & Girls			
Club Dept.	10	31	41
Chairmen	4		4
Maintenance &			
Supply Dept.	6	29	35
Schedule Dept.	1	2	3
Social & Entertainment Dept.	5	5	38
Technical Dept.	3	5	8
Grand Total	<u>47</u>	<u>170</u>	<u>217</u>

4. No part time worker at present.
5.
 - a. Evacuee volunteers 455
 - b. W.R.A. volunteers 22
 - c. Members of advising boards, leaders, instructors, stage managers, performers, conductors, musicians, etc.

C. Financing

1.
 - a. Benefits, collections at movies, shows, etc.
 - b. Funds from salvage project - egg crates, grease, old batteries, etc.
 - c. Financing is possible through the loans from individual staff members.
2. No recreation activities have been financed by Consumer Enterprise to date.

D. Buildings

1. 39 Recreation Halls
2. 19 used by the C.A.
3. 20 used by other departments in the Administration.
see map attached.
4. The Mess Halls are used temporarily for large gatherings: Dances, parties, movies, shows, meetings, etc.
5. CCC Buildings will be brought in and reassembled to provide space for C.A. Offices; for Maintenance and Supply Dept., Technical Dept., Boys & Girls Clubs, Boy Scouts, Girls Scouts, Movie theatres, Judo, Sumo, Etc.

E. Equipment

1. List principal recreational equipment now available and its source.

- a. Equipment provided by W.R.A., NYA, CCC agencies.

WRA one dump truck loaned by motor pool
WRA rubber hose
WRA shovels
WRA rakes
WRA portable platforms (19 pieces 6'x8') for 2 stages
WRA 106 benches of various heights.
WRA office equipments
WRA tables
WRA chairs (300)

WRA two typewriters
WRA athletic equipments - footballs, basket-
balls, softballs, boxing gloves, volley balls,
soccer balls.
WRA paints
WRA carpenters' tools
WRA 8 pianos
WRA sewing machines
sheet music
NYA letter file

b. Brought from Assembly Centers

Carpenters' small tools
Athletic goods
Ping pong tables
Pianos (3)
Games, Jigsaw puzzles, etc.

c. Loaned by Evacuees

35 musical instruments
Theatrical costumes, make-up, etc.
Typewriters
Weight-lifting equipments, bar bells, etc.

d. Loaned or contributed by W.R.A. appointed personnel

None.

e. Purchased with funds derived from evacuees on project, through admission to movies, dances, benefits.

One 16 mm sound projector - second hand
Two screens - second hand
Frames for bleachers - second hand
One set of sound equipment - second hand and incomplete.

2. Two 16 mm sound projectors are available.
(one borrowed from the Education Dept.)
3. Public Address system is available.
(loaned by workers in the department.)
4. Sewing machines are available (56 machines) - 19 usable
37 require repairs.

5. List principal basic recreation equipment needs.

2 trucks - stake type
1 3/4 ton - pick up
Carpenters' tools
Power saws. Jointers
Wood lather, etc.
Typewriters - stands
Filing cabinet
Equipments for P.A. system
Tables and desks
Band stands
Music stand for various musical groups
Portable stages (6' x 8')
Athletic equipments
Game tables (card, shuffle, chess, goh, shogi, etc.)
One 16 mm sound projector
Two complete public address system.
Larger equipped athletic fields
Larger indoor gyms for Judo, sumo, boxing, fencing, etc.

CHARTA

SCOPE OF COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES AT YOUR PROJECT

Indicate by a check mark which of the activities listed below are: A. Essentially a Community Activities responsibility; B. The responsibility of another Section of Division (if so, name it); C. A joint responsibility of Community Activities and another Section or Division (if so, name it).

If a given activity has not been a fixed responsibility for the entire period since its organization, indicate by insertion of dates the length of time it has been under each type of responsibility.

Under the space headed "Remarks" note any exceptions or other points worth emphasizing.

ACTIVITY	A. RESPONSIBILITY	B. RESPONSIBILITY OF C.A. & (GIVE NAME)	C. RESPONSIBILITY REMARKS OF (GIVE NAME)
Art classes (adult)	C.A.		
Artificial flower making	C.A.		
Arts and crafts instruction	C.A.		
Community library			Education
Day nurseries			Education
Liasson with churches			Com. Services
Maintenance of recreation halls	C.A.		
Movies			
1. Booking films			Co-op
2. Projection			Co-op
3. Finances			Co-op

CHART A (continued)

ACTIVITY	A. RESPONSIBILITY OF C.A.	B. RESPONSIBILITY C.A. & (GIVE NAME)	C. RESPONSIBILITY REMARKS OF (GIVE NAME)
Music classes (adult)	"		
Musical Organizations	"		Church
Poster Production	"		
Public forums	"		Adult Ed.
Red Cross Activity	"		
Scouting	"		Com. Service
Sewing project	"		
YMCA-YWCA WORK	"		

Project _____

Signed _____

CHART B

CURRENT STATUS OF AFFILIATION OF PROJECT GROUPS WITH NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Please fill in data as of June 15, 1943 and return promptly to Community Activities Advisor, War Relocation, Barr Building, Washington, D.C.

ORGANIZATION	EST. NO. OF ACTIVE MEMBERS	APPROX. DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT
American Red Cross	2000	Nov. 24, 1942 Nov. 1
Junior Red Cross		No
Boy Scouts	125	Dec. 11, 1942
Girl Scouts	175	Sept. 15, 1942
Camp Fire Girls		No
Y.M.C.A.		No
Hi Y	30	Jan. 31, 1943
Y.W.C.A.	150	Oct. 10, 1942
Girl Reserves	150	"
J.A.C.L.		
Parent-Teachers Association		April 1, 1943
U.S.O.	450	July 12, 1943
AMERICAN Association Univ. Women		No
Stamp Club	20	Jan. 23, 1943
Senryu - Kai (Poetry)	35	Nov. 7, 1942
Tanka-Kai (Poetry)	35	Jan. 5, 1943
Model Planes	30	Sept. 1943

Project _____

Signed _____

CHART C

I. FUNDS RAISED AT THE PROJECT FOR NATIONAL ORGANIZATION - 1942-1943

<u>DRIVE</u>	<u>AMOUNT COLLECTED</u>	<u>AUSPICES OF DRIVE</u>
Red Cross Junior Red Cross)	2,600.59	Red Cross War Fund Drive
March of Dimes	unknown	Raised from admission of block dates sponsored by C.A.
Other		
Other		

II. TOTAL SALES OF U.S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

Using best information available, give total amount of war bonds and stamps purchased by evacuees at your center.

Total (approximately). \$155,950.

Project _____

Signed _____

Aug. 31
[Handwritten signature]

RECREATION REORGANIZATION

FALL 1942

1. Under the general administration heading of "Community Activities", a wide variety of interest groups has arisen and started programs in the three poston centers.

Religion, with programs of worship, education, recreation, pre-school teaching, and music, has functioned in many fields. "Recreation", as organized into its various divisions, has included educational programs, skill-training, arts training, leader training, game training, and others. Adult Education another major division of community activities, has projected entertainment, drama, and arts programs.

2. There is, obviously, no way to draw a sharp line between the activities of religions, recreational, and educational groups. Further, there are many activities which are hard to clarify under any single heading: Libraries, of which there will be at least three different kinds, and possibly more; sewing, which goes on in schools, activity centers, clubs, and homes; and "group-work" programs like those of the Y.W.C.A., which are neither quite recreation nor quite education.

Finally, there are all sorts of spontaneous activities, parties, songfests, scratch ball games, and the like--over which it is impossible, and probably undesirable, to establish a departmental control.

3. In this multiple situation, the development of many program activities has been interrupted by confusion over jurisdiction and authority: "Who has authority over whom and who decides what?"

Actually, the obvious function of a recreational organization is to get all the people playing, in many ways. In drama, for example, one would like to see a dozen enthusiastic dramatic groups working in different clubs, schools, blocks. The older people would have their dramatic varieties; the boys clubs would put on skits, and the girls clubs would put on "A Midsummer Night's Dream", and there would be little theatre groups in each center. The job of the drama "Department" would be to furnish technical direction, script advice, scene design aid, and whatever other services the amateurs wanted which justified the full-time employment of a drama staff.

The drama staff, in turn, might put on two or three good plays a year, using its own members and its own students and friends. Thus, there would be one small department and a number of widespread spontaneous activity groups.

This has not been happening as yet. Lack of materials, lack of space, the smallness of the departments, and the fact that,--in my opinion--we have begun our program from the wrong end: these are the chief reasons. They apply to music, art, clubs, sports, and entertainment in varying measure.

This present memorandum is concerned with programing another method of approach to these activities, in the hope of solving the basic problems: authority and jurisdiction, the shortage of materials, and the failure to develop widespread community activity along recreational and cultural lines.

There are, in addition, two other factors we must face: the written reason, and the opening of schools. These together mean full working days for all age groups, with recreation and other activities concentrated in the evenings hours; but evenings will be dark and chilly, and nearly all our programs except week-end sports will have to move indoors. Indoor space will not permit separate programs for different age-groups and sexes interest groups: many people of many ages and interests will be using the recreation halls together. This means the planning of new programs of social recreation; the change from outdoor to indoor equipment, and, with these, the addition of school staff people who can help materially in carrying these programs on. For these reasons too, I feel that we have to redefine our scheme of organization. We have almost completed our first task, which was that of surviving the summer. We face now a new task, one that will challenge all our ingenuity: namely, to make the winter season good and gay in the face of having to provide more different activities, for more people, in less space, with less equipment. And, at the same time, I think part of our job should be to resolve the conflicts over authority, and release more free spontaneous energy into channels of friendly action.

The recommendations I propose to you are three: (a) the organization of self-governing activity--groups and associations, with extended membership and democratic control over their own officers and programs; (b) the organization of a Community Activities Council to maintain friendly communication and clearance among all the participating groups; (c) the reorganizing of the employed staffs of the various activities departments

into groups of specialists, consultants, technicians, teachers, and supervisors, available to all activity groups but not "in charge of" them, and

4. The devising of ways and means, by each major activity group, of raising money or material for its own program.

By way of example, take three or four activities: drama or music, boxing or baseball, Scouts or Y.W.C.A., and block or school-neighborhood recreation associations:

- a. A Dramatic Association would be organized, including people--older and younger--who liked to act, or design, a direct, or just to see plays. Membership might cost 5¢ to workers, and be free to non-workers. Within the association, there might be girls club members, high school students, married couples. They might want to have separate theatre groups in their own organization or neighborhoods; but all people interested in developing dramatic activity in Poston should be asked to belong to the one over-all Association

The same thing would apply to music: the music society would include those who like to play, those who like to listen, those who believe in music. The Society would not "run" all music as a single program, but would try to encourage and give help to all musical activity groups.

The music department would be made up of teachers, orchestra leaders, and players who were good enough to be freed from all other work in order to play for the community. Standards of employment as Civic Orchestra members should perhaps be a little higher than they now are; but the chief criterion of employment would still be whether the town needs a given person as a trumpeter more than it needs him as a carpenter, adobe worker, or cook.

The Drama or Music Society would decide what membership dues, what teaching fees (1¢ a lesson, or none at all) might justly be charged, what plays or concerts could be put on a ticket or even a subscription basis. Perhaps well-to-do sponsors could be found, in or out of Poston, for each major cultural field in which a civic Association was working.

Finally the society would select delegates to the Community Activities Council, to tell the council what drama or music clubs were doing, to ask help in some phases, to clear the use of certain dates or places or equipment with other program groups, and to maintain touch with all the other activities.

There might be either a boxing club, or a Manly Arts Society including boxing, wrestling, Judo, and Sumo. Despite the professional jealousies among these techniques, their practitioners are generally friends; and some of their equipment, space, and organizational problems are alike. Men's and Women's Athletic Associations, dealing with competitive outdoor team--sports, could be formed, to govern the rules, the equipment, the empling, and the programing of inter-center competitions. One, or three, Y.W.C.A.'s, like the three Boy Scout District Councils, could organize themselves and their own programs, raise money if they needed it, through charges or sponsors or the making of things for sale; and, send delegates to the Council. Block recreational committees, high school class entertainment groups, could send local delegates, or could belong to appropriate Societies which would send delegates to represent the activity interest as a whole.

The results would be, first, that any individual could belong to several groups or societies, instead of being "in" or "under" a single "Department." Second, there would be memberships authority over the officers, instead of departmental authority over the members and their interests or activities. Third, there would be a wider base of activity, and in consequent money or material or labor than in the present unhappy manner of having a small Department running to empty warehouses with endless requisitions because there weren't enough people active to permit getting the work done in any other way.

The chief argument for this change is that we are trying here to live not in any army camp but in a city, and this is how such things are done in cities.

The other main argument is the lack of materials. We are under specific direction not to ask for any government expenditure on recreational or cultural materials. Our programs, our manner in pursuing our interests, will depend entirely on getting large numbers of people to work together, to chip in either hours or nickels, and to emphasize kinds of activity that can be carried on without much commercial equipment.

b. The Community Activities Council must have power over the use of halls, playing fields, and common equipment such as the Public Address System. A clearing committee on these matters will be set up under the Community Activities

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington, D. C.

B

GUIDE LINES

on

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

Some suggestions for the organization and development of the C. A. program at relocation centers, especially in relation to other project objectives.

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GUIDE LINES ON COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

INTRODUCTION

While the basic policy for "C.A." (Community Activities), as expressed in Administrative Instruction No. 73, is intended to be broad enough to apply at all projects, WRA recognizes that the pattern of the program will vary considerably from center to center. Differences in climate, available resources, and the type of leadership found among evacuees and appointed personnel will be differently reflected at Heart Mountain, Gila and Jerome. This is as it should be.

The purpose of this guide is not to freeze the pattern, but rather to suggest ways in which experience may be shared. It is a document for the most part containing ideas and suggestions derived from the projects themselves. It is written with full knowledge of the fact that with very little in the way of material encouragement, an ambitious beginning has already been made in the direction of gearing the activities program to the peculiar needs of a relocation community. In supplements which will be issued from time to time it is hoped to include additional examples of how project initiative has gone about meeting some of the problems that arise.

It is hoped that some of the projects will be sufficiently interested to issue their own guide or manual on the C.A. program as it takes shape locally.

NEED FOR A LIVELY C.A. PROGRAM

Even on the West Coast, the normal participation of Americans of Japanese ancestry in community activities was affected by the divergent interests of issei and nisei and factors retarding the assimilation of all first- and second-generation immigrant groups. All of these factors are present in accentuated form on the relocation project in addition to others arising from the very nature of the physical setting. The net result is a set of problems for the activities planner considerably more complicated than those encountered in the average American community. Here are some important ones:

1. The limitations of the project "apartment" as a recreational resource.
2. The increase in leisure time - especially for housewives freed from the bulk of their housekeeping duties.
3. The juxtaposition of older and younger generations in the relocation setting.
4. The dislocation in social organization caused by evacuation.
5. The urgency for developing activities and interests facing out on the American scene.

C.A. cannot meet these problems alone but must play a coordinating, catalysing role in bringing about their solution. It should not be considered a recreation program in the narrow sense. It should synthesize with education, welfare, consumer enterprises, internal security, local government - in fact bear a close relation to all community services.

C.A. must be aware of the state of project morale and alert to the social forces developing within the relocation community. It is part of its business to know who is participating in social activities and who is not. It should watch the progress of project associations, and should know when it is best to encourage or discourage rivalries. Here is an example: Evacuees very quickly substituted for their loyalty to West Coast cities and towns a loyalty to the assembly centers from which they came. This manifested itself right away - sometimes rather strikingly - at relocation projects where evacuees from two or three assembly centers were merged. To a certain extent this is now being replaced by loyalty to one's block or neighborhood within the relocation center. Such loyalties can serve a very useful purpose in the furtherance of intramural activities. At the same time they can progress to the point where they can cause dissention. The C.A. Section is best fitted to determine which activities may profitably be organized on a geographic basis, and which not. (First aid courses might, for example, be organized by blocks, but a parent-teacher association should have a broader base, taking in all the parents of a given school, regardless of their project address.)

While C.A. has many tasks to perform, perhaps its most vital responsibility is to assist the younger resident, in as many ways as it effectively can, to prepare for his social, political and vocational adjustment in the post-war world.

LIMITS OF WRA ASSISTANCE

WRA's material assistance in the development of the C.A. program is limited, and can be quickly summarized. One salary is provided for an appointed staff position as Community Activities Supervisor. WRA pays cash advances to evacuees having full time assignments in the Community Activities program. Finally, WRA assists wherever possible, in the provision of basic equipment.

Although there is nothing in the budget for recreation materials per se, a certain amount of the equipment ordered for school use is available to the rest of the community. WRA is making efforts to obtain whatever surplus equipment may be available from the Army or other agencies of the Federal government. WRA also pays the costs of evacuee labor and equipment necessary to prepare the surface of playing fields, provide backstops, etc. But no formal assistance beyond this can be provided.

C.A. is hampered by a lack of suitable accommodations. Space is tight at virtually all projects, and many recreation buildings at the present time are being used for purposes other than those for which they were intended. As evacuees leave the centers for permanent re-settlement, and space is at less of a premium, this condition may be expected to improve. In the meantime, however, it is recommended that full utilization be made of buildings presently assigned for C.A. purposes so that requests for additional space can be readily justified.

While the amount of assistance WRA can give the C.A. Program is restricted by budgetary and priority limitations, there are advantages in having the evacuees largely responsible for their own community activities. The recreational programs developed at assembly centers demonstrated a high potential for leadership among the colonists. It is likely that initiative and ingenuity can lead evacuees further in the direction of meeting the needs of all project residents than an administration-dictated program, flowing from the top down.

ROLE OF THE C.A. SUPERVISOR

The C.A. Supervisor can serve a useful purpose as a consultant. He can be a leavening force between the different elements encountered in the project population. Acting as a "go-between", he can bring together the evacuee activities leaders and organizations on the outside which can contribute to the development of programs at the centers. Because he is presumably familiar with standards of performance in other agencies, he can act as a constant stimulus to the elevation of those standards on the project. He can objectively appraise organizational and other trends to be assured that in form and content the Activities program is developing along truly democratic lines.

At the projects, recreational direction appears to be taking two forms. In some cases, the C.A. Supervisor is acting in the role of a consultant, and the Activities program is administered almost entirely by an evacuee staff with whom he meets on a regular basis. At several of the other projects the Supervisor is actively directing the program at the present time. Although he may consult with evacuee Activities leaders, he makes the decisions. While the second form is more familiar at this stage of project development, it is hoped that an increasing measure of reliance can be placed on the group themselves.

BY AND FOR EVACUEES

There is no pat formula for the participation of evacuees in the C.A. program except that they should come to look on it as their program. The C.A. Supervisor, because of the very limitations under which

he operates, should be able to get this across. All of the employees of the Community Activities Section are evacuees. The program planning should evolve mainly from their wishes and desires, democratically expressed through their own representatives. The leadership should rest largely in their hands, with such informal guidance and necessary clearance on WRA administrative matters as the C.A. Supervisor can give.

It is recognized that there is a reluctance on the part of certain evacuees to assume leadership. However, this tendency appears to be most discernible where evacuees are given to understand that any leadership they assume will be limited, or subjected at every turn to the administrative nod. C.A. has an opportunity almost unique in that a large measure of authority as well as responsibility for the program may be reposed within the evacuee community.

DEVELOPING SUITABLE LEADERSHIP

The C.A. Supervisor will have to employ patience, tact and selectivity in assisting the residents to develop the most effective type of leadership. He is bound to meet with disappointments. Some of his most promising candidates will leave for outside employment or college, or will find jobs in the center more attuned to their post-war vocational goals. But a sufficient number should remain to provide plenty of valuable raw material, if their energies can be channelized, if they can be trained in the techniques of leadership, and if they can come to feel a real stake in the program.

SIZE AND MAKE-UP OF C.A. STAFF

The size of the Community Activities evacuee staff now varies widely at the different centers. While circumstances alter cases it is well for the C.A. Supervisor to have certain basic criteria in mind in recommending assignments to his unit. At one project, virtually the only paid members of the C.A. staff are those actually giving instruction in an activity or engaged in maintenance work in connection with the recreation program. At other projects, this list is extended to include necessary office staff, public relations personnel, and other help necessary to handle the day-to-day operations of the C.A. unit.

ESTABLISHING CRITERIA FOR STAFF SELECTION

It is hard to set an arbitrary limit to the size of the C.A. staff. It depends somewhat on the work program of the entire project and the availability of personnel. It may be said, however, that over-staffing is a rather easy temptation, and that early thought should be given to a control device for keeping the staff at a reasonable level.

A personnel committee of evacuees might be used to analyze the job being done by each worker and the necessity for that job. It should be ascertained if the worker is providing a merited service for others in the community, and if he himself is learning anything on his job which is related to his vocational and avocational interests. The committee should be able to justify every assignment in the personnel set-up.

In general, arrangements for the recruitment of evacuee personnel for the Community Activities Section should take place through the Employment Division, though it may be possible in some cases to have applications filed directly with Community Activities, or persons referred by Employment interviewed by them. Personnel standards should be set up for all grades covering:

- a. Number of workers at \$19, \$16 and \$12, and duties and responsibilities in each grade.
- b. Number of hours per week constituting full-time employment.

If agreeable to the Employment Division, an arrangement may be worked out whereby a resident whose duties for the C.A. Section do not constitute a full-time job can spend part-time in another job on a "split assignment." This might, for example, apply to a person playing an instrument in the dance orchestra, who might be given part-time credit for the hours during which he performed or rehearsed with the orchestra unit.

MAIN SUB-DIVISIONS OF C.A.

Here are the chief responsibilities of C.A. for which personnel coverage of some kind would seem indicated:

- Athletics-(Men's, women's, children's)
- Arts and Crafts-(Woodworking, leatherwork, pottery, etc.)
- Entertainments and Special Programs-(Entertainments, rallies, holiday programs, forums, variety shows, community singing)
- Adult Activities-(Including such issei interests as Goh, Shogi, Utai, etc.)
- Fine Arts-(Music, art, dramatics, creative writing)
- Clubs and Organizations-(Men's, women's, boys', girls')
- Social Activities-(Dances, parties, teas, get-togethers)
- Liaison with Inter-faith Council
- Public Relations-(To provide information and stimulate participation in C.A. programs through block canvassing, dining hall announcements, posters, publicity. A poster-making and lettering unit might serve the entire project.)

Operations-(This might include two units: (1) Buildings and grounds, complete with work crews responsible for the supervision and maintenance of all facilities used for Community Activities purposes, as well as inventory control of equipment. (2) Schedules, responsible for the scheduling of fields, rooms and buildings for C.A. and all other project purposes.)

Office Management-(Personnel and records for C.A. Section. An orderly record-keeping system of C.A. activity should be maintained.)

Planning-(To ascertain by interest-finding surveys what interests need to be met.)

Finance-(To prepare budget for C.A. Section, cooperate with Consumer Enterprises and any other sources of funds, maintain a committee for passing on needs of various C.A. activities.)

IN-SERVICE TRAINING ESSENTIAL

In-service training is an essential if any staff is to grow in its ability to handle the job. The better trained of the evacuee group, together with the C.A. Supervisor, can organize training sessions for the less experienced activities leaders, so that in addition to their specialty, they may possess knowledge of the entire program's purposes and objectives at the center. In many cases it should be possible to obtain leadership and guidance to this end from outside organizations such as the YMCA, YWCA, Boy Scouts, etc., which may be in a position to assist in the conduct of leadership training courses at the center.

Where C.A. staff members do not have the requisite training and experience for the jobs they occupy, it should be the function of the training program to bring them up to a certain standard, so that the calibre of the staff will achieve a degree of prestige and authority in the eyes of the community, and so that the experience gained by activities leaders on the projects will stand them in good stead in the outside world after they leave the project.

REACHING THE EVACUEES

The C.A. Supervisor and his staff should devise suitable methods of sounding the opinion of residents at regular intervals as to what they want and expect of the Community activities program. This may be accomplished in several ways.

On the staff level, it may be useful to work through a Community Activities Council, meeting with the C.A. Supervisor. The C.A. Council would consist of the heads of the various units in the C.A. program.

It would not be necessary for its membership to include those responsible for all aspects of the program referred to in the preceding list, but it should be broad enough so that main activities, organizations and age groups are represented.

The form and make-up of existing Community Activities Councils varies from center to center as one might expect. At one project, for example, the Council includes representation for athletics, social activities, group work, arts and crafts, inter-group relationships, and work operations. At another, it takes in community entertainment, boys' and girls' athletics, social recreation, adult recreation, club activities, maintenance and supply, equipment and records, and work crew.

One project, in addition to having specific responsibilities assigned as above, has five "field agents" covering the various districts of the center, who advise C.A. on the desires and interests of residents. Several centers have block activities leaders. While neighborhood liaison is important, over-elaboration of the C.A. organizational structure is something to be avoided, especially since it may be possible to interest volunteers to assist in this function.

OBTAINING "LAY" COOPERATION

In addition to staff coverage it would seem desirable for a self-governing group composed of persons not on the C.A. payroll to assist in community-wide planning for Community Activities at each project.

It is possible, of course, for the C.A. Section to designate its own Activities Planning Committee. But it would be preferable for such a group to be a recognized Committee of the Community Council. Where this is not feasible, the C.A. Section might at least request the Council to name the members of a Committee to serve the C.A. Section.

The make-up of such a Committee is important. Whatever method of selection is to be followed the C.A. Section should have the opportunity to indicate the type of membership which will enable the Committee to perform most effectively.

To the extent possible it is suggested that all of these elements be fused in the membership of the Committee.

1. Representation on a geographic basis, from the project blocks or districts, in order to keep in close touch with the needs of the community.
2. Representation of the various types of activities and organizations established on the project.
3. Representation of the parent group.
4. Representation by persons chosen for their knowledge and influence in the community.

FUNCTION OF A COMMITTEE

An independent Committee containing these elements can render valuable assistance to the C.A. staff in the planning of block, neighborhood and community-wide functions, in appraising the needs of residents of a given area, in carrying back to the residents the program of Community Activities, and in stimulating interest in coming events. Moreover, their endorsement of the C.A. program can create a general acceptance among project residents that will prevent the springing up of maverick organizations and activities outside of the C.A. framework, and give unity and form to the entire activities program.

In addition to membership on the Committee, other possibilities for service in Community Activities are constantly open to project residents not employed by the C.A. Section. There are many special events and continuing programs for which the guidance and sponsorship afforded by special lay committees are desirable. The service of nisei on special committees of this kind has been found at several projects to be an excellent way of interesting the younger group generally in taking an active part in community affairs. Nisei are likely to be the most active participants in the C.A. program. If, in addition, they can be induced to take a hand in shaping its plans and policies, they can come to feel much more of a stake in project affairs than if they remain onlookers.

The C.A. Supervisor should use his good offices to enlist the voluntary services of teachers and other WRA staff members capable of making a contribution to the activities program. At every project there are doubtless some who, in addition to their regular work, will be interested enough in a given activity to offer their skills in its furtherance. In the same way, evacuees of all ages assigned to other project jobs may voluntarily offer their services to the C.A. unit as instructors or in other capacities.

FINANCING THE C.A. PROGRAM

As previously stated, the WRA contribution to the physical side of the C.A. program will be necessarily scant. As school buildings are completed on the projects, they will provide certain facilities which may be used by youngsters in the daytime and their elders in the evening. But these will go only part way toward meeting a substantial need which the residents themselves must attempt to fill. Evacuees have up to now responded generously by making their own personal equipment and supplies available. A limited amount of material has been obtained through government surplus stocks. Outside organizations with an interest in developing the program of affiliates on the centers may be induced to provide certain needed equipment. But in the last analysis, the main portion of the expense must be borne by the evacuees themselves.

This is a prospect not so easily faced. Funds are low for the bulk of the residents. Moreover, those most likely to have cash in hand - the older generation - are least likely to be interested in making their dwindling funds available for use of the younger generation.

There are certain established ways in which money may be raised. Some have been and others will be explored at the centers. They include:

1. Admission fees to dances and community entertainments.
2. Membership fees in a recreation association or athletic union.
3. Community bazaars, raffles, etc.
4. Sale of handicraft, Xmas and greeting cards, etc.
5. Passing the hat. (At one project ping pong devotees chip in a "nickel a week" for ping pong balls.)
6. Project-wide "Community Chest" drive, with an allocations committee set up to distribute the proceeds.

COOPERATION WITH CONSUMER ENTERPRISES

For more adequate financing, however, consideration might be given to having the revenue from paid entertainments such as movies go into a fund to be used for general recreational purposes. This method of financing would require close collaboration with the Consumer Enterprises Section, which would lay out the cost of necessary equipment and supervise financial arrangements until the initial costs were amortized. After that Consumer Enterprises could provide fiscal management or accounting services.

Under this system, the C.A. program, although administered independently in all other respects, would be organized as a department of the Personal Services Branch of the Consumers' Cooperative Association. As a department of Personal Services, C.A. could use its surplus income to finance the recreation program as a whole. For example, the movies or ice-skating rink would charge admission. This admission would be expected to cover the actual cost of operating the movies and rink, plus C.A.'s share of the financial responsibilities of the Consumer Cooperative Association. An overcharge could be made by C.A. on the movies or rink or any other type of amusement for which people were in the habit of paying, and this overcharge could be used for supplying other types of free recreation and for purchasing sports equipment. On this basis there would be no difficulty in keeping track of the net surplus of the C.A. unit. This net surplus would ordinarily be paid back as patronage dividends in proportion to the amount of patronage, but by vote of the members of the Consumer Cooperative Association the decision could be made to use it for providing other recreation facilities.

On one project, consideration is being given to the rental or purchase of second-hand bowling alleys. The revenue from such an enterprise, after costs were paid, could provide the basis of a very tidy sum. Adaptation of the plan could be varied to suit individual project needs, but the scheme of operation is definitely worth a try.

In another center, the colonists may attempt to finance C.A. by exercising the prerogative of the Community Council to exact license fees. By this method, annual license fees not to exceed \$1,000 could be imposed on consumer enterprises. While this is a simpler method of financing, it does not offer the same possibility for interest and participation - the same "pay-as-you-go" feeling that the other proposal would induce.

Whatever the method of financing, each of the units making up the C.A. program should prepare a budget of essentials. This should be carefully reviewed by a C.A. budget committee representing all interests, and allocations made in line with revenue likely to be achieved from all sources.

WHAT KIND OF ACTIVITIES?

No attempt will be made in this manual to catalogue the myriad activities possible - and in many cases already taking place - at relocation centers. Suffice it to say that the program should be lively and changing and planned so that no age or interest group is overlooked. To a certain extent the scope of the program is bound to be affected by climate, by lack of buildings and equipment, and other factors. Last summer, for example, a spirited program of outside athletics was carried on at most of the centers. When several thousands of young men went into the beet fields, the picture changed. At one project, when the exodus brought about a decline in organized, coeducational social activities, new interest was shown in knitting and handicrafts. Athletics naturally fell off, but leaders found this an ideal time to organize teams for juveniles, girls and older men.

It is the activities leader's job to keep abreast of this kind of trend, in fact, to keep one step ahead of it. Those responsible for block and district participation should frequently consult local residents on their desires. Interest in activities can also be stimulated by items in the project newspaper, by announcements in dining halls, and through the medium of attractive posters.

OLD-WORLD INTERESTS

Special attention should be directed to certain types of interests. Cultural and recreational activities in the Japanese vein, popular with issei, but banned in assembly centers, should be encouraged in the projects wherever their content is free from political significance. Japanese music, games, sports, theatre, flower arrangement - all can serve a useful, leisure-time purpose. At the same time, however, issei and others lacking in fluency should be encouraged to attend English classes as well as lectures, meetings and forums carried on in English.

It is further suggested that traditional Japanese activities be tied in with comparable American activities wherever possible. Thus sumo and judo might be included under athletics, and other interests under arts and crafts, community entertainment, or wherever they most logically fall, rather than under one main heading of Japanese activities.

Even where a decision is taken to give certain of the Japanese activities separate identity, because of their interest for the issei group, care should be taken that they are closely integrated in the C.A. program, and not permitted to develop outside of it.

FOR THE EMANCIPATED WOMAN

Because women are a more or less emancipated group at relocation centers, considerably more attention can be given to the development of recreational programs for them than would be the case in the average community. In addition to knitting and sewing activities, the making of artificial flowers, costume designing, preparation of dressings for the hospital, etc., may form the rallying points for various women's groups. At one project, a Women's Federation has been formed of the various women's organizations at the center. Special effort should be made to help older men as well as women, occupy themselves with useful handiwork in wood, metal, leather, etc.

ACCENT ON YOUTH

One of the best opportunities for social organization is afforded by the post-high school youth. This is the group who feel most keenly that a door has been slammed in their face. Promotion of the right type of activities among young people of this age can help in overcoming this feeling, and lay constructive groundwork toward their assumption of community responsibility. Other purposes served by organization of youth at this level are to foster the growth of adult education at the project and provide closer integration with the National Student Relocation Council so that those departing from centers for study purposes will receive guidance and help.

There is a tendency at some of the centers to regard relocation center life as a kind of semi-vacation. This can be reduced if groups of younger people at the various centers meet to plan programs for center development in which they take active part. A variant of the work camp idea might in some way be adapted to this use. A group of young people, on regular work assignment or in their free hours, might plan and carry to completion a project designed for the general welfare of the community.

CONTACTS WITH THE OUTSIDE

While transportation shortage and the need for military guards and escorts place a limit on the amount of contact with the outside that may be possible, it is hoped that C.A. will not be completely isolated at the project. Athletic contests between project teams and teams in nearby communities can be arranged on a home and home basis, for all age groups, where practicable. School debates can be encouraged. Reciprocal invitations for a limited number of residents or visitors to attend forums, lectures, church services, theatrical performances, concerts, etc., also represent a possibility. Inviting persons from a nearby community to holiday fairs and festivals held at the project is another way of getting acquainted. Finally, exchanges of correspondence between school and Sunday school children in the centers and in the outside may be arranged.

INTRAMURAL AND OTHER PROGRAMS

Stimulation of inter-block or inter-zone competition in various types of activities is a useful means of sustaining interest in the C.A. program. In addition to athletics, competitions may be built around construction of home-made furniture, arranging furnishings in an apartment, developing a victory or flower garden, construction of model airplanes, singing, etc.

Outdoor life, especially for young people, can be stimulated by the encouragement of hiking, camping and picnicking within the relocation area. A permit system will facilitate the granting of permissions of this kind. Hiking and camping trips should be under trained leadership.

The organization of groups calculated to develop a sense of civic-mindedness in project residents should be encouraged. Citizens' groups, the League of Women Voters, Parent-Teacher Associations, and others can be helpful in implanting a sense of civic responsibility.

ENCOURAGING USE OF FILMS

The importance of movies in the Community Activities pattern should not be overlooked. While the showing of full-length feature films on a commercial basis will be under the supervision of Consumer Enterprises, it should be possible to enter into a cooperative arrangement with this unit concerning use of projection equipment for non-theatrical purposes.

Many excellent non-fiction films are available from distributors without charge or at low cost. Catalogues from a number of sources, including the U.S. Government, list available films on industry, agriculture, vocational training, nutrition, cooperatives, scouting, and many other subjects. Films showing various cities and regions of the United States can be used to give potential resettlers a glimpse of parts of the country unfamiliar to them. There are many other possibilities. Special "Film Forum" evenings might be planned, with films selected around a central theme, (New England, TVA, city planning, the American Negro, labor problems, etc.). Topical study notes, mimeographed beforehand, might be distributed to the audience. After the showing of the films, those attending could proceed with a discussion of the main themes presented and points made.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS

Programs of this kind - in fact many types of activities programs in which colonists participate, may be the result of planning on the part of two or more departments or sections. It should be the aim of C.A. to plan with and for others in all ways possible. C.A. might take the initiative in bringing about the following types of collaboration:

1. A series of film programs might be specially arranged for the students of adult English classes conducted by the Education Section.
2. A special class, forum, meeting, movie showing, or contest dealing with health education might be carried on in connection with the Medical Department and the school.
3. Vocational retraining films might be obtained and shown for classes in the high school or post-graduate vocational training courses.
4. In conjunction with the Housing Section, a special clinic and "model apartment" exhibit might be arranged to aid colonists in interior decoration and arrangement of their apartment space.
5. A series of children's story hours might be planned at the Library. Concerts of recorded music for persons of all ages might also be arranged.
6. Poster artists, actors and others might collaborate with Fire and Police Departments in a safety or fire prevention program.
7. A series of educational films or lectures on cooperatives might be arranged in connection with Consumer Enterprises.
8. Cooperation with Internal Security might take place in the formation of clubs or groups of young people, especially in project neighborhoods where a tendency toward delinquency is noted.

9. Special efforts might be made to provide a healthy leisure-time activities schedule for individuals recommended by the Welfare Section.

Community Activities should constantly be working in close cooperation with everyone who needs (1) use of a recreation building or playing field; (2) use of C.A. equipment or materials; (3) use of C.A.'s publicity and neighborhood liaison machinery to get out a crowd for a particular occasion.

C.A. AND ADULT EDUCATION

It is sometimes difficult to draw the line where Community Activities leave off and Adult Education begins. There is no essential purpose to be served by drawing an artificial line. The Americanization program, the conduct of nursery schools, the establishment of art, music and drama classes, the arrangement of lectures and forums, certain phases of the athletic program - all of these are items of interest to both groups. Insofar as decisions concerning jurisdiction need to be made, the chief of Community Services will be in the best position to make them, but it is hoped that at each project the leaders in adult education and community activities will merge their ideas and energies and operate a joint program. In addition, it is intended that Community Activities shall serve both the Project Director and the Community Council whenever a job needs to be done that the Section can accomplish.

RESTORING SOCIAL GROUPS

The social orbits in which the colonists moved were badly disorganized by evacuation. It is hoped that a variety of worth-while organizations will spring up at the projects to take the place of the groups with which they were once associated. Some of these new groups will be wholly indigenous, based on the affinity of a common age (for young people, especially), hobby, school or college, profession or trade, or social interest. Parents of nisei soldiers, ex-servicemen, church sisterhoods or brotherhoods, stamp collectors - these are some of the possibilities. Others will be modeled on organizations existing on the outside - will in fact be chapters or branches of those organizations.

AFFILIATION WITH NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

WRA is generally favorable to having organizations which have worked with Japanese-Americans in the past continue their interest, and also encourages the cooperation of other responsible organizations which are in a position to organize a program at the centers.

Field representatives of a number of these agencies have already been very helpful in their visits to relocation centers. By and large such visits may be encouraged: (1) where those directing community activities need technical assistance and advice; (2) where groups already exist at the project, or desire to be formed, and initiate the request for consultative service from the national agencies. In some cases the Washington office of WRA, after clearing with the individual projects, may arrange for such visits.

Evacuees resent sightseers, but welcome people on legitimate business from organizations having general acceptance. Such visits should be well planned in advance, so that the fullest use may be made of the time the representatives stay at the project. Representatives of the agencies should notify the project director of their coming, and report to his office on arrival; however, they should not be restricted in any way in their work on the project, and should have full opportunity to consult with evacuees.

FULL MEMBERSHIP DESIRABLE

Because projects are remote, and somewhat artificial communities, there may be a tendency on the part of some organizations to treat their chapters at the centers as step-children. This should be combatted wherever it arises. Evacuees should possess the full rights of membership that a member in Duluth or Kankakee would possess. The chapter or branch should have all the obligations of a chapter on the outside, with the possible exception that in some cases entrance fees may be waived or reduced.

Evacuee members of a group should have a real sense of participation in all activities that it is possible for them to take part in. They should, moreover, in the case of service organizations, be called upon for the same type of service as members in any branch are called upon to perform. When national or regional meetings of the organization are held, evacuees' delegates should be given leave to attend. Joint meetings with branches in nearby communities may be held at the project or even in the community, where suitable arrangements can be made.

Representatives of outside agencies may be in a position to give service beyond the organization phase. As previously indicated, they may be equipped to assist in the conduct of leadership training courses. They may also have access to equipment which can be used in the organization's activities - sporting goods, furnishings for club quarters, books and magazines, etc.

SOME REPRESENTATIVE AGENCIES

Following are some of the national organizations of which chapters or branches might be established at relocation centers:

For Children and Young People

- *Boy Scouts of America
- *Girl Scouts of America
- *Camp Fire Girls
- *Hi. Y (See YMCA)
- *Girl Reserves (See YWCA)
- 4-H Clubs
- Future Farmers of America
- Boys Clubs of America

For Adults

- American Legion
- Rotary International
- Lions
- Kiwanis
- U.S.O.
- Parent-Teacher Association
- JACL
- League of Women Voters
- *YWCA
- *YWCA
- American Red Cross
- American Association of University Women
- Business and Professional Women's Association of America

Understandings on a national level have already been reached with the groups indicated above by an asterisk. Copies of these understandings have been sent out to the projects and extra copies are available on request. Negotiations with the national offices of a number of the others listed above are under way. This office would welcome suggestions for additional organizations which might organize a program at the centers.

Other organized groups with outside affiliation could include workers in the civilian defense program, members of college alumni associations, members of Phi Beta Kappa, members of professional societies, etc.

Every association or activity - regardless of whether it is indigenous to the project or a branch of an outside group, should have on file with the Project Director the name of the organization, its purpose, size of membership, officers, and time and place of meetings.

ASSISTANCE FROM THE WASHINGTON OFFICE

It is hoped that C.A. Supervisors at the projects will consult freely with the Washington office of WRA concerning any assistance which may be required. In general it is expected that the Washington office can be helpful in the following ways:

1. In serving as a central resource for the C.A. sections at the projects which require information concerning sources of supplies, literature in various activity fields, films, and any other data concerning program and program materials which may be obtainable.
2. In developing WRA standards for the operation of C.A. sections on the projects, including suggested forms and procedures, methods of financing, styles of reporting, criteria for staffing, etc.
3. In providing an interchange of information on C.A. developments at the various centers so that useful program suggestions can be exchanged and experience gained at one project shared with the others.
4. In suggesting methods of collaboration of C.A. with other sections of the Community Management Division and with other divisions of the WRA.
5. In making arrangements for the organization and scope of operation of branches or chapters of national agencies on the ten projects, and, on request, for the visits of field representatives to the projects.
6. In facilitating acquisition and distribution to projects of such surplus equipment as may be obtainable.

Community Management Division
War Relocation Authority
Washington, D. C.
February 1943



RECEIVED
FEB 11 1943
MINIDOKA
WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
EDEN, IDAHO

Comm 3.56
Action

R E S O L U T I O N

Whereas the Committee appointed by the Acting Community Activities Supervisor has met in two sessions to discuss various plans for the organization of a social and recreational program for the Appointive Staff;

And Whereas at one of these meetings attended by the Personnel Officer certain matters were suggested to the committee which are deemed to be Community Government activities rather than Recreational;

And Whereas the Committee being uncertain of its authority to assume duties which are within the province of Community Government desires more specific instructions concerning its status;

Now Therefore Be It Resolved that the Personnel Officer issue written instructions defining the status, duties and responsibilities of this Committee;

And Be It Further Resolved that the Personnel Officer directly or through the existing elective officers of the Community Government send out notices to all Appointive Staff personnel and their respective spouses of a general meeting to be held in the Appointed Personnel Mess Hall on June 27th, 1944, at 8:00 P. M., at which meeting officers for a period then to be designated, will

be nominated and elected or the existing officers confirmed. All such elected officers to serve as the Community Government of the Appointed Personnel Area. The functions of this committee should be explained at the meeting of the Staff.

Be it also Resolved that the Notice of the Meeting include an explanation of the objectives to be discussed, and the reasons for the election.

Dated June 19, 1944
