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May 10, 1946

COMMUNITY ANALYSIS PUBLICATIONS OF WRA

1. McVoy, Edgar C.: "Social Processes in the War Relocation Authority," Social Forces, Vol. 22, No. 2, December, 1943, pp. 188-190.
2. Opler, Marvin K.: "A 'Sumo' Tournament at Tule Lake Center," American Anthropologist, Vol. 47, No. 1, January-March, 1945, pp. 134-139.
3. LaViolette, Forrest E.: "The Japanese Canadians," Behind the Headlines, Vol. 6, 1946 Series, pp. 1-19.
4. Opler, Morris E.: "Japanese Folk Belief Concerning the Snake," Southwestern Journal of Anthropology, Vol. 1, 1945, pp. 249-259.
5. Opler, Marvin K. and Obayashi, F.: "Senryu Poetry as Folk and Community Expression," Journal of American Folklore, Vol. 58, No. 227, January-March, 1945, pp. 1-11.
6. Leighton, A. H. and Associates: "Assessing Public Opinion in a Dislocated Community," Public Opinion Quarterly, Winter 1943, pp. 652-668.
7. Bureau of Sociological Research, Colorado River Relocation Center: "The Japanese Family in America," The Annals of The American Academy of Political and Social Science, September, 1943, pp. 150-156.
8. Yatsushiro, T., Ishino, I., and Matsumoto, Y.: "The Japanese American Looks at Resettlement," Public Opinion Quarterly, Summer 1944, pp. 188-201.
9. Bureau of Sociological Research, Colorado River Relocation Center: "The Psychiatric Approach in Problems of Community Management (From a Study of a Japanese Relocation Center)," The American Journal of Psychiatry, Vol. 100, No. 3, November, 1943, pp. 328-333.
10. Opler, Morris E. and Hashima, Robert S.: "The Rice Goddess and The Fox in Japanese Religion and Folk Practice," American Anthropologist, Vol. 48, No. 1, January-March, 1946, pp. 43-53.
11. Opler, Morris E.: "Resistances to Resettlement," Rural Sociology, 1944, pp. 266-271.
12. La Barre, Weston: "Some Observations on Character Structure in the Orient," Psychiatry, Vol. 8, No. 3, August, 1945, pp. 319-342.
13. Freed, Anne O.: "Our Racial Refugees," Survey Midmonthly, April, 1944, pp. 117-119.
14. Brown, G. Gordon: "Final Report," Applied Anthropology, Fall 1945, pp. 1-48. The final Community Analysis Report from Gila River Relocation Center, covering the period May 12 to July 7, 1945, presented to the Community Analysis Section of the War Relocation Authority, Washington, D.C.

15. Embree, John F.: "Community Analysis - An Example of Anthropology in Government," American Anthropologist, Vol. 46, No. 3, July-September, 1944, pp. 277-291.
16. Embree, John F.: "Resistance to Freedom," Applied Anthropology, Fall 1943, pp. (?)
17. Luomala, Katharine: "Fellow Californians are Fellow Americans," Journal of the American Association of University Women, (date?)
18. Luomala, Katharine: "California Takes Back Its Japanese Evacuees. The Readjustment of California to the Return of the Japanese Evacuees," (To be published)
19. Spicer, Edward H.: "The Use of Social Scientists by the War Relocation Authority," Applied Anthropology, Spring, 1946, pp. (?)
20. Embree, John F.: "Anthropology - The Relocation of Persons of Japanese Ancestry in the United States: Some Causes and Effects," Journal of The Washington Academy of Sciences, Vol. 33, No. 8, August 15, 1943, pp. 238-242.

STANDARD POSITION DESCRIPTION

Office for Emergency Management
War Relocation Authority
Relocation Center
Community Management Division
Community Analysis Section

Position Code: - 2cA4. -
Date Allocated: May 13, 1943
C.S.C. Standard: _____
Date Promulgated: _____

Organization Title: COMMUNITY ANALYST
Class Title: Social Science Analyst

P-4

Description:

Under the supervision of the Assistant Project Director in charge of Community Services, initiates and carries on the scientific studies of social groups, evacuee attitudes, and over-all sociological problems on the project center.

Analyzes the social structure of center population by discovering the various groups which exist, their characteristics, their role in community life, their relationships with one another and with the administrative staff, and the effects of center life on family and community organization. Such analysis includes the study of aliens, kibei, repatriates, neighborhood gangs, and such other organizations of evacuees as may have significance for administration. This study includes the patterns of parental influence, religious affiliation, general cultural adjustment and is directed particularly to degrees of Americanization and assimilation among various groups of evacuees.

Studies and analyzes such social attitudes as may develop in relation to the various social groups, with particular reference to attitudes toward the administration. On the basis of such knowledge, analyzes the various administrative policies in order to advise on the probable effects on center administration of changes in policy.

Studies any special sociological problems which either the Project Director or the Director of the Authority may request.

Directs a staff of evacuees in research and assembly of data required for various studies.

Minimum Qualifications:

Education: Graduation from an accredited college or university with specialization in anthropology, sociology, or social psychology.

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C.S.C. Standard: _____
Date Promulgated: _____

Organization Title: COMMUNITY ANALYST
Class Title: Social Science Analyst

P-4

Minimum Qualifications:
(continued)

Experience: Three years of field research in anthropology, sociology, or social psychology. (Post-graduate education in the fields of anthropology, sociology, or social psychology may be substituted for required experience on a year-for-year basis up to two years.)

Desirable Qualifications:

Experience: Field experience in a social group with a background distinct from that of modern, urban or rural United States.

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March 1943

COMMUNITY ANALYSIS

Aims and Purposes

The basic aim of community analysis is embodied in Socrates' edict, "Know thyself". Through an understanding of the social and psychological developments within a relocation center both WRA appointive staff and residents of the center should gain a better understanding of themselves, and of one another and of the problems of life under relocation center conditions.

Specifically, if people on the project administrative staff and in the Washington office better understand some of the social developments and corresponding attitudes within the center, they will be in a better position to determine the effects of new policies on center life and will, furthermore, be able to avoid making decisions which lead to unhappy rather than happy results.

The following brief outline is given as a guide to be used by the community analysis unit on the project. In its present form it is largely suggestive, and when the various units get under way they will inevitably raise questions and discover special problems not provided for in this outline. It is intended that a more adequate outline will be prepared based on project experience.

I. Ecological Analysis

One of the first steps to be taken in starting a program of social analysis is the preparation of an ecological survey. There should be already available a base map of the center showing the general physical layout which can be enlarged and brought up to date to suit the analyst's needs.

a. On these base maps should be spotted family groups, single men, Issei, Nisei, Kibei, people from particular assembly centers, etc., to discover if any significant ecological distributions have either accidentally or deliberately resulted and also to present an overall picture of the project. Much of this data is already available from family and employment records.

b. Since the size of the project will prevent a systematic study of the entire community, certain blocks representing a cross-section of the community should be selected for intensive long term study. More detailed ecological maps for these blocks can be prepared.

II. History of Evacuation

The early history of the evacuation and its effects on the residents of the center is very important in understanding present social developments and attitudes. Specific information is needed on the manner in which evacuation was carried out in different areas, on conditions and experiences in the assembly centers, and the early conditions prevailing in the relocation center itself. Much of this information can be obtained through personal interview and group discussion.

III. Main Social Groups

A description and analysis of the main social groups present is of major importance in interpreting contemporary events in the center.

a. The family group

Emphasis here is on the effects evacuation may have had on the family organization. Information as to the makeup of family units, the functioning of the family as a total unit, control of family heads, relations between parents and children fall in this category.

b. Sex, age, and occupational groups

Groups formed along sex, age, or occupational lines have a great importance in the functioning of any community. In this regard information should be gathered to show just what these groups are, how they are organized, their composition, the position of each, and their interrelationships.

c. Associations

The main interest here is in the structure, functions, and interrelationships of groups of an associational nature. A division can be made into formal and informal types, the formal types being those that are organized with formal rules while the informal types are all those groups of an informal nature such as cliques, neighborhood groups, recreational groups, etc. Questions to be answered are along lines of what are these groups' membership, activities, functions, structure, and effect on public opinion.

IV. Main Formal Institutions

The more formal social institutions of the community must also be carefully studied. These will be institutions commonly grouped under such headings as the church system, the school system, and political organization. Information

should be gathered as to what is the structure, organization, functions, authority, and relations to the rest of the community of any such institutions. In the centers certain of these formal social structures will be radically different than under normal circumstances. The political organization of the community will in effect be two separate institutions, the WRA administration both local and national being distinct from the evacuee political setup such as the community councils.

V. Social Stratification

This category refers to methods of subordination, formal or informal, that may have grown up in the centers. Are there recognized distinctions between evacuee population and the administration? Is this becoming a caste distinction? Are there any different social or cultural traditions of the evacuee population which make for distinction within this group? Are these for instance along lines of previous residence or based on generation differences?

VI. Individual Personality Development

A very important problem is the effect that evacuation has had on the personality development of the individual. To determine how personality development has been influenced, study should be made of such things as increased aggressive behavior, docility, anti-social behavior, crime, and delinquency.

GENERAL REMARKS

While different members of the social analysis unit may be working on different aspects of relocation society, they may also be subject from time to time to requests for information or help from the project director, the community council, or the social analysis section in Washington.

Special local developments may also interfere with the orderly research outlined above. There should be no hesitation in giving first priority to such special problems.

CONFIDENTIAL

Comm Anal

Office Memorandum

Date: Jan. 5, 1943

To: Mr. John Embree
From: Bradford Smith
Subject: Influence of the Rocky Nippon in relocation centers

In response to your suggestion, I am appending some information on the newspaper, Rocky Nippon, which may be of interest to officers in the relocation centers.

This newspaper claims, and probably has, the largest circulation of any Japanese language paper in the centers. You will remember that we discussed the need of good Japanese language materials in the centers. It was your opinion that any government-prepared material would be more harmful than useful. Yet we are now faced with a situation where a definitely pro-Axis newspaper has free access to the relocation centers and where no strong antidote of pro-democratic material in Japanese has been provided.

I have prepared several reports on the fascist tone of the Rocky Nippon which I shall be glad to show you if you wish, but for present purposes it will be enough to state that this is the character of the Rocky Nippon.

Anyone who has learned the tone of the Rocky Nippon cannot fail to catch the seditious nature of the following quotation from its December 7 issue! The Nisei are urged "to act as pioneers in preparation for that day of victory that will come***You Japanese who are 'servants of the government'--those who know, ridicule your infant stink! Give up your ways! Just one day before the iron hammer of justice strikes, because the day will soon come of the roll call of the black account book!"

As you may know, the Rocky Nippon has established branch offices in nearly every relocation center. When the fascist tone of the paper is taken into account, it would seem wise to keep an eye on all those who act as Rocky Nippon agents. These agents are conducting subscription drives, "literary" contests, and may be engaged in worse pursuits. It seems not too much to say that this newspaper may have been a factor in fomenting the recently disturbances at Manzanar and Poston, for certainly its line is such as to encourage them.

I would suggest, therefore, that those persons in the centers actively connected with the Rocky Nippon be watched. It may also be advisable to request the proper authorities to put an end to this newspaper. This, however, will not solve the need for a good, pro-democratic medium of expression in Japanese. You know my feeling about this, and my conviction that a Japanese language newspaper, privately edited and dependably pro-democratic could be a strong positive influence in the centers. Japanese who read the Rocky Nippon must feel that this government is either ignorant of what is being said, or weak-kneed, or favorable to the Rocky Nippon line.

Notation:

Mailing privileges have recently been suspended by request of Deptl of Justice. This might have some reactions in centers.

J.F.E.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

April 1, 1943

TO: Community Services Chiefs
FROM: John Provinse
RE: Community Analysis Program

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For Mr. W. Ray Johnson

This memorandum is to inform you of certain developments in the organization of the Community Analysis program. We hope shortly to have much more complete and specific information.

1. Community Analysis Reports

There have been issued so far two Community Analysis Reports, the first entitled Dealing with Japanese-Americans, the second entitled Causes of Unrest at Relocation Centers. The third Community Analysis Report, entitled Japanese Groups and Associations in the United States, is now in preparation and should reach you shortly.

An important aspect of the Community Analysis work is the effective distribution of these, and subsequent reports. We believe that Report No. 1 has had a wide distribution, but if members of the appointed staff at the centers have not seen it, we would appreciate your bringing it to their attention. Extra copies may be obtained from this office if they are needed.

The second report has had the same distribution as Administrative Instructions, but we are now preparing to send additional copies to your project so that within a few days copies should reach all administrative and professional staff members.

One hundred and fifty copies of the third report will be sent to each project, with a covering memorandum to the director urging him to effect distribution to all professional and administrative members of the staff. This distribution policy will be followed with future reports in the numbered series.

One additional report has been prepared by the Community Analysis Section, a special report on Army Registration at One Relocation Center. This report has had a very restricted circulation, but we are including one copy for your information.

2. The Size of the Community Analysis Staff

For budgetary purposes it has been necessary to estimate the number of evacuee employees in Community Analysis at five workers. This estimate is tentative, and our expectation is that at some projects a larger number may be employed, while at others fewer may be needed. The exact number must depend on local conditions and can be worked out by you in cooperation with the Community Analyst.

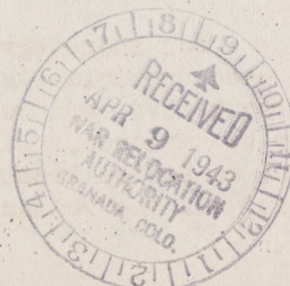
3. Documentation Versus Community Analysis

Also included for your information are two copies of a letter sent by Mr. Baker to all reports officers. Since this letter deals largely with the distinction between the documentation program and the Community Analysis program, we feel it may be of interest to you. The second copy is included for the use of the Community Analyst when he arrives on the project. In this connection we also wish to call to your attention Supplement No. 1 to Administrative Instruction No. 56, dated March 26, 1943, which specifically transfers certain former documentation functions to Community Analysis.

As a matter of expediency it is probably desirable that you arrange with the reports officer for him to carry on the documentation program until the Community Analyst arrives and his staff can be organized to take over the designated functions.

John H. Province
John Province

Copy to Project Director and to Community Analyst



RESTRICTED

April 23, 1943

F 2.55

To: John H. Provinse
From: Community Analysis Section
Subject: Registration

There are a number of basic facts in relation to the results of registration which should be kept in mind in connection with any policies developed in connection with it. The evidence for the reality of these facts may be found in WRA documents--in letters, teletypes, evacuee petitions, reports of field appointive personnel, and special **field** studies. An analysis of these is now under way in this section.

1) The presentation of registration varied widely between project

At Rohwer it was first voluntary and later compulsory, while at Tule Lak it was compulsory to start with and people were arrested with the aid of armed soldiers for refusing to register; at Minidoka a discussion of several hours on the subject was held in each block, while at Tule Lake there was no discussion by neighborhood groups--the Army announcement was read and that was all; at some projects the Army registration was done first, then WRA registration, while at other both were run simultaneously; at Manzanar Question 27 for alines was different from the 27 used on other projects; which affected the answers of **aliens** and in turn those of citizens; the Army team at Manzanar told citizens to answer Question 27 "No" unless ready to volunteer right away, and even advised some married people to say "No", while at other projects the Army team said to say "Yes, if drafted."

These very great differences in presentation mean different understandings of and reactions to registration on the part of evacuees at the different centers. It means that the results in terms of oversimplified yes and no answers are not comparable between projects. Any comparative tables based on numerical counts of yes and no answers is therefore fallacious.

(2) The basic issue which created discussion and dissension at the centers over registration was that of civil rights (not loyalty)

Some typical issues of and objections to registration are given below. These were, and are, real burning issues to residents of the centers.

a) Registration twice for Army service. Most young men had already registered with local boards. Many had even volunteered before evacuation and been refused. These last were especially resentful of re-registration. A recent reclassification of Japanese Americans as 4-c created additional objections to re-registration.

b) The registration form was marked "for citizens of Japanese ancestry". Many citizens objected to this as discrimination and felt that to fill in the form would be submitting to this discrimination.

c) The questions on the form were largely framed around the subject of loyalty. Certain questions, such as No. 28 asking Amer-

ican citizens to "for swear" allegiance to the Emperor were objected to on the ground that it implied some previous allegiance to Japan. This whole allegiance question was especially objectionable to many who argued that they had been told to show loyalty by peaceful evacuation, by buying war bonds, etc., and they had done all these things--they wondered if there would ever be an end to this persistent questioning of their loyalty. Many felt that they were singled out for such treatment simply because of their ancestry.

d) Many objected to the circumstance of filling in the registration form for military service and signing an allegiance oath while behind wire fences (and many of them are of barbed wire) and armed guards.

Since the issue of civil rights was such a strong one, various groups often intimidated individuals to answer "No" to 28, just as organized labor groups threaten a strike breaker who by his action weakens the strength of the group protest. Pressure for or against yes was not necessarily subversive--unless we are to interpret all group pressures in American life as subversive (e.g. labor unions, National Association of Manufacturers, American Legion, etc.)

Recommendations

In light of the above facts, the following is recommended:

1) Because figures based on answers to registration questions at different projects are not comparable, they should not be set up in comparative tables.

2) Since civil rights was the main issue on the projects in relation to registration, no repressive measures should be taken against persons who, through their objections to registration, were attempting to defend their civil rights. These include a number of people who answered "No" or gave qualified answers to question 28.

(It is Machiavellian to thrust self-respecting citizens into concentration camp conditions and then call them disloyal for protesting this treatment by refusing to pledge allegiance in this situation, and then turn about and say to the public that this proves we were right in detaining these people, they were largely subversive in the first place.)

3) A national policy should be formulated quickly. Different projects are now treating the problems created by registration in different ways and the longer things are left to drift the worse the situation will become. Provision should be made to review individually each case involving qualified and "No" answers to 28. This reviewing should be given highest priority at the project level.

Recommendations 1, 2, and 3 are all closely bound together.

4) The full story of registration should be given to OWI and some attempt should be made to enlighten Congress on the subject as well.

John F. Embree

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Community Analysis Section

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Memorandum

July 9, 1943

To: WRA Staff Members
From: John F. Embree
Subject: Community and Project Analysis Series

For your information the Community Analysis Section has been issuing two series of papers: (a) The Community Analysis Series dealing with general problems, and (b) The Project Analysis Series dealing with subjects specific to a given project.

Papers so far issued in these two series are given below, and if you wish copies of any they can be supplied.

In addition, one confidential document concerning the subject of registration has been issued (June, 1943).

Community Analysis Series

1. Dealing with Japanese-Americans, October 1942
2. Causes of Unrest at Relocation Centers, February 1943
3. Japanese Groups and Associations in the United States, March 1943
4. Notes on Japanese Holidays, April 2, 1943
5. Evacuee Resistances to Relocation, June 1943

Project Analysis Series

1. Army Registration at Granada, March 19, 1943
2. Registration at Manzanar, April 3, 1943
3. Registration at Topaz, Feb. 14-17, 1943
4. The Fence at Minidoka, April 1943
5. Preliminary Evaluation of the Resettlement Program at Jerome Relocation Center, May 1943
6. Report on an Unorganized Relocation Center, June 1943 (Minidoka)
7. Notes on Some Religious Cults at Topaz, June 1943
8. Factors Influencing Low Enrollment in Certain Adult Education Courses, July 1943 (Tule)

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Washington

August 12, 1943

To: Project Directors
Attention: Community Analysts
Subject: Segregation Analyses
Distribution: E

Pursuant to discussion at the Denver meetings of the need for analysis of segregation trends as they emerge, please air mail each Saturday to the Community Analysis Section a brief summary report on the week's developments. Emphasis should be placed on

- (1) Evacuee and staff attitudes toward various phases of the program, with changes and the reasons for changes among various groups.
- (2) Rumors, founded and unfounded, together with an estimate of their significance and an account of any counter measures taken.
- (3) Segregation information, touching on devices used to inform staff and evacuees, the consistency of the picture presented, the thoroughness of the understanding of various groups.
- (4) Problem situations which may arise, and the solutions worked out.

Those weekly reports will require a fair share of your energy, but should not be allowed to usurp all of it. A suitable balance between this and other analysis work will be determined by the local situation.

It is anticipated that this reporting should continue until after the mass movements have been effected, with interest shifting in September and October to the reception and readjustment of the movers.

As a part of this project, each analyst should endeavor to secure the services of at least one evacuee who will himself be moving, and should coach him for the task in advance. Probably these workers should take few if any notes en route, but they should be encouraged to work up full reports, in consultation with the analyst at the new project, soon after arrival there.

John H. ...
Chief, Community Management

*Project Director
Comm Analyst
Comm Analyst*

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON

June 27, 1945

Mr. R. R. Best
Project Director
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Attention: Mr. Marvin Opler
Community Analyst

Dear Mr. Best:

Enclosed is a copy of a summary of the history of Tule Lake, prepared in the Washington Community Analysis Section. Mr. Provinse and others here are considering using it to acquaint any agency assuming the administration of Tule Lake with Tule's problems, people and past.

We would appreciate the analyst's comments on the paper and any suggestions or changes he would like to make. We would like to keep the summary in its present brief form; we have tried to leave out as much detail as possible and still give a good picture of what has happened at Tule Lake.

Mr. Ned Spicer is out on a field trip now and he is tentatively scheduled to arrive at Tule Lake July 9 and leave July 14. He has not yet read the summary. Will the analyst let him read it and discuss it with him? There is a possibility, however, that he may have to cancel his trip to Tule Lake, and in that case we would appreciate the analyst's written comments at an early date.

Sincerely yours,

Rachel Sady

Rachel R. Sady
Community Analyst Section



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ORIGINAL DESTROYED
JUL 2 1945

On this date the following information was received from the
Lake Project Administrative Division, Ule Lake Project, Alaska.
The information was received from the Lake Project Administrative
Division, Ule Lake Project, Alaska, on July 2, 1945.

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Division, Ule Lake Project, Alaska, on July 2, 1945.

Very truly yours,

Special Agent in Charge
Alaska Division

Enclosed for the
Lake Project Administrative
Division, Ule Lake Project,
Alaska, are the following:

JUL 2 1945

ALASKA DIVISION
JUL 2 1945
RECEIVED

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

June 19, 1945

Mr. Jerome K. Wilcox:
Associate Librarian
The University of California
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Mr. Wilcox:

Your letter of June 15 was received today. In reply, we wish to state that our Community Analysis studies and reports are typed in six copies, one retained in the files of the Project Director, one in the files of the Chief of Community Management, two sent to the Washington office (of which one is for the use of the Director), one to the regional office in San Francisco, and the last retained by this section for documentary purposes. Because of paper shortage and the confidential nature of the reports, we have never contemplated using a mimeographing or duplicating process.

There are thus no extras available at this project. Of course, the Washington office is approached from time to time by special agencies concerned with this problem. Even so, a report labeled "Confidential" is so intended.

In the future, I am sure the WRA archives will be available for study; I fully intend to publish on my own material, some minor portions of which the Washington office has put out in mimeographed form for WRA use.

Com. analysis

Our reports from Tule Lake are by the Analyst unless otherwise indicated as "staff report."

The Washington Analysis section is located at:

War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

M. K. Opler,
Community Analyst

M. Opler: CM
Chron. ✓
Subj.
Desk