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COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES PROGRAM.

ORGANIZATION.

Supervision:

There is one appointed Community Service Officer working under the Chief of Community Service Activities, who shall work with individuals, organizations and agencies and maintain contact with citizens and help to maintain, co-relate, and encourage beneficial activity.

Direction:

A special organization should control all commercialization of recreation activities, benefits, and drives, and in co-operation with the Chief of Community Activities appropriate revenues to agencies, activities, and programs to be used for the benefits of the community and its citizens.

Personnel:

A staff of Community Activity workers to encourage stimulate, conduct, and supervise a program to provide for beneficial use of leisure time, should be maintained at all times.

PRINCIPLES.

1. Community Activities should be initiated by citizens and under their direction and management.
2. The appointed officer of the project management should help facilitate and co-ordinate activities so there will be a minimum of confusion and duplication, and should not permit acts which violate the policies or principles of community welfare.
3. The appointed officer of the project management should not interfere or object to activities within reasonable control and intensity when under volunteer leadership ~~in~~ regardless of national origin.
4. Participation in activities by a large number of citizens should be encouraged.

POLICIES:

1. Activities may be encouraged, assisted, organized and supervised when sufficient interest and desire is assured to provide reasonable leadership and co-operation.
2. Until sufficient community development assures a building for each block all recreation halls shall be considered Public Service Buildings and be under the control of the Chief of Community Activities, in conjunction with the block management where located.
3. Beginning or capital and initial equipment may be supplied by the Recreation Association upon a fair and equal basis, which is determined by participation, and replacement plans shall be uniform and planned to meet the need of the per capita participation of sections and blocks.

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

The Community Activities program at relocation centers is not a recreation program in the narrow sense. It is directed not only to providing leisure time pursuits for evacuees, but also to developing interests facing out on the American scene.

The limitations of the crowded project apartment as a recreational resource, the dislocation in social organization of evacuee life caused by evacuation, and the need to counter Japanizing influences, especially among the younger project residents, are factors peculiar to relocation which make a healthy community activities program essential.

This was recognized at assembly centers, where a many-sided activities program was sponsored by the WCCA under the direction of Civil Service officials. This turned up a number of qualified evacuee recreation leaders, and provided a sufficient impetus to get the ball rolling at relocation centers, which was fortunate because WRA has been able to give Community Activities little in the way of practical assistance.

Specifically, WRA is providing the following:

- a. One appointed position (\$3200) at each project as Community Activities Supervisor.
- b. Cash advances to evacuees having full time assignments in the Community Activities program.

WRA has made no budgetary provision for the purchase of equipment or supplies for the Community Activities program. A small amount of surplus equipment has been obtained without cost from other government agencies, but the bulk of such equipment as is now on hand at the projects has been supplied by the evacuees themselves, or has been contributed by private organizations and church groups having an interest in the development of the program.

In the original plan for relocation centers, provision was made for a recreation building for each block of approximately 300 persons. These are simple 20 x 100 wooden buildings similar to other barracks except that there are no partition walls. At the present time many of the recreation buildings are used for purposes other than those for which they were intended. Some are serving as school rooms, some as nursery schools, some as stores, some as churches, some as warehouses, some as dormitories for single men, and some as offices for various project administrative units, such as the police department, welfare section, housing department, etc. At several centers less than half the recreation buildings are available for Community Activities use.

The schedule of communal activities has been severely limited since the beginning by the absence of any large hall on the project which could be used for meetings, forums, etc. Mess halls hold slightly more than recreation buildings but are not generally suitable for meeting purposes. Delay in the construction of a school auditorium or assembly hall has also deprived the adult residents of facilities which would ordinarily be available for their use after school hours.

Despite budgetary and other handicaps, a lively activities program is developing at the centers, mostly through the initiative and interest of the evacuees. Scores of softball teams were competing at the centers last summer, and volley ball, basketball, football and other sport schedules have been developed where weather permitted. Making use of surplus equipment and materials brought from assembly centers, some progress has been made in arts and crafts, especially at the Rohwer project, where surplus looms delivered in bad condition have been reconditioned by evacuees. Musical programs have been given, a number of successful dramatic and talent shows have been staged, and art classes have flourished, especially at Heart Mountain where a recent exhibit of the work of the local Art Students League attracted 4,000 persons.

A summary of the main community events at the Gila River center for the month of December 1942 will serve to give an impression of the variety of activities and the number of participants in each case:

Weekly and special New Year's dances	1030
Weekly movies	3500
Basketball tournament	5000
Football league	2000
Model airplane test flight	100
Christmas pageant	5100
Girls' softball	200
Music hour	200
Issei talent show	3000
Bi-weekly recording concert	435
High School band concert	1040
Women's Club Christmas party	750
Stage show	4060
Block Christmas parties	Each block

Christmas was a gala event at most of the centers. At Minidoka, for example, 36 Christmas committees - one for each block - raised money for a community-wide Christmas fund used to purchase refreshments, decorations, Christmas trees and Santa Claus suits. They also decorated the dining halls, trimmed the trees, and wrapped over 17,000 gifts received from 857 different church groups located in practically every state in the union. On the night before Christmas, a committee of judges visited every dining hall on the project and awarded prizes to the halls outstanding for the attractiveness and novelty of their decorations.

On Christmas day at 5 P.M. Christmas dinners were served in all dining halls, at the conclusion of which a Santa Claus in each hall passed out the gifts to the children. In this connection, project children had made the ironic request that a large pass be installed at the project gate so that Santa Claus could come and go at his convenience!

In many respects the development of social organizations on the project has followed the pattern in the average American community. At virtually all projects, Boy Scout and Girl Scout troops are flourishing, Red Cross units have been established, and YMCA and YWCA branches have been organized. It is the policy of WRA to encourage participation by such outside organizations wherever interest can be stimulated and no expense to WRA is entailed. The Community Activities Section has in fact leaned rather heavily on outside organizations for guidance and sponsorship in the absence of any appreciable government aid which could be utilized for development of the activities program. Agreements have been worked out with several national private organizations concerning the participation of their chapters on the projects, and a number of others are in process of formulation at this time. In addition, liaison relations are being worked out with field representatives of the Recreation Division of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, in line with the directive in the President's Executive Order to enlist cooperation of other Federal agencies wherever possible in the conduct of the WRA program.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

WRA policy provides for full freedom of religious worship. Outside ministers may visit projects only on request of an evacuee group and only with the permission of the Project Director and the Community Council.

WRA pays no cash advance to evacuee ministers for religious duties performed. Such ministers may be paid by their own denominations or may receive cash advances from WRA for work performed on the project that is not related to their religious duties. At practically all centers, an inter-denominational council taking in all or most of the sects represented among the evacuees has assisted in the management and guidance of religious affairs.

Church services under Protestant, Buddhist and Catholic auspices are regularly held in recreation buildings. While the WRA policy provides that one building may be constructed for purposes of religious worship if materials are available, this has not been feasible to date. Likewise, the desire of outside church groups to build community-church buildings has been unfulfilled up to the present time, owing to the difficulty of arranging priorities.

The activity of outside ministers at the projects has been on the whole constructive and conducive to the maintenance of morale. The cooperation of the churches in the planning and carrying out of Christmas parties was especially noteworthy.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington, D. C.

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 by other factors. Last summer, for example, a spirited program of outside athletics was carried on at most of the centers. Then 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 on 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

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REPORT ON COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

by Hugo W. Wolter
March 11, 1943

The Community Activities Section includes the whole range of formal and informal associations and leisure time pursuits in which the residents take part. In general, these activities are initiated by the residents themselves and are under their direction. The Community Activities Section serves to facilitate and coordinate such activities in order to avoid confusion and duplication. The C.A.S. serves both as a Public Recreational Department and as a Coordinating Council.

The C.A.S. is vital to the community since it attempts to substitute wholesome activity for the tendency is to let the "devil find work for idle hands and minds." It urges participation in group organization and government. It challenges initiative to produce out of enthusiasm and in the face of great limitation, articles of usefulness and beauty. Its basic function is educational, introducing as a leisure activity such skills, abilities, and attitudes which will be useful in resettlement. The organization of its clubs and general structure provides for participation in democratic procedures and government.

The C.A.S. is organized under a Council composed of lay representatives of clubs or organizations, issei and nisei representatives of blocks, and members of the professional staff who are invited to become members because of their vision, objectivity, and abilities. The Council elects an Executive Committee of not less than five which in turn appoints the following committees: Facilities, Research and Survey, Finance, Personnel, and Training. The staff is divided into several divisions with specified responsibilities. They are: Formal or Classes in skills; Clubs and Organizations including interest groups, issei, nisei, women's, boys', and girls', and National Affiliates--Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, American Legion, Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Federated Women's Clubs, etc. as they can be developed; Library; Toy and Game Library; Community Events--movies, dances, parties, etc.; Athletics; and Children's Playgrounds. The C.A.S. cooperates with the other departments in the use of space, equipment, and in planning for church, educational, or health programs.

The staff varies in size from 125 to 150 according to seasonal requirements in the two communities. It is supervised by one appointee in each camp. In addition, a large number of volunteers assist as club leaders, team captains, and informal hobby group leaders. At present there are 35 clubs, 37 basketball teams, 20 hard ball teams, and a tremendous number of other teams and informal activity groups.

The Community Activities Section touches every person in the community from the youngest to the oldest in its varied program. Potentially, it can express the pulse of the community and provide a safety valve for pent up emotions. The implications are far-reaching since this program both expresses and develops attitudes depending upon the guidance given.

The financing of programs and equipment is being done by the groups themselves through movies, parties, and other entertainment. Some initial equipment was supplied by the W.R.A. to the education and activities program jointly. A plan for additional financing is necessary for a greater fruition of the activities program. This may be achieved through the cooperatives.

Outstanding Events

Sunday baseball games attended by 3000 to 4000 people.
Movies and talent shows attended by 2000 to 3000 people.
Evening activities in which the entire population is either participant or spectator in various neighborhood or block areas. Ingenuity and imagination have created facilities out of necessity.

COMMUNITY LIFE

I. Aims:

- A. To help the child grow in effective living through self-adjustment within the immediate environment.
- B. To satisfy the child's curiosity as to points of interest in his neighborhood and to help him find his way about.
- C. To develop an understanding of the advantages gained by peoples' working together and of the child's own responsibility toward different neighborhood activities.
- D. To stimulate a sense of the value of work and how each type of work contributes to the child's welfare.
- E. To help the child to adapt his life to that of a large social group, the school, and to become a responsible member of his classroom group.
- F. To develop the use of skills and abilities.
- G. To develop the techniques of working together on a common problem.

II. Existing Facts: The Way We Meet Our Environment.

- A. Buildings for every use were erected. First, houses for homes; then provision made for schools and churches; and then buildings for the main business.
 1. Homes-Barrack-type
 2. Dining Halls and Kitchens
 3. Laundries, Washrooms, and Toilets
 4. Schools
 5. Hospital
 6. Administrative Area-Postoffice
 7. Fire Stations
 8. Water System
 9. Libraries
 10. Warehouse
 11. Motor Pool
 12. Movies
 13. Military Area
 14. The Stores
 - a. Canteens
 - b. Fish Market
 - c. Beauty Salon
 - d. Barber Shops
 - e. Shoe Repair Shops
 - f. Flower Shop
 - g. Jewelry and Watch Repair Shops
- B. Transportation
 1. Busses
 2. Trucks
 3. Automobiles
 4. Bicycles

III. Organization

- A. Expression: Skills
 1. Recognition and realization of the place as a ground pattern of the buildings.
 2. Cities must be planned and everybody must work within the plan.
 3. Construction of buildings, neat and in order, well-painted, letters standing straight, modeling carefully done.

IV. Suggested Activities and Procedure

A. Arts

1. Pictures of many different buildings.
2. The buildings within the camp constructed in miniature.
3. Sand table
4. Carving
5. Paper Mache
6. Paper cutting
7. Planning attractive bulletin board
8. Clay modeling

B. Social Behavior

1. All people live in some kind of house.

C. Science

1. Health

- a. People build houses with doors and many windows in order that we may have fresh air, which is necessary for good health.

2. Nature

- a. Men build houses from the wood that trees give them, from stone and from clay.
- b. Animals and birds make houses for themselves.

D. Classroom Operation

1. A small town takes up much room. It is necessary that all tools and materials be easily available, but orderly, and that a place be found for everything.

2. Materials

- a. Wood (boxes of all sorts)
- b. Nails
- c. Hammer
- d. Colored paper
- e. Tar paper
- f. Colored crayons, poster paint, and calcimine
- g. Drawing paper.

3. Procedure

- a. Visits to the buildings in the community. Discuss as to use.
- b. Picture-making. Drawing pictures of the camp. This can be done first or last, or in between. Drawing the picture helps the child visualize what he continues in other forms.
- c. Plan-making. Stress the need of emphasis and repetitions. Show need for transition, going easily from one thing to another, between buildings, showing the length, width, and height relationships.

- (1) Make plans of roads.

d. Craft

- (1) Construct houses from boxes
 - (a) Different kinds of buildings
 - (b) Keep letters even and same height
 - (c) Model car, people, etc. from clay
- (2) Everybody experience doing everything. Let class choose to do permanent parts.

V. Evaluation (approximate time -- one month)

A. Culminating Activities

1. Oral and written reports
2. Displays
3. Objective tests on learning and skills
 - a. Multiple choice
 - b. Completion
4. Class criticism many times during building

B. Desirable Outcomes

1. Acquaintance with the community through excursions
 - a. The work of the Junior Safety Patrol
 - b. Safe places to cross the street
2. Some knowledge about community workers in whom pupils are interested.
3. Some acquaintance with transportation in the community.
4. Understanding of the proper uses of neighborhood facilities.
 - a. Libraries
 - b. Recreation Halls
 - c. Playgrounds (when available for use)
5. A beginning sense of the need for government developed through understanding the necessity for rules and regulations where there are many people working together.

Time Allotment
Community Life

- I. Review of Home Project which was used in the first grade. Approximate time, one month. This was the material given under II A in the Unit.
- II. All the material under II, except A, studied for approximately three months.
- III. Study of materials and gathering of materials and making plans. IV in Unit, excluding craft. Approximate time two months.
- IV. The material given under IV in the Unit, construction and craft. Two months.
- V. Evaluation work - one month.

Nannie L. Bauman, Teacher
Second Grade
Stafford Elementary School
April 1, 1943

Japanese-Style Sports at Relocation Centers.

Although WRA has stressed typically American games and sports its policy from the outset has been to permit Japanese-style activities as long as they are free from political content. WRA provided a small amount of initial equipment for baseball, basket ball, volley ball, etc., but in general has not provided any materials for judo, sumo and kendo, the three main Japanese-style sports. The only exception to this is that sewing classes at two projects have fashioned judo garments and pads out of discarded materials. Otherwise WRA expenditure for these sports has been limited to payment of cash advances to a small number of evacuee personnel employed full time. At the ten centers the total number of judo instructors currently on the payroll is approximately 25 accounting for less than 2% of the total recreational personnel. Half of the projects do not offer any instruction in sumo and in only one or two has any interest been shown in kendo. The following figures available since June 1, 1943 show the present employment of evacuees in each of these sports at six projects:

<u>Project</u>	<u>No. of Instructors</u>		
	<u>Judo</u>	<u>Sumo</u>	<u>Kendo</u>
Manzanar	11	0	0
Granada	1	0	0
Jerome	2	0	0
Heart Mountain	2	0	0
Minidoka	0	0	0
Rohwer	2	2	0

Recent figures from the other projects are not ~~had~~^{at} hand at this writing. Following, however, are the number of judo instructors as of the last date available:

Topaz	Less than 3.	Approximately 3/1/43
Tule Lake	Less than 3.	3/31/43
Gila River	5	5/10/43
Colorado River	9	3/8/43

The most popular sports ^{at} ~~of~~ relocation centers are baseball, especially softball, and basket ball. Literally thousands at each center participate in twilight, industrial, school, girls, old timers and other soft ball leagues. Basketball and volley ball are the most popular winter sports. At no project has the number of enthusiasts for Japanese-style activities approached the interest in American sports and games.

Judo (jiu jitsu) is the art of self-defense. The study of hand to hand combat is taught in one form or another to American combat troops. It is even taught to WAACS. The same issue of the Washington Post (June 27, 1943) in which Congressman Mundt criticized payment by WRA of evacuee judo instructors at the centers, carried a photograph entitled "Judo among the Junos" which showed WAAC military police instructed in judo at the Applied Tactics School of the Army Air Forces in Orlando, Florida. The evacuee police forces at several projects have been among the main judo enthusiasts. "Facts of Judo", a statement giving something of the principles of this sport, is attached.

Sumo is a stylized form of outdoor wrestling which takes place in an 8 foot ring. It has considerably fewer devotees at the centers as sumo tournaments can be held only when the weather permits. The duties of the small group of evacuees assigned to sumo include maintenance of these wrestling pits as well as actual instruction of the sport. Much of the participation is on a voluntary basis.

Kendo, a style of Japanese fencing, somewhat similar to the European variety practiced in this country, has very few adherents. None at all on some projects. A description of this activity is also attached.

Judo and sumo, and to a negligible extent, kendo, are popular with a certain group at the centers, mostly with young men who have at some time lived in Japan. If these sports were not given some kind of recognition by WRA they would flourish underground, a situation which might lead to an undesirable state of affairs. As it is, WRA's payment of cash advances does not represent much of an outlay, and it has the advantage of bringing these activities within control of WRA administrative, personnel and other controls. The instructors put in the same hours as any other project employees. The activities they teach are in their proper perspective in the athletic program of the centers, and contribute to the project's physical well-being.

There is another point. From the beginning, the effort has been to put the management of the recreation program in the hands of the evacuees to the extent possible. Only one WRA appointed employee has been on the staff at each center. Increasingly the evacuees have borne non-labor expenses, until today in several projects WRA supplies only the salary of the C.A. Supervisor and the cash advances of evacuee employees. Under such conditions it is only reasonable that the program should develop pretty much as desired by the community itself, and the program in fact increasingly reflects that trend.

While the main emphasis is on American-type activities, the evacuees like any first and second generation immigrants, have carried over certain sports, games and cultural interests from the old country which persist in the new. The older people, whose English has never progressed beyond a certain point, are partial to dramatic performances in their native tongue, they incline to the strange sounding Japanese instruments and the traditional dances. Like other immigrants they cannot understand their children's none too politely expressed disdain for these old world forms and their fondness for the hot trumpet and the lindy hop. Hundreds of the old men play goh and shogi, roughly corresponding to chess and checkers, in their spare time, but the old people are also interested in baseball. For example, virtually every center has an oldtimers' league in which those competing must be over a certain age. And movie showings of 16 mm films are attended by young and old alike.

The military guard, the fence, the fence, the limited opportunities for a normal social life, accentuate the need for an actively organized recreation program at the centers. This was brought out forcibly in a report which Mr. Howard C. Beresford, a Regional Recreation Representative of the Office of Community War Services, made to his superior following an April visit to the Heart Mountain Relocation Center. Mr. Beresford first commented on "the lack of recreation equipment which seems to be last on the priority list for camp necessities; also, even a dearth of materials from which equipment could be made. CON- gressional appropriations for the WRA have almost overlooked recreation facilities and equipment, leaving them to the imagination and ingenuity

of the center recreation staff." He said that the Community Activities Supervisor's permission to hire "residents as leaders and workers in the community recreation program was a "saving grace in which might otherwise be an impossible situation."

Mr. Beresford noted that "the recreation activities are apt to be the best public relations asset for the Heart Mountain Center. Basketball teams and orchestras from the center have done much to break down distrust among the communities on the outside."

In an evaluation and summary, Mr. Beresford stated: "To move 10,000 people, most of them American-born citizens, inside a stockade from which they can leave only by special permit, presents a morale situation which is a challenge to the residents and to the Federal Government, which assumes responsibility for such detention.

"Since leisure time must be spent within the confines of a high wire fence guarded by armed soldiers on watchtowers, adequate recreation is a positive necessity.....Recreation at Heart Mountain is not mere play or change of pace, it is a vital necessity both for the protection of the resident and his keeper, the Federal government."

While Mr. Beresford's observations refer to only one center, we have found in the course of a year that encouragement of a leisure-time, recreational program for residents of all ages and interests can substantially reduce tendencies to delinquency and other social ills capable of arising from the strained artificial atmosphere of a relocation center.

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Topics for inclusion in agenda of Project Directors' meeting

Community Services Division

HEALTH

1. Plan to provide medical care for relocation centers, with particular reference to doctors and nurses, and including plans for old persons, handicapped and chronically ill and deferred evacuees.
2. Medical social work program

EDUCATION

1. Summer activity program
2. Community and school library service
3. Financial school accounting and records
4. Advisory school boards
5. Teacher recruitment
6. Procurement
 - School buildings
 - Equipment
 - Materials of instruction

RELOCATION GUIDANCE PROGRAM

1. Evacuee resistance to relocation
2. Administration of grant funds for relocation
3. Retraining program leading to relocation
4. Effects of relocation on project administration
5. Relocation Guidance Committee

COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES

1. Evacuee personnel question
2. Progress in financing of community activities work
3. Visits to centers of representatives of national groups affiliated with those in existence on projects.

COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES

1. The decreasing supply of goods available to enterprises
2. Cooperatives and trusts

WELFARE SECTION

1. The functions of the Welfare Section, and cooperative relationships between the welfare section and other sections and divisions
2. Clothing allowances

WELFARE SECTION (cont.)

3. Public assistance grants and grants for other purposes.
4. Family internment camps and the position of WRA in relation to them. Cooperative relationships between the Immigration and Naturalization Service and W.R.A.
5. Explanation of the functions and extent of responsibility of the Social Security Board in its program for the administration of services and assistance to enemy aliens and other persons affected by restrictive action of governmental agencies.

INTERNAL SECURITY PROGRAM

1. Maintenance of law and order and the administration of justice
2. Judicial Commission
3. Relationship to Intelligence agencies

EVACUEE GOVERNMENT

1. Developments under the new instruction permitting aliens

In addition to the above, I assume there will be included in the general discussions

1. New organization charts
2. Segregation - timing, affected centers, etc.
3. Unemployment compensation

CUE SHEET

For Community Activities Leaders

No. 1

January 28, 1943

This CUE SHEET for C.A. leaders outlines some of the things the projects are doing in the Community Activities line. The items listed were selected at random from information available in the Washington office of WRA. CUE SHEET is sent to you in the belief that these notes on C.A. and related developments at the other nine projects may be suggestive of ideas for your own program.

CUE SHEET will go out from time to time - its frequency of publication depending in large measure on what you send in. If you find this kind of material useful, keep us informed of what you're doing or planning - especially news of activities that are a little out of the ordinary.

Please send your comments and suggestions by February 15 to Division of Community Management, War Relocation Authority, Washington, D.C.

CENTRAL UTAH

The Delta, Utah High School sent its band out to Topaz to give two concerts. The following day Community Activities sent 50 residents to give two performances of a talent show at the Delta High School - matinee for children, evening performance for adults.

Christmas carolers at Utah included in their rounds a visit to the Military Police barracks where they sang several selections with the soldiers.

The Topaz Art School is taking part in a design contest for a poster to raise funds for World Student relief.

Over 200 adults regularly attend a series of lectures on Americanization.

Topaz has an Inter-group Relationships Committee to see that all elements in the population are represented in the Community Activities program. Members include an issei, kibei, and an older and younger nisei.

Parents' Day took the place of a regular school day on January 8 when high school students stayed at home while their parents attended classes, following the schedule of their respective children.

Two all star Topaz High School quintets were scheduled to play a visiting Delta High School team.

Different types of gliders constructed of Balsa wood were flown in a recent glider and model airplane flying exhibition.

An all-Bethoven program highlighted a recent Library Concert.

Folk dancing, refreshments, a one-act play, addresses, and other features were scheduled for the inaugural rally of the Student Association. The Association is open to membership for all boys and girls of high school age or over. Its purpose is to meet the young people's recreational and manual training needs not covered by the regular school program.

COLORADO RIVER

The first Poston Symphony Concert has been scheduled for March 1-2-3. About 60 musicians are currently engaged in serious practice. The goal of the symphony membership is 100.

Judo, Sumo and boxing are being integrated into a new department of Physical Education.

A Parent-Teacher Association has been organized at the center.

"The Town that Couldn't Have Christmas" was a recent dramatic production.

A "Hey Kids" marble tournament was recently completed.

3,000 Christmas cards were produced by the Art Department. Orders for flower vases of wood and ceramics are being taken. The profits are used to buy sculptoring supplies and tools.

A booklet descriptive of Community Activities has been issued by one of the three Poston units.

A 200 voice choir presented a holiday Festival of Sacred Music.

"Postonese", a three act original comedy of relocation center life was scheduled for early presentation by the Poston Dramatic Guild. Speech and drama courses are now being offered.

A Toy Loan Library is under consideration.

Many prizes were awarded in the three-day course of Poston's New Year Festival. Main exhibits were in Agriculture, Arts and Crafts, Education, and Industry. In addition, there were 21 other events and concessions. "Cavalcade of Poston" was presented on the Festival outdoor stage.

GILA RIVER

A club providing arts and craft equipment and a Japanese library has been organized for men over 60.

An ex-servicemen's club has been formed with 14 members.

A four day Goh contest was recently concluded.

A 45 piece orchestra, composed of students from both Canal and Butte High Schools, presented a concert of Christmas songs and marches to project residents.

The Aeronautic Association, with 150 members, held an open house at which a number of its model planes were exhibited to the public and demonstrated in flight.

A pamphlet explaining what the Community Activities Section is doing to aid the community was recently distributed to each apartment of the Canal Community. The pamphlet contains information on operations, purposes, materials used, outstanding activities and how funds are raised and used.

GRANADA

A speaker from Denver University's School of Social Work opened a five-week training course for persons interested in leading youth groups. A leadership training committee is sponsoring the course.

Residents have organized a Women's Federation, taking in the women's organizations on the project.

First blackout was a success, with only two persons not under cover when the siren sounded.

A Japanese Literary Men's Club meets weekly.

The Granada Library is now open nightly.

The first productions of Granada's Little Theater were two one-act plays - Booth Tarkington's "The Trysting Place" and Christopher Morley's "Rehearsal". Local stores aided in providing furniture and props for the productions.

A marionette show was given for Amache children on Christmas night featuring the characters in Chris Ishii's L'il Neebo cartoon.

An exhibit of Latin American art including pictures, weaving, and pottery was held in Granada in December.

The College Council, conceived by two evacuee college graduates, helps students preparing to enter college, collects college catalogs and newspapers, and arranges special lecture meetings and forums for college-age youth.

Basketball games are being played between evacuee teams and outside teams from Lamar and Granada. Games are well attended with good sportsmanship evidenced at all times.

HEART MOUNTAIN

Three representatives of USO visited Heart Mountain recently to help organize a USO chapter to entertain visiting soldiers.

A Classroom Teachers Association, including both appointed and evacuee teachers has been formed. The majority of officers are evacuees.

The College Students Club serves as a means of keeping in touch with prospective college students and informing them of all matters relating to student relocation.

Veterans of World War I, who have formed an American Legion unit, organized the Armistice Day program.

More than 3,000 residents attended an art exhibit recently sponsored by the Art Students League.

A recreation conference was held in mid-December. In addition to representatives of C.A., block chairmen, and block administrative officers, two residents of each block attended as delegates to present the needs of their neighborhood to the conference and report back. Recreational needs in winter were given special emphasis.

An ice-skating rink is under construction.

JEROME

The Densoneers, local dance orchestra played for a USO dance at the American Legion hall in Dermott. Two evacuees were featured as vocalist and master of ceremonies.

Two center musicians, a violinist and a pianist participated in a recent service of the Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist churches at a Dermott church.

The Community A Capella choir held its first practice meeting with approximately 40 persons attending.

A patriotic review featuring original songs, music skits and talent is now in rehearsal. The review is sponsored jointly by the Recreational and Educational Department.

An "Issei Night" program, touring from block to block, has played 18 performances in the past few weeks.

An Intraclub Ping Pong Tournament was recently held at Denson.

Clay figurines called Densonware were included with pastel paintings and other art work at an exhibit held by block residents in one of the dining halls.

MANZANAR

"Techniques in Recreational Leadership", an in-service training course with college credit has been organized.

A recent movie benefit was held for the Parent-Teacher Association, which has 80 members.

The "Y" has decided to set up a Personal Service and Counsel Board to aid Manzanar residents planning relocation outside the center.

Various pieces of furniture were sold at the first annual exhibit of the Manzanar carpentry class. The purpose of the exhibit sale was to pay for material costs and to finance the purchase of necessary tools.

Local minerals, insects and butterflies, a guayule exhibit, model ships, wood carvings, and other displays are included in a Visual Education Museum, set up at Manzanar, which had 2,000 visitors on a single day. In addition to the exhibits, hundreds of pictures have been catalogued by subject matter to help teachers in better lesson presentation.

Court enthusiasts in a number of blocks have constructed their own outdoor basketball courts.

"College Hall" is maintained as an appropriately furnished club room for college-age residents. It contains the office of the Inter-College Association, where school catalogs are kept on file, and where information concerning student matters may be obtained. Formation of special interest groups, such as pre-medical, chemistry, architecture, pre-engineering, and accounting was recently announced by the Association.

MINIDOKA

With the expectation that the ice-skating rink would be completed by mid-January, plans for a gala ice-carnival were under way. Residents were asked to furnish the names of talented skating performers.

Thirty-six Christmas committees, one for each block, raised money for a community-wide Christmas. The funds were used to purchase refreshments, decorate Christmas trees and buy Santa Claus suits. A committee of judges visited every dining hall on the project on the night before Christmas awarding prizes to halls outstanding for the attractiveness and novelty of their decorations. Project muralists will decorate the winning halls. At the request of project children a large pass was installed at the project gate so that Santa Claus could come and go at his convenience.

An Issei choir sang for 300 at Christmas.

Puppeteers at Minidoka are readying their first play for presentation.

An art exhibit composed of water colors, oils, black and white drawings, etc., was scheduled for mid-January. Any original work of project life, scenes, and characters is acceptable.

An active Youth Forum program is under way.

The Parent-Teacher Association of the nearby school and the Snake River Valley Ministerial Association are collecting school books, library books and home furnishings for center use.

An arts and crafts exhibit attended at the project by numerous residents was also displayed in Twin Falls.

Toshie Wakamatsu, delegate of the Hunt Girl Reserves, was elected Vice President of the Magic Valley District and Twin Falls Girl Reserves for the coming year at the recent Girl Reserve conference in Filer, Idaho.

A "Y" Convention held a five day session on the project playing host to approximately 70 Girl Reserve delegates from Twin Falls, Hazelton and Eden.

Four social rooms are being set apart for the use of married and unmarried couples. Reserved primarily for young adults, the rooms will be properly chaperoned and supervised.

ROHWER

During December, Rohwer was visited by YMCA and YWCA representatives from the following locations: Denver, New York, Dallas, St. Louis, and Warren, Arkansas.

Classes in weaving, sewing and flower arrangement are being operated by C.A. in conjunction with a Council on Adult Education. Participants in weaving classes have already woven some rugs and have made blinds and screens from old burlap, scraps of lumber, and a bamboo type wood found within the project area.

Seventy-five Boy Scouts held a Guard of Honor on December 29 and Scout awards were presented. The Scouts are planning to have five log cabins and a Council fire place.

Boy Scouts conducted McGehee and Dermott Rotarians and their wives on a tour of the project. Dinner was served and a special entertainment program arranged. An exchange of meetings with the Monticello Rotary and Lions Club also took place.

Five C.A. field agents have been named to advise Center residents concerning recreational activities. C.A. also has an advisory council of eight issei.

Girl Scouts at the center conducted a block-to-block canvas for scrap materials, including old rayon, silk and nylon hose.

The Junior Red Cross spent an active holiday season in the sale of Christmas seals.

A Student Christian Association has been organized to aid young people to relocate, to invite outside speakers to the project, and to hold symposiums.

TULE LAKE

Basketball Leagues organized at Tule include the following: Industrial: Class A unlimited; Class B (no players of A calibre); and Juniors (16 and under).

335 students were graduated from the Tulean Sewing School.

The Little Theater at Tule presented three one act plays including "Ile" by Eugene O'Neill. The dramatics program is being worked out in collaboration with the high school's English Department.

A College Scholarship Fund Committee has been organized to help deserving high school graduates attend higher educational institutions.

The "Alaska" blocks at the project held an exhibit of knitting, crocheting, flower arrangements and handcraft.

The "Triple O" (Order of Orderlies) has been organized by members of the male nursing staff.

A speech clinic is being organized.

The Veterans Club and the Parents Club combined in a farewell party given to 35 new recruits for the language school at Savage. The Parents Club consists of the parents of Nisei soldiers.

Camp Fire girls are corresponding with "pen pals" in West Coast Camp Fire groups.

A recreational council consisting of all organizations within the project has been established to promote and coordinate activities. C.A. ward leaders have been named to promote activities within blocks and wards.