

times. The fellows just are not getting married. < I told her that since evacuation, the marriage rate of the Nisei has probably dropped off even more than previously. Bette is only 16, but she likes to think of all of these things in advance. > She said that at Tanforan she was interested in running around and having alot of fun, but since she has been here, she actually enjoys staying home and does not think that it is so necessary to enter a preponderant social life. She is busy with her school and has made a number of friends down there already. In the Fellowship, she is one of the leaders and has been very active in organizing the program. During the week, she goes to the movies about twice and also does some visiting. The rest of the time she is busy with her homework which is considerable. She does a lot of the housework during the week ends to make up for the fact that she does not do so much during the school days. Every evening she washes the dishes.

< Bette does not actually believe in religion, but she uses the church for social reasons, which reveals that there is a great lack in the recreation facilities. She is very level headed about things, and mentally matured--much more than the average Nisei girls of her age. Right now, she is greatly interested in popular music and there is not an orchestra that goes on the air that she can not name instantly--both the piece and the orchestra. Bette also said that she had a lot of trouble understanding the Issei when they spoke Japanese to her. She doesn't understand them so that she just smiles and makes a guess. She is conscious of the fact that she uses more Japanese here. >

Bette used to go around with some Filipino girls who were very clothes conscious so that she dresses very well. The difference can easily be seen when compared with some of the other girls around here. She has a normal outlook on matters of sex because of her many Caucasian friends who did not hesitate to discuss these things frankly. Her personality is very appealing, as evidenced from the many friends which she has already made in this center.

One of her greatest worries is about the family. She feels so responsible for

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them and wants to do something to help him out. She wondered if we could not all go out and get a new start some place in the east. She thought that she would have to postpone her training in nursing because of the family obligations, but I thought that we would be able to work out some sort of arrangement for her. She said that Emiko now wants to go out to school and she thought that she should have the first choice. But Emiko has nothing definite planned as yet.

< Bette thinks that she is gaining too much weight. She says that she gained 8 pounds since she left Vallejo--she now weighs 108. However, there is no need for her to worry in this regard. She is glad that her teeth is being fixed up because the crooked teeth in front used to be a source of great worry. >

Bette is very blunt in expressing her opinions at times and she has many. She is a little impatient at what she terms the over "Japanesy" attitudes of some of her new friends and she has tried to discuss these things with them, but they are very reluctant. They just take them for granted as an accepted way. She thinks that they actually do not try to Americanize sometimes. One of the reasons why she likes to live in our present location is that she gets to see the flag flying over the administration building and this serves as a reminder that there is hope for the future.

She misses her former friends a great deal and makes constant reference to the progress which they are making in Vallejo. "Our school is getting a bad reputation because 1500 students go there now and a lot of the young girls are running around with the defense workers and the sailors." By this, she meant the Vallejo High School which indicates that she still identifies herself to her former location. She has adjusted herself very well from the Tanforan conditions and although she still keeps in contact with them via letters, she no longer feels that they are the only group of Nisei with which she can get along.

< The group with which she associates chiefly is a little clique from Pasadena which developed during the Assembly Center days at Tulare. She said that they re-

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sented her at first, but now she is accepted. In fact, she is one of the leaders. Elsie seems to be her closest friend. The whole group with which she now associates are children of former store owners, gardeners, and florists from Pasadena. They were from the better economic levels. A few of the Turlock girls are now getting into her group, but so far there has been no Santa Anita girl included.

We also talked about the war a little last night. Bette wondered how it would come out, but she is still confident that the Allies would win. "How could they lose?" She still considers herself as an American and wonders "why those small-minded people in the outside" will not accept the Nisei. She is very interested in current events and one of her favorite subjects in school is the history class when they discuss current affairs. >

In the family affairs, as far as the girls are concerned, she is definitely the leader. Jack and I believe that she is the most responsible girl so that we rely on her more when there are things to be done. This creates a slight jealousy on the part of Emiko and Alice. For example, Jack wrote a card to Bette to send him some of the books he needed because he said that she was the only one upon whom he could depend. This hurt Emiko a little so that she went ahead and wrapped up the books after Bette found them and put her return address upon it.

There has been an noticeable difference in Emiko lately. For one thing, she is much more responsible when it comes to the housework and she no longer has to have Alice to set the pace. In fact, she is the one who now sets the pace and thinks of all sorts of things to do. She no longer has to be told to do certain things and does not protest additional work as an imposition on her. It is a funny thing about Emiko. She is the best looking girl in the family, but she just will not make any attempt to expand out. She does not know what she wants to do although she is at the age where marriage is soon going to become an important problem. She does not know where her first duties lies--to herself or to her family. Right

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now, she does not have a boy friend, but she is sort of fearful of going out for some unexplainable reason. There is no doubt that she would easily attract a lot of boys and she does not know whether she should concentrate on a social life here or work towards something definite. Lately she has made remarks about continuing on with school in a year or so. <She is interested in dental hygiene and secretarial work. I have been dictating some letters to her for practice. She is one of those young Nisei who are undecided about things because there are no provisions for education beyond the high school level in this camp, except the Adult Education courses which are not too good.> If encouraged in the right direction, she could accomplish a great deal. She has a multitude of interests--music, drawing, designing, secretarial work, dental hygiene, etc., but no one is strong enough yet to take up her concentrated attention. If Alice does not go through with her marriage with Angelo, it is most likely that Emiko may be the first of the Kikuchi girls to get married. However, she does not plan on marriage for the next three years.

Alice is rapidly settling down into a fixed routine. The idea of going out is fast fading. I think it was a bad mistake for Bob to use her for secretarial work, because it has served as an excuse for her not to do much about the other matter of Angelo. There is nothing that I can say about this since it is her personal business.

<Last night, Bob took Emiko and Alice over to see the Great Miura and he fed them noodles. I have been avoiding social contacts with him. Miura takes great pride in showing off his Caucasian friends, especially Bob, to the other residents in the block. He has the peculiar habit of trying to get people obligated to him. He never misses a chance to show off that he has great wealth and he likes people to bow down to him. Emiko thought that his young wife was his daughter and remarked on this. This hurt Miura very much. He is a very amusing, although obnoxious, person. The other day, he was reading a book on philosophy, but he actually does not know what they say. He reads them for effect, to show the people that he is a well-educated person. We got into a discussion on what is Beauty, and I just made up a lot of

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statements about the infinite value of transcendentalism and its relative effects upon beauty and he made off that he understood. Actually, I was doing nothing more than trying to pull his leg by saying a lot of words which has absolutely no meaning. He used to have servants who ran at his command which may explain why he expects everyone to jump at his orders here. It irritates him because I have a delayed reaction. Earl likes to hang on to him--perhaps he enjoys the reflected glory--but I don't see how anybody could stand his attitudes of dictatorship. >

Last Saturday, the Army officials walked into the telephone switch board room and pushed the Nisei girls right out and put the lock on the door. They said that they would not allow Japanese girls to operate these switches because confidential information came over the wires. They are going to have a hell of a time getting Caucasian operators, besides paying them about 7 times more. And the chances are that the Caucasian girls will do a hell of a lot more gossiping, or at least as much.

Our former neighbors down in the 65 block are spreading some vicious stories about us. They are saying that we had to move out of the block because we caused the old man's death next door by being so noisy. Actually, the man was on the verge of death from cancer and his family refused to remove him to the hospital where he would have died regardless of the circumstances. The source of the rumor comes from the Block Manager who evidently passed it on to show the residents of his block that he would not tolerate any rowdy elements in his block. However, he has found out since that I handle all of the welfare clothing so his attitude has changed noticeably. Now he goes around saying that he knows the chief social case worker and he will see that his block residents are well taken care of. The man evidently is chiefly interested in his personal prestige and is not worth bothering about.

There is a considerable fear of contacting TB in this camp and the people, as usual, have been snooping about tracing down any persons who have had it either in an active or passive stage. They then isolate them. The problem even went to a further degree than that in the 61 block. It is getting so that the block managers

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have to bear the brunt of the attack on various problems and any that they don't have any immediate answer for, they bring to the Welfare Department. This morning, Sugano came in to me and asked me if I could do anything about the Kodani family. The people in his block suspect that Arthur, the son, has TB. His mother works in the mess hall and they want to get her out. It is true that Arthur was in a sanitarium for five years, but he is presumably cured now. But the people are not satisfied. They held a block council meeting last night and after the meeting was over they got together to talk about the case. They want me to move the Kodani family to either 73 or 74. But I told Sugano that this was purely a medical matter and that all we could do would be to refer the matter to the hospital and they could decide if the people concerned should be removed. Some of the women in that block take an extra dishcloth to meals with them so that they can carefully wipe off the utensils, free of TB germs! They definitely show that they do not want to be served by the mother of this boy and they try to get on the other side of the mess hall from her so that she will not breath any germs on them. The family concerned does not know anything at all about it and all of this resentment is mounting up unknown to them. It is typical of the Japanese to do this sort of thing. You can never figure them out from the lack of expression on their faces. "The Japanese mind in a dark corner?"

I had very good news today. The okay for me to go to Poston has come through from San Francisco. Bob and I plan to go up tomorrow afternoon with Butch, principal of the Canal elementary school, and Drs. Young and Yamasaki. We will meet with Dr. Thomas up there and the rest of the staff <plus Dr. Leighton and his University of Chicago group.> It is about 180 miles up there, and Bob says that Thomas wrote him to the effect that UC will pay all of my expenses. I was prepared to do this on my own. <Earl feels a little put out that he was not included. "You lucky guy, I wish I had a break like that."

The fact that I am going to be gone for the next four days has brought a

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conflict to the surface. Helen and Butch have been busy as hell on this matter of partitioning of the rooms. I went down there this morning to ask Butch if he would take care of the clothing cases for the next few days as I have been giving him a few lately so that he would get to know this type of situation better. But when I approached them, Taki jumped in and he said that I absolutely could not have them. I reminded him that they were assigned to the Welfare Department and the original understanding had been that they would remain in that office until he could break somebody else in. As events have turned out, the whole housing responsibility rests upon them and they are actually determining the policy of partitions since Taki relies upon their recommendations. He said that he could not find anybody else to do this specialized job, whereas anybody could handle the welfare clothing cases. I did not argue with him on that, since his concept of case work is not entirely clear. At the same time, I could agree with his point that housing now is primarily welfare work. However, I told him that I would need Butch for the next few days. But Taki said that this was impossible and that he was going to have Butch and Helen transferred to housing through Henderson. I repeated the original understanding with Henderson had been that these two were borrowed from welfare. This was not the point. I realize the housing situation. At the same time, welfare clothing for needy families could not be neglected. I was within my rights to take both of them out of housing. I did not feel that this was necessary since they were doing an important piece of work. I suggested that I take Butch, but Taki would not even hear of this. He said that there was no other responsible people in camp left that could handle the work. This indicates in a way that there is a shortage of Nisei around here for the more specialized types of work, since it would be impossible for me to find another case worker around here now. In fact there are none in the camp, including me.

I didn't want to start a departmental conflict and I could probably take them, but the issue was in determining which work needed the most immediate attention. I

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suggested to Butch that we go discuss the matter with Landward after lunch. He and Helen did not know where their wishes lay, since they have been feeling that the welfare department (Landward) has slighted them. I explained the whole situation to Landward after lunch, and since Butch was not saying much, I suggested that he just take the most urgent cases in this camp and let the rest go and I would take them along with the Camp 1 cases when I came back. This was agreeable to him.

It turned out that he hesitated to take the clothing cases because he was so uncertain about the policy. He wanted it down in writing and all Landward could do was to loan him the bulleting that we had, which were not much. We told him that most of the work would be determining just what were the welfare needs of the people. Landward told him to be on the conservative side; but I told him afterwards that he should be on the liberal side. I also told him that I was uncertain about many matters but it would be better to make a few mistakes rather than make all of the need~~y~~ people wait until a definite policy came out. I said that the majority of the cases would be a matter of personal interpretation. For some reason, the Nisei around here do not like to assume responsibility. They are perfectly capable and they want the position; yet they hesitate on making personal judgements. Like in the housing. They get a tough partition case down there which is not like the others. So they all talk it over and try to get a mass opinion. If this don't work, they send the case up to Landward. Landward turns it back to me and I go down there and decide, saying that this was Landward's decision./ This satisfies them. The whole thing goes back to the fact that they want to keep on good terms with all of the people and they are afraid that they will get criticized if the people do not like the individual. Harry said that he got out of the housing mess "before I lose all my friends." This seems to be the case in most of the department. The Nisei in these positions which normally carries a lot of responsibility hesitate to do so. They are satisfied to be the stooge as long as they have the title. There is little of this in Butch even if he is 33 years old. He is a very capable and hard-working person, but he is very

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conscious of the public opinion. "If I make a mistake in giving clothes out, the people will yell at me." The ones he finished up the other day were not quite right because he forgot to list the items needed.

The fact that Helen and Butch are a little peeved at Landward is indicated by the fact that when I mentioned that a Caucasian Social Worker was coming in here, they said: "That's good. About time we had a social worker here. When is he coming?" I told them that his appointment was not definite yet and that he may go to take the Camp 1 spot. "Oh," was the only answer. I think that Landward is in a hell of a spot. Everything that does not suit them is blamed back to him if he happens to face the public on that particular issue. The transportation situation is the most obvious. He has to give out the passes and there is a great deal of resentment over the fact that he will only give them to immediate relatives when there is a funeral. This is not his fault since he has instructions to this effect.

Kimi is his new secretary and she has a very charming personality. It took me two weeks to find that out. She does a lot of typing for me and looks out for things that may interest me for the study. The work is beginning to pile up on her yet she keeps smiling. She was Miura's secretary at Tulare and she dislikes him intensely. She enjoys her work so far, but wishes she could get some help. I shall have to find out more about her as she seems to be a fairly intelligent person.

I had a new kind of case today to do some interpreting on. A man came in and said that he wanted to get clothing for the woman who lived with him.

"Is she your wife?"

"No."

"Is she your mother?"--and so on down the line.

Anyway, it turned out that the woman was his commonlaw wife, but she did not want it known. He wanted to know if we could give her clothing on an individual basis since she had her own family number and they have only been living together since coming from Tulare. Anyway, she is 69 years of age. If we list her as a dependent,

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she would not get so much clothing since an individual person has more of a chance to get complete clothing than a family. The woman wants the fact that she is a common law wife kept a secret, but I think everybody in her block already knows about it, even to the extent that she is impotent. The curiosity of the Japanese has no limit. They do not hesitate to pry into the most intimate of personal affairs, and it becomes a subject of public conversation. And the hellish part of it is that the community gets controlled to this kind of small-minded public opinion. If a person had a birthmark in a peculiar place, they would even be sure to find out about that.

I had an unusual experience this morning. I went to deliver the clothing order to the Utsunomiya family—one of the boys wears braces on his feet (refer to previous notes) As I walked up, I noticed that there was a white sort of cheesecloth on the door, but did not think anything about it. But after Mrs. U. let me in, I could see that something was wrong. There were about five women in the room and they were all weeping. It was quite an uncomfortable feeling. I asked if I could do anything to help. Mrs. U. told me that one of her children had died yesterday. Then it dawned upon me that the white cloth was a sign of mourning for some sort of Shinto church. Most Japanese would probably have been aware of what the cloth meant and they would not have knocked on the door for any reason except to offer sympathy. I had made a terrible blunder, since I don't know any of these Japanese customs. I asked her if we could do anything through the welfare department. Mrs. U. was greatly concerned over the fact that her husband was in internment camp and not here to help her carry some of the load. I told her that it would be up to another government agency to release internees for funerals, if that were being done at all. Ken Utsunomiya is her cousin, and he is taking care of most of the funeral arrangements. The child was in the Sonoma State home; 3 years old, so that it evidently must have been defective in some way. But the mother felt the loss keenly. She does not know when she is going to see her husband again and they have little resources for security. She thought that she may have to pay the cost of shipping the body here,

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WEEKLY REPORT

Weed Enging 11-14 1942

PROJECT GILA RIVER

POPULATION:(evacuee) Last Week 13,237 This week 13,244

Account for any major increase or decrease in evacuee population:

LEAVES ISSUED:

1. Short Term Leaves:

Type	Number of Applications	Number Issued	Number Denied
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

2. Group Employment Leaves..... none

3. Indefinite Leaves: (a) To Accept Outside Jobs none

(b) To Attend College.... none

(c) For other purposes... 1 emergency case

VITAL STATISTICS:

Deaths: Men \_\_\_\_\_ Women \_\_\_\_\_ Children under 18 \_\_\_\_\_ Total 0

Births: Boys 2 Girls 1 Still Births 0 Total 3

Number of marriages at center this week..... 1

HOSPITAL:

Admissions this week: Men 14 Women 10 Children 10 666 Total 34  
Under 18

Communicable Diseases Reported: (number and kind) Syphilis---6

Poliomyoletis---2; Mumps---2; Whopping Cough---1; Tuberculosis---1

GOVERNMENT: Major Ordinances and Resolutions Adopted by Council

Butte Council adopted by-laws and rules of procedure.

PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD: (purpose and/attendance) number in 5,000

November 11--two meetings, to celebrate Armistice Day preceded by parade.

VISITORS TO PROJECT: (Identify)

See Attachment

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FIRES:

<u>Date &amp; Time</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Cause</u>	<u>Estimated Damage</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

ARRESTS:

<u>Types of Offenses</u>	<u>Number</u>	Referred to Judicial Commission ( <u>number</u> )	Referred to Outside Officials* ( <u>number</u> )	Not Prose- cuted
<u>none</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

\*Indicate state or local officials to whom referred.

Project Staff additions or resignations this week: (positions involved)

See Attachment

GENERAL COMMENT BY PROJECT DIRECTOR: (Discuss briefly the major problems and developments at the project this week).

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Project staff Additions or Resignations:

Additions:

Heywood, Beatrice (Secondary School Teacher)  
Hough, Zella Iona (Assistant Teacher)  
McKinnis, Allen P. (Carpenter)  
Ripple, Ida F. (Clerk)  
Watkins, Joe Willa (Assistant Teacher)  
Williams, Vinson V. (Plumber)

Resignations:

Chandler, Anna E. (Graduate Nurse)  
Garrett, Grace E. (Jr. Clerk Typist)  
Stevenson, Leonard G. (Assistant Construction Superintendent)

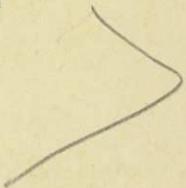
PASSES ISSUED TO VISITORS  
FOR THE PERIOD NOV. 7 to 13, 1942, Inc.

NAME	DATE	Purpose
1. Dr. Earle Dexter ) 2. Mrs. Earle Dexter ) 3. Margaret Dexter ) 4. Ella Mitchell ) 5. Edith Mitchell ) 6. Elmer Wellington ) 7. Sam Denny )	Cook's Mission- 11-8-42 ary School, Phoenix, Arizona	Participate in the evening worship of the Christian Church.
8. Miss Eleanor Tracy	Santa Barbara, 11-7-42 California	Visit evacuee friends on project
9. Rev. Gurney Binford-Friend Service ) 10. Mrs. Elizabeth " ) 11. Alice L. Pearson ) 12. Dick Petherbridge ) 13. Bill Wallace )	11-8, 9,-42 Committee, Pasadena, Calif.	To see Mr. Gaba on business
14. Rev. Wm. Q. McKnight ) 15. Mrs. " " " ) 16. Mrs. Clardy )	-Western Area--11-7-42 Protestant Church Commission Teacher from Glendale High	To conduct services for Christian church
17. Rev. H. V. Nicholson ) 18. Samuel Nicholson ) 19. Ernie Vonseggren )	Friend's Service-11-7, 8-42 Committee, Pasa- dena, California	Rev. Nicholson will conduct services. Others visiting.
20. Stinchfield Grant	Los Angeles, 11-9-42 Calif.	To see Dr. Sleath on business
21. E. A. Dorland	Graybar Elec- 11-9-42 tric Co., Phoenix Arizona	To see Mr. Murayama evacuee, about supplying him an audiphone.
22. J. P. McVey	11-9-42	To see Mr. Sawyer about teacher's position.
23. L.J. Ross (Rev.) 24. Mrs. L. J. Ross ) 25. Mrs. Marian Jackson ) 26. Pianist ) 27. Mr. Reuben Blakenship-Tempe, Ariz. )	Coolidge, Ariz.-11-9-42 Los Angeles California 11-9-42 Indefinitely	She will be guest artist at Concert to be held at Canal Camp.
28. Mr. Joseph S. Silva	Justice of 11-10-42 Peace, Brent- wood, Calif.	To see daughter, who is school teacher on Project to visit evacuee friends Hisatomi and Taniguchi family

- 29. Miss C. Gilman)
  - 30. Miss F. Brown)
  - 31. Miss A. Glover)
  - 32. Miss Cora Broullet )
  - 33. " Esther Sundstrum )
  
  - 34. Mrs. H. C. Yandle
  
  - 35. Ed. Sawyer ) Mesa, Arizona
  - 36. Gene Williams )
  
  - 36. Mr. S. Serian Selma, California
  
  
  - 37. Mrs. John. C. Henderson
  
  - 38. James Reese Los Angeles, Calif.
  
  - 39. Corp. Fujio Ft. Benjamin Harrison  
Fred Asano Indiana
  
  - 40. Bailey, Russell K. Southwestern Surgi-  
cal Supply Co.  
Phoenix, Arizona
  
  - 41. Mr. A W. Bert Liefgreen
  
  - 42. W. C. McCormich Brunswig Drug Co.  
Phoenix, Arizona
- 11-11-42 To visit Miss Elizabeth Nance, Project Hospital Chief Nurse
  - 11-15-42 To visit Miss E. Nance, Project Hospital Chief nurse
  
  - 11-10-42 To see Mr. and Mrs. Clevardon, WRA installing voycall.
  - 11-11-42 To bring colors for Armistice parade
  
  - 11-11 to 16-42 To visit and do business with Mr. Yorizane.
  
  - 11-11-42 Residing with husband, Indefinitely--WRA employee, on project.
  - 11-11-42 To see evacuee friends regarding business.
  - 11-10-42 On furlough, to see and marry Kazuye Sakata, resident on Project.
  
  - 11-12-42 To install x-ray for 1 wk. apparatus in project hospital.
  
  - Commenc'g to see Messrs. Shelly, Caldwell & Rodgers on 11-12-42 'til further notice
  - 11-12-42 To see Mr. Shelly or Mr. Kuremitsu or Mr. Ott for 30 days

REPORT ON FIRE

Date & Time	LOCATION	CAUSE	DAMAGE
Nov. 7/42 8:00 AM	Block 68	Rubbish fire	NONE
8:10 AM	Block 40	" "	"
8:30 AM	Block 69	" "	"
8:40 PM	Block 55	False alarm	
8?42 8:05 AM	Block 52	Rubbish alarm	"
	Block 74	" "	"
8:20 AM	Block 40	" "	"
8:55 AM	Block 55	" "	"
9/42 8:05 AM	Block 69	" "	"
7:50 PM	Canteen, Blk 58	Stuck compressor on motor	\$15.00
12/42 3:35 PM	Scrap lumber pile	Unkown	None
6:40 PM	Block 40	False alarm	



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but I suggested that Ken inquire into the matter with Landward as the govt. will probably take care of this cost. They will also pay the funeral costs up to \$85, but the funeral caskets are nothing elaborate. It is a simple military box. The Japanese lay great stress on death ceremonies and there are certain set dates that they pay their respect to the dead. I think that it is the 1st, 7th, 17th, 49th days and so on. This goes back to the great stress placed upon ancestor worship and these traditions have lingered on right down to these camps.

Ken and Nobu left for Salt Lake yesterday. It is possible that Ken may not come back here. He promised to send me a copy of our full report to the JACL. In the meantime Verline <sup>and I</sup> are supposed to lay plans for the membership drive. Verlin is very busy in making plans for the hospital opening, but I will get together with him one of these evenings to corrupt myself further.

One of the recent developments around here is connected with the transportation difficulties. The fellows that are fortunate enough to have a truck to drive take great pride in their vehicles. They are all putting up little signs naming them with such appellations as "Loretta" "Blue Ribbon" "Flying Horse" etc. So far I have not noticed a single name derived from the Japanese. Since the car restrictions have become so drastic, the truckdrivers have gained considerable in prestige. There is a certain envy towards them. I hear such expression as "I drove 110 miles yesterday and this took me to Casa Grande and around the project several times." "I got to drive the truck down to Canal camp today. It felt good to get control of those wheels." "I'm going to get a job driving a car. Those guys have the most fun." "I would give a month's pay if they would let me drive to Phoenix just once." "Driving a car now reminds me of the times we used to go for joyrides around Santa Maria."

Everyone went to the movies again this evening. I was not feeling so well so I slept this afternoon after I settled things up with Butch. I have a pretty bad cold and my back hurts. It took all my efforts to get about today, but I felt that I would have to straighten things up so that they would not be left in a mess. I still plan to paint the closet with the final coat so that "miko can put

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her dresses away and not leave them hanging all around the room where the dust gets all over them.

Bette went to her class meeting this afternoon and she was put on a committee to plan a program for the Junior class party on Dec. r. She wants to get her class to do something in a patriotic way such as a scrap drive or buying a bond for the government or some deserving mother of a Nisei soldier who has received recognition in the army. She does not know how it will go over with her class, but she intends to approach the matter through her caucasian teachers, who she feels will be receptive to the idea.

Mom is getting worried about the number of movies now being shown to the community. She feels that the kids will neglect their studies. Tonight was an extra picture. They will be shown on Wednesdays and Fridays regularly. I told her they were educational and that they were able to keep up with the outside world through them. We don't have to worry about Bette and Miyako doing their homework. Tom is the big problem. He would rather read the comic books and listen to the radio. This evening he finally got around to building the chairs after I told him that he could not take our new chairs down there anymore to get all scratched up. He did not get one finished in time so I relented and told him that this would be the last time. He has collected some lumber to build enough chairs for everyone.

One of the surprising things is the fact that the WRA offices have been so slow about releasing people for outside employment. Out of the 70 applications which he has taken, only one person has actually left this center in the past month and a half. One of the reasons may be the shortage of staff and the red tape in clearing these things in the S. F. office. All sorts of requests are sent in from the various projects and they barely manage to get some of them through. The WRA is encouraging outside employment, but at this rate it will take years and years before the people are finally settled.

Last week there was only one marriage in this center. There may be saving up to do it over the Thanksgiving holidays since Landward has about 4 cases saying

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that they want to get married at this time. There were no deaths last week and three children were born--2 boys and 1 girl. During the past week ending on the 14th there was a total of 34 admissions to the hospital. There were 14 men, 10 women and 10 children. Of these 6 were syphilis cases, poliomyelitis--2, whooping cough--1, Mumps--2, and T. B.--1. During the week of Nov. 7-13, there was a total of 42 visitors to the project. Most of them were church people or they came in to see the administration staff. Only three came to see evacuee friends. One was a soldier, Corporal Fujio Fred Anano on furlough from Fort Benjamin Harrison Indiana, who came into to marry a Kazuye Sakata who lives here. There was an addition of three caucasian teachers last week to the schools to replace those who have resigned. There were no arrests during the past week and 11 minor fires, causing a total damage of \$15.

*omit through p 1251*  
Landward is definitely working on getting us more office space. He suggests that Mr. Shelley be moved to the new wing and we take his office and partition it off for our private interviews. The departments have to make monthly reports. Landward's first one was very brief since he is very much pressed for time.

INSERT:

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

GILA RIVER RELOCATION CENTER  
Rivers, Arizona

November 9, 1942

TO: Mr. L. T. Hoffman

SUBJECT: Report of the Welfare Section for October

I am sorry that I was not able to send in a report for the first half of October at the time you requested me to do so. In the first place, we were not keeping any particular records, and secondly, the definite duties which I was handling had not been crystalized until just previous to your request. However, I do have a very definite report of service which the Welfare Department has been rendering for the last half of October. For that period, the department accepted the responsibility for handling questions of Evacuee Property, Outside Employment, Student Relocation, Repatriation, Special Transfers, various types of legal matters, Life Insurance, Selective Service, Marriages, and also gave out

a good deal of general information. In addition to the above, we have also had the following special types of cases brought to our attentions: mental, housing adjustment, and martial difficulties. Attached is a list of the number of people to whom these various services have been given.

No clothing or cash grants were made in October.

There are also a number of problems with which the Welfare Section is being faced. First and foremost, is the fact that I have had to divide my time between the two communities. This does not leave me sufficient time for supervisory activity and for planning and analysis of the section's needs. Secondly, we are in need of more working space. A number of the problems which should be discussed in a confidential manner cannot so be done because the various social workers are all crowded together in the same room with the people who are waiting to talk to them. Consequently, everyone in the room is a participant in the matters being discussed. A possible solution to this is that the offices now occupied be moved. If this is not desirable, arrange for partitions so that each worker may have a private space. I have also been thinking of the possibility that we might be able to use Mr. Shelley's office. Mr. Shelley is in his office very little and upon the completion of the new wing, some place in there might be found for him. If this is possible, alterations could be made so that perhaps the office I now occupy could be enlarged and partitioned off providing space for two other workers who now maintain their offices in Block 42. If these two problems can be followed through to an approximate solution, I feel sure that some of the complaints that have been leveled against the Welfare Department, for example, that I have not been accessible at all times and that we have not had enough workers available for the people to be helped, might be reduced.

If there is any way that you push the establishment of the Project Attorney's office to handle some divorce cases which, in my opinion, are legitimate, I wish you would do so. Mr. Fryer, stated at the time he was here that the Project Attorney had been selected and would possibly be here in a short while.

During the month, procedure was established for handling Welfare Clothing Grants. Also, a form for case reports was also set up and mimeographed. A Copy is attached.

John Landward  
Administrative Assistant

JL ks

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MINUTES OF  
SPECIAL JOINT MEETING OF  
TEMPORARY COMMUNITY COUNCIL AND BLOCK MANAGERS

Date: November 6, 1942  
Time: 7:35 p. m.  
Place: 52 Mess Hall  
Absentee Block Manager: Mr. H. Miyata

Meeting was called to order by Chairman Eric Kawai. He greeted all Block Managers and Council members stating that this is probably the first of such meetings. He next introduced Acting Project Director and Assistant Regional Director of the W. R. S., Mr. Cozzens.

Mr. Cozzens in turn introduced Mr. Harry Miyake who has been a great help to him during the two weeks he has been here and also Assistant Director Mr. Korn who has been here since the beginning of this Project.

Mr. Cozzens stated that he had asked to call this meeting  
1. as an opportunity to meet all, and 2. he wanted to present a problem to the group; which really needs some action and expression from them. He doesn't expect it to be decided on tonight but he hopes it will be thought over and that the Council with Block Managers assisting can bring back to him recommendations with regard to the principal which he is to discuss. He held a similar meeting like tonight at the Canal Camp with not answer but lot of discussion.

He further told the community that if they didn't like this place to blame it on him. He worked on selecting sites for 11 or 12 relocation centers and he is glad to have the opportunity to come here for how long he does not know. He will do his best in assisting the community, consider the problems that confront it, of correcting things that are happening but not wanted, but he hopes that they will realize that the attempt to be fair and to satisfy everyone is difficult. He will do two things: 1. He will consider the problems that are presented him and 2. Explain the reason why that answer is given.

For the past 4 or 5 months, Mr. Cozzens stated that there has been an attempt to negotiate and work out means to bring into relocation areas certain private industries that would permit the colonists to work for them. If they were brought in, they would be by approval of the WRA and would pay prevailing wages to workers. He has no definite recommendation to make but he wants it considered that the WRA believes it is possible to negotiate with a number of different types of enterprise that could move into the Center. If able to negotiate and bring in industry and 5,000 or 6,000 people worked on it at wages, the main problem arising is what would happen to the mess halls, transportation, and other work necessary to this community. He believes that there are numerous industries of different types that can be brought into the area to take up the available work load here, provide work for those that want to work. If they kept the money themselves, it would create such chaos that the community would not be a happy place to live. If they put that money into a fund to be distributed monthly to all workers within the project, then he believes that instead of 3 people on the job there will be 2 and balance of the people would find that a better community spirit would immediately develop. This is some possibility of building up income to workers much larger than the present. Possibilities have been investigated and there are many propositions that look fairly good. Washington is not decided just what they will do and as to how they will operate private industries. Therefore, Mr. Cozzens stated that the reason why he is here is that he would like to know how the people felt about it so that he can present to Washington a definite proposal and to the industries method of handling funds. It is a problem that affects the principal which the community itself has to decide. It may be given lots of publicity and he would like meetings to be held and get the reaction of the people. Any questions that the group would like to ask, he will be glad to answer.

Chairman suggested that for benefit of those who do not understand English well, pertinent facts of the foregoing should be translated into Japanese. Also that this problem is not for us to decide; it should be presented to the people and get their opinion. He asked Mr. Miyako to do the translation, important facts of which he gave in Japanese.

Before turning the floor open for discussion, Chairman commented that his personal opinion of it is that it is very necessary to have some added industries

within the camp, not for the income that will be derived from it but more occupational reason--more diversified types of labor. Perhaps with a little more income the morale of the camp would improve.

Questions asked of Mr. Cozzens:

1. Mr. Miyake asked what was holding back camouflage net project. Mr. Cozzens stated that he is attempting to have a number of things settled which he is not at liberty to discuss, but he did state that he does not want it to start until they are ready to go at it. Some facilities are not here and there are materials scattered all over the place. It is possible to operate one in a haphazard manner but he does not think it would be wise to do that. It is important to get it under way withing the next few days and the Army needs it but it will not until it is organized and ready for operation.
2. Mr. Nishimura inquired as to the nature of the industries. The reply was that they had not gone fare enough to discuss it too intelligently but he has one he thinks they can negotiate in not less than 10 days or 2 weeks. The industry is very simple; anybody can do it. Tonnage in involved but the job itself is separation of bolts, nuts, screws and rivets into size, imperfects, number of thread of bolts, etc. These bolts, nuts, etc. are those that come off the floor of air-plane factories. All work has to be done by hand. It can be done any place and can get under way immediately with over 2,000 people but the question is suppose workers were gotten, what would happen to vital workers in this Center.
3. Mr. Kuwabara stated that agrilcutural pursuits was the most important industry in this Project and they say there isn't enough labro out in the fields, so if industries came in what would happen to agrilcutlure. Mr. Cozzens said in reference to dehydration plant, W. P. B. has decided that priorities will be granted to people in dehydration business to build dehydrators. Therefore, it must be operated only as a private industry. With reference to agrilcutural devel- opment, there are a number of things affecting it. They were alloted a certain amount of water and to date have used quite a bit. He thinks they will have enough water but they have stopped plowing of additional land until they can establish a high priority for materials and equipment such as shock. They've also asked for extablishing a new railroad stop much closer than the present one. There are more men working on every job than are necessary to produce which is true of majority cases. He doesn't hink that agriculture would suffer because he believes there are plenty of people that can work. If labro was available and if they get extra money, should it go to them or to the community fund is the problem.
4. Chaimen asked if the industries that are proposed will hire only Nisei or both. Mr. Cozzens stated that if a private industry, it could hire both but it would be up to use whether that were true with all types of work or not and to first find out. If not true, then they must provide and bring in the type of industry that would employ both types. As long as it is private he thinks every- one has right to vote.

Mr. Cozzens asked that he and Mr. Korn be excused from the meeting as he knows that Block managers and Council want to discuss this among themselves. He would like the Block Managers to go back to their blocks and hold meetings and bring back to the Council their recommendations.

Chairman introduced council representatives to block Managers and vice versa. In regards to bringing private industry into the Project it seems to him a good

solution to many of the problems here. The Council is working on incorporation of all community enterprises within the camp. With the introduction of these industries, he believes that by reverting money into community fund, it will be returned to the general community in dividends either through welfare coupons or through actual checks to be divided among those that are employed. He asked the Block Managers to go back and discuss it with residents of their block and give Mr. Cozzens some plan that he can take back to authorities.

General discussion, opinions, and suggestions were given by council representatives and block managers and it was brought out that this meeting is just for discussion, not to formulate any plans. Chairman asked council representatives to attend their block meetings in connection with this matter. Also Mr. Miyake stated that he would like Block Managers to encourage more Niseis into their meetings.

In summary, Mr. Kawai stated that he wants the people's opinion concerning these things as proposed. Should they have a community industry here or should they not have, based on certain stipulations made by the people. If they favor such community enterprises, do they propose to have such labor paid at the basic rate of the WRA set-up and all over that basis rate contributed to a community fund and distributed as recommended by the people. Any other recommendations that the group may make, compile those records and present them at this same group meeting at a convenient date not sooner than one week. It was suggested and agreed that the special meeting be called one week after next Monday.

Meeting was adjourned at 10:25 p. m.

end of inserts.....

The women's latrines around here are finally going to get privacy. Each block will have to put up their own because the carpenters are too busy putting up the partitions. Each block manager is supposed to get a crew of men lined up for this work, according to Harry.

The whole business of the hot water has finally been straightened out fairly satisfactorily. The Engineering department will permit the blocks to use gas for the laundry and shower rooms for a limited time only. There is a great danger in operating the boilers without the safety valve which was not in and are unobtainable due to priorities. The block managers are to be responsible for the boilers and they have to personally check the thermostat and turn it off at danger point. One and one-half hour is allowed for the laundry rooms and four hours for the shower rooms. This time is divided to 9-10:30 for the laundry, and 5-9 for the shower room. If I go to take a shower about 9:30 there is still a little hot water left. This will eliminate those late showers which the Cal boys

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are accustomed to take after their bull sessions. They used to stand in the showers and sing their schools songs and discuss the football games. I am sure that they will find this new arrangement very inconvenient since there is nothing like singing in the showers even if their voices are worse than frogs.

Somebody is screwing up the works in regards to getting the community council minutes. Sachie A. said that Hoffman had given her orders not to give any of them up. I asked her if they were not open to the public and she said they were. "Then there is nothing to prevent me from coming in to read them?" She said no, but that Hoffman did not want the people to have them yet because all of them were not checked for mistakes. Anyway it developed that in the Nov. 6 meeting of the block managers and the temporary council with Mr. Gozzens over this matter of private industries, some things got into the meetings which Hoffman said were incorrect. I asked Sachie what it was and she reluctantly pulled out the copy of the minutes and showed me the section. She said that Hoffman is making this correction before the thing got out. It so happened that Setsu took the minutes for the block managers so that I was able to get a copy of them in the original version.

Following is the paragraph in question:

"In summary, Mr. (Erie) Kawai stated that he wants the people's opinion concerning this thing as proposed. Should they have a community industry here or should they not have it, based on certain stipulations made by the people. If they favor such community enterprise, do they propose to have such labor paid at the basic rate of the WRA setup and all over that basis rate contributed to a community fund and distributed as recommended by the people? Any other recommendations that the group may make, compile those records and present them at this same group meeting at a convenient date not sooner than a week. E\*

From what I gather, the people are not going to have a thing to say about what private industries comes in here and how the money is going to be distributed.

These things will be determined by the WRA legal minds. Naturally they want the people to back the program. It's still a paternalistic dictatorship regardless of which way it is looked at. The people will be encouraged to believe that they are making these decisions, but the administration evidently want to protect themselves and not make any of these statements on paper so that it can later be held up to them in case the people decide a different way. The administration is pretty wise in throwing the plan to Harry, and a few others who have the respect of the community. Their words carry a lot of weight and the people think that it comes from them when actually the full plan is given to them by the administration to assimilate so that he can work it up in his own mind. These fellows are awfully anxious to see the project succeed so that they do not question too much. Personally I don't like Hoffman's attitudes. He is too damned obvious in his patronizing manners. As if he is some sort of a god who will lead the people out of the wilderness if they follow his decisions. But he seems to have fairly good intentions. I certainly would like to know why Henderson is feuding with him.

Setsu also gave me a copy of the last block managers's minutes of the meeting which Landward and I attended. (see attached)

INSERT:

MINUTES  
OF  
REGULAR BLOCK MANAGER'S MEETING

Date: November 12, 1942  
Time: 9:10 a. m.  
Place: Central Block Office, 42-3-D  
Tardy: Messra., Takeda, Kobata, Kinoshita, Kamiyama

Meeting was called to order by Chairman Harry Miyake. He introduced Dr. Furuta who is in charge of the sanitation of the camp.

Dr. Furuta brought up a few points in regard to block sanitation. The main problem is in the checking up of latrines weekly by boys who find blocks excellent and some very filthy. Reason why this check up is done and why he is here is not to create more work for janitors but hospital records in the past several months show quite a number of communicable diseases such as infantile paralysis, several cases of typhoid fever and too many cases of valley fever. All these diseases can be passed from person to person and from flies in the camp.

Since there are no screens in barracks and latrines, it means that we have to do our best to try to keep down possibilities of spreading these communicable diseases. Spreading results from filthy and unclean toilets where flies bring out and take to kitchens. Dr. Sleath, Mr. Henderson, and he had a little conference in that the minimum standard of the latrines should be that janitors should wash toilet bowls and urinals at least 3 times a day. It is up to the janitors to work out some schedule with the least interference. He should clean by scrubbing and always with a disinfectant. Sweeping floors and cleaning wash stands can be done once a day but the most important are the bowls and urinals.

Dr. Furuta has issued to Mr. Henderson a list of necessary equipment for the janitors to do their work properly which are: For the single latrine--1. Broom; 2. Push Broom; 3. Bowl brush; 4. Hand brush for scrubbing walls; 5. 1 mop, bucket and wringer; 6. Rubber suction pump; 7. Cleaning rags; 8. Cleansers and disinfectants which are powdered soap, chlorinated lime, and scouring powder. This memorandum was given to Mr. Henderson on Sept. 17th and according to Block Managers, very few of the above have been received by them. Mr. Sera of the Property Dept. who was present stated that requisitions had been put in quite a while ago still hadn't been received. It was suggested that he go back to Procurement Division and press it on them and if he still can't get action, to let know at Rm. 7 Hospital and he, Mr. Sera, and Mr. Miyake should all go together to see this thing through. There is a fear of an epidemic and it is very important that the necessary equipment and supplies be furnished. As to use of lysol instead of sani-clor, Dr. Furuta stated that for cleaning bowls, chlorinated lime or sani-clor is better. Way to get rid of flies is to get at its source. They have asked the garbage trucks to change their system, also location of the rubbish. He has suggested that a building be constructed for incinerators between the two camps to burn all rubbish. He is asking Block Managers to make an official request to Mr. Henderson for it. Question was asked by Mr. Ninokawa as to what he considered as emergency cases to get ambulance service. Dr. Furuta stated that he was not an M. D. and it wasn't in his line but he did think that there's a fault in the hospital set-up but they are working on it, also that telephones may be installed in Block Manager's offices to handle calls.

Regarding clothing issuance, statement has been received to "hold everything." Also there has been a misunderstanding as to welfare cases so Chairman asked Mr. Landward in charge of the Welfare Dept. to make some clarification. He explained why the statement was issued on clothing to "hold everything." A new system for handling clothing is being revised in which the Welfare Dept. is to have supervision. Housing records Dept. is also now starting census for filling out family records. He said that everyone who is employed is entitled to regular clothing allowance and that there are certain classes that come under welfare wither voluntary or involuntary. He cited cases and examples that come under that classification: One case where the husband was working as warden but had to quit to take care of the children after his wife became ill; families whose husbands are interned and wives's duty to stay at home; heads of families who are old age or disabled. Families penniless or broke, they assume are welfare cases and given them money for minimum needs. Mr. Kikuchi is the chief investigator and visits families to attempt to find out how much money they might have. His personal theory is that people should help themselves as much as they can without working a hardship on them for their self-respect and pride. Where there really is an urgent need, they try to give it to them that same day.

#### Questions and Discussion regarding Welfare

1. Mr. Kobata asked if their cases were all involuntary unemployed, Reply was no,

they may be employed but need additional assistance.

2. Mr. Miyake asked of a case of a head of a family of 4 able to work but will not, and wife and children do not work. Reply was husband is not entitled to receive clothing but dependents will receive as welfare cases as their needs arise, not regular allowance.

3. Mr. Hayashi inquired if there was any age limit of workers. Mr. Landward stated that it was more according to health and physical conditions so that he does not wish to set an age limit. Mr. Kikuchi said that for welfare cases it is not necessary to have minimum age but as to clothing allotment, it should be set. Mr. Landward said that all clothing will have to be worked out with Employment office but he suggests that age limit of 65 and over can be set and then investigate each such cases. Mr. Kikuchi also suggested that it would be simpler to include some of the as dependents in a family unit rather than as welfare cases.

4. Mr. Kikuchi explained what constitutes a welfare case is those people that are in need. He asked the Block Managers to submit names or person which they consider as welfare cases but actual determination would be up to the Welfare Dept. Mr. Landward requested Block Managers to go over their block and make a list of real needy cases and turn over to Harry Miyake of Mr. Tamura or Miss Kimura at present in Housing Dept. The difficulty is in finding out if and how much money the family has. Opinion of Mr. Landward is that those who are in need will go to friends about it and those friends will go to Welfare Office or Block Managers will hear of such and report. In some immediate cases, they can be given some aid in advance on their clothing allowance at a minimum. Those are half and half welfare cases.

5. Mr. Kurokawa brought up the point that former Turlock residents were prejudiced in that all former Tulare residents got clothing while they did not. According to a letter received from Captain Fullerton of WCCA, Mr. Landward stated that it was not a right given them but a privilege, to get the clothing without application.

6. Mr. Landward stated that the Welfare Dpt. also tries to settle some family problems or personal maladjustments or mentally unbalanced. If there are cases that need such help, send them to Welfare.

7. Mr. Miyake asked in regard to weddings, that a wedding cake should be presented to the couple from the camp. Since bakeries request furnishing of sugar which is rationed, it should be gotten from the whole "pot" instead of individual kitchens. Mr. Landward said he'll take this up with Mr. Harding. Mr. Miyake also asked him to find out about the sugar rationing books, whether they can get some benefit from them.

8. Mr. Kikuchi asked Block Managers to report if they hear of cases where young boys instead of attending school get jobs by lying about their ages.

9. Mr. Landward mentioned what his Dept. handles besides welfare--matters regarding repatriation, evacuee property, insurance, student relocation, special transfer, individual outside employment, special round trip passes on busses, also welfare involved in partitions, linoleum and stoves.

XØ Chairman stated in regard to minutes of meetings, that he hopes Block Managers study the outline form and that it serves its purpose.

#### Business Matters

1. Clothing issuance. He has received a memorandum that new instructions have

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been received and that Block Managers should withhold the work they are doing and hand in to Clothing Office all they have completed. Or if applications are near completion to complete them before handing in.

2. Census. Send people that have not been interviewed to Employment Office as it is necessary before clothing can be issued.

3. American Legion of this community has asked for names and addresses of boys serving in the army now and names and addresses of parents living here. Chairman asked Block Managers to go back and announce at their block meetings requesting such information.

4. Ironing room. Chairman has asked Mr. Brown and Mr. Cozzens if it can be used for recreational purposes. It was flatly refused. Mr. Cozzens says that it will be provided for ironing. It was brought out that it is dangerous to put pennies into fuse boxes. If ironing room is not complete, they are working hard to do so.

5. Illness of employees. Chairman noted in schedule of timekeepers that if any person assigned to work contacts illness and cannot work, he must first get a doctor's order that he is ill and balance of that month, he will be paid regardless of whether he works or not. If it is determined that he will be sick for the following month he will be terminated on condition that he will get the job back as soon as he gets well.

6. Block Census. The Housing Dep't. policy has changed in that from now on, Block Managers should get census information according to where residents actually live. These census reports should be turned in every Monday and it is important that they get it by checking the barracks, not by last week's report or guess work.

7. Election of Blocks 36 and 44 for council can be held either Friday or Saturday but it is important that they be held.

8. A memorandum was received from Farm Management regarding seed plants of shiro-uri being taken away from the fields. These things regarding stealing should

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be brought up before block meetings and discouraged. It's going too far when school furniture and hospital furniture are taken. Regarding vegetable plants, if anyone wants them, they will be given them by asking without having to take without asking.

9. Chairman informed Block Managers that the man in charge of making holes for heaters is Mr. Burr.

10. Memorandum regarding recruitment of Nisei and Kibei for enrollment in language school was received. Those interested should turn in their names to Mr. Landward's office.

11. A memorandum was received from Mr. Henderson regarding need for typewriters. Anyone having any to rent or sell should let the office know.

12. In regard to passes by bus to Camp 1, you should get it at Mr. Henderson's office.

Questions from floor

1. Mr. Iwamoto asked what happened in closure of gas heaters. The reason is some safety valves are missing and there is danger of not having them. If it will be for an indefinite period, he will propose to have hot water only during certain hours.

2. One Block Manager asked that they be given at least one hour's notice before water is turned off for a long period of time as it causes inconvenience of work in kitchens, etc.

3. Block 32 Manager requested lights at end of street, also screens for each window of barracks.

4. 60 Block Manager would like lights on main street as there are up to 59 Block. Reason for none is probably not enough material.

5. 36 Block Manager requested faucets or such for water cans as school children are always using them.

6. 32 Block Manager asked for block gardeners as there is a lot of work for them.

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7. 40 Block Manager wants water sprinkled on adjoining vacant lot as it becomes very dusty with school children playing all day there.
8. 28 Block Manager stated that the lumber dumping pile needed to be cleaned since there aren't much lumber there now except for scraps of paper, etc., and it doesn't look so good in that condition.
9. Block Managers are requested to ask residents not to throw rubbish in outside open fields.
11. 33 Block Manager asked that floor racks be provided in shower rooms. Chairman informed him that at the beginning they were furnished but considered unsanitary. He suggested that people wear "getas" into showers.
12. 68 Block Manager stated that there is urgent need for partitions in women's latrines. This will be looked into.
13. Mr. Ishimaru wanted an explanation as to school children being provided with lunches--those of certain blocks but not his. It was brought out that through efforts of Mr. Ninokawa they were able to provide lunches for children under 10 years. For blocks that hadn't received this privilege, it was suggested that they take it directly up with Mr. Harding. Block Managers concerned, namely 55, 56, 57, 64, 75, 66 were requested to find out how many children under 10 years there were in their blocks and Chairman will take this matter up.
14. One Block Manager asked that there be uniform ruling as to lumber being moved away from side of house as announced in newspaper. It is believed that it was probably a misprint.
15. A request was made for lumber for Santa Anita evacuees.
16. Mr. Kurokawa wants it straightened out about private industry. Chairman stated that he will check up before saying anything.
17. Padlocks for each block for use at Block Manager's office, 3 boiler room, 2 ironing rooms were distributed.

There being no further business the meeting was adjourned at 11:45 a.m.

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Dr. Furuta had a lot of points to discuss in regards to the sanitation in this camp. He stated that the cleaning of the latrines were very lax in some of the blocks. This has been the cause of some of the communicable diseases like valley fever, poliomyelitis, and typhoid fever. These diseases are passed from the many flies around here. The spreading results from the filthy and unclean toilets which have no screens and therefore these flies pay visits to the kitchen. The minimum standards for cleaning set by the hospital is to wash the toilet bowls and urinals at least 3 times daily. A lot of the janitors have not received the necessary equipment yet. >

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< I took it easy this morning as I expected to leave for Poston. However, Bob said that we would leave about 2:00.

The big news of the day was that there was a strike by the truck drivers and workers in the mess operations division. They did not go to work this morning because of the transportation difficulties. Jimmy O. the Despot has even threatened to quit his job. It seems that the trouble over the fact that only six trucks are allowed to deliver the foodstuffs to the 33 mess halls in this camp. Over in Canal 5 trucks are used for 16 mess halls. The boys over here had to work overtime in order to get the stuff delivered. They wanted either more trucks or more workers. Harding had refused. First, because of the lack of trucks, and second, because they do not want to put any more people on the pay roll.

Jimmy and I went to ask about it, but Harding said that he didn't know anything about it. We pressed him a little and he finally admitted that there had been a slight difference. The matter has been solved with the promise to give that department more trucks. 50 more C.C.C. trucks are coming into the project from Missoula and Reno next week. The fellows should have investigated the

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*omit pay*

matter a little more instead of blowing off and then walking out.

It looks as if the stoves will not come for quite a while yet. Taki was very worried about it this morning. They should not have cut the holes because rumors will spread that this was deliberate and the W.R.A. never intended to give stoves.

Well, have to go to Phoenix now, more later.

Charles Kikuchi  
November 17, 1942

*omit page*

DATE: November 14, 1942  
MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Landward  
FROM: Charles Kikuchi  
SUBJECT: Kataro Yamakawa, Age 68; 29-10-A

Mr. Yamakawa is suffering from what he thinks is asthma. The men in his apartment stated that Mr. Yamakawa coughs day and night and that he is very sick. He was referred to the hospital, but the doctors there refused him hospitalization he claims.

Mr. Yamakawa stated that he was in the hospital for three months at Stockton receiving treatment for peptic ulcer. He was then transferred to Tulare and placed in the Center's hospital there, under the care of Dr. James Higa. He has a note stating his condition from Dr. Higa. Mr. Yamakawa was transferred recently to this center from Fresno. We would appreciate it very much if you could send a note to the hospital here, asking them to check this case again from a medical standpoint in order to determine whether he should be hospitalized or not. The men in his apartment claim that Mr. Yamakawa is very sick and that he stays in bed all the time and coughs.

Very truly yours,

Charles Kikuchi

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Tuesday, November 17, 1942

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Well, I finally got out of Gila Camp and it sure felt good. Dr. Young, the counselor of the Gila Schools, Albert Hutchinson, principal of the Elementary School, Dr. Togasaki, and myself were in the car. < We had a little trouble at first in loading the luggage into the car. Bob just had one little brief case and I had a little zipper bag. >

As we passed the sentry, we gave the pass to him and we were off. It felt like driving along the California highway at first, but the farther away we got from Gila the better I felt. Freedom is a wonderful thing. We passed through a lot of towns and saw a lot of cactus plants and scenery.

< One of the more interesting sights were the small adobe huts of the Indians. They were simply horrible. All they are made of is some bricks thrown together with a hole for a door. >

We made a very leisurely trip, and had a lot of fun on the way. Bob and Hutch were in the front seat and little Chas was in between. Everytime they took a deep breath, I felt my ribs cracking. They were like young playboys. Since Bob was my custodian, I had to tolerate the situation.

< Dr. Togasaki is an interesting sort of person. She is very direct and of the bossy type. These professional women are that way, I suppose. She has the philosophy that she is going to stay in the camp for the duration and so what? But she was interesting to talk to. She is 35 and a graduate of Cal '37 M.D. She practiced in Sacramento and then Visalia. From there she went to Santa Anita. Then Manzanar, Poston to Tule to Gila and now back to Poston. She comes from a medical family because lots of her brothers and sisters appear to be doctors and nurses. I guess I was prejudiced against her because she said that she liked Japanese music and because she is not very feminine. Dr. Young is a good joe, although a little quiet. Bob and Hutch are just a couple of cutups. We were cracking a lot of corny jokes all the way up. >

Phoenix was the first large town that we hit, and it looked like any other

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GILA RELOCATION CENTER  
Rivers, Arizona

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page

Commanding Officer  
Military Police  
Rivers, Arizona

Please allow Mr. Charles Kikuchi to leave the Gila River Relocation Project between the hours of 1:30 and 4:00 pm. November 17, 1942. Mr. Kikuchi is traveling to Colorado Relocation Project for the purpose of holding a conference with the Evacuee Resettlement Study. Mr. Kikuchi will be accompanied by a Caucasian escort, Mr. Robert Spencer. Below is a copy of the telegraphic military authority under which Mr. Kikuchi is traveling.

Very truly yours,

R. B. Cozzens  
Acting Project Director

C

O

P

Y

NO3WRA SF TO GILA RIVER PROJECT 11-14-42 1205p  
R.E. COZZENS

CAD11. AUTHORITY GRANTED FOR TRAVEL OF CHARLES KIKUCHI FROM GILA RIVER RELOCATION PROJECT TO COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION PROJECT AND RETURN. TRAVEL IN COMPANY OF CAUCASIAN ESCORT APPOINTED BY WRA TO BE COMPLETED BY NOVEMBER 25.

RAY ASHWORTH MAJOR AUS CHIEF OF  
REGULATORY SECTION

This is a certified copy of the travel permit.

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town. Hutch and I ditched my custodian for a while and we went on a brief shopping tour. Nobody even bothered to look at us, except for one Chinese gal who was coming out of a department. I bought some lipstick and Xmas cards for Emiko and Bette.

*with* It was a cool day so that we were quite comfortable. I enjoyed looking at all of those blonds and Mexican girls for a change.

About 50 miles out of Phoenix we stopped for a coke and some gas. <All along the highways there are signs saying "War Speed 35 Miles." > At the station, the man asked where we were going and Bob told him. He said that we should feel lucky to go to such a place because the "people there live in palaces and eat like kings." This was quite annoying. He said that he wished that he could live under such conditions and not have to worry about making a living since the Japanese had everything provided for them at Poston. "Yes, maybe so. Everything but freedom" was our reply.

<We stopped at Salome and had a nice dinner there. The food was really good. Fortunately for me U.C. is paying the expenses of the trip. There is really no purpose in the trip, except that it gives me a brief period of freedom and I will get to see Poston and meet with the other members of the study. While we were waiting for dinner, the slot machine tempted us and like a bunch of suckers we lost.

Nothing eventful happened on the trip except that a fuse blew out and we were stuck out in the middle of the desert without lights for a while. Hutch fixed it up while Bob and I threw rocks at a lonely telephone pole.

At Parker, we stopped for some ice cream. It is a little one horse town, but it was full of Negro soldiers when we got there. They were probably off on a leave, but there is nothing for them to do except to stand around on the street corners.

The three of us attempted to sing on the way, but there is nothing that

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sounds more horrible than three fellows trying to sing when none of them can carry a tune. We did not pull into Poston until about 11:00 p.m. Couldn't see much in the darkness, but I did not like the looks of the tar-papered barracks. They look so ugly. After leaving Dr. Togasaki off at the hospital, we had to look around for a room. Hutch acted as our emissary and he went around the Caucasian sleeping quarters knocking on the doors and waking the people up. We finally got rooms in the administrative barracks and they are not bad. Real spring beds! They look so inviting that I am going to jump in right now. Bob is already snoring away. Tomorrow I will get my first look at Poston in the daylight. We are in Camp one. Bob will have to arrange to meet Dr. Thomas in the morning, but without a car we may have to do a lot of hiking. I am all set to enjoy this little trip.

I hope to look up Ann and Mitch the first thing so that they can show me around.

Wednesday, November 18, 1942

What a horrid place Poston is! I feel fortunate that I was not evacuated to such a crummy dump as this. I could never be happy in such a hellhole. The place is enough to depress anyone. The first thing that strikes the eyes are those dark barracks--rows on rows of the most horrible shacks. The roofs are not tiled, but have that dirty black tarpaper on it covered with thin strips of wood. The walls are the same way. It looks worse than a slum district. No wonder the morale of the people here is shot to hell. It's enough to drive anybody into a psychological breakdown. Gila looks so clean and fresh in comparison and this is no chamber of commerce spiel either.

There are wide spaces for firebreaks which separate various wards so that the camp is immense. There are about 9,000 in #1, 5,000 in #2, and 3,500 in #3. The

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camps are located about three miles apart. Poston is close to the Colorado River about four miles away and the far banks in the California boundary.

Block plans for the place is about the same as the other places, but the general physical set up for some reason does not appeal. The canteen here is located in a small dirty shack that looks like a farm outhouse. Most of the Rec Halls are used for classrooms and other purposes. Ann says that she has to walk about 5 miles a day<sup>for</sup>/her various classes. The curriculum is fairly good, but the response is not so hot. This may be due to the preponderantly rural element here. About the only nice buildings are the administration offices, the staff living quarters and the hospital. The hospital is smaller than Gila and some of the wards are being used for office space. There are about 400 Caucasian people on the staff, all Indian service people, and they oversee every activity of the evacuees. It looks like a putrid system with a general lack of coordination, but Mitch believes that the staff is first class. But this is probably due to the fact that he has to justify himself here. The intellectuals in this camp must be terribly unhappy about everything. >

All of the camps here had to be cleared of the mesquite trees before any buildings could be put up. The people had very little scrap lumber so that the porches that a very few of them built look worse than the hill billy shacks. They are propped up by crooked branches and covered with dirty tarpaper or sacks. There is dust everywhere and it is most unpleasant to walk through the camp. One could adjust himself to such conditions in time, I suppose. They way that first impressions are often overly emotional. But at least I will be able to appreciate Gila better now. As usual, the administration quarters are quite comfortable and they contain adequate facilities.

< Poston has been in operation since last May so that the physical beautification program is much more advanced than at Gila. Each block is responsible for the gardens within ~~it~~ the block. In almost every one, they have used all of the

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*omit part*  
available space to grow vegetables. There is a sort of block rivalry in this regard and they each try to be the outstanding showplace. Block #19 was the best one I saw. They had fresh green patches of vegetables, pumpkin plants, flower gardens and several large outstanding ponds with distinct Oriental and American art touches. The best pond there had bridges and an American flag. There were several flood lights around it so that the people from the other blocks could come and look at the place in the evenings.

There is a canal running through the camp so that the people can catch carps to put into the ponds. In several places of this canal, a wider area has been made so that the kids could have a swimming hole. But the water smelled pretty stale and bad. There was scum and other objects floating about so that it does not appear to be very sanitary.

Even in the firebreaks, gardens have been planted. This gives the place a certain amount of life but all of the other vast vacant lots overshadow this with its dead lifeless appearance. The whole camp looks so aged that one would expect the houses to crumble in at any moment.

In some of the blocks lawns have been planted and the grass is coming up fairly well, But all of the lawns and the gardens would not be of any use in eliminating the ugly buildings. It would only serve to contrast the dumpy looks more strongly.

In one of the vacant lots there are some grass thatched sheds where the wardens are making adobe bricks. After they make about a million, the schools will be built. They only have 900,000 to go after five months of work. The bricks are made out of a mixture of clay, straw, manure, and water. It is mixed by a cement mixer and poured into a wooden mold and left to dry for about a month. In the wet condition, the bricks weight about 75 pounds, but after it dries out the blocks only weigh about 40 pounds. They get as hard as rock and one could drop them from a height of six feet and they would not crack. Adobe walls will at least

be better than that dirty black tarpaper which is supposed to insulate the house. >

The weather here is not so good. It gets cold as hell in the mornings and evenings, but during the day it is hot. The heat is supposed to be humid so that the people must really go through hell during the summer. This morning there was frost outside, but we almost melted during the heat of the day.

The food in the mess halls does not compare very favorable with Gila either. It is a very coarse and simple diet. The food is served family style into those huge serving dishes so that it is not very hot or particularly appetizing. They seem to get a lot of Japanese food here also. Tomie claims that they get plenty of meat and milk and she appears fairly satisfied with the diet so that I may have hit a bad day.

There is an adequate amount of living quarters. Later on, certain barracks will be partitioned off for the couples. Right now, they get a whole apartment. They have those army cots here also. On top of that, they do not have any mattresses at all. Ann said that they were just beginning to pass out those straw ties. What an uncivilized dump!

And the morale of the camp is terrible. It just happened that we walked into a strike. There has been a considerable amount of beating up of persons suspected of being F.B.I. stooges. The Issei-Nisei conflict goes on here, with the Issei holding the reins. The Issei Advisory Board just about dictates to the Temporary Council.

Last night, a suspected Nisei F.B.I. "stooge" was severely beaten up by a mob. They hit him with iron pipes and clubs, knocking his front teeth and disfiguring him beyond recognition. He was still unconscious the last time I heard. Anyway, the search for his assailants was made. A bloody club was found in the Kendo room and two Nisei fellows were picked up and put in the local caboose as suspects, without formal charges being pressed against them. The rumor quickly went around the camp that these fellows were going to be taken out for trial in Phoenix by

the F.B.I. The word was passed around by excited Kibei and Issei to go down to the jail to prevent this from happening. There was a quick response so that a huge crowd had gathered by noon.

The issue which they raised that these boys were innocent and they felt that the people here could take care of the matter. They felt that if the boys were taken out, they would not have a chance. We went down there at noon to observe the crowd. Several representatives of the administration had talked to the crowd, asking them to disperse. Loudspeakers were put up and all of the damned things-- they played Japanese military music incessantly. It made me sick at the stomach to see such childish stupidity. This was the one chance which the Issei have been looking for in order to release their frustrations and they wasted no time. The word was passed around for everyone to walk out on their jobs in sympathy. They almost made it a social obligation for the women and children to come down there.

At noontime, an effort was made to get the block managers to make the announcement in the mess hall for all of the people to come down. This was done in some of the blocks. The cooks cooperated by sending these strikers boxes of sandwiches and rice. The mob spirit grew in intensity as the day wore on. The Council and block councils held emergency meetings and they made a public resolution to the crowd that they recommended that the boys be released until actual charges were pressed. <sup>Wade,</sup> ~~Wade,~~ the Project Director, left for Salt Lake this morning. An appeal for the mob to disperse was again booed down. The faces of the Issei men became grimmer and they muttered all sort of things about taking care of all of the informers in this camp. These people have not gone through the Assembly Center experience so that they are not "inhibited" in giving vent to their feelings. The curious were also drawn down and most of the kids in the classes just walked out.

After dinner, the feeling ran about the highest. I saw many old men and women going down there with their blankets and stools all prepared to stay all night! Several trucks brought firewood and three bonfires were made. The block councils again met as a group but they could arrive at no answer.

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As the evening grew on, the crowds increased until there were about 3,000 people there around 8:30. It seems that there is a certain blacklist going around which includes the names of people which are mistrusted. Mitch was on the list because he hobnobbed too much with the administrative staff and did not associate with the Nisei very much. Tomie said that she was 16th on the list because of her connections with the Bureau of Sociological Research, headed by Leighton who is a Navy man in active service. Late this evening, messages were sent around to all of these people working on the Bureau study to tell them to resign or they would be taken care of. Tomie was quite upset when Ann, Mitch, Bob and I went over with her to her apartment at 11:00 pm. She is going to lock herself in for the night. Afterwards, the rest of us went on down there. Bob and I stood on the fringes to look on because the mob was in a rather ugly mood and we did not wish to invite any trouble. I told Bob that all they would do would be to say, "Boca, Keto" and then spit on the ground, but we played it safe and did not go within the crowd. Most of the crowd left were men. They were standing around the bonfires--21 by this time--and talking. The damned old Jap music was playing away to arouse their emotions. One old man shouted, "Dai Nihon, Banzai!" This uncivilized demonstration was enough so we came on home to let them freeze.

If the strike grows tomorrow, the Military Policy may be brought in for a few days. The other two camps were being organized this evening so that there may be a general strike by morning. Most of the people do not know what is going on. The very fact of the strike is an indication that a feeling of resentment must have been smoldering under the surface for quite a while and this was the popping point. If it goes on tomorrow, hell may break loose. The Issei who stay out all night will be in an ugly mood by morning and they may try to whip up the crowd into committing acts of violence. I noticed that a number of the men were carrying clubs and there were several long ramming posts laid aside. It is 1:30 now and I can still hear that Nip music in the distance.

I have promised Ann that I would give a talk to her senior class in the morning, but I haven't a thing prepared. It will probably be along some line of pointing out the need for Americanism. Ann seems to think that they need it very much.

We met with Dr. Leighton to discuss the objects of our two studies and try to arrive at a basis of cooperation. There is a certain amount of jealousy existing on both sides, but Leighton was much more concerned than Dr. Thomas.

Dr. Leighton is a mild looking person, very much a gentleman and he impressed me as a very sincere person. He is in the Naval Intelligence, which has been the cause of a lot of conflict at Poston. When he first went there, he used to walk around the community and naturally he was viewed quite suspiciously. Now he merely wears his bars. He is being paid directly by the Navy and responsible to Admiral McIntyre. All of the data which is collected by his staff is subject to McIntyre's inspection, so that there is a basis for the suspicions. Nobody seems to know the exact motives of his study. He has several offices for his staff and he gives them plenty of books to read and study. Credit is given by the University of Chicago to the Nisei on his study. There were about 12 on it at first, but it has been cut down to 8! Dr. Thomas had a look at his files, but she did not think that he had much data. Tomie is considered as the best qualified person on his staff, but she has been drifting away from him. He has a Caucasian anthropologist on his study also, but his hands are tied and he is on the verge of resignation.

I could not see that his staff were keeping very busy. Tomie says that she does absolutely nothing and the others only collect incidental material. One fellow hasn't been to work for a month. None of the Nisei staff can do other work on the project so that they are out off from the community life. His Bureau of Sociological Research is even unpopular with the administrative staff. He sends out memos to them telling them how to run their departments. The purpose of Leighton's study is threefold: (1) Study the community so that information gathered

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can be helpful to the administration; (2) gather material for future analysis so that the experience gained from this sociological experiment can be used to good purpose in other minority adjustments; and (3) compile data to help in the re-settlement program as it goes along. In this connection, a questionnaire is given to each person who goes out for outside employment.

Underlying these aims, however, is a more basic purpose which is not being announced. The Navy wants to prepare for the administration of possible Japanese conquered territories. Leighton told Tomie that she should stick with his bureau and eventually she could become a colonial administrator. From the looks of this set up, it appears that Leighton is being groomed for such a position. What a hell of a place to carry on such a program. It is no wonder that resentment is directed towards the Bureau as the people cannot feel anything but suspicion. Poston is the only center that has this sort of a Bureau.

The prime reason why Thomas made this visit was to get the case of Tomie Tsuchiyama straightened up. She is certainly a maladjusted girl, on the verge of a serious nervous breakdown. She is definitely neurotic. Leighton had her transferred up there from Santa Anita. During all of this time she has been on the U. C. study so that her loyalties have been divided. Consequently, she has been able to accomplish practically nothing. Leighton wanted her to give him a carbon of everything she sent in to Thomas. Since both jobs are similar in nature, she felt obligated to both studies, and was unable to produce anything.

Tomie has her PhD in Anthropology practically in hand. All that she has to do is to finish up her thesis. Bob says that she has been around the U.C. department doing graduate work for 9 years. Tomie is a Hawaiian born Nisei, about 30 years old and rather small. Tends to be overly nervous, almost paranoid. She probably wanted to overdramatize the situation when she said that she was on a blacklist and that the mob were out to get her. She also said that Mitch was on the list because of his connections with the administration.

Tomie stays with another young Hawaiian girl. The girl's parents are in the Islands. She was going to U.S.C. at the time of evacuation. The girl does not have to work at Poston or do anything because she gets a \$200.00 a month allowance from her father. She said that she was planning to go out to college in Illinois soon. During the interval she is trying to have a social life. Right now she is running around with a Kibei.

Ann and Mitch are not doing so well up there so that they are quite discouraged. They had hoped to accomplish much with Noguchi up there, but now they have found that he has become reactionary. He is playing up to the Issei by stressing their cultural background as the only means to Americanize them. He had hoped that the Nisei would accept him as a Messiah, but he is only another sculptor to them. Ann and he were at outs because of their conflicting viewpoints in regards to the stand which should be taken.)

Ann and Mitch are quite unhappy and they have made few close contacts up there.) Now they are getting to the point that they think it is a hopeless task and that they should get out. There just isn't anyone up there that they can talk to.

Ann has her high school seniors so that she feels a little obligated to them, but Mitch is just marking time. He is working as a Junior Administrative aide to

Powell in the Education department. He has not taken any part in center politics.)

no 4 Ann feels justified in believing that the whole thing is hopeless. "I may be selfish, but I look on the whole thing as a sinking ship. You can't save it, so why not get off while we can? That's why Mitch and I are planning to go east after the first of the year." Later on, at Tomie's, I gave my interpretation. I said that the "problem" was not a sinking ship, but one which was off of its course with nobody to take the helm. It had a lot of excess baggage on it. The thing to do would be to throw the excess baggage off and get on a definite course rather than have all of the leaders jump overboard.

Meyer was up there the other day and he told the group that the policy of the

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W.R.A. was now to be one of getting 50 % of these centers emptied within the next two years. The plan is to get possible outside employment in vital war industries. <sup>T</sup>This is a good plan, only the thing in all probability could easily degenerate into a system where the Nisei would be shoved out to fill the agricultural labor gaps. <sup>T</sup>This is not resettlement, but exploitation. The W.R.A. hopes that if small groups are sent out, they will be able to get roots into the community. If <sup>P</sup>resident Roosevelt would make any statement at all about these W.R.A. camps, there would be a chance. How can the public believe anything else when there is no public statement about the evacuees. <sup>T</sup>The public now thinks of these camps as concentration camps. It will be that when those fences go up. If the W.R.A. pushes outside employment, they will drop possibilities of private industries in the centers so that there will be no capital lost in these investments. If the approach is on a family basis, with prospects of not being migratory workers, there is a great deal of hope. <sup>T</sup>It brings the resettlement phase of the evacuation that much closer to us. <sup>A</sup>Ann believes that this policy will be put into effect in the near future so that she does not feel that there is any use in staying on at the relocation center any longer. <sup>F</sup>For a person of this ability, this would be an easy matter, but for the bulk of the group, resettlement will not be such an easy matter. In fact, it will be extremely difficult. There will be a tendency to stay within the shelter of the WRA camps when a few rebuffs are received by those who go out first.

Thursday, <sup>N</sup>ovember 19<sup>th</sup> 1942

Around 8:30 <sup>T</sup>Tomie comes rushing into our room breathless with the news that the strike was now camp wide and that they had put watchers all over the camp to see that nobody worked. She told Bob that he had better not go down there because of possible violence. She said that they were <sup>Q</sup>only allowing the teachers and the mess workers to work. None of the Caucasian staff were to be fed with the exception of the teachers. <sup>T</sup>Tomie said that I would not have to go ~~down~~ to Ann's

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class because the pupils were going to be dismissed early.

The entire strike has resolved itself into a matter of yellow versus white prestige. One Caucasian wife of staff member who had to peel potatoes said: ~~Y/n~~ "We'll have to win this thing." An Issei said: "We'll show those hakujins." I wandered on down to watch the mob, but I found them fairly orderly. A M.P. jeep had come into the camp last night, but they went out before any trouble started. The Japanese music was still playing. All of the block managers and councils have resigned because they feel that a principle is at stake: the right of self-government.

There were a few soldiers standing around the administration building and the post office, but the M P's had not come in by the time we left. An indication of what may be the cause of the unrest was the huge sign tacked onto the administration building last night. It said "When do we get our pay and clothes?"

I ran into Spud down there and he was just as crazy as the rest of them. He is a little runty Nisei with one glass eye. He was married to a ~~Caucasian~~ woman but she left him just before evacuation. Because of his tiny size and other misfortunes in the economic world, he has gradually drifted to the point where all of his frustrations and hatred are directed towards the white man. He considers himself as an American yet. "We will win this thing by the American way. As long as we can, we will remain peaceful in this strike. But if they start to send any soldiers in, hell will pop. We are not afraid of anything. A<sup>+</sup> Santa Anita, they sent in 800 soldiers before they could control us. Here they only have 500. I know that the Nisei will poop out, but not those Issei and Kibei. They have a lot of guts and it is about time that they quit pushing us around. I am not afraid of any of those white bastards who think that they can make me run just because he has a gun in his hands."

This person was an extreme. There were many level headed Nisei and Issei around who continually urged the crowd to remain quiet and refrain from violence.

They really believed that the principle of self-government was at stake. They tried to control the demonstration by putting representatives from each block around the jail so that a shift would be present. Several more truck loads of wood were brought over in preparation for a stay of days.

The move to organize the other <sup>[2]</sup> camps was not so successful. A M.P. went over there and told the people that the soldiers had moved into #1 and that they had better behave. I don't know why they have to resort to such stupidity. The whole strike is so stupid and those Japs haven't a Chinamen's chance. If the M. P.'s move in, there will be a much stricter restrictions clamped down upon them and it certainly will mean that the fence will be put up that much quicker. The Issei element must be strong there. The camp is composed of people from the free zones so that the Issei has continued to wax a powerful influence and never been put into their places by W.C.C.A. methods, not that I believe these methods were right, but they did have their points. There is certainly no place in the strike for those Japanese military records to spur the courage of the mob on.

In looking around this morning, most of the crowd down there were Issei men and Kibei. There were a few girls wandering around out of curiosity. It is so stupid to put the whole thing on a racial basis, yet that was what was happening when we left.

We had planned to stay longer but there was a chance that the M.P.'s would come in and freeze everything and we did not want to be caught in anything like that. Hutch, Bob, Dr. Thomas and W.I. were all set to go early. They did not go to breakfast because of the strike so that we ate some oranges and cheese that they had. Doc Young was over in Camp #2, but had promised to be back by 11:00. While I went down to the jailhouse they drove around a bit to look for Ann. They saw her coming up the road but did not know whether to stop and talk to her because of what Tomie had told us about the feeling of the strikers against Caucasians. But Ann settled that. She just walked right up and did not give a damn about what the

crowd thought. Then they all went back to the administration buildings.

When I got up there, Doc Young still had not shown up. The Caucasian wives were standing around talking about the strike. One of them had a nice Indian blanket slung over her shoulder which I would have liked to purloin. In order to give vent to my "evacuee attitude" I went inside to start packing. By some sort of accident a large glass ashtray slipped into my bag. There were a couple of clean towels laying around so I put them into the bag with the ashtray so that it would not get lonesome.

My eyes then fell upon the brightly colored rug. For the next 5 seconds, my conscience and I had a struggle: "Should I take it or leave it here to be an orphan?" my conscience said. Bob came in and he half heartedly tried to dissuade me. When he saw that my decision had been made, he even helped me roll it up. Then he went down by the door to stand guard. There were a lot of people standing around talking about the strike, but I walked right by with the rug in plain sight. The car was locked so that I had to go back for the keys. After some argument with Hutch, that idealistic teacher, I finally persuaded him that I was merely transferring the rug from one center to another. Anyway, it was finally stowed away.

We actually got off at 11:00. The guard at the entrance did not even bother to read my pass so that we got out without any difficulty. So once again I was out in the free world.

It was cool today so that we did not suffer much from being crowded. Bob, Hutch, and Doc Young miraculously managed to squeeze into the front seat and Dr. Thomas, W. I. and I were in the back surrounded by bags. But this was much more preferable than riding in a stuffy bus. Bob and Hutch were not so boisterous on the return trip. They argued all the way home about what made airplanes fly-- the wings or the propeller. Hutch is a pilot so he explained all of the technical points in great detail. Bob got bored so Hutch started to tell about his experience as a teacher. He got the real teaching spirit because his eyes lit

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up as he told of satisfactory progress made. To him, the Nisei kids are the smartest and best bunch he has ever handled. He believes that he has a very capable staff to look after the 590 in the elementary school. Hutch has about 42 teachers under his supervision and he thinks they are extremely capable. Arrangements have been made to give training to the teachers by one of the best instructors at Tempe State College, and the cadet teachers will get certificates in a year. Hutch went up to Poston to get some ideas for his school and to look it over. He plans to go to Yale eventually and get his master's, writing his thesis on the relocation school. Hutch said that he had made up his mind to stick with the Japanese group after the war to see if he could help out in the resettlement. There is not a doubt in his mind that the evacuees will all go back to California. >

The trip was quite uneventful. We ate lunch at Salome and lost on the pin ball machine. Around 4:30 we pulled into Phoenix and I went all over town shopping. I got a lot of candy, moth balls and other items. Prices are quite high now and there is a shortage on many items. Just outside of Phoenix we stopped at a Japanese store. Some Nisei are running the place. The highway in front of their place is between the free zone and the restricted area. They can't cross the highway or even go into Phoenix. They seemed to have a very flourishing business with the Mexicans who came in to trade. Ate a big chop suey dinner in Phoenix after my shopping was over. I got everything except the shoes I was after. They just didn't have that style anymore.

As we got near Gila, the lights of the place was visible for miles. We came near the Camp #2 approach. The guards stopped up, and after examining my pass, he said that we would have to go to Camp #1 for a pass for Dr. Thomas. The fellow could not spell and Hutchinson had to spell out his name letter by letter for him. < We were only  $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from Camp #2, but we had to go around by a back road for 8 miles to get to Camp #1. The soldier stopped us at the approach and it was a simple matter to get in. The guards between camps were gone so that it really

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was not necessary for Dr. Thomas and W. I. to get a pass from the Officer of the day.

We had quite a noisy homecoming. Bob tried to get rooms for Dr. Thomas but no beds were available so that they went back to Casa Grande for the evening.

The cold weather has hit us here so it was rather chilly. The camp looked good to me with the red tiled roof and white walls as compared to the black, dirty Poston barracks.

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MINUTES OF JOINT MEETING  
of  
BLOCK MANAGERS AND COMMUNITY COUNCIL  
Butte and Canal Camps

Date: November 19, 1942  
Time: 7:40 pm  
Place: 52 Mess

Meeting was called to order by Chairman Erie Kawai. He greeted the Block Managers and Council from Canal Community and extended them heartiest hospitality of Butte Community. He stated that he hoped the discussion tonight can come to some agreement and to familiarize the group with what is to be said he called on the Assistant Project Director to introduce the distinguished group of people here.

Mr. Korn, before introducing some of the men from San Francisco and other places, introduced Dr. Furuta, Chairman of the Canal Community Council, next Mr. Reynolds, in charge of industries, Mr. Morgan, United States Engineer from Los Angeles, Mr. Stall, representative of the contracting company, and Mr. Harvey Coverly, Assistant Regional Director from San Francisco.

Mr. Coverly said it was a great pleasure for him to be here this evening. He stated that he was Project Director of Manzanar for the past few months and is well acquainted with problems and responsibility of the community council and Block Managers in the development of their community. He presented Mr. Everett Standcliff, head of Industrial Division of Regional Office, who has a concrete plan to discuss.

Mr. Standcliff stated he was particularly glad to be here as he can speak of something concrete. He has "a concrete proposal to offer you and you have the privilege of deciding what to do with it." He obtained through the U. S. Engineers contract to operate the camouflage net project. Policy of W.R.A. is that when a private industry enters a relocation area, it must pay prevailing wages either directly to workers or it may be paid part to workers and part to community trust fund, providing that is decision of the community. Prevailing wages is to be 60¢

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an hour. This 60¢ an hour is based upon the production of a thousand square feet of garnishing of net in an 8 hour period. Way this figure was arrived at was through suggestions of engineer and also their feeling that it was reasonable. That is 48¢ for every square feet. The decision to be submitted to the people for their consideration is how this money is to be distributed. He suggested 3 separate plans, one is more of a combination of others.

Where prevailing wages is paid in each of the plans, subsistence charge will be paid to the W.R.A. for actual cost of subsistence of worker and dependents. It is contemplated that the net factory would employ approximately 960 workers. The figures he will give are estimates permonth of what would happen under the three different plans that are proposed. These plans are based on month of November with 184 working hours (44 hour week) and taking average, Manzanar, Gila and Parker Projects and the figures on 960 net workers and 6500 workers in all activities of this camp. Only citizens can work on project.

Plan #1. All money goes directly to worker in net factory, subsistence deducted; dependents estimated  $\frac{1}{2}$  for each worker. Subsistence charge of \$20.00 per month for workers and basis of \$16.00 per month for dependents or in this case \$8.00. For the actual worker garnishing 1000 sq. ft. per day for a month, he would receive \$82.40; 1500 sq. ft. \$126.00

Plan #2. Deductions of charge for subsistence is made and wages of W.R.A. are paid. Net worker would receive \$16.00 and everybody among the 6500 would receive \$9.00 more per month if he garnishes average of 1000 sq. ft. per day for a month. If he garnishes an average of 1500 sq. ft., then \$14.98 would be divided to the 6500.

Plan #3. Provides a bonus to individual worker on net project and still a distribution to all workers in community. Provides same deductions for subsistence. For the worker who average 1000 sq. ft. per day for the month, he would receive personally \$10.00 in addition to the \$16.00. On that basis he would get \$16.00 plus \$10.00 plus \$7.64 which would also be divided to all other workers. Total he would get is \$35.64 based upon 1000 sq. ft. It was suggested that if he does

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more than 1000 sq. ft. and so that he is given incentive to produce more, that a bonus in addition to the \$10.00 be added; that is 1/10 of a cent all over 1000 sq. ft. If all workers garnished 1500 sq. ft., they would receive \$11.50 and all workers in community would receive \$13.63. The worker would then receive \$16.00 plus \$10.00 plus \$11.50 plus \$13.63, total \$51.13

If the basis of paying a bonus of \$10.00 and the balance into a trust fund were used, then approximately \$50.00 a month would be distributed all over the community. If 1500 sq. ft. were garnished, \$96.00 would be distributed. The engineers are very anxious that some plan be made.

Mr. Korn explained that this meeting was held mainly to explain the three plans and as Mr. Standcliff had mentioned, they do not expect a decision to be made here tonight. One point should be cleared up before the Block Managers and Community Council discuss this entire matter with the people in the block and that is that the final decision should be made as to what plan should be adopted by all workers.

Chairman Erie Kawai stated that he will again repeat that "we don't expect a decision to be reached tonight." All these things presented are last minute changes and last minute dopes of enterprise within this community.

The meeting was then thrown open for questions. Some of the questions discussed and clarified were:

1. Regarding compensation based on 60¢ an hour, in order to arrive at it, it had to be based on a certain production. 60¢, which is \$4.80 a day, is based upon 1000 sq. ft. and payment will be made on piece work basis.
2. First contract is based on a short period (2 months). If you wish to continue, you may do so. Determination of extension is up to U. S. Engineers. W.R.A. makes no commitments and no guarantee as to workers, as the plan of the W.R.A. is to help evacuees get relocated outside of this community and at present do not plan to bring additional industries into the community. Any renewal of contract is with under-

standing that W.R.A. and evacuees would cooperate. W.R.A. does not get a single cent from the contract.

3. Why a difference in this and cotton picking project? As far as private industry is concerned, there is no relation between the two. Mr. Korn stated that during time of cotton picking, it was an emergency and subsistence charge had not been established. It was necessary at that time to make a decision here and in order to speed up the project, decision was made to deduct only for cost of meals.

Mr. Henderson stated that the window cleaning work at the hospital was for a day and a half and considered another emergency so Mr. Cozzens said that since subsistence rate had not been established, they will deduct only for meals.

"This is the first major industry to be placed in any relocation center, and this is the first place we have come," stated Mr. Standcliff. He also thought that 60¢ an hour is better than 50¢ and that it is a reasonable amount and reasonable deduction for subsistence.

4. What size are the nets? 36 x 44

5. As to subsistence for dependents, who would be classified as dependents? Naturally a wife if she is not working and minor children. Nisei only are eligible for jobs, therefore the small figure for dependents was used.

6. How many are employed in this center now? Mr. Henderson said around 5500. For the farm, they are contemplating on putting in dairy, poultry, etc. so there would be more to be employed there but that can be taken care of.

7. Has there been a survey made of the unemployed? Mr. Henderson stated that there were in excess of 500 that want some kind of work; they have stated a preference but would take other work. There are about 200 or 300 workers in cotton fields who have not re-registered for work. Also there are a great many who have never registered for work and so there are a lot of resources there.

8. Where does money go that is collected for subsistence? It goes to the W.R.A. to pay for board and room, medical expense, etc.

9. On basis of 60¢ an hour, suppose a man does not work 1000 sq. ft., how much would he be paid. It would be less than 60¢ an hour. Mr. Standcliff also stated that the best workers were women and girls.
10. With which company is this contract to be made? Southern California Glass Co., Mr. Stall, representative. It's a very strong company; money will be paid at least every two weeks, At any rate, payments will be made regularly like any other industry.
11. Are there any allowance for non-productive workers? It will have to be worked out but they will try to give them same as productive workers.
12. Would dependents have clothing allowance? Mr. Standcliff thinks all clothing allowance should be paid out of community fund. Mr. Korn stated that it was not incorporated in rulings but he hopes to get an answer from proper authorities as to what part clothing issuance would play in this problem of private industry.
- X Mr. Korn thinks these questions are important but on the other hand, he said "they are anxious mainly to find out what is your decision in regard to the three plans. I wish to state that an emergency exists now; Army is in dire need of camouflage nets in military activities. Everyone is anxious to get these net factories into operation as soon as possible. There are some details that could be ironed out after you have made your decision as to which plan or a modification. Within a very short time, within the next week or sooner, we hope that we can get a decision from the workers within this project."
13. What is going to happen to the money from the farm enterprise? Mr. Korn stated the question of the revolving fund is of concern. It is based on the principles that the fund would be established for the community from profits above operating expenses. He thinks it would be a long time before this point is reached and he feels that the answer to the people within the block is that they should not start talking about profits at this time.
14. How long would it take before this clothing allowance would be made out? Within a day or two.

15. Is it your intention to start this net factory regardless of the response of the people? No, if only a few come, he would say to take it out, not to open it.

16. Is subsistence based on monthly or daily basis? It will be pro-rated in case a person doesn't work the whole month.

17. Will there be a disability compensation paid? Private industry insurance law requires that they carry compensation insurance. They have to decide whether or not Social Security or Old Age Pension taxes will be applied. That decision will be reached by the engineers.

Mr. Stall stated that they were primarily interested in getting nets made. Mr Korn said that there is need by Army for camouflage nets and he wishes that that be kept in mind. Operation of private industry will not interfere with operation of project. Settle which of the three plans you would like to choose.

Mr. Kawai stated the problem was distribution of wages. This work is going to be started if there are enough workers. Let the people decide. He hopes that by next Thursday, he can have decision of Block Managers and Council.

Mr. Miyake asked Block Managers to bring it up in their respective block meetings and bring answer back by Saturday. He suggested that in determining the reply, such reply shall specify if favorable and adequate explanation if unfavorable.

Meeting was adjourned at 9:30 p.m.



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Friday, November 20, 1942

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Back to the dull routine once more. The few days off was of considerable relief so that I should be able to bear up for another few months. It was the first time that I had been out of captivity for almost seven months. < I suppose I could easily fall back into private civilian life out of the camp although the war has greatly changed things on the outside. For one thing, all of the young men would be in uniform. There are almost six million men in the Army, Navy, Marines, and Coast Guard now. The 18 and 19 year olds will be taken in within the next year so that an additional four million will be drafted. This means that almost ten million men will be in uniform by 1944. It will be excitement for a lot of those back woods fellows. Up at Parker, we saw a Negro troop on leave and they were not having the excitement which they probably expected. They have been in training for desert warfare nearby so that they may get into combat soon in Africa. In Parker, they were quite bored. There was nothing to entertain them there so that they stood around on the streets near the bar and eyed every female that walked past.

It just occurred to me that the mess truck drivers were on strike just before I left, but it was a very mild thing in comparison to the Poston affair. The thing has all been settled now. >

Nothing much happened while I was gone although I didn't get around very much today as I was still recuperating. Alice served me breakfast in bed and I did not go to work this morning. Jimmy told me that some Army officers were coming in to recruit Nisei for the Intelligence school. About 20 signed up here so far. Up at Poston we saw a couple of Nisei soldiers from Camp Savage, ~~Wisconsin~~, who were doing a similar thing. When they got up in front of a crowd to explain the thing, they were booed down. There are some good prospects here, so that there should be more success for this center.

Bette came home from school quite angry today. She was having a discussion with some of her friends today when she mentioned: "Let's have some kind of a drive for the war effort."

The girls laughed her off or objected to it. They claimed that they were doing enough by merely being here. Bette was quite disgusted because some of the girls said that the only future for them was in Japan. "We will never have a chance here." Bette stated that the girls were from Pasadena which is hard to understand because the Issei parents from there are generally more liberal than the other groups. <Bette can't say anything about the war effort because every time she mentions it, they want to argue why they should not have to take part.> She thinks that the girls are too Japanese and "it's no use trying to talk to them" The vote for school colors was taken and they wanted Red and White. This was not because it happened to be the colors of the Japanese flag, however, but because these colors were popular. One of the Nisei teachers discouraged this choice because of its connotations, so blue and white were chosen instead.

<The Butte high school had a football game with Canal, but it didn't come up to expectations of the high school crowd so they became quite bored and went home before it was over. At the beginning, the yell leaders had them all yelling, but the enthusiasm quickly died out.

Butte has the greater number of students in the two communities. I went in to see the school department secretary this afternoon and she gave me the latest figures of the total enrollment in the schools of the two camps as of November 10.

CANAL

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Elementary	314	276	590
High School	276	236	512

BUTTE

Elementary	413	374	787
High School	592	566	1158
		<u>3,047</u>	TOTAL

In Butte, the high school also includes the 7th and 8th grades broken down into:

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	
7th	73	85	These figures are incomplete
8th	86	66	
9th (Frosh)	100	110	

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
Soph	100	110
Junior	103	93
Senior	135	108

In addition, there are 1,354 attending the Adult Education courses. To teach all of the classes about 128 teachers are employed.

28 Caucasians	ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
34 Nisei	
<hr/>	
35 Caucasians	
33 Nisei	HIGH SCHOOL

This is about a 50-50 ratio, and the teachers are pretty busy. Sawyer is officially the new superintendent of education.

One evacuee teacher is receiving the full rate of pay--about \$1650 a year. She is George Demoto's wife, a Caucasian girl who has had 7 years of teaching experience. It is almost impossible to get good Caucasian teachers out here, and the facilities just are not coming in.

Jack sent a note saying that he is busy with his classes. He lives right on the campus. Last week, he spoke at the University Forum on evacuation. He has another speaking engagement in New York next month. He is even going to have a chance to speak before women's clubs at 5 or 10 dollars per evening. What a guy! Commercializing our evacuation to put himself through school.

Alice got my note before I left and she went down to file an application for a secretarial job which the Chicago Council of Social Agencies is offering to qualified people.

The San Luis Obispo Hospital wrote to say that Pop has made satisfactory progress so that from a medical standpoint he will be able to transfer to this hospital. We still are not going to rush it too much because the hospital here has too many problems on its hands right now. Alice will go down to see if she can get a permit to go there and accompany him back. It has been about three months since Emiko, Bette, Tom, and I have seen him.

Emiko has been very busy making gloves, slippers and handkerchiefs to give

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away for Xmas presents. She is changing a lot these days, but I can't quite understand her. I just don't know what to say or do for her. I don't think that she is very happy although I have little evidence to support this. She still acts as gay as ever, but the spontaneity is lacking. It's not her health, but she is in a very difficult age and there really is nothing much for her to do. She hasn't made much of an effort recently to go seek a job, feeling that she has enough housework to do and if Pop comes and Alice leaves, she feels that she should stay home. Mom is again having a little trouble with her stomach. She scholded Emiko today, saying that Alice had to do all of the hard work. This hurt Emiko's feelings very much because she has been doing a lot of work these days. It just happened that she got deeply interested in some magazine this morning and she was a little slow so that Alice came in to help her. Emiko doesn't make much of an effort for a social life. She says there is nothing going on anyway, which is true enough. For that matter, none of us has made any special effort to expand like we did at Tanforan. For one thing, the distances are too great and we are in the corner of the camp. And the cliques are well defined now so that newcomers would have a difficult time breaking in. It doesn't bother me at all because I am busy enough as it is and I make my contacts during the day. Bette has her school and Alice is fairly busy. She is planning to go out anyway. But with Emiko, it is a different and difficult problem. She hasn't been able to get the type of work which she wanted and she is still indefinite in her desires. There is no doubt that the people are a little different here. Emiko is busy now planning for Xmas, but what about after Xmas? It's a damn shame that the young high school graduates have no chance to continue with their formal education. Emiko does not feel that she wants to go to school for a year anyway, but that is only because there is not much prospect for it.

The Gila News needs Ken's mature hand to guide the helm. I went over there this afternoon to give them the story of Thomas visit in order to clear up any

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DATE: November 16, 1942  
MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Landward  
FROM: Charles Kikuchi  
SUBJECT: Toys from Tulare Welfare Department

The Tulare Assembly Center's Welfare Department brought a box of clothing with them, as you are aware. We have opened up the box and distributed some of the clothing to needy people within this center. In the box I have noticed that there are some children's toys. I think perhaps that some arrangements could be made to distribute this to the children during the Christmas season.

Our department, I realize, has been very busy handling personal affairs of people in this community. I do not know whether it would be practical to assume this further service of taking care of needy families during Christmas although something may be done in this regard for the coming Christmas season. Perhaps in your talk with Helen Kimura she may be able to suggest some organization within this camp that could distribute these toys. I would appreciate it very much if you would talk to Helen about this matter when she comes to see you.

Charles Kikuchi

GIVEN TO KINDERGARTEN NOVEMBER 26, 1942

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suspicion that Bob is a F.B.I. agent. The paper is planning to run a full front page feature on the hospital opening and the bulk of the other pages are devoted to the Harvest Festival and sports. Nothing at all is mentioned about the purpose of Meyer's visit and the new policy of the W.R.A. pushing outside employment. This is indeed a very short sighted view. The Harvest Festival will be forgotten in a week, but the W.R.A. policy affects our very future. Jimmy saw the point, but he says he cannot do anything about it because a couple of girls are in charge of the paper make up. The editorial last Wednesday on wage adjustment for private industries was outdated because the only private industry we will have here is the camouflage net project--and that is not certain.

EXPENSE ACCOUNT OF CHARLES KIKUCHI\*\*\*\*GILA TO POSTON, ARIZONA AND RETURN

November 17, 1942

Dinner at Salome, Arizona	\$1.20
Lodging at Poston (no receipt available)	.50

November 18, 1942

Breakfast at Poston	.50
Lodging at Poston (no receipt available)	.50

November 19, 1942

Luncy at Salome, Arizona	1.12
Dinner at Phoenix	1.50

November 17-19, 1942

Gila to Poston and return by car of Albert	
R. Hutchinson in lieu of common carrier	<u>8.10</u>
Total expense account	\$13.42

Submitted November 21, 1942 to Evacuation and Resettlement Study, University of California

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Charles Kikuchi

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My cold seems to be getting worse. I took some contraband "cool aid" which I had smuggled in from Phoenix and it almost laid me out. We were listening to the Big Game this afternoon (Cal Lost) and right after that my chest and nose started to hurt--and it wasn't the bottle although my face got all red. When the gong rang for dinner, I did not respond to Emiko's "Hey, Red Face, let's go eat heap big meat." Instead, I jumped into bed and weakly muttered: "I'm sick, bring me my dinner."

"Okay," says Bette, "but it's not the cold that made you sick; it's that "medicine" that you and Bob took. I saw you take an extra one."

About 8 P.M. Dr. Thomas and the others dropped over, but I was still in bed. She came over to borrow "From Many Lands" and they only stayed a few moments. I got out of bed and went to eat my Chinese dinner. Afterwards, I fried some potatoes for the others.

Bette just went to take a shower. Alice and Emiko are making some Xmas presents. Miyako and Mom are sewing, and Tom is banging nails like hell on the floor. He says he is making a chair to take to the movies because I yell every time they take the new mail order chairs. Tom's voice is beginning to change so I don't think I'd better get tough with him anymore. He is growing so fast that the shoes he got at Tanforan are now too small for him.

This afternoon, Tom started to make his garden. Mom told him to make a small garden because she thought he would neglect it. I suggested that he plant a large one to make it worthwhile. He finally decided to make a large garden. He had it all fixed up and Bette and Emiko helped him to dig; but when they started to water, the walls crumbled, so Tom is leaving the ground to soak for another week.

Bette was behind the eight ball for a while today. She helped Emiko and Alice clean the house and then she went on to wipe the furniture off. Emiko and Alice went to wash the laundry. They waited for Bette, but she did not show up. She said

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did not want to butt in as she felt that "she was not wanted." The work situation around the house may have to be regulated again because Alice is beginning to do a greater share of the work. Emiko got mad at me today because I said that she worked for one hour and read "True Romances" for seven hours. She said that I was never around to see her do a lot of work. Emiko takes a beating because she is slow to get started in work and we never see her when she starts the extra work. Since Bette is going to school, she does not have to do so much.

It was terribly cold this morning--35°--and we almost froze. Emiko, Bette, Tom, and I could not thaw ourselves out of bed so that Alice and Miyako brought our breakfast home. I did not get up to go to work until 9:00 o'clock. The sudden cold spell has made the people a little worried about getting their stoves and clothing. Henderson said that he was working on both. He was a little irritated at the red tape in issuing the clothing. The employment office is now transferring from the census cards to the Basic Family cards. After that, several other forms have to be made out before the checks for clothing can be made out and distributed. We don't know when the clothes will come in. Harry jokingly told me today that the block managers have a new motto: "Give me stoves or give me clothing." They get all of the complaints and rising fears from the people in their block. I told Harry about the strike up at Poston. He was quite astonished that such a thing could happen. I laid it on thick and told him that it was directly due to the dominating influence of the Issei Advisory Council up there because they forced the Temporary Council and the block managers up there to sanction the strike. I stressed the fact that the Nisei responsibility was very important and that they should not let the Issei control the center life because it may boomerang like it did up at Poston and other centers. Harry said that he realized that the Nisei had a very important role in the center life and he did not think that the Issei would try to tell the Nisei what to do because the people here had gone through the Assembly Center experience and they had confidence in the recognized Nisei leadership. He said that the thing he wanted to see nipped at the bud was any indication

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of rowdyism and gang elements. Harry believes that the Issei will follow the Nisei leadership if they are given a fair hearing. He said that if the Issei were not allowed to have some sort of voice the community government would be a flop since most of the Nisei were not much interested in self-government. He was quite worried when I told him that Kido of the JACL was hated up at Poston and that they had threatened to mob him upon his return from Salt Lake. Harry believed that the J.A.C.L. was fairly strong here and that we would not have any trouble in the membership drive. >

When I came home to lunch, I heard that radio flash that Poston was having a strike by 8,000 people over a series of attempted murders. The people at lunch talked about it and Ben said that it looked bad for the Japanese. "If anything happens up there, it will be too bad for all of us. The Army will slap a fence around all of the camps in a hurry now." Ben told me that there had been a lot of trouble up in the Idaho center with the fence. The people did not like it so they snipped the wires at night. Finally, they put an electric generator on the fence in order to keep the people within the fence. Although they are given permission to go through the gates at times, Ben believes that the same thing will happen here. Since I had been up at Poston, I had to tell the whole bunch around in this block all of the details. They were certainly curious. Already the rumor is going around the camp that Poston is striking because a M.P. had assaulted and killed a Nisei girl. There is absolutely no truth to this rumor, yet I heard it several times today. Mom says that the Postonites are dumbbells for striking because they can't beat the Army.

< Mom now believes that Japan made a great mistake by going into the Netherlands and other islands. She thinks that if Japan ever attacked the Pacific Coast, the repercussions on these camps will be very great. There has been a decided change in some of her thinking since she had been reading the Gila News. For one thing, she is much more favorably disposed towards the government and she thinks that we

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are being treated very well.

I noticed that there were several Japanese wearing pants and shirts which looked strangely like our Army blankets. They must have used the blankets for the purpose. Wool clothing is now getting popular with the increasing cold. Emiko thought that she would never get to wear any of her wool dresses and 25 wool sweaters here because of the heat. So she bought a lot of cotton dresses when she was about to leave Tanforan. Now she and Bette are wearing their woolen clothes quite a bit.

Taki was greatly concerned about the matter of stoves. Some of the rooms still have 6-8 in an apartment and they refuse to move. This means that there will not be much room for the stoves and Taki says that he may have to force them to move to larger quarters.

Talking to Verlin this morning and he claims that there are still a number of Issei who do not believe in the use of milk. Our block is composed of families of hospital people so that all of the mothers encourage their children to drink milk. When I was down in Block 65 among the Turlock people, I noticed that they did not use milk very much. In many of the meals there, the milk bottles were left unopened. Verlin says that some of the mothers here believe that their children will get T.B. if they drink too much milk. He said that one Issei woman told him that the reason for the high rate of T.B. among the Japanese in this country was because they drank the contaminated milk, something which they did not use in Japan.

There is a small group of Nisei in Camp #1 who are devout Swedist Methodists. They come from around the Fresno area. These young people are all learning self-taught Swedish because they believe that Sweden is the ideal country that does not believe in constant warfare. These Nisei plan to go to Sweden after the war. A Swede minister comes in occasionally to give them guidance in the religion and the language.

Father Clement is also doing his proselyting here. He gives sermons every

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other week. He tried to get a job teaching in Adult Education here, but he was refused. This made him extremely angry and he has written several letters to Washington claiming that this is religious discrimination. There are only 100 Catholics in this center. Father Clement tries to win converts by showing movies to the people. He lives up at Poston and he has quite a large flock up there. He is very much interested in the Japanese welfare, having spent many years doing missionary work in Japan. Bob says that Father Clement is a non-citizen. He is fairly popular because of his dashing, rugged good looks and he does not wear the collar of the clergy except when conducting services.

I spent the afternoon in painting up the handles of the dresser set and also the borders of the mirror. I also got around to straightening up the tool and nail box in the closet, and to fill up the crack in the edge of the wall by Bette's bed so that a draft will not blow through on her head. She caught a cold from this the other night when the wind was blowing so hard.

Butch worked very hard during this week and he made field calls on a number of welfare cases for clothing. Every one of his cases is marked, "very urgent." He will learn in time. There is a stack about six inches high still laying on Landward's desk for him to shove through. Helen is still working on the partitions. The thing is getting her down a little as she seems to be a little crabby to the people coming in. She needs to take a week's vacation or she may have a nervous breakdown. The church activity is not enough of a relief from these perpetual problems.

The only private industry we will have here is the net project, but it will not be opened until a very important decision is made. The project will not be opened until the people here make a decision on how the wages will be distributed. The Army will pay a prevailing wage of 60¢ an hour based on an average daily quota of 1000 square feet of work per day to be paid to 800 net workers on a piece work basis.

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F. L. Sandcliff of the W.R.A. Industrial Division was here last Friday to make three proposals.

Plan #1 The workers will get every cent earned and then pay a subsistence rate of \$29.00 per month for himself and \$16.00 per month for each dependent. This work will be limited to Nisei so that those with large families will lose out.

Plan #2 The workers will get \$16-19 per month, plus basic clothing allowances and subsistence for himself and his dependents. The rest of the money paid by the Army at the prevailing rate will be put into a community fund and divided among all of the workers in the camp. On the basis that there are 6500 employable workers in camp, each worker will get an additional \$9.00 a month above the W.R.A. cash advance.

Plan #3 The net workers will get the regular W.R.A. cash advances, plus clothes and subsistence. The net workers will get a cash bonus of \$10.00 extra for doing 1000 square feet per day and an additional \$11.50 if they do 1500 square feet per day. Beyond this, there will be enough left to give all workers in camp \$7.50 or more out of the community fund.

Plan #3 seems to be the fairest one, because the net workers will then get more for doing the actual work. And it will not penalize the worker with a large family. For example, if I worked on the net project and made \$112.00 a month by Plan #1, I would only make \$28.00 after the subsistence fees for dependents were deducted. And I would not get the clothing allowance of about \$20.00 so that I actually would be losing money by working. As it is, I make \$19.00 on the project plus the clothing allowance. By Plan #1, the other workers in camp would get nothing and it would be a source of great discontent.

Plan #2 may cause discontent among the net workers because they may feel that they are making profits for the other workers in camp who do not work as hard. By Plan #3, everybody profits and the net workers get an extra bonus.

The canteen is going into a new service for the people. They are taking orders for Thanksgiving turkeys. The birds are already cooked, with gravy and dressing. I guess that we won't get a special dinner in the mess hall. Plans are shaping up for the Big Harvest Day Festival next week. Now it is planned to have revues, dances, raffles, exhibits, parades, and church services. All of the stores and canteens will be closed on Thanksgiving. Besides this, there will be many sports activities. I guess that it will be a good thing. The people are in need of some relaxation after all of the worries of getting settled during the past two months.

Sunday, November 22, 1942

The hospital held its grand opening today and mobs of people were going past our house all afternoon to go inspect it. They were all dressed up for the occasion in suits and high heels. I went over in my jeans and my squaky new shoes that I had cut the top off of. Some of the fellows had one eye out for excess things to pick up, but they had everything removable put away. I saw one old man dressed in his suit going around picking up little pieces of wood.

A girl named Bette guided us through the 17 unit hospital and answered all of our questions. The doctors and nurses looked quite proud of their domain. We inspected every corner of the X-ray room, the dental clinic with its one chair, the pharmacy all stocked up with goods, the surgery room equipped with all of the modern appliances, the general and baby clinic, the general wards, salarium, delivery room, isolation wards, T.B. wards, and the library and sitting room for the staff. This was all equipped with the Empire Hotel furniture loaned by the W.R.A. to the hospital. Our guide would not take us into the morgue at the western end so I found an unlocked door and took all of the girls in there. When I opened the morgue, which looks like a large refrigerator, I jumped back and yelled, "There's a body in there!" The girls screamed and ran out of the place.

When I looked closer, I saw that it was only an old paper box in there.

We also wandered through the boiler and laundry rooms. The laundry has already been operating for a week and the people in there do all of the hospital linen.

Located at the eastern end are the administration offices for Dr. Sleath, the chief nurse, dietician, sanitation chief, library and business offices.

The following hospital policy was issued to the public by Dr. Sleath and a copy was handed to all of the visitors (See Insert). As soon as they get a little settled over there, we will arrange to get Pop over here. >

There seems to be a little difficulty about the hospital set up. Mr. Nakamura, one of the block managers, made a complaint about the hospital inefficiency at the last meeting. He said that a certain Mr. Nagano was taken by ambulance to the hospital but he was refused admittance because the doctors claimed that they were too busy. He walked home but that night his condition got serious and when the doctor came, it was discovered that the man had to have an immediate appendectomy.

A Mr. Takeda also complained that the doctors did not have the proper attitude towards their work. He wanted Caucasian doctors brought into the hospital. < Dr. Furuta had mentioned to the block managers previously that there was a fault in the staff set up. He stated that there were many Nisei doctors in the U. S. Army, while other Japanese doctors had been interned. He believed that the best way to get the additional doctors would be to get them released from the internment camp as it was not very likely that Caucasian doctors would be placed here as the Army needed all of them. He pointed out that many communities on the outside had been depleted of doctors because of the war situation, so that we would have to do the best as possible under the circumstances. >

not The Japanese have been in the practice of getting serious operations done by skilled Caucasian doctors in the past and they do not have confidence in the Japanese doctors yet. The doctors have been spread out over the various W.R.A. centers and some of them have few specialists. The majority are general practioners.

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OUR HOSPITAL POLICY

Due to circumstances beyond our control, we of the hospital staff had had placed on our shoulders a burden of tremendous size and responsibility. We are delegated to provide complete medical for a city of fifteen thousand people as well as to safeguard its health against any and all disease. This is no idle task. Doint this job will tax to the utmost the time and effort of all of us and more time and more effort if we shall do the job well. No energy can be wasted in urging and prodding. All must be used in resourceful accomplishment. We shall probably find our job a big one, but no job which we have done in the past will be considered of more value and importance than that which each one of us must do here.

There has been placed in our trust for protection and preservation that part of each individual in our community which is of vital importance to his welfare and happiness, namely, his individual health. What then should be our policy as a group in order that we may successfully reach our goal and not fail those who are counting on us for so much?

Our policy to meet this challenge is clear:

We will think of our individual assignment as being one essential and important part of the total job to be done regardless of its title or how big or little it may appear.

We will willingly use all our ability, effort, and resourcefulness to do this assignment well.

We will unselfishly cooperate with one and another for the benefit of the whole.

We will, if need be, give as much of our time and effort as our task shall demand regardless of any set standard of operation, since we realize that no one of us is here who has not made and is still making many sacrifices in order to help carry one.

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HOSPITAL POLICY (2)

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para*

We will strive by all means available to increase our knowledge in an effort to do a better job.

We will make only such criticism as shall be on good foundation, constructive, and for the well-being of our joint efforts. Furthermore, any adverse criticism which we may receive shall not be taken as an offense but will have our utmost consideration and closest attention.

We will at all times keep faith with those who have put their trust in us and will under no circumstance betray the confidence of anyone.

With this as our policy, we go forward. As an inspiration and reminder we will look to The Star Spangled Banner as our symbol of Freedom, to our hospital flag as our symbol of Health.

Excelsior Freedom and Health!

Jack C. Sleath, M.D.  
Chief Medical Officer

(Presented as part of the ceremonies for the dedication of the Rivers Community Hospital, Rivers, Arizona on November 23, 1942)

November 22, 1942

HELPFUL HINTS TO HELP US TO HELP YOU

1. Please keep to the following clinic schedule:

Surgery	Daily
Medicine	Daily
Children's Disease	Mon. Wed. Thurs. Sat
Maternity	Tues. Thurs.
Ear, Nose, Throat	Mon. Wed. Fri.
Eye	Tues. Thurs. Sat (Canal) Mon. Wed. Fri. (Butte)

Above Clinic Hours are from 8:00-11:00 a.m.

Well-Baby	Thursday afternoon (1:30-3:00)
Injection	Wednesday afternoon (1:30-3:00)

2. Please keep to the following hospital visiting hours:

General Wards	Daily from 2:00-4:00 p.m. and from 7:00-8:00 pm
Tuberculosis Ward	3:00-5:00 pm on Wednesdays and Sundays only

3. Two people only will be allowed to visit a patient at any one time. Children under twelve years of age will not be allowed to visit in the hospital.

4. It is permissible to visit patients in the other community during regular visiting periods on the following days:

Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday

Bus passes limited to two per patient, may be obtained from the hospital.

Sunday passes must be secured before Saturday noon.

5. All information desired about the hospital should be directed to the Receptionist at the desk in the main entrance to the hospital. Receptionists will be available twenty-four hours a day.

6. Beware of any rumors which may develop about the hospital. Please call to the attention of the hospital staff any such rumors or adverse criticism which you

*omit page*

- may hear. We would like to correct them. Please report any seeming mistreatment to the hospital administration authorities. It is not wise to discuss such situations with others.
7. Please do not call the ambulance except in cases of emergency where it is absolutely not possible for the patient concerned to go to the clinic during the regular morning hours. This conserves both the doctor's time and our rubber tires, both of which are precious.
  8. Do not request the attention of a particular doctor. All doctors must rotate through various services and hours of duty and cannot be available for specific individuals.
  9. Do not go directly to a doctor's home seeking treatment but see the doctor on duty. Our doctors must be given an opportunity to rest.
  10. Any unsanitary condition or item which you may feel is detrimental to the general health of the evacuees should be reported immediately to the Sanitation Corps office located at the hospital.
  11. Please be quiet when walking through the hospital corridors for the benefit of those who are ill. Walk slowly and talk in a subdued tone.
  12. Do not smoke in the yards or corridors of the hospital. Let's keep our hospital clean.
  13. Do not request any special privileges or favors from the hospital. We must be fair to all.

#### GENERAL STATEMENT

Please conform to any rules and regulations which have been set up for hospital operation. These serve to make our job easier and to give more efficient treatment to everyone. We sincerely ask for your cooperation.

RIVERS COMMUNITY HOSPITAL

Jack C. Sleath, M.D.  
Chief Medical Officer



The medical staff has had to divide their time between the two communities here so that they have been extremely busy and some of the people have not received adequate care. With the opening of the main hospital here, the situation should be greatly alleviated.

The dentists will still continue to have their difficulties. Only one chair has been set up so that the 13 dentists here do not have sufficient facilities. Consequently, they can only take care of the largest tooth aches.

Prospective mothers will probably get better care than on the outside. There are maternity wards and delivery rooms equipped for them. A U. S. public health nurse has been stationed here to take care of the babies' health. A well-baby clinic will also give the mothers valuable advice on how to bring up children. The diets will be regulated, which is something that many of the Japanese mothers never did experience, especially those from the rural areas of the state prior to evacuation.

*omit to p1302*  
Dr. Thomas and W. I. dropped over a couple of times today. It was so cold this morning that nobody got up for breakfast. Bette and Emiko kept debating as to who should get up first. They could not decide on what clothes to wear for the day. This went on for over an hour. Alice finally got up first to go to church. She and Tom Mori could not wait for Emiko and Bette so they went on ahead. Emiko was so cold last night that she wore two pairs of socks to bed.

Around 11:00 o'clock, Miyako came running into the room yelling, "Here comes Dr. Thomas. You better get up." All three of us jumped out of bed and it only took me one minute to get dressed. I went out to the side door and we sat there until Bette and Emiko could clean up a little. Tom got Bob to work on his gardens. He made Bob dig the whole thing up with the promise that Bob would be entitled to seven cucumbers when the crop was ready. He said that Bob would have to water the whole garden because he did not know what seven cucumbers he would get. By this time, it was noon so we went to lunch.

*omit page*  
They dropped over about 5:00 to bid us good-bye. Bob is taking them into Cooledge to take the 7:30 train, which is never on schedule. The visit that they made here was quite pleasant for our family. It was a change from the usual routine and we enjoyed seeing friends from the outside. Not many visitors get over this way because it is stuck way off of the beaten path in the middle of desert country.

Mom went to church by herself this afternoon to hear a sermon by a **Caucasia** n minister who spoke in Japanese. She got all dressed up and wore a funny purple hat. She was feeling much better today. She did~~n~~ not get **Back** in time to visit the hospital. She hid all of the candy while we were gone~~s~~ so that it could not be eaten up right away.

The block managers had a quiet week, except that they have to answer many questions about the clothin issuance and stove installations. The people feel that these are the most urgent needs, and they have not been saying too much about the linoleum. The partitions are coming along fairly well, but none has been put into the women's showers yet, although the Army is expected to supply the lumber soon.

They are helping the Ex Service men get the addresses of Nisei soldiers for Xmas presents, and a number of names have been turned in to Setsu down at the Central block managers' office. There are a considerable number.

The block managers were given a calling down by Taki for making housing changes without notifying the Housing Department. Some of the block managers have objectionable people living in their blocks and Harry asked them to report these cases to us, but they were warned to use their discretion in these delicate matters as nobody will take ejection very kindly. The block managers have the responsibility of turning the heat off in the boiler rooms. A little conflict ~~was~~ developed with the plumbers who want the keys to the boiler rooms. The block managers have refused on the basis that in case of trouble there would be trouble in placing responsibility.

Other matters engaging the attention of the block managers during the week

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have been electrical problems, issuance of tools and lawnmowers, collection of iron cots which have been replaced by personal beds received from government storage, opening of ironing rooms and barber shops, and installation of uniform clothes lines.

It can be seen by this that Harry is trying to keep his block managers to their functions and not take over any responsibilities of the Community Council. However, there is a strong interest in general community affairs and the political situation. The block managers get into this by holding joint meetings with the Council. One indication that the block managers feel that they have a vested interest in the general community life is when several of them felt put out when Cozzens statement about private industries appeared in the center paper prior to the block managers having any knowledge about it. They feel that they are the ones who should make all important announcements to the residents (see minutes)

The mystery of why we have not received any oranges was cleared up today. Our mess supervisor told us today that several shipments consigned by the Army for Gila and Poston were stopped at the California state line because the fruit had red and purple scale infections. Oranges were given out this morning, but our family was not present.

The California Agricultural Council held a meeting of farmers last week in order to plan for next summer's agricultural laborneeds. A proposal to use the Japanese labor in non-defense zones because of the "California farmer's traditional dislike for Japanese farmers and laborers." The Joint ~~Immigration~~ committee and Native Sons aree still pushing the fight to defranchise the Nisei and take away citizenship via the Federal courts. They are planning to make an amendment to the Constitution. Funds are being raised by this organization to carry on this fight. Mr. Clatchey of the Joint Immigration Committee is still at his old game of the high Japanese birth rate and he is extremely fearful that if the Japanese were allowed to come back they would outnumber the white element in a few generations.

MINUTES  
of  
REGULAR BLOCK MANAGERS' MEETING

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to  
P1302

Date: November 18, 1942  
Time: 9:10 a.m.  
Place: Central Block Office, 42-3-D  
Tardy: Messrs. Kasamatsu, Ninokawa, Chogyoji, Wada  
Absent: Mr. S. Kamiyama

Meeting was called to order by Chairman Harry Miyake. The following matters were immediately taken up and discussed:

1. Chairman again asked that Block Managers turn in names and addresses of soldiers as requested by the American Legion and also the names and addresses of parents, relatives or friends.
2. There has been a complaint from the Housing Department where housing changes have been made by Block Managers. It was stated that Block Managers have no authority to do so even within the block without notice from the Housing Department. Chairman requested Block Managers to report to Housing Department any cases who move into their blocks without authorized slips. He also stated that those not wanted within the block for some reason should be reported to the Welfare Department but Block Managers should take into consideration various angles and use their discretion in making such requests.
3. In regard to cans and rubbish, Chairman asked Block Managers to ask residents within their blocks for their cooperation in segregating cans from rubbish as the presence of cans in rubbish causes considerable trouble to garbage man.
4. Block Managers were asked their opinion in permitting the Plumbing Department to have keys for boiler rooms as they are afraid of the danger in permitting janitors to have keys in that they may handle the boilers. It was the opinion of most Block Managers that the plumbers need not have keys; whenever they want them, they can get them from the Block Managers' offices. Janitors and janitresses should be instructed not to touch the boilers.
5. As to the matter about partitions in women's toilets at the time a memo was

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sent to Block Managers, the plan was that W.R.A. was to furnish the material and the blocks to furnish labor. The following day, information was received that the Army was to furnish material and W.R.A. labor. Chairman believes material will be here within 10 days.

Also regarding drains in women's toilets, they were omitted from the contract. That fact was discovered so the Army has ordered the material and will put them in.

6. Chairman announced that Mr. Oye, one of first licensed pilots, is here in this Center and is organizing a model airplane club. Any children interested are welcome to join; announcement will be in newspaper. He lives in the 44 block and probably will be in the education and recreation divisions.

7. Chairman stated that up to now, all proposals from Block Managers have been taken up by Chairman and Assistant but since the Community Council has been organized, matters pertaining to their functions should be given to them. Block meetings should be held as usual and matters brought up in Block Managers' meeting, certain ones to be turned over to the council.

8. Noon hour lunch for children under 10. Mr. Cozzens has not "od'd" it but his secretary Mrs. Lark says it will be taken care of. It perhaps will be within a day or two.

9. Electrical trouble in apartments. A memorandum has been received from the Electrical Department in that certain materials have come in and that they will take care of broken lamp holders and other troubles. Block Managers are asked to report them to the Department at Warehouse 78-1.

It was brought out that too many fuses have burned out so Block Managers should check up and also ask residents not to use pennies in fuse boxes. Mr. Sakata said he noticed wiring fault in the lamps in his block apartments which contractors did. Anyway, it was suggested that in case of any electrical troubles, Block Managers should demand services of the Electrical Department.

10. Property Department has sent in a memorandum that tools such as carpentering

Minutes--Page 3

and gardening must be kept at the Block Managers' office when not in use and he must account for each item. Lawn mowers will be issued one per block and should be returned to the office immediately after use. When making inventory once a month, all items in his custody even if in use in other apartments should be included. Beds that are no longer needed by persons who receive their personal beds are not to be re-issued but delivered to Block Manager's office where they will be picked up by Property Department. Chairman stated that steel beds will be accumulated and distributed fairly to residents. Each block is requested to take inventory of steel cots, cots, blankets and mattresses by Monday, November 23rd.

Mr. Ninikawa asked if one can collect damage on Federal stored property that is received damaged. Chairman will refer this to the Community Council. It was suggested that a record be kept of when the property was received and where it was damaged. Some damages may be the fault of the owner for not crating them properly especially in the case of refrigerator and washing machine.

Mr. Hayashi asked who is in charge of excess furniture, where to store, etc. in reference to the Federal stored property received. Mich Yamamoto of Housing Department is in charge so he should go see him.

Chairman stated that Mr. Henderson was to come to the meeting this morning but was probably busy.

Questions from the Floor

1. Mr. Kinoshita asked where to go to find out about missing parts of stored property. He should go see Mr. Yamamoto. It may have been that tags came off or was misplaced or such.
2. Mr. Takemori asked about people having merchandise that they would like to sell. They should go see Mr. Shelly.
3. Mr. Satomi raised a question regarding definition of involuntary unemployed persons as in Heart Mountain Wyoming paper. It was stated that it was the same as is explained here.

Minutes--4

4. Mr. Takeda, in reference to barber shops which are badly needed, asked if it would be possible for each block to go ~~ahead~~ and have its own at a certain place. This matter is up to Mr. Shelly and it was suggested that a portion of laundry room be used.
5. Mr. Nakamura brought out a complaint about hospital inefficiency. He stated that a patient by name of Mr. Nagano was taken to the hospital by ambulance yesterday morning but upon arrival was told to come back tomorrow because they were too busy. He walked home but that night his condition was such that a doctor was called. It was found that he had to have an immediate appendicitis operation. Chairman will take this matter up.
6. Mr. Takeda also made a complaint about doctors and their attitude towards their work. He suggested that American doctors be brought in here. Chairman said as was mentioned by Dr. Furuta that there was a fault in the hospital set up. Also that many doctors are in the Army; many Japanese doctors are interened and if doctors are really needed he thinks they should be released.
7. Mr. Sakata asked about the stove situation. Reply was it's coming, probably very shortly.
8. Mr. Kinoshita asked about private enterprise as published in newspaper prior to Block Managers having knowledge. Chairman explained the implied interpretation by people of Mr. Cozzens' statements and facts brought before Mr. Cozzens. Chairman said that it is definite that private industry will come in but the problem is how income will be distributed.
9. It was brought<sup>out</sup>/that clothes line location should be uniform even if temporary as Mr. Otani notes some trouble in his block regarding it. This matter will be brought before the Community Council.
10. Mr. Kurokawa requested that some kind of identification tags be put on babies because of many instances where they stray away from home. It was suggested that mess hall tickets with names and addresses on back of them be used. This matter should also be for~~e~~ the Community Council.

Minutes--5

11. Mr. Chigyoji said that many mess supervisors have expressed the desire to have a joint meeting of all mess supervisors. It is a good idea but someone from the Mess Division should also attend. This will be taken up. Discussion with regard to mess faults and personnel was also had.
12. Announcement was made that there will be a joint meeting of the Block Managers and Community Council tomorrow night at 7:30 p.m. sharp at Mess 52. Canal Camp representatives also will attend.
13. Mr. Takeda asked that since ironing rooms are not complete yet, if it would be possible for people to get lumber to make an ironing board temporarily or take boards out of ironing room and use themselves. Chairman did not give opinion on latter suggestion. Mr. Sera of Property Department stated that long fuses for the rooms were here but pads were not. Chairman said he will take this matter up with Mr. Brown to see if 13 more fuses per block can be supplied so that the rooms can be used. Something can be done about the padding. So until he finds out, he asked Block Managers not to do anything.
14. Mr. Kasamatsu asked that lights be supplied on south side of latrines. This matter is for Community Council.
15. A request was made for additional rubbish containers.
16. Supply of candles or lamps for block was asked.

There being no further business, meeting was adjourned at 11:00 a.m.

Actually, the birth rate of the Japanese in the U. S. is dropping below that of the Caucasian element. Mr. Clatchey only has to look at the 1940 census reports to verify this.

The American Legion is also getting into an uproar again. The Sacramento chapter resents the fact that some Nisei are allowed to relocate to colleges and they are urging the government to keep us all in camp for the duration and deport us immediately after the war. This is the influence of James K. Fish, who is connected with the California Joint Immigration Committee and who has long sang the song against Orientals in California. He fears that the Nisei will get into important positions if allowed to continue their education and he thinks this will lead to another Pearl Harbor. This is the sort of Fascism we have to fight on the home front as well as abroad. Since these forces are closely tied in with the political machines of the State, it is not likely that the evacuees will be very welcomed back after the war. These are the forces which are hurting the war effort, and lending fuel to the Nazi propaganda about the undemocratic treatment of minorities in this country. All of us are certainly living in a changing and uncertain world. Isolated way out here tends to minimize this changing way and many of the Nisei still think in terms of the pre-evacuation period. If we could only be kept more in the main stream of American life so that we won't expect too much of the resettlement. It's a hell of a job to follow war developments when there is a definite effort to keep us busy in our tiny little world here. The government should send in well known speakers to address the Nisei at forums. The W.R.A. should also spend a little money for newspapers and magazines for the libraries as the Gila News can only touch on important issues through the editorials. This would be the one way to make the Nisei realize that pre-war America is a thing of the past.

will  
Well, I think I/go to Church. Maybe the Reverends can give me an answer. Maybe they can give my materialistic soul some spiritual guidance.....maybe. Besides, it's too cold.to write now.

LATER

I went to the Fellowship, but they had a social instead. Emi, Alice, and three other girls went along to protect me. The affair was a dismal failure. Bette and her high school friends came trooping in and then they marched right out again. There were over twice as many girls as fellows. I got bored after about an hour so I came home to have coffee and pie. Emiko and Alice stuck it out to the bitter end. The group was no so bad, only the program was not well-directed.

Monday, November 23, 1942

The talk of the camp today is the recruiting for the Army Intelligence school at Savage, Wisconsin. Major Gould, a Sergeant and some Nisei soldiers came in yesterday and interviewed about 30 of the Nisei here to go as either instructors or students. The fellows will have a pretty good deal and it is a swell chance for them, especially the instructors. They will go in as non-commissioned officers and get up to \$200 per month with a rank of Master Sergeant. The students will get a rank of 1st class Private top pay, \$66.00 a month, to begin with. < Matt Inoye is getting married this Wednesday and he said he was trying to get in as an Instructor. He stands a very good chance. He is a graduate of Meiji and has done graduate work at Yale. Frank Sakemoto and Mr. Mitsumori are also getting interviewed. Mr. Mitsumori is a war veteran and he has his citizenship. He gets half disability as a veteran since he was gassed. >

W So far, 10 Nisei have definitely been signed up, and a number are being interviewed today. I saw quite a number at the administration building this morning. < Bob says that he can get in. He had an interview with Major Gould yesterday. If he goes, he will take a years training at the University of Michigan and then go to Savage for 6 months. He doesn't know how his draft status is going to come out. He will leave here as soon as he gets reclassified to 1-A. >

One of the block managers was very excited about getting a couple of his residents all fixed up with Welfare clothing before he goes into the Intelligence school. I asked him why he was going:

"What can I lose by it? Just think of all the benefits we will have after the war. We will be placed in a non-combatant duty so that our chances for coming back are pretty good. I have no relatives or dependents in this country so I am wasting time in these camps. My mother is in Japan. I have one brother in the U. S. Army now. And I think that I can pass the qualifications. I went to the University in Japan and only came back here four years ago. I have had four years of teaching Americanization classes in California. What the hell! It's really not the money that I am after. Anything to get out of this place. I'll also end up with a much better education. You bet your life, I'll go. We may leave here in a couple of days so I have to get all of my private affairs settled."

I went outside to catch the bus for camp one. The bus driver, a warden, a time-keeper and an office worker were standing around talking about the school. They kept up waiting 10 minutes while the driver's assistant was inside getting interviewed. I listened in to their conversations:

"Boy, if I can get in, I'll earn some real dough. It's better than \$16 a month."

"I would like it fine. I may even get a free trip to Australia."

"You better think twice. They will make you study Japanese so that you will have to be a spy. The U. S. don't know anything about military installations of the Japanese, their naval strength or information on military movements. The Nisei got yellow faces so that they can be shipped behind the Japanese lines to get all the dope. But if you get caught, you lose your head. You will be nothing but 'stool pigeons.'"

"They won't trust us that much. All they want the Nisei for is to instruct the haku-jins soldiers so that they can take over any islands that they may conquer."

"They may use the Nisei to act as interpreters if they get any Japanese war prisoners. But that means you will be in a camp again and there are no girls around."

"Well you guys don't have to worry about being accepted. Hell, you can't beat the Kibei. You have to know a lot of Japanese. All I know is that Florin country Japanese, which is a mixture of everything."

"I'd rather join the Regular Army. What could I do in a language school? I barely got out of high school because I was so dumb."

"They just want us to spy, I think. Then they will say 'see how disloyal those Japs are. They will do anything for money and you can't trust them.'"

"I think it looks like a damn good deal to really do something. We have been asking for a chance like this. I'm signing up if they will take me, but I don't think I can meet the qualifications."

"Yeah, the damn Kibei get all of the breaks. They were the ones who put us in here, too." >

We are headed for a lot more headaches in the clothing business. The people are getting mighty anxious now that the weather gets down to 40° in the morning. The Camp #1 group especially. They think that they may yet get gyped out like they did at Turlock. The clothing department over there is working hard to get the August clothing issuance through, but the 15 girls still have a long way to go. They even worked on Saturday and Sunday. George Kuwahara is quite upset by the whole thing. He still insists on being strict about the welfare clothing and he would like to give each person a cross examination. I slipped up on one case and he uses this as proof that his method is the best. <He doesn't want me to give any advance on the clothing at all.> A certain Mr. K. got \$19.00 from us on a welfare basis. He had a doctor's OK that he was unemployable and he said that he needed clothes for his wife and children. That was over a month ago. Now it develops that the man has recently bought a \$100.00 cooler--and this is winter. I told George that all of the cases were not like this. <He contradicts himself when he says that the Japanese are so proud about relief and then he wants to make it most difficult for them to get assistance by a thorough system of 3rd degree. The difficulty arose when the man went to the canteen to get his

clothes. The word spread very quickly and the other people who are still working feel that they are not being treated fairly. They say that the man don't work and he is well off. George uses this one case as the example for all of the rest and he does not consider the fact that there have been ~~many~~ other cases where the need was real. I told him that we could not publicize our welfare cases as he should know about the "pride of the Japanese." If the other people feel cheated, our department must risk that. Some of the people are already after Landward to see if they can get their clothes earlier through Welfare. They actually are not getting anything extra since the whole clothing will be under Landward as soon as he gets around to organizing the thing. In this way, we can check all of the cases. Landward is in a nervous state right now because his wife is in Phoenix and expecting a child in a week or so and Landward goes in almost every night.

Our cases are piling up. All that needs to be done is for Landward to shove them through to Hoffman and Cozzens. If the regular clothing issue can be rushed a little, it will relieve the people's minds and also take care of their immediate needs. But there is so much red tape to the thing that I don't believe the people will get their allowance for a month yet.

George tends to be business-like and hard-boiled about the clothing. He says that he has to because he wants to "protect the Japanese race so that they will not lose initiative and expect everything for nothing." He has worked hard on the whole clothing business and the fact that I do not approve of his detective methods does not take away any of my respect for his business ability. <sup>with</sup> We both want to get the people their clothing, only he is overly concerned that some of them will get it twice.

I had lunch with Rose, a girl I met over there. She was so cute and friendly that I asked her to act as my interpreter in a couple of the cases. She is from Los Angeles and she explained that most of the Issei over there just don't understand English because they are from the country. The cases we went to see certainly were

legitimate enough. *omit* One old man had been referred by his block manager, but he refused to take any "relief." Mrs. Morikawa also was in need. Her aged husband is in the hospital for an appendectomy. The son is a T. B. case in the Los Angeles Hospital, and he will be transferred here later. She said that she needed a bathrobe because she did not have anything to wear to the shower room. Since she is 73 years old, I thought that we should give her one. George K. went up in arms. "Don't do that! A bathrobe is a luxury. They don't need it." I agreed with him, but under the circumstances, I sent the case through anyway.

Mr. Amomoto, 60, has a note from the doctor saying that he is too feeble to work. He wore himself out by doing stoop labor for about 40 years near Walnut Creek. He has only \$100 to his name, so I put through an order for him without telling him to spend any of his money.

Mr. Saita, 74, also was given a grant, although it may take a while before Landward finally sends it through. He and his wife, 73, are near the end of the trail. His wife just sits on the bed and stares. It's scary.

One of my cases actually did die before he got his clothing. Mr. Nishigori--a single person who I saw a month ago. He looked all right at that time. I noticed that his death was listed in Saturday's paper and so I stopped his clothing order. It happened that Landward was just putting it through today.

Mr. Fukuoka is another sad case. His wife is a mental patient and he only recently got a job. He spends a lot of his money for Japanese medicines for his wife. He also has to buy her oranges, which are now 45¢ a dozen. The hospital and the mess hall will not supply the latter. He wanted cash rather than clothes, but we have not given a single cash grant yet because Landward says that no funds are available. So I gave Mr. Fukuoka a clothing grant. At the rate he is buying oranges for his wife, he will be broke pretty soon.

And Mr. Kuroda. He is under doctor's care. For 40 years he has been a farm laborer and he had exactly 40¢ in cash. He was greatly worried about who was going to

pay for his funeral. I told him that he would live for a long time and that the government would take care of it anyway. He said that he would like to be buried in Japan, "but no can do now." >

The more I see of these single men, the more I realize how poor they are. Most of them have spent a lifetime in doing hard work in the country, but they have nothing to show for it now. And they have been so used to working hard that I don't blame them for wanting to take it easy now that they are getting old. Our economic system has not been so good to the majority of these old fellows. They never have had any family life. In spite of all, these old men have been law abiding. Most of them are rather dull. The years of hard work has taken its toll. I used to consider the bunch of them as a bunch of "Japs," but they are human beings. I would venture to say that all of them wanted nothing more than a family and a living. It's only because they have been frustrated that they have turned to Japan. It's the only thing which they have left.

The war is not solely a race problem, but a socio-economic one. If we can reconstruct society after the war so that class exploitation will be eliminated, we will be going a long ways ahead to the Utopia. But this is too much to expect. All I would like to see is that the war will make us take a step in this direction. In this way, the racial antagonisms of the present world generated by capitalism will be eliminated. Hell, anybody that believes we are going back to the status quo of the pre-war period is a Reactionary. All indications are that the world is headed towards some sort of socialism--or Nazi Capitalism, which will be the end of civilization.

< Bob believes that this country is well on the way to Fascism and that the Army will never give up any power it has gained. God, what a future if this is true. I don't think it will go that far. It can't. > I can't believe that every vestige of democracy will vanish. I rather think that national sovereignties, power politics, economic imperialism, and racialist theories of world domination will die out after we win the war. We have already started on this road--a little.

I had an interesting talk with a Kibei in Camp #1 during the lunch hour today  
(B.D.I.) Ben was born in Reedley 21 years ago. He was taken to Japan as a child and he returned to the U. S. ten years ago. He also went to the California Japanese language schools. "I don't remember much about it now." His family is in Japan (Shimone Ken) where his father is a carpenter. Ben has a brother 27 in the U. S. Army. He is alone in this camp. At the time of evacuation, he was working as a schoolboy in Selma. He graduated from Selma High School a year or so ago.

When he came to camp, he wanted to follow his vocational choice of laboratory research assistant so that he applied as a medical swamper in the hospital last August. Because of the scarcity of qualified Nisei, he was made the acting Senior Storekeeper two weeks later. He wanted to stick to one job while here so that he could learn something. Eventually he hopes to go to California Institute of Technology "because it has a good reputation." He likes his work here where he has charge of 10 workers.

He is the president of the Young People's club in his block. The purpose of this group is to "beautify the dump and make it enjoyable as possible." Ben says that his block was one of the first to plant a mess hall lawn and put in volleyball courts. The group meets twice monthly and it charges no dues.

Ben feels extremely sorry for the young children here. He thinks that the educational facilities are not so good. And the fact that the families live so closely together is bad for the morals, he believes. "Whether Japan wins or loses, we will have to suffer plenty. Some people are better off here. They never have had such good meals, but the government will not always feed them. I don't think so many will go to Japan."

Ben said that most of the block managers were Kibei. He believes that they are more mature in mind. "The Nisei criticize too much, but they don't do anything about it. They think too much of socials. I think that one of our big problems is marriage. The Issei don't try to get the Nisei married off enough. All they do is

sit around and talk about Sumo and Yah-shozi. They should make the Nisei marry more so that we don't have so much moral problems." >

<sup>He</sup> Ben said that he was used to both the American and Japanese culture, but he had lived most of his life by the American way. He said that he learned the American way from living in the houses of Caucasians. "I prefer this country to live in. The living standards are much better. I can't understand why the Nisei have Japanese sentiments because they don't know what the real Japan is like. Some of them paid a visit of a year or so but they only got a superficial taste. They do not know of the real hardships of the people. They did not live in the cold country without stoves and ice. The schools there are all under military control"

< Ben claims that he has traveled all over Japan and Manchuria, but he can't indulge in his hobby of traveling in this camp. >

"I know that Democracy is not perfect. There are a lot of loopholes in it. But sometimes, the military system is not so bad. You have to suffer for 5 years under hard training; but when you come up against something hard, there is some latent power in you to help you out--you don't get it by soft living. The Kibei have that something which the Nisei do not have. They aren't selfish and they don't demand that they be given returns for favors. The Nisei want too much for themselves and they don't think of all the Japanese here."

Ben is a Buddhist but he has not gone to church for a number of years. He said that he had a Caucasian friend in the Navy who recently wrote, saying that he had to stop the correspondence with Ben. "He put the seeds of democracy in me and I always admired him. I felt like I lost my brother when he wrote the last letter. I don't like to out my correspondence with my white friends."

Ben is a member of the J.A.C.L. He believes the A.C.L.U. is the best liberal group on the outside. Ben is not a recent Kibei; more a Nisei.

Bob was just over and I practically chased him out. I felt in a good mood to type. I am practically getting anti-social these days. Fortunately, Bob had said earlier that he was on the way to see Okuno and then Mimi to get some material out of them. Bette is studying like a fiend this evening because she has to take a lot of tests tomorrow and Friday. Thursday is a holiday. Miyako did not go to school for the past couple of days because she was not feeling well.

I finally gave Tom a lecture about his homework. He hasn't done a thing since school began. Every evening he sits up on the stool reading funny books and listening to the radio. He just doesn't put any effort into his homework, expecting Bette and Emiko to come to his rescue at the last moment. I told him that he could not listen to the radio for a while until he took more interest in school. This about broke his heart, but he is actually doing some homework this evening. The house sounds very quiet without the radio playing constantly. The only sound is this typewriter and Emko humming once in a while. She is still making Christmas presents.

Alice went over to the hospital today to see if it is ready to take pop. Dr. Kiyasu told her that a lot of the equipment had not been installed yet and he advised her to leave pop in the hospital for another month yet. The hospital is so busy that they cannot give adequate care to a lot of the patients so that they are sending some of the paralytic cases home now. However, we talked it over and thought that it would be better to have pop here before Christmas since he does not need too much medical care unless something unexpected happens. Alice has not gotten around to seeing Landward about the necessary arrangements. I want her to go out there and accompany him back if possible. Alice is still hesitant about it. She wants to leave him there for another month.

Tom and Miyako had a big fight today. He brought a biscuit home from the mess hall this morning. Miyako got hungry and she ate it. When Tom got home from school, he was very hungry. He looked all around for his biscuit, but no luck. "Hey, Miyako, you ate my biscuit."

"I did not!"

"You did too!" etc. Finally, Miyako confessed and Tom got so mad that he was going to "slap her down for lying." Miyako kept quiet, so Tom finally cooled off.

Mrs. Shuman sent me some Time, Harpers, and Atlantic Monthlies today. The inspector at the Post Office only opened one corner and did not go through every page like they usually do. They are not very consistent in their inspection. Sometimes they go through with a fine toothed comb, while at other times they don't even glance at the contents. This is true for the stuff that comes in from the mail order houses.

Taro and Yuki finally got married up at Topaz on the 15th. It was the first wedding held up there. Yuki used to be a Civil Service stenographer in the Alameda County Charities Commission in Oakland. The Totalizer finally brought her and Taro together so that it did have its useful functions. The gang have all quit the paper up at Utah. The Church element must have been too much for them to stomach. They have to put out a Jesus edition every Saturday. Alex appears to be about the only one out of the Tote staff now on the paper up there.

The big excitement around here is still the Army Intelligence sign-up. About 18 fellows are now accepted, although there were more to be taken in today. There has been a terrific response here by the Nisei and over a 100 applied. This has had its repercussions. The Issei and Kibei don't like it and there has been a lot of rumors and talk against the thing going around. There is a general feeling that the whole deal is in the nature of spy work. Up at Poston, the Nisei soldier who was up there at the time we were said that he was booted down because a group of Kibei came to the meeting deliberately with the purpose of making trouble. The strike broke out about the same time. They were only able to get four Nisei signed-up out of the three camps.

One of the reasons why there is the impression that the Nisei going in will be used as spies is that the whole plan was <sup>not</sup> explained to the Issei so that they could understand it. The block managers were given the bulletin written in English and asked to interpret it to the Issei, but most of them merely posted it up on the bulletin board. Harry and I went to talk to Major Gould about this matter, and he

said that he was aware that there was a lot of talk going around trying to discourage the boys from signing-up. He said that an older group of Kibei had made a translation, but they interpreted it wrongly so that it would appear like it was for spy work. He said that they were doing everything in their power to discourage the Nisei and "if I catch these fellows who are responsible for these false stories, I will knock their heads. They should be separate from the rest of you who are trying to prove yourself to the American public. It's a hard job and little things like this hurt all of you." Gould asked Miura if he would write the correct translation so that the misinformation would cease. He said that the next time he came around to recruit, he would see that a Japanese translation of the purpose of the school would be distributed to every family.

The spirit of the Issei and Kibei in general is opposed to the Nisei signing in. There has been a lot of discussion about the matter among them. The argument runs like this:

"You should realize that Japan is going to win the war so why make your chances worse? You have been kicked around enough by now to realize that Japan is your last hope. Why be so foolish as to be taken in by this plan? It is better to stay in camp and wait until after the war for the good opportunities that Japan is going to offer. We should do nothing about things like this and the net project."

It is too broad of a generalization to say that all of the Kibei and Issei are saying this. The ones who are speaking loudly about it are the single Issei and Kibei, while the family men do not say so much although they may feel the same way. There are a considerable number who feel that this is quite a chance for their children. It is the expressions of opposition that is brought to my attention. Jimmy said that one Issei said to him: "What the heck, you get pushed around and yet you sign-up. Baca."

Harry attended a meeting with the block council last night and after the meeting the discussion turned to the signing up of the Nisei and about the net project. This is what the chairman of the Block Council, an Issei, said to him in general:

"Who do you think is going to win the war anyway? Remember, you are Japanese and you cannot get away from that. You should not sign up or even take part in the net projects." Harry explained to him that he had the wrong slant on things and that they did not consider the Nisei position enough. He told the man that if the Issei were going to act this way, they were going to hurt the future of the Nisei and themselves since they had to depend on the young people more and more. He said that although the Nisei looked like Japanese, they thought different. If the Issei really wanted to help them, they should understand the Nisei viewpoint more and help cooperate in these programs. Harry did not know if he made any impression on that Block Chairman; he thinks not. He thought that the gap between the Nisei on one hand and the Iss ei-Kibei on the other hand would be widened. I thought that this was very possible. > Up to the present, the Nisei have been battling on fairly even terms and they have not been unduly controlled by the Issei to the extent that they were intimidated from taking certain steps. However, the fellows that are being accepted are some of our strongest potential leaders. They tend to be the more liberal ones. It is people like these that the Nisei need to have around to support their stand. But with them gone, there is going to be a distinct tendency for the Issei to gain even further power in this community. Twenty to thirty of the more liberal Nisei taken out of this community is quite a blow to the Americanization cause. It is going to make our work more difficult, and we may lose out like the Nisei did up at Poston. Harry feels that these older Kibei who are definitely pro-Japan will try to take over the control of things and that they will be backed by the majority of the Issei.

I spent two hours around the administration building trying to get an idea of why these fellows were signing up. What motivated them? Was it boredom or money? I thought it was for the money, but after talking to many of the applicants and to those who were accepted I have come to the conclusion that it is actually a matter of principle with them. Most of the mothers did not object when they found out that their sons had enlisted, but when some of these wild stories started to float around, they got worried.

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*omit page*  
The Regional Office for some reason don't want to give this matter any publicity and the paper here was told not to bring any news on it. Jimmy talked to Major Gould about it while Harry and I were still there and he said that the reason for this was probably to protect the families from the pro-Japan groups. He was not sure if the center newspapers could publish a list of names or not. He said that he would find out. Gould is very sincere about the whole thing and he really believes that this is going to help the Nisei cause immensely. He was one of the Army officers who had been sent to Japan to study the language for two or three years. After he was there about two and one-half years, the course was suddenly stopped on December 1, last. On the 7th, he was interned. He stayed in an internment center until last June and then he was released as one of the exchange prisoners on the Gripsholm, coming back by way of Africa.

Earl was in a great dither this morning. He went over to Bob's in great excitement early this morning, saying: "Shall I sign up, shall I sign up?" Bob gave him a simple Japanese primer but he could not even translate it. He was probably being heroic, knowing full well that he did not have a chance to pass the qualifications. I don't think that he would even consider leaving Mimi now that she is going to have a child in a few months. He was probably caught up in the excitement of the whole thing.

I had honest intentions of going over to Camp one this morning, but I missed two busses because it was hot outside and I would come into the administration building to talk to the fellows who were signing up. Some of them will go as students, while a few will go as instructors. Mitsumori is trying to get in as a civilian instructor because he is too old for the regular service. He said that his group of ex-service men were planning to give the boys a send-off party tomorrow night. He wanted a representative of the J.A.C.L. to speak to them and wondered if I would be available. I told him that it would perhaps be much more effective if he got an older person like Harry Miyake to do this since I was such a new member. Henry Kuwabara, one of our board members, is going. He resigned as Block Manager and is now working in the

procurement office. Sho Noburo is in fiscal accounts; Grant Ichikawa is in the Agricultural Department; Shiz Kunihiro is the Assistant Produce cold storage manager; Ivan Ishiguro is a Spanish teacher at Canal; Matt Inoye is in charge of Rec; and Tets Mayeda works in the administration building some place. I did not find out who the other accepted persons were although they were around.

These fellows have formed an overnight clique; they have one thing in common--enlistment. They were pretty excited today and they could not talk of nothing else. As I was standing around, I felt a little left out. I don't have the same opportunity as they do since language is one of the basic requirements. They had to wait around for further interviews, physical tests, and some were being sworn in. I understand that about 30 in all may be taken.

Following are some of the comments which I overheard by the fellows:

"I'm going even though I realize that I am going overseas and that I am leaving my girl behind in this camp. It's the real thing, too, because she wants me to marry her. But, we have decided to wait for a while."

"Tets Mayada couldn't wait because he is in seeing Landward now getting a marriage license so that he can get hooked up before he leaves."

N.---"I'm all packed up and ready to go. From one camp to another. I'm going around and explain the whole thing to the parents I know in my block so that I won't leave a bad taste around. They misunderstand the whole thing so much."

A.--"I've thought it over for two days now and I'm going. Soon the Nisei will be drafted and I'll have much more of a chance if I go now. Those that wait until they are drafted will not have an opportunity like this. The fact that I will be sent overseas does not scare me. There are millions doing it and we can't all be killed off. I think that we won't run as much risk as the private soldier in the trenches."

B.--"I haven't told my folks yet. You can't bust everything on them at one time. After all, we are going to war."

C.--"My mother says that I am the one to decide. Gee, she sure looked sad when I told her."

*omit page*

D.--"My mother said 'okay' and she didn't say anything until last night and then she started to <sup>a</sup>worry like anything."

E--"I had to hash it out with my mother and my girl friend all day yesterday and until midnight. They don't want me to go."

F--"When I go, all the girls in my block said that they would kiss my good-bye. You have to go to war before the Nisei girls will give you a break like that."

G--"Sure wish I could go. I can't speak and write Japanese good enough, but I will try and take the test. How about helping me out?"

H--"Say, I'll teach you that horse story and then you will be a cinch to pass the test." He and the others coached the boy for 10 minutes and then he went in for the interview. A few moments later he came out. "Hell, I couldn't read one word of that damn stuff!" He goes out slamming the door in disappointment. One of the other fellows remark: "Gee, that's tough!"

I--"I'm in the Army right now so don't talk that propaganda stuff to me anymore or I'll turn you in. I'm getting \$2.00 a day just standing around and talking to you guys."

J--"I was in the Army once and they kicked me out after the war broke out. It's no use trying again." This fellow was a Kibei (H. K.) and he was on his way to "raise hell and make them give us wardens some clothing."

K--"I gotta get my paycheck before I leave because I will have to buy some things on the train and I'm flat."

L--"Hell, I have no conscience about the thing. I signed up and I'm going. The only thing that I am worried about is my mother. She didn't even know about me signing in. The Issei women in my block got her cornered in the mess hall this morning and told her. They told her to make me stop, but she understands. She looked at me so funny after breakfast and said 'if you want to go, it is your duty.' But some of those damn Issei can make it plenty tough for myfamily. If they ever touch her, I'll come back and beat the whit out of every last one of them."

M--"You're lucky, you got a big brother to stay around and protect your family. The only thing that makes me undecided from taking the oath is that my mother and sisters will be alone and they may get treated nasty after I leave. But I think I have to go anyway. I'll never be happy if I pass up this chance."

N--"Yes, I went through the same thing. You may laugh, but I think we all signed up because it is a matter of principles. The chips are down and I took my chances. In the long run, it will help the Nisei."

O--"I'm sure worried about my family, though."

P--"Yeah." >

Mr. Tuttle, the new social worker, was here today, but he did not impress me as a very aggressive type of a person, although I only spoke to him briefly. He said that he got his M.A. from Chicago and that he was supervising some students from U. C. in the Vallejo Public Welfare Department before coming out here. He doesn't know the Japanese very well. He wants to put in some regular social welfare practices here. The first thing that he wants is to get a good intake interviewer. I discussed the problem of home visits and the matter of privacy with him and he said that he will try to work out some sort of a plan.

< Mr. Tuttle is going to take over Camp #1 for the time being. The whole Community Service division is going to be reorganized. Landward said that he may be shifted to administrative aide to Cozzens. He asked me if I wanted to be his assistant in case there was a place for me. I could not decide. I want to see how things will work out with Tuttle. It may end up with Landward taking over this camp and Tuttle the other. The plan is to put housing, clothing and case work under community welfare. Mr. Terry, the project attorney, also arrived and Insurance will be shifted over to him along with the legal staff. Mr. Henderson said that he was willing to turn over the housing to Welfare and he will concentrate on employment. He will take over the outside employment section which Landward now handles. As for the clothing, he had

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this to say about Hoffman (he is over Landward). If the Community Service Division don't get the lead out of its pants, I'll just shove the clothing right back on them. I'm doing it for them now because they can't get organized.

Henderson said that he wrestled with his soul all last night. He got a \$8500 a year offer from Washington to go to Ecuador. But he has almost arrived at the conclusion that there is more work to be done here. "That money is an awful temptation, though."

I don't know how Tuttle will work out. I hope that this finally will be some actual social work, not that I have not been doing it. From the first impression, I think that Landward could perhaps get more things done. The whole thing is not clear yet and there may still be a lot of overlap in functions even if Landward becomes the Administrative Aide. This has been his title all along. Well, we will see. It has been pretty good working under Landward.

The Temporary turned down the idea of a raffle for Thanksgiving like they are having in the other camp. They claimed that they would not know what would become of the profits if it were turned over to the Community activities section. Maybe it is just as well as I would hate to see all of those "Kifus" start here. So far, we have not been bothered with them. >

Miura tendered me another invitation to come over and eat noodles at his house. I suppose I should go once even if he is an obnoxious old busybody. Maybe he means well. He said that his block is going to order \$80.00 of Japanese food for the New Year's party. It has been the Japanese custom to make New Year the main holiday in the year. They usually celebrate for one week and close up business. I don't think that they will be able to do that here. Miura introduced me to the president of the Women's club here. She said that her daughter went east with Jack. Her club has been working until midnight making paper flowers for funerals, weddings, Thanksgiving and for Christmas gifts. They have been doing it at cost, but they may charge a slight fee so that they can develop their organization.

< Tosh said that Meyer's talk about stressing the outside employment must have had the opposite effect, because there has not been one application for outside employment since that day he spoke. >

I walked all over Canal this afternoon and cleared up a lot of cases over there. One interesting place I went into had a picture of Roosevelt and two American flags crossed on the wall. An aged couple lived there with their 16 year old high school son.

< The family was really poor. They had no money and their place had no improvements in it. The woman's clothes were quite worn out. Mrs. S. did not want to take any assistance. "I'm ashamed." Finally, I got her to understand that this was not like relief on the outside. They were farm laborers near San Jose before evacuation. >

*No 9* *also* I had a very interesting talk with Mr. T. He has been in this country 42 years. As soon as I started to talk to him, he said: "You learn Japanese. Go to Japan. Catch good job. Issei, he say that you no speak Nihongo to them. Plenty mad. Too fresh, they say. Don't like you talk like white man. I tell them that you have soul of Nihon. All right. You be good Japanese." I felt like telling him plenty, but I refrained. I guess it's no use in letting my personal feelings enter into a relief case. I recommended that he be given his full allowance. He took me over to the Bachelor's quarters to see another needy friend. When I asked an old man for him, he said, "No speak English. Boy-san." There seems to be a deliberate plot among those old Issei to be completely Japanese from now on. They certainly are not going to get Americanized. I can't say how I feel about them. Perhaps the same way they feel about me when I speak English to them. They make no effort to learn English and I make no effort to learn Japanese. I doubt if I know any more Japanese words now than when I was in Berkeley. I don't know why it is. Sometimes the din of all that Japanese talk almost drives me nuts. I feel like a foreigner in a strange country. A social worker is supposed to establish rapport with his client, but when there is a language barrier, it is one hell of a task. And a lot of those people are representatives of something I do not believe in. I'm so glad when I can get back into the Nisei <sup>world</sup> work where English is spoken. It gives me hope. I couldn't stand it to stay in a Japanese community

Matt Inoye this morning came in for a talk with me. <He seemed to be very concerned about something.> He wanted to know if there was any possibility of getting on the U.C. Study yet. I was very surprised because he had said that he was going into the Army Intelligence School as an instructor. He said that he had received a terrific family pressure since yesterday. His 20 relatives did not want him to go because they feared that it would hurt his future career in Japan. They objected to the idea of him going out into "spy work."

<sup>not</sup>I asked him if he thought that he was planning on a future in Japan and he answered that he was almost certain that his future was in this country. He is getting married on Monday and Kimi's parents have also exerted pressure on her by telling her of the bad treatment which she would receive on the outside. They had both planned to go until yesterday. The rumors about Savage reached their parents' ears and they have been influenced. <I pointed out to Matt that he had everything to gain as he would be a natural for diplomatic work after the war. There is also a possibility that he may be accepted to do broadcast work. His family objects to that also. Matt was very uncertain about his decision. He feared that there may be some reprisals against his family if he went. And he did not know how Kimi stood on the matter since her relatives have been working on her. He has until next week to make his decision.

Matt is a graduate of Meji in Japan and he has almost completed his work for his M. A. at Yale. His family expects him to go back to Japan for his career. He comes from a well-off family. The other day he bought a \$250 ring for Kimi without blinking. He is going to have a fairly elaborate wedding next week.

I was thinking in terms of Matt's future when I told him that the prospects of getting on the study would have to be fully discussed with Bob since he was operating under a budget. I did not wish him to have the Study as an alternative to the Army Intelligence. Matt wanted to go, but he wasn't ready to buck his family strenuously yet. He is 25. I cited all the advantages that I could think of--diplomatic service, civil service, Ph.D. prospects, foreign trade, etc. I pointed out that a principle

was  
/ at stake. I hinted that he should make a definite break with the Issei view now.

< Matt went to look for Kimi to talk it over again. I went to look for Bob to explain the situation. Bob saw the situation immediately and he said that he would not offer him a place on the study until he had made up his mind definitely one way or the other.

About 4:30, Matt and Kimi came over again. They said that they had talked it over and that she was willing that he go. But Matt did not know if he could convince the relatives. He inquired again about the study so I brought him home to talk it over with Bob. Bob did a good job of it. We both thought that Matt should go and Matt wondered how he could carry the point over to his folks. Bob suggested that Matt get Colonel Rasmussen to talk to his folks. Matt thought that this may scare them off more, but later he thought that he would consider it. He almost made up his mind. He wants to go, but he doesn't think that his 20 or 30 relatives will approve. I gave him a "drink" to fortify his courage and he said that with our "moral support" he would face his relatives once more. He probably will have to talk to them all night. I hope that he can convince all of his relatives. > Matt is a nice fellow and he has a lot of ability. He would be making a mistake by not going in now. < He would go in as a civilian instructor so that he could also be helping out the Nisei cause. Naturally, he is in a very excited stage right now--his marriage comes Monday; he has to make up his mind by Wednesday; and he has to face all of his relatives and thrash it out with them. I think that as long as he and Kimi are agreed, he should go. Matt said that he still hasn't been accepted as an Instructor and that he would have another chance in a few months. > Well, it's his decision to make. Bob and I did our part.

Bob has to go to Casa Grande for his Army physical on Friday. If he gets 1A, he will leave here and try to get into the Savage School which starts on January 15. He has been on edge for the past couple of weeks. It's enough to make anyone excited regardless of his color.

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< The funny thing about the whole business of Savage is that the mothers are perfectly willing that the Nisei be drafted, but they don't like the idea of them going into the Intelligence Unit as "spies." This is a perfectly natural reaction, I suppose. The 30 fellows signed up are leaving Friday. The Gila News made no mention of the recruitment, following the Regional request. Other center papers have given this matter publicity until this recent order came through. Five members of the Community Council and two block managers are among those leaving. They are having a send-off party tonight. George Aritani was considered as an instructor, but he must have been too young. He does not plan to enlist as a student because he would like to get his A.B. first. George went to college for three years in Japan and then started as a sophomore at Stanford. When his father died, he had to quit school and go to work. He feels that he will never finish college if he does not go now. He is trying to get to Drake University or Hamlin College.

George A. is assisting in the issuance of the clothing for this camp. He is having a lot of trouble getting the forms made up because the employment department has not completed the census reports. He needs this record to fill the basic family cards. He only has two typewriters in the office and 7 girls. George Kuwahara in Canal has 15 girls. Aritani thinks that Kuwahara is too strict about the clothing. He is more in agreement with the way I feel about it so that I will have no difficulty in working with him. He said that he would try to compile a list of the welfare cases for me to make home visits. >

Had a talk with Mr. Tuttle this morning. He is thinking of starting up a case work class to train some of the people who may be interested in welfare work. He seemed to be at a loss today so I told him a little about the peculiarities of the evacuees. He is in for a tough job. < Butch and Helen are very pleased. They have been dissatisfied with Landward, but I don't think that they will like Tuttle much better, although they may. Landward has been too straightforward and blunt with them.

We couldn't get much done today. The carpenters were banging away putting in partitions in the small office. The partitions will make the office just like two little boxes. The new administrative wing should be ready in a few weeks. The clothing unit will move up here then from its present location in Block 42. I hope that they can give the people their clothing before Xmas. George A. will try to get out three months allowance at the same time (for August, September, and October.)

It was so noisy in the office that I had to go outside with Kay to dictate my cases. We sat out there afterwards enjoying the sun. I was not in a very ambitious mood today and felt justified in taking it easier since I cleared up most of the cases in Canal. However, George K. said that he had a lot more cases for me and he will bring them over in a day or so.

As I was sitting there, a couple of Nisei (George Nishimura and ?) who were on the Welfare Committee of the Community Council came out and they stopped for a few minutes to talk about the net project. They felt that 60¢ per hour was not the prevailing way and they thought that 80¢ per hour would be nearer to it. They realized that there would be Issei objections to the project regardless of the wage. However, they were more interested in getting a higher wage.

"If we don't sign the contract with the Army, they will be in a fix as they most certainly will not bring in workers from the outside to do the net work. They could not get them anyway."

"The point is: we don't want the evacuees to be taken advantage of. They should be given the prevailing wage. A Filipino working in the fields can make more than \$4.80 a day now."

"If we have to go through with it, we might as well insist on a higher pay. We can get it." >

The magazines at the canteen would not look well for the intelligence level of the Nisei. They sell all sorts of pulp magazines and comic books. Life and Saturday Evening Post are the only so-called class magazines which they offer. It is an insult to our intelligence, although those "True Confessions" and comic books go mighty

fast.

Grant Shimizu is still trying to get out of the camp. He is having one hell of a time. Last July, he was walking down the street when the big riot broke out. He stood around with a group to talk about it afterwards when the M. P.'s picked him up as one of the ringleaders. He claimed that he was an innocent bystander. He was taken to the courts in Monrovia and was exonerated. But the Army sent him here with some of the other boys on August 1st. His family was sent to Heart Mountain when Santa Anita was emptied. Grant has been trying to get out for three months to join them as he is very lonesome here. He works as a warden. Finally, Landward sent a special letter to San Francisco to explain the case so that he would get a transfer. The Reverends at Santa Anita also signed a petition before they left saying that Grant and some of the other fellows were innocent. One of the other fellows finally got his transfer. He said that he was going on December 7. Then he remembered that this was a significant date so that he changed it to December 4th. He felt that traveling would be safer then.

I heard over the radio that the Poston strike was broken up and the "pro-Axis" leaders had been caught. Setsu said that the M. P.'s had gone in, but I could not confirm this. News about the strike there has been very brief.

A certain Mrs. Foremen of Tuscon, Arizona, sent our Welfare Department three boxes of clothes to distribute it out. Landward left early today so I left a note for him to acknowledge the gift. He is getting jumpy now that his wife is almost due to have a baby.

One of the Caucasian teachers has a very bad attitude towards the children here. I overheard her say to another teacher: "One of the Jap girls in my high school class said, 'what's the use of studying--weare going back to Japan anyway.' A lot of those pupils are like that. You can't change them much."

The lumber stealing is cropping up once more. This time it is the stealing from

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each other. The Santa Anita blocks have not been able to get sufficient wood for their needs. On the other hand, some of the blocks up our way are well stocked. They have an excess amount piled up outside of their apartments. This is very inviting to those people that need it. So they come up at night and walk away with it. The owners can't protest much because they stole it themselves! I suggest to Harry that he have all the block managers appeal to the people in their blocks to give up their excess lumber so that the people who needed it could make good use of it. Harry does not know if they would be willing to give it up, but he is going to try. He will try to get them to bring it to the center ~~to~~ of their block and the block manager could ration it out to the people who came after it. I feel sorry for all of those people picking through that scrap lumber pile for any sort of wood. It has been picked pretty thoroughly and there is not much left. Some of the more daring come up to the new administration wing at night and take a few pieces. The regular lumber piles are pretty well guarded and it is an <sup>almost</sup> impossible task to elude those wardens.

Twenty three sugar beet pickers came in from Montana today and they were registered at the Housing Department. Most of them are single persons although some of them will be joining relatives. These fellows said that they made pretty good dough. They were in the Turlock Center for only one week before they volunteered out last May so that this will be their first experience at this sort of life. One of the fellows said that he planned to "rest" until he goes out as a worker again since he has plenty of money. This sort of thing is very dangerous to the resettlement program. It will become too easy for them to come back to camp when the going gets tough. The whole bunch of them went off right away to give a "little Card" game. They may be classed as the rowdy type--mostly Issei and Kibei, however. Fredericks of the Internal Security was sitting in his car by the housing office so evidently an eye will be kept on them for a while.

Last week, one person was given an indefinite leave to accept outside employment.

WEEKLY REPORT

Week ending 11-21 1942

PROJECT: Gila River

POPULATION: (evacuee) Last Week 13242 This Week 13246

Account for any major increase or decrease in evacuee population: .

LEAVES ISSUED:

1. Short Term Leaves:

Type	Number of Applications	Number Issued	Number Denied
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	0	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

2. Group Employment Leaves:.....

3. Indefinite Leaves:	(a) To Accept Outside Jobs	_____	1
	(b) To Attend College	_____	0
	(c) For Other Purposes	_____	1

VITAL STATISTICS:

Deaths: Men 1 Women 1 Children under 18 0 Total 2

Births: Boys 4 Girls 2 Still births \_\_\_\_\_ Total 6

Number of marriages at center this week. . . . . 1

HOSPITAL:

Admissions this week: Men 12 Women 17 Children 32 Total 42

~~Communicable Diseases Reported:~~ ~~(number and kind)~~ under 18

Communicable Diseases Reported: (number and kind) pertussis--1; syphilis--3;

mumps--1; poliomyelitis--1; pneumonia--1

GOVERNMENT: Major Ordinances and Resolutions Adopted by Council. Completion of draft on Constitution by Constitution Commission and presentation to Community Council for approval. Meeting of all council members with Mr. Myer, National Director (Blk. Mgrs.)

PUBLIC MEETINGS HELD: (Purpose and Number in Attendance) none

VISITORS TO PROJECT: (Identify)

See Attachment

*omit through p 1333*

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FIRES:

<u>Date &amp; Time</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Cause</u>	<u>Estimated Damage</u>
<u>See Attachment</u>	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

ARRESTS:

<u>Types of Offenses</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Referred to Judicial Commission (number)</u>	<u>Referred to Outside Officials* (number)</u>	<u>Not Prose- cuted</u>
<u>None</u>	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

\*Indicate state or local officials to whom referred.

Project Staff additions or resignations this week: (positions involved)

See Attachment

GENERAL COMMENT BY PROJECT DIRECTOR: (Discuss briefly the major problems and develop-  
ments at the project this week)

VISITORS PASSES ISSUED FOR THE PERIOD OF

November 14 to 20 INCLUSIVE

		<u>November</u>	
1. Miss Katherine Flanning	caretaker of Pasadena Union Church, Pasadena, California	12	to consult the evacuee regarding their pro- perty
2. Dr. Gordon K. Chapman	228 McAllister St. San Francisco, Cal. Protestant Church Commission for Japanese	14 to 16	has been requested by Religious Council to come in.
3. Marian Jackson Downs	Los Angeles, California	16	To hear Miss Downs as guest artist at Concert
4. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Bower		"	to be held at Canal
5. "			
6. Mr. Dallas	Coolidge, Arizona	"	"
7. Mrs. Dallas	"	"	"
8. Rev. Leslie Ross	First Methodist Church, Coolidge, Arizona	"	"
9. Miss Down's pianist	Los Angeles, California	"	"
10. Miss Corine Sivils	Casa Grande, Ariz.	14	To assist school teacher in decorating the school
11. Mr. C. Jansen		12	To visit the Nomura fami- ly and Iwasaki family
12. Mrs. C. Jansen			
13. Mr. W. B. Lewis		15	To visit WRA employee, Jane Lewis
14. Mrs. W. B. Lewis			
15. Mr. Harry A. Foreman	Tuscon, Arizona	14	To visit project and friend
16. Mrs. Harry A. Foreman	Members of Friend Church		
17. Mr. James Bower	Farmington, N. M.	14	To see Mr. Brown about position on this project
18. Mrs. Howard L. Johnson	Phoenix, Arizona	14 'til further notice	To see husband who is working on project
19. Mrs. J. Avriette	1546 W. Pierre St.	14	To see husband who is
20. Betty Jane Avriette	Phoenix, Arizona	'til	working on project
21. Dizie Anne Avriette	"	further notice	
22. Mr. Q. H. Brown	Crystal Ice & Cold Storage Co. Phoenix, Arizona	14 'til 30 days later	To deliver ice on the project
23. Mrs. Olive M. Andrews	1810 N. 7th St. Phoenix, Arizona	14	To visit evacuee, and aid them in Church services
24. Mr. Arthur Delafield	Central 7th Day		
25. Mrs. Arthur Delafield	Adventist Church		
26. 2 children of	Phoenix, Arizona		
27. Delafield's			

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VISITORS PASSES ISSUED FOR THE PERIOD OF  
NOVEMBER 14 to 20 INCLUSIVE  
(continued)

28.	Mr. Bill Duncan	Sun Valley Bottl'g Co., Phoenix, Ariz.	Tues. Thurs. & Sats.	To make deliveries to canteen
29.	Mrs. Pearlie Vee Smith	Casa Grande, Arizona	11-14 indef.	To see daughter, who is school teacher
30.	Mr. Floyd Hallmark	Casa Grande, Arizona	11-14 indef.	To see wife, a school teacher
31.	Mr. R. R. Moreland	Compton, California	11-15	To see evacuee friends on project
32.	Mr. A. Garben	Suisun, California		
33.	Mr. George Woo	Los Angeles, Calif.	11-15	To see Mr. and Mrs. Yaki on business
34.	Mr. Paul Loucks		11-16-	To pick up sister, a school teacher
35.	Mr. John H. Duckhorn	Parlier, California	11-14	To lease one of farm owned by evacuee.
36.	Mr. C. W. Patterson	Motor Supply Co. Phoenix, Arizona	11-16 for 30 days	To see Mr. Shelley
37.	Ben Baldwin	General Grocery Co. Phoenix, Arizona	11-16 for 30 days	To see Mr. Shelley
38.	Sen. Wm. Coxon and three friends		11-14	Entered from 5:00 p.m. to 11 p.m.
39.				
40.				
41.	Percy Jones	Locating Engineer of Ariz. State Highway Dep't. Phoenix, Ariz.	11-18-to 19	To assist WRA em- ployee in highway location
42.	Charles E. Jones	Chandler, Arizona	11/16/42	To see Alex Cannon, Indian Deputy Mar- shall working for Mr. Reynolds
43.	E. J. McDermott	Phoenix, Arizona	11/16/42	To see Alex Cannon, Indian Deputy Mar- shall working for Mr. Reynolds
44.	Robert K. Malcomb		11/16/42	To see evacuee on pro- ject.
45.	Dr. C. E. Hagland	Albuquerque, N. M.	11/17/42	To enter Project to see Mrs. Sayder, WRA employee

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VISITORS PASSES ISSUED FOR THE PERIOD OF  
NOVEMBER 14 to 20 INCLUSIVE  
(continued)

46.	Mr. Oscar D. Moore	Educational Publishers	11/17/42	To see Mr. Sawyer and other teachers
47.	Mrs. Oscar D. Moore	Santa Fe, New Mexico		
48.	James. B. Donaldson	Phoenix, Arizona	11/17/42 <del>17</del>	Surveying building site in Butte
49.	L. C. Owens	Standard Oil Co.	11/17 for 30 days	To conduct business
50.	James M. Quinn		11/17/42	Confer with evacuee, A. S. Kawamura
51	W. H. Holmes		11/17/42	Delivery food-stuffs to Mess Operations
52.	Dr. Gordon J. Chapman	228 McAllister St. San Francisco, Calif.	11/20 to 11/22/42	To see Mr. Hoffman. Requested by Religious Council
53.	H. E. Kaesemeyer	4252 Chevy Chase Dr. La Canada, California	11/18/42	To see evacuee, Mr. Hiramatsu, on business
54.	Mr. Carrel Wilbank Young	Arizona	11/19/42	To see Mr. Graham, WRA employee
55.	Mrs. Carrel Wilbank Young			
56.	Dr. & Mrs. Gibson	Phoenix, Arizona	11/18/42	To see Mr. & Mrs. Fillerup
57.			<del>Fillerup</del>	
58.	Roy S. Braden	Washington D. C.	11/18/42	Enter the Project on business
59.	Charles Bernard	Phoenix, Arizona	11/18/42	To see Morton Gaba WRA employee
60.	Mr. S. Serian	Selma, California	11/18 to 11/23	To evacuee, Mr. Yorizane
61.	Sgt. James Tsurumoto	Camp Crowder, Missouri	11/19/42	To see fiance and get married
62.	Tom Watanuki Hiroshi Watanuki	Idaho	11/19/42	To see father seriously ill
63.	Dr. W. I. Thomas	University of Calif. Berkeley, California	11/20/42	To see Charles Kikuchi & Dr. Spencer on research
64.	Mrs. W. I. Thomas			
65.	Frank L. Besser	Deputy U. S. Marshall Los Angeles, California	11/20/42	Brought back Jack Tanabe from L. A.
66.	Mr. W. B. Lewis		11/20/42	To visit administrative employee
67.	Mrs. W. B. Lewis			
68.	Dr. W. I. Thomas	Berkeley, California	11/19/42	Consolation
69.	Dr. Dorothy Thomas	" "	" "	" "

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VISITORS PASSES ISSUED FOR THE PERIOD OF  
NOVEMBER 14 to 20 INCLUSIVE  
(continued)

70.	Senator Carl Hayden	Phoenix, Arizona	anytime	To visit project
71.	Clyde F. Rowe	University of Arizona	11/20/42	To see Mr. Rogers to
72.	Dr. W. H. Riddel	Tuscon, Arizona		plan for poultry dairy project
73.	W. M. Key	City Transfer Co. Casa Grande, Arizona	11/20 for 60 days	To make deliveries of bread to project
74.	Jeane A. M. Vallette	President of City Transfer Co. Casa Grande, Ariz .	11/20 for 60 days	To see Project Director or Mr. Harding
75.	Mr. H. V. Nicholson	Pasadena, California	11/20 to	To see pastors of
76.	Mrs. H. V. Nicholson	Pasadena, California	11/21	Christian Church

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INTEREST  
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REPORT BY FIRE DEPARTMENT

11/13/42	8:15 AM	Block 73	False alarm	None
11/14/42	7:50 AM	East of Block 49	Rubbish pile	None
11/14/42	8:55 AM	Block 67	Rubbish pile	None
11/15/42	8:12 AM	Blks 28, 29, 30	Rubbish pile	None
11/17/42	7:50 AM	Block 64	Rubbish pile	None
11/18/42	7:45 AM	Block 55	Rubbish pile	None
11/19/42	8:10 AM	Block 61	Rubbish pile	None
11/19/42	8:20 AM	Block 68	False alarm	None
11/19/42	7:35 PM	Block 54	Rubbish pile	None

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PROJECT STAFF ADDITIONS OR RESIGNATIONS:

ADDITIONS:

Bowers, James (Dragline Operator)  
Dill, Tharold J. (Carpenter)  
Robison, Bennie Scott; (Associate Fire Protection Officer)  
Wilson, Charlotte J. (Secondary School Teacher)

RESIGNATIONS AND TERMINATIONS:

Bruce, Fred (Plumber)  
Bergseid, Theodore E. (Chief Construction Foreman)  
Choate, Vaughan E. (Principal Fiscal Accountant)  
Peck, Albert M. (Clerk)  
Watterson, Emma B. (Clerk-Stenographer)



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Two persons died and 6 babies were born (4 boys and 2 girls) so that the population of this center was increased to 13, 246 (on November 21.) There was one marriage last week.

A total of 42 persons were admitted into the hospital (12 men, 17 women, and 13 children.) Three cases of syphilis, 1 poliomyelitis, 1 mumps, 1 pneumonia, and 1 pertussis. There were no arrests in camp from November 14 to 20. The Fire Department reported nine fires but they were all small rubbish fires and no damage was done. One more teacher was put on the high school staff. There were 76 visitors to the Center last week. Entries 68 and 69 read:

Dr. W. I. Thomas  
Dr. D. Thomas

University of California

To see C. K. and Dr  
Spencer  
Consolation

I guess they thought that we needed to be consoled rather than consulted!

*no 9* Two Nisei came in to see an ill father; a Nisei soldier came to get married; all of the rest were Caucasian visitors coming on business.

< Alice and Emiko have sore fingers from the water and Mom has been doing the dishes. Bette and I decided to relieve her of this task until they are "cured" so that Mom would not get in the habit of doing this regularly as we want her to rest as much as possible.

Emiko is still sewing ~~Emas~~ presents. When she makes up her mind to do a thing, she puts her full efforts into it and nothing can stop her. >

Tomorrow is Thanksgiving and no work. Example of lowered standards of paper since Ken has been absent. "Let us all be thankful that in this world of turmoil we may abide peacefully in this unadulterated community." What escapists! Can't they face reality?

Thursday, November 26, 1942    THANKSGIVING

Today was the first Thanksgiving in camp. The mess hall asked everyone to come to breakfast promptly as they wanted to get the things all cleared away and get the Big Dinner started.

About 9:00 o'clock this morning a big service was held just below the Water Tower by the Butte. The Buddhists held their services in the Church. The Christian services in the outdoor amphitheater was a combined effort of the various Christian denominations. <A truck with a loudspeaker served as the platform.

One of the Reverends read the Presidential Proclamation (Roosevelt). Then the choir sang a hymn, followed by a hymn by the congregation. Then they sang some more hymns and had scripture readings. <sup>not</sup> Several Thanksgiving messages and songs were then given. It was a quite successful event for the Christians.

About 10:30 everybody started to gather for the parade. The people were all dressed up and they lined the road all the way from the administration building to the school block. There must have been well over 5,000 people present to watch the parade.

<Tom and I walked all the way down to the end to get a good look and then we walked back. The camera man was taking pictures at the far end.>

The parade had a very American theme to it. This must be the influence of the schools. The only Japanese entry was a comic satire of Japanese women. Boy Scout drum and bugle corps led the parade and everyone took off their hats as the flag passed, except for some of the Issei who did not know any better. The ex-servicemen marched as American Indians and they had a great time performing antics all over the road. The Wardens came next. They marched very briskly and they looked quite natty in their brown khaki uniforms and helmets. Some of the Wardens were mounted on some broken down nags. The Grammar school did things up in fine style. About 30 children carried all of the American flags which were in the classrooms. They also carried signs like "we are thankful for the Constitution"; "The Declaration of Independence"; "1865--Freedom of the Slaves"; "The Landing of the Pilgrims"; etc. Each little unit was dressed to fit the sign. The Harvest Festival idea was carried out by the Mess Division and the Queens Float--both pulled by the rubber tired tractors. The queens were dressed in formals and surrounded by all sorts of vegetables grown on the farms here. The Buddhist Church also had a patriotic theme. The J.A.C.L. Float consisted

of "United We Stand" sign with strings leading out to representatives of Nisei, Issei, Kibei, Scouts, Veterans, Buddhist, Christians, etc. The Farm Operations had boxes of oranges, apples and corn flake boxes which were thrown out to the crowds. Girls Clubs and Junior Victory Girls (-... their symbol) ended up the parade.

Afterwards, we went to eat our Turkey Day menu. The plates were all fixed up at the table and those Issei women really put their heart into it. They gave us everything we wanted, even insisting on bringing us extra butter. The atmosphere was so much different from the usual rush. They did not stand around with their pails of water and cloths hinting for the people to hurry up. The mess supervisor walked around quite pleased because the lunch was such a success.

Here was what we ate:

Fruit Cocktail

Cream of Tomato Soup

Crackers

Salad Lettuce, Tomato, egg--mayonnaise on it

Main Course

Virginia baked ham with barbecue sauce

Potatos

Green peas

Spinach

Sweet pickles

Celery sticks

Desert

Spice cake with sliced peaches

Cheese biscuits

Coffee

Bread and butter

VERY SATISFACTORY

*single space*

After lunch, I went over and talked to Mary Obata for a couple of hours. < Her brother, Ben, is leaving for the Army Intelligence School tomorrow. He said that 30 fellows had signed up. There was no opposition from his family. Ben has a brother in the Army already. Ben has five years of college work to his credit. He said that most of the 30 fellows going are college kids. Ben worked in the Finance office here. Shozo Baba is also going. He did not go with his brother to Tule Lake because he was making about \$6.00 a day as a cotton foreman. His brother, Yozo, will be the only one left after Shozo leaves. They have the apartment across the way from us and it had become a habit for the young fellows of the block to hold lengthy poker sessions in their rooms.

Mary is not too happy here. She is one of the intelligent girls here, but she does not find much in common with the nurses of our block. She says that they are a bunch of high school girls who had just started training at the San Joaquin General Hospital prior to evacuation. "They think that they are a superior lot and they tend to look down on the other people in camp. But they are pretty sad. All they can talk about is the operations they witnessed. I get sick and tired of hearing them all the time. They never talk about the more serious things of life." Mary is one of the directors in the Recreation department. She could be a nurse, but she does not want to get limited to the hospital group. She thinks that there is a lot of work to be done in Recreation--"not just limited to social events either." It is her opinion that a proper Recreation program will go a long ways to build up the morale of this camp. >

WPH Mary is 30 and fairly attractive. She has never associated much with the Japanese and she does not speak the language very well. Her family lived in the residential Caucasian district in Suisun. She was the president of the Yo-Solano J.A.C.L. chapter for several years. Now she is one of the Board members of the Gila J.A.C.L.--the only woman representative.

One of her peeves is that the Japanese in this block are too narrow-minded. "They are so snoopy and they gossip like a bunch of old hens." She is not used to this sort of thing and it bothers her a great deal.

Mary says that there are not many so-called "intellectuals" in this camp like in some of the others. Therefore, she is at a loss for social contacts. She has more or less drifted into the young dentist's crowd from U. C. Her sister Grace went to U. C. for three years and was in her final year at the U. C. hospital (nursing) when evacuated. Grace wants to finish up but there is not much chance right now.

She said that the nurses here do not show the right attitude of cooperation towards the Caucasian nurses so that they do not get along so well. Some of the conflicts among the doctors have been ironed out with the arrival of Dr. Kujisu from Tanforan and Dr. Iki from Tule Lake. They are more or less the heads of the Japanese staff.

WAF Mom, Miyako, Alice and Alice Mori went to the exhibits this afternoon, while Emiko and Bette visited the girls next door from the Obatas. They made a lot of noise with all of their giggling.

This evening, we went to the Nisei Talent Show held on the site of the new amphitheater. We took along blankets and sat on the ground. Several of the songs were dedicated to the fellows leaving for the Army in the morning. Tets Mayeda got married this evening and he's leaving in the morning with the rest of the boys.

WAF The Talent Show was not very good. It dragged along and it took about two hours to present the seven numbers and acts on the program. Just about all of the Nisei in camp were present. The Assembly Center Rivalry still exists as cracks were passed back and forth about the Fresno, Stockton, Turlock, Tulare and Santa Anita bunch. Tanforan kept out of it since we are only a small number.

It got pretty chilly sitting out there under the stars. Emiko was a bit worried because she thought that bugs or scorpions might bite her. Later on, it is planned to terrace off the hill so that a real amphitheater will be created. The loud speaker system set up was very clear.

This is our first Thanksgiving in camp, and I hope the last. Lately, I have been thinking more about the resettlement stage--an indication that I am perhaps getting a little restless. I think that my experience up at Poston and the fact that a lot of fellows are leaving for the Army has something to do with it. It has been 7 months now since we have been removed from our homes. A lot has happened in that time. I noticed today that Bette has suddenly grown up. She was only a little girl six months ago. In another year, she will be out of high school. Emiko has also changed considerably, but she is more or less marking time here--undecided about what she wants to do. Alice continues along her same old lines--easily fitting into whatever sort of life she encounters and never thinking much of the future. But she has her problems also. It looks like she is drifting away from Angelo and a definite decision. Right now, she is entering a social life here.

In spite of everything, there are many things to be thankful for--in reverse. I don't have to worry about gas rationing. The meaning of Thanksgiving has changed, there is no doubt about that. Last year, it meant the annual family reunion. Each of our family was busy with his own individual life. We used to make it a point to go home and just stuff ourselves with turkey and that stuffing which pop used to make. Nobody but him could make that stuffing. It had nuts and all sorts of things in it. He used to say that the formulae was a secret. I think that we used to like that stuffing even better than the turkey. Bette: "Gee, remember that stuffing pop used to make. It sure was good!" What a coincidence that she should think about it the same time!

Looking at it from another viewpoint, I suppose we could be thankful for being torn away from our houses and put into these camps for "our protection." But this camp life makes us more appreciative of the little things of life. Last year, we took everything for granted. Who would have thought that a piece of lumber would be such a cherished object. And we are more conscious of the weather. I don't think I ever looked at the stars and the moon so much before, and wonder about the mystery

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of the universe. A little of patch of green grass is another thing which I can now appreciate.

Maybe I am a bitter cynic, but I would still prefer the uncertainties of my former life. A person can just rot in this camp and lose all ambition. It's like living from day to day in a state of indifference, with no definite goal in sight. But then I should be thankful for living in a free country. Of course, there are those fools that would say: "You are lucky that you are not in a concentration camp in Japan." I could say the same thing to them. It still doesn't justify my being here instead of pursuing a free life. The Army is different. At least, I could believe that there is a purpose to it.

Maybe I could be thankful that there is some hope for the future. I have that much faith. But it is so hard to look to that vision of the future when the present seems so unfair, so unfair, so ironical and contradictory. In the paper it has one column about being thankful to God and the next tells about 10,000 men were butchered in battle. We live in a strange world where hate is the dominant creed.

Friday, November 27, 1942

Today was a rather slow day; a sort of a let down from yesterday. It won't be until next week that things pick up once more. Everybody seemed to be more easy going today. The weather may be at fault. It was quite hot today. Everyday the thermometer hits 90 or more at least once. In San Francisco it must be near the rainy season. I have given up hopes of seeing any more rain this season. It rained twice since we arrived and that is supposed to constitute the rainy season in these parts. < The people came out here for their health in the winter.

The construction workers are taking a very bad attitude towards their work. They take it extra easy every day and when they do work hard they take the following day off. They are building a warehouse near the administration building. The trouble

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seems to be that there is some resentment against the Caucasian foreman. The employment office has not been functioning too well and these fellows were recruited as carpenters, etc. But the materials have not arrived and they have been forced to dig the foundation ditches. They blame this upon the Caucasian foreman.

There were two funerals here today--one Buddhist and one Christian. Death must come to even a place like this. I watched the Buddhist service for a while, but I could not make out what they service were all about. They were conferring the spirit of the dead man to his ancestors. The man was trying to fix his roof the other day and he fell off. This resulted in a fatal paralytic stroke.

The other funeral was for a little child. The father and grandfather had been brought in from Lordsburg Internment Camp. A soldier was on their heels every moment. The men had to pay all of their expenses here, plus the expenses of their escort. They are returning the first thing in the morning.

36 fellows in all left for the Army Intelligence school early this morning. There was a great crowd of relatives and well wishers to see them off. The biggest fellow going was "Bud" Mukai. He is supposed to be a famous athlete from the Los Angeles area and a sort of Nisei "Babe Ruth" among the young kids. He played a little football for Saint Mary's College several years back. Somehow or other he got mixed up with the Santa Anita gang and he was "exiled" here along with the other boys involved in the riot. He has been Williamson's right hand man here, acting as a sort of detective for him. The sergeant picked him out to control the crowd and take charge of the fellows who were leaving. One look at him and everybody moved back. Some of the fellows leaving were on the verge of tears and the mothers of some of them did cry. The boys tried to banter jokes back and forth, but it sounded artificial. They must have had a heavy heart since they are leaving their families into a life that may lead to the four corners of the world.

Matt came over this morning to tell me that he thinks that his family is wavering and weakening. He just got another offer. This time from the Navy school

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at the University of Colorado. He was offered a job as a teaching associate at \$2400 a year. I told him that the prospects of the Army offer looked a little better. He still has to work on his family.

One of the problems of partitioning is to determine which ones to take care of first--about 50 have been put in complete with doors and all, but there are still 100 to go! Some of the people are trying to keep a whole room to themselves by saying that they conduct classes there. One woman came in today and said that she had a sewing class and ten women came every afternoon. But she is charging for these lessons. A note was sent to Henderson asking about these cases. So far, the private enterprises conducted in the individual homes of the operators are shoe repair, barber, radio repair, and sewing classes. It would not be fair to make exceptions for them because they are in private business. Hoffman has been slow in setting up these community services. There is plenty of space available in the 42 Civic Center block. His time is taken up with the political and net project aspects of the camp.

Mrs. X. came up today also to get a partition put in right away. She is living with two other young girls. The girls are social minded and they entertain male visitors until quite late. Mrs. X. says it is too noisy for her to conduct her prayers. She is getting to be quite a pest. She just can't get along with anybody due to her religious fanaticism. She is overly suspicious of the other girls.

I only took care of one clothing welfare case. Mr. Tuttle is taking over Camp #1 and he said that he was interviewing some people today to take care of that camp so that I won't have to be going over there all the time any more. There is a lull in the clothing right now, but the requests will increase again shortly.

Mr. Yeto used to own a cleaning plant in Oxnard. He borrowed \$5,000 to buy the business 7 years ago and at the time of evacuation he had to seal everything out. After clearing up his debts, he only had \$180 left. Yeto is 32 years old. He has

three children, the youngest was born two weeks ago. When he came here from Tulare he got a job as a dishwasher in his mess hall on August 28 and worked for a month. He became ill and had to quit. For the past month, he has been taking care of his children while his wife was having another baby. He said that he has spent most of his money up in the past 7 months. He did not want to ask for relief, only an advance on his regular clothing allowance. Since he will not get an allowance for October and November, I told him that the clothin allowed now would not be deducted. He plans to go baëk to work again in about a week. Yeto was a quiet looking Nisei. He seemed quite confused over everything. Perhaps he is still recovering from the shock of having three young children on his hands. He said that he didn't know what he was going to do after he gets out of here. I went down to the Housing Department and got an infant's layette set for his new child. Helen helped me pick out the things as I didn't know what a young baby wore.

There have been a number of marriages lately so Helen and I decided to press for another bridal suite. The people getting married now only get the room for a couple of days as there are about four couples on the waiting list. They should be allowed to occupy those furnished rooms for at least a week. There is still a considerable amount of Empire Hotel furniture in the warehouse and they may as well be used for a useful purpose.

Emiko and Mom had an argument this morning and now they aren't going to talk to each other! Emiko gave Bette and me her version but we have an idea that she got fresh. The argument started over Miyako going to school on time. It was cold early this morning so that Mom told Miyako that she did not have to go until 10:30. Then a discussion was entered about Emiko's slip showing. Emiko said that she knew it. Mom did not like her fresh, flippant answer so that she called her on it. Then they had some words about the dishes. Mom said that Alice's hands were sorer than Emiko's and still she did some of the washing. Bette and I have settled this by dividing the dishes and deciding to do the dishes until their hands are better. The whole thing

is really childish. Both Emiko and Mom are at fault.

Mom has the wrong attitude about the school here. I keep after Miyako and Tom, but she does not back me up too much. She still thinks that this is the same sort of school that we had at Tanforan. She does not get the idea that this is a regular school. Every time Miyako and Tom say they are slightly ill or it is a little cold, she lets them stay home. And she does not insist upon them keeping up with their homework, but takes their side when they want to listen to the radio all evening. In Vallejo, she was very strict about them going to school--rain or shine. I have been after her and the kids more lately so that Mom is now beginning to change her attitude about the school here. There are many parents in this camp who do not have much confidence in the school here.

Bette said that one of her teachers says that she admires her for "her patriotic spirit." Bette is always bringing up things like scrap drives in her classes, but the others are not so enthusiastic about it. Bette takes every opportunity to ask questions about the evacuation, the war problems, etc. I don't think that most of the teachers know much about the reasons for evacuation. In fact, they do not know the first thing about it. Sawyer does not want to do much about it either. He would rather not talk about it, but keep the pupils in an unreal academic world.

Mimi sent us a peace offering this evening--a can of grapefruit juice. Earl looked quite worried this morning. He said that he was sending in some "stuff" today. Evidently Thomas must have laid down the law to him. He claims he is working up a lot of angles for the Study.

The A. P. story on the Poston Strike (San Francisco Chronicle, November 24.)

"Jap Strike: Pro-Axis Group Forces Camp Rebellion"

"A defiant group of pro-Axis Japanese evacuees who overthrew their community government five days ago and terrorized workers to bring about a complete shutdown of operations in the largest of three units at the Poston Center was quelled today-- Last night they flew banners bearing Japanese characters and blared forth Japanese

martial music over some sort of loud speaker equipment. Norris James, public relations and intelligence officer, said the trouble makers originally protested the arrest of two men who participated in gang fights between aliens and American born evacuees. They were charged with beating another resident of the camp....Head ~~lauded~~ the 'hundreds of fine, loyal American-born Japanese who have..worked as a team in defeating all pro-Axis groups without bloodshed or loss of property.' James said the force of military police which normally patrols the camp had been greatly strengthened."

In other words, <sup>[at the Poston strike]</sup> the M. P.'s must have moved in. I was talking to a mess hall supervisor and Tosh Kawaii this afternoon about the matter. Tosh said that this would mean the hastening of the fence. He doubted that any of the residents would help in constructing this fence around the camp here. The mess supervisor said that we are fighting for freedom in the war and in this camp. He feels that a fence and watch towers will only create more bitter feelings and would make a lot more people feel that we were prisoners of war--"We will be if that damn fence goes up." Tosh thought that it would be a complete disregard of our constitutional rights and the principle of democracy. "How can we have a democratic, free and normal American community when they actually make the place a concentration camp? For what other purpose would that fence be for?" I pointed out that the W.R.A. did not sanction this fence, but was actually opposed to it. The mess supervisor said that the Nisei had proved themselves by helping in the sugar beets and other vital crops, and we had sent out 33 to the Army Intelligence corps today, plus the fact that there are thousands of Nisei already in the Army. "Is this how they are going to reward us for our loyalty? The fence is a ridiculous idea and an insult to our loyalty. It is enough to make anybody bitter. How can you blame the Issei for thinking that we are damn fools for remaining loyal?"

That fence is going to cause a lot of trouble and make the morale shoot downward. It's hard enough for the Nisei now to prevent the feeling of bitterness and

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frustration. A fence is not going to help out any. I wonder what dumb bastard thought up the idea of these fences?

There was a big race riot in Phoenix. A Negro soldier hit his girl friend over the head with a bottle. An M.P. tried to arrest him but he drew his gun and fired. The general rioting started from this, although there must have been some race feeling. Phoenix draws the color line pretty tight against the Negroes. Before the smoke of gunfire cleared away, 28 blocks were barricaded. Two Negro soldiers were killed and 150 were injured. All Negro soldiers were ordered to stay off the streets of Phoenix today. 150 of them were rounded up last night and some of these will get court martialed.

<sup>no</sup> The race feeling seems to be increasing. The Negro soldier evidently wants to fight for democracy at home as well as abroad!

Saturday, November 28, 1942

< The exciting news at Housing was that the stoves are supposed to be on the way. They were being sent out from Wisconsin. They should be here shortly. It hasn't been so cold in the mornings for the past couple of days so that the people are not yelling so much. Some of those old and sick people really do need stoves right away.

Matt brought over an invitation to his wedding and reception for Monday evening. Guess that Bob and I will have to dress up. I took my suit out of the moth balls and Bette is going to press it out for me. Matt is having a quite formal wedding with cards and everything like on the outside. It only happens once in a lifetime so I suppose it is worth it.

Ken got back last night from Salt Lake with a heavy cold. He said that it was snowing up there. The JACL convention was a little disappointing to him. The

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newspaper in Salt Lake had a reporter and intelligence man to cover all of the sessions, even the closed ones, so that a great deal was left unsaid for fear of possible misinterpretation. From the sessions, Ken believes that Heart Mountain and Gila are the best off of any of the camps. He did not have time to do the reports up well so that they will be sent down later along with the rest.

The national officials of the J.A.C.L. only get \$75.00 a month so that they are having a hard time. Two meals are provided daily. There was some talk of getting additional qualified Nisei up there but due to personal jealousies some of the more capable fellows were tuned down, such as Togo Tanoka. Ken said that Togo and Joe Matsuoka were also doing some work for the U. C. Study. The situation at Manzanar must be terrific. They have to carry knives around with them for self-protection. There is a very boisterous group from Terminal Island down there. They are of the fishermen element. They are in the habit of pinning up pro-Japan signs on the mess hall bulletin boards.

The movement of some Hawaiian Japanese already has started. They were sent to the Arkansas center. There is a rumor that some of them are slated to come here. These people are of the non-productive element--old, sick, lame, loafers, etc. Some are coming to join relatives. As a group, they will not add much to the community. Waslter Tsukomoto is supposed to have prepared a resolution for the J.A.C.L. recommending that they be sent back after the war. I don't know whether this is the best idea. They are refugees. But it is likely that the bulk of them will be public charges.

Bill Kato and another fellow (the Art editor) were two of the fellows who went to the Army. They were both on the paper staff. Another fellow (the circulation manager) is quitting this week. He says that he wants to go on the farms to develop his health, but Ken believes that it may be due to family pressure. The boy was related to the cook who was fired for hoarding food. He said that his mother would not let him apply for the Army Intelligence. Ken is also planning to quit in a few

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days. He won't say what his plans are, except that he is going out to private employment. The W.R.A. made a statement up at Salt Lake that it plans to have 20,000 evacuees resettled by spring. There are few people left on the paper here who are strongly pro-America. Ruth Araki comes the closest to it, but she is rather young. After Ken leaves, the staff will be almost all girls--young ones at that. >

Alice and I had a difference of opinion today. I asked her what she had done about getting Pop here. She said nothing because the hospital was not ready and they would send Pop here to our apartment after a couple of weeks. She did not think that Emiko could take care of him. She has been so mysterious about the whole thing. She doesn't even tell us what the doctors said. Just because she went to San Luis Obispo she assumes that she is the final authority on his medical condition. I told her that the psychological factor would also have to be considered since she had already told us that a large part of Pop's recovery would depend on the "will to live." If she would do something about it now, Pop could be here in another month.

< Emiko did not like the statement about her not being able to take care of Pop so she and Alice started in. Alice finally sotrmed out, saying that I was not to talk to her anymore. By that time, Bette and I were already out of the house. Mr. Tuttle wanted somebody to look after their 4 months old baby while they were in Phoenix doing some shopping. He had asked Mary Obata, but she was busy taking care of Grace. Mary recommended Bette for the job so we went over to get the baby. Emiko, Bette, Tom and Mom have been making a big fuss over the baby all afternoon. Bette already changed its diapers once and she fed it some warm milk about 3:00 o'clock. Tom has been going around telling people that Emiko got a baby. Obo came over to look at it and said that it looked like a clown and that he was a cuter baby than Tuttle Jr. Emiko chased him out to go fix some of his patients' teeth.

The sky has been overcast all afternoon and we may even get a little rain. Mom gave Tom and I a haircut while we were around the house. Emiko made some popcorn and we sat around and listened to the football game (U.S.C. and Notre Dame). Bob, as usual, is pursuing his funny books. >

Another part of the argument with Alice was that she has been too slow in getting the curtains for our room. She had been saying that the Canteen did not have the right kind of cloth. Now she says that she does not have the money to buy the cloth so I gave her the money. But she will put it off still. I hate to nag her about things, but she still has the idea that she is on a vacation in a resort. Of course, I don't see what she does around the house during the day so that I may be unfair to her. Because of her uncertainties about Angelo, she is very much on the defensive. I told Mom that we would have to start thinking about resettlement soon and Alice thought that this was wrong because it would make her worry more. I just wanted Mom to realize that this is not a permanent home. For once, Alice is burning mad and I am not. She took it out on Emiko and they must have had quite a fight while we were out. { Emiko and Mom are now talking to each other.

LATER

It's 11:30 now and I have to stay up a while longer because the Tuttles are not back yet. I just came over from "Dranyo" Miura's where he held court this evening. Bette, Emiko and the others went to the show this evening while Mom watched little Tuttle.

I have now paid my duty call to the Great Dictator. The noodles were good, the tea was excellent, but Miura was a bore. Bob says that he was not too much of a braggart this evening. Taki Asakuna, Earl and Mimi were also over to eat the noodles.

Mrs. Miura is a nice cultured woman of about 35 years. She teaches in the kindergarten here. The contrast with her husband is striking. She is not submissive or anything like that, but one could not help but notice that she had to restrain herself at times. When Miura was in a bragging mood, she looked at him almost with scorn. One of these days, she will tell the old boy off.

Miura evidently made a lot of money from his insurance contacts. He said that he used to clear as much as \$25,000 yearly, but he could never save. He had a big

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home, chauffeur and servants to wait on him hand and foot. Now he only has his spats. He says that he wears them to keep warm. I suppose one could put up with him for a while. He seems to mean well enough. Only he can't forget his former position. He probably donates a lot of money to various groups around the camp--and lets everyone know about it. He said that he donated \$5.00 to the Sumo club today. They have organized a sort of racket via the kifu method. They give little badges to those who donate and this entitles the doner to choice seats when those wrestling matches are held.

I was quite interested in what Taki had to say. The Ando fellow has been agitating around again trying to stir up trouble. He is now a carpenter helping to put up partitions. The Issei foreman of this gang has been having a little conflict with Ando and it came to a point where either Ando went or the gang quit. Taki backed up the foreman and Ando did not like it ~~every~~ much. Ando has been the motivating force behind the Kibei club and he said that his group would see that justice was done. The Kibei club have organized all sorts of committees to see that the "Japanese people get a square deal." So this morning, Ando came to housing with Yamashiro, the president of the Kibeis, and seven members. They demanded that Taki put Ando back on. Taki did not like this sort of intimidation, so he told them off. He said that Ando was being transferred to another work crew for the best interests of the camp. The Kibei were quite angry for a while, but they finally decided that they would go see the foreman with Taki and Ando and try to thrash the whole thing out. The foreman told his story about what a trouble maker Ando was but he said that he would be willing to give the man another chance and let bygones be bygones. Ando refused this because his issue was to force the foreman out. This made the Kibei angry at him and they therefore sided with Taki and the foreman. The group apologized to Taki and invited him over to their meetings and socials. The Kibei have taken over the 55 Rec Hall unofficially. They were meeting in the Buddhist Church formerly. Taki

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called their bluff about having 300 men to control these things and they backed down. The Kibei are going to get themselves into trouble if they start meddling into affairs like this and attempting to use force. They are very resentful against the Nisei because they do not get any of the office jobs due to the language difficulties. They feel that the Nisei are getting all of the breaks. Due to this resentment, they are open to the Issei agitation and this feeling of self-pity is growing among them. Most of them have turned back into being pro-Japan because of their peculiar position. They feel that they are an outcast group.

Miura thought that the whole bunch of Kibei and agitators should be rounded up and thrown into an internment camp. Taki and I differed with him on this point as we thought that it would be an extremely difficult task to pick the loyal from the disloyal. It would almost be an impossibility to indiscriminately pluck them out. And condemning the whole group would be exactly the thing which happened to the Nisei at the time of evacuation. Taki believed that the answer would be for the Nisei and Kibei to try to get together on many of the points which would be for the interest of both. I said that a line would have to be drawn someplace, namely on political beliefs. If they were encouraged into the J.A.C.L., they would tend to dominate the organization as they are a unified group. Taki said that this was quite a problem but he thought it could be worked out. Miura said to "use the big stick with kindness" upon them.

Taki is about 34 years old, married and has a kid or two. He was brought up in Santa Barbara and was quite an athlete during his younger days. The anti-Japanese was reaching a climax in 1922 when he was a sophomore in high school. The parents of the boys on the baseball team signed a petition asking that Taki be removed. The boys themselves were not opposed to him. But Taki's father told him that he should stick it out for the sake of the younger Nisei children who were growing up. His baseball coach also put the pressure on him to stick. So for the next two seasons,

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he took quite a beating. The ball players were real sportsmen, but the fans would make all sorts of derogatory remarks every time he got up to bat or on base. Some of the ball players also would try to handle him with unnecessary roughness when he was on base. Taki stuck it through for the next two seasons, and when the Anti-Oriental Exclusion Immigration Bill was passed in 1924, Taki was elected as the baseball captain and manager of the football team. He went to Stanford that autumn. He tried out for the football team and after he was knocked cold a few times, he decided that he was too small for the game. He did make his block as a boxer.

After graduation, he went into the flower business. He said that he lost \$3500 in 1929 with the market crash. However, the florist business is fairly profitable, so that he was able to buy his own business in the next ten years. "I made money hand over fist, but I never saved any of it." His property is now leased out, but Taki has to pay \$300 a year tax on it. He can't find any one to rent his house because Santa Barbara is not a defense town and 37% of the population have left for more profitable jobs in the defense areas of the state. Taki mingled fairly widely with the Caucasians and he is held in high esteem by the business men of the town. His business was conducted entirely among these Caucasians and the tourist trade. Taki was instrumental in organizing the J.A.C.L. chapter in Santa Barbara, but they did not affiliate themselves with the national chapter for three years due to a difference in policies. Taki now feels that the JACL is the only group which can help the Nisei out although he agreed with me that Mike and some of the others were rabble rousers.

Miura claimed that one woman he knows made \$50,000 in ten years in the florist business. He said that he had to handle some of her bank accounts and he has sold her insurance. He said that he put \$275 in the bank for one family of 4 who cleared it in cotton picking. So at least somebody is making money here. Miura says he absolutely can not get along on the \$38.00 he and his wife get as salaries. He does spend a lot of money, but he should worry with his bankroll. He doesn't even begin to spend the interest on his bankroll.

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Earl and Mimi took everything in. He seems to cling to the reflected glory from being in ~~an~~ the inner circle of Miura's social world. Well, he can have it. I feel sorry for Bob who has to sit through those lengthy discussions about the "Life of Go-Hachiro Miura." The man is conceited. He hasn't gotten over the idea that everyone is on an equal basis here. Maybe I am too harsh on the man.

Miura is undergoing a mental struggle. Under the proposed reorganization plan, in the Community Service, his insurance department will be shifted from the Welfare department and put under the Legal department. Miura does not like this as he wishes to stay in Social Welfare to "help Charlie out." He wants an introduction to Tuttle to see if something can be done about it. He has not been getting too much work to do with insurance and a lot of time has been spent in welfare cases. The people are not able to find Landward so that they go to his office. I don't care what he does just so he does not bother me too much. The way things look now, welfare means chiefly clothing cases and I want to do something more diversified than this. Landward will probably handle outside leaves, student relocation and things of this nature, while Tuttle will handle problems within the camp. But nothing definite has been done on it yet. It will take time. >

Sunday, November 29, 1942

Took it easy today and tried to catch up on some of my sleep. I wasn't going to get up for breakfast, but there was so much noise that I made the usual last minute dash. < The butter rationing has now gone into effect. We had three pancakes with one thin slab of butter on top. Our coffee had sugar in it already as well as the oatmeal. There was quite a bit of grumbling about the butter situation, but the people will get used to it. >

wt After breakfast, I helped Emiko and Bette do the washing. There was only one

washboard, so that Bette did the washing and Emiko and I the rinsing. Most of the women do their laundry on Sunday morning so that there were quite a few of them there. Afterwards, the girls went off to Church.

< Tom and Miyako went on a long hike. They brought back some cactus plants. Tom is building little boxes for them so that they can send them to Mariko and Jack for Christmas presents. I worked all morning cleaning up the junk which Tom had accumulated and thrown all around the yard. Tom was quite put out when he came home because he said that I had thrown good pieces of wood away.

After lunch, Mom got all dressed up and she went off to Church. Alice went to visit Taki, while Emiko and Bette are wandering around trying to think up something exciting to do. I took a nap and read Time, Survey Graphic, and Atlantic Monthly. >

Bob came over after dinner and he wanted to know what we were going to do this evening. There wasn't anything to do so we all decided to go to church. It was a sad affair. The high school speaker did not show up. < He was in Tuscon. The Pilgrims' group was holding the joint meeting with the Fellowship Group and Elsie was one of the chairmen. She tried desperately to get a last minute speaker. Bob said he would be willing to talk and I said that I would help. But the other fellow who was co-chairman had a bright idea to hold the nominations for their Church cabinet. The response was very weak. Yukio Wada was of course one of those nominated. He is a Church boy of the first order. The meeting was ended right after that so the whole thing was a colossal fizzle. >

noff Afterwards, we went over to Elsie's house for a while. < Mr. Morita has been making a lot of those ironwood objects. He was disappointed that he no longer can go out into the desert to hunt for the wood. And his fishing will have to be confined to places near the camp. The signs out there mark the outer limits and the mounted Wardens patrol the edge to see that the people comply with this regulation. The

Army patrols the outer area also. They are just itching to come in and take over the whole camp. >

he H Bob and I discussed/ the prospects of Morita getting in as an instructor in the Intelligence Service. Morita said that he had not applied yet because he wanted to make sure what it was all about. We should get a press agents fee from the Army because we practically sold him on the idea. We told him that it would be better for his family and that it was an excellent opportunity for him. Morita is going to contact Major Rasmussen when he comes. < There were 29 fellows and not 33 who left from here the other day. By the time the instructors group leaves, the newspaper here will have four representatives. It is no odd coincidence that 27 out of the 29 were from Butte camp. Canal Camp with only 2 representatives shows that there is a greater degree of the Japanese influence over there. The propaganda work of the Kibei-Issei group was most effective. The J.A.C.L. is even afraid to organize over there. >

Bob came over to our house to have some noodles and tea. It was only about 9:30. We did not make too much noise.

noff I was in the other room and I saw the dog on the bed with Emiko so I told her to take it off. But she just looked at me. She was just being stubborn because she was a little put out when I did not hand the paper over to her immediately and she got childish and said that she did not want it even when I offered it to her after I finished reading an article. Anyway, I asked her a second time to take the dog off off the bed. She didn't do it so I reached for Blackie's neck. She held on tight to him so I had to yank Blackie out and dump him on the floor. Emiko got terribly angry at this and said a couple of nasty things. Blackie did not know what it was and she went outside and all of a sudden threw up. Of course, this made Emiko madder because I was such a mean brute to make the dog sick. It made no difference that Blackie has been a little sick in the past few days.

Anyway, nothing more was said about it although Emiko continued with her

"madness" in silence. It was all over her face and her lips even protruded a bit. After Bob left, Bette and Alice were clearing up the dishes and piling them on the shelf. There was a little giggling going on. It was 10:40.

All of a sudden, there was a terrific bang, bang, bang on the wall. It shook! "Oh, oh, the block manager is mad!" I thought. Alice heard him putting on his wooden slippers and he came over. For his rudeness in banging the wall, nobody hurried to answer the door knock. Finally, Alice went over.

no ff Immediately Mr. Wada in a very loud and angry voice started to scold the Kikuchis for the noise he claims we have been making. He was shaking with righteous anger.

no ff He said that night after night he couldn't sleep because we made a lot of noise with our thumping across the floors with getas. Alice told him that we didn't wear the getas in the house and we could not help it if the floors were wooden. Mr. Wada said that he couldn't stand it:

"In two or three days, I am going to move out."

Alice: "Out of here?"

Wada: "Well, I will consider it! I will give you another chance and if it gets less noisy, I won't move." He was speaking in Japanese so I didn't know what he was saying. I controlled myself from telling him off for banging our wall. Alice calmed the man down and he thumped home. By this time, Emiko and Bette were indignant and they were on the verge of telling him where to head in. Emiko had forgotten her madness at me by this time and the full fury was directed at the "Pearl Harbor Jap next door who talks to us nice to our face and then goes around talking about us at the same time."

Mom giggled at the man's ill manners at first, but a little later on she got rather worried. Mr. Wada goes to bed at 8:30 and he expects us to do the same. We do not make that much noise considering the fact that we have the wooden floors.

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He/ tried to throw a scare into us and we didn't scare. We decided to ignore him and act as if nothing had happened when we see him in the morning.

The whole thing goes back to the fact that there is a resentment against our family. We don't speak the proper Japanese or follow the Japanese customs. Therefore, the old people resent us. The whole thing has been developing back to the time the first block manager moved out. He spread the story around that it was because we were noisy. Actually, he had only been appointed as the temporary block manager. When the Issei women had gone into the mess hall work, more stories had developed especially over the sugar business. Then the wash line incident had made the block manager angry at us because I didn't jump at his command and take it down. The dog has also been another source of difficulty. Wada has been prejudiced against us from the first. The assistant sees to that. And both of their wives work in the mess hall. Therefore, resentment has been building up all this time and we were not fully aware of it because we did not think that people would be that petty.

not The fact that I don't speak Japanese and am in welfare work has a lot to do with it. < Our block managers influenced Harry about it and Harry took it to Landward. But Harry is nice to me when I see him. >

We cannot help it if our family is Americanized. Apparently, our neighbor does not like it. We don't bow or speak Japanese to them. His daughters are the real, timid Japanese types and they offer such a contrast to Bette and Emiko. We go to bed at 10:30 or 11:00 which is not so late. The Japanese community wants to mold us into their way of thinking, but why should we observe the Japanese customs here just because we are outnumbered in this camp. More than ever we need to hold to our ways and principles. We have cooperated with the block in everything so that our hands are clean. It is their smallness that is at fault. They would like us to be submissive and Japanese, but that is out of the question. There is also talk going around about our private lives. They look suspiciously upon Bob who visits

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with us. This block is composed of professional people and they should be the most Americanized, but they are not. It is as bad as Block #65. But we are going to live here a while so we may just as well ignore them.

I don't know how my job is going to turn out. There is pressure to get me out solely on the basis that I don't speak Japanese. I feel that I should not involve myself in it because it is too petty. Yet I certainly will not let them pull any fast ones. On of these days, the thing will come to a crisis.

Monday, November 30, 1942

This morning we all acted casual and the block manager and his family avoided us and would not look us in the eye. I was going over to tell him off but decided against it last night. The poor guy is afraid to even look at us now.

The big news of the weekend is the fact that a man lost \$39,000 in cash. A lot of people keep all of their money with them. This man was addicted to gambling. Williamson is suppressing the whole thing until he can get some clues. I wormed the story out of Ken. The man evidently lost it in one of the big gambling games going on around here yet. He claims that it was stolen and he suspects another man. But the odd part of his story is that he said he would be willing to give \$1000 for the return of his money and ask no questions. It may be his intentions to scare the gamblers into returning his money, but I doubt if they will scare. It is amazing that a person will keep that much cash on hand. Yet a lot of people are doing it. They are fearful of the future and they do not trust the banks. Some of them feel that the government will confiscate all of their money if they put <sup>it</sup> into a bank. They know that some of the Japan controlled companies have had their assets seized by the U. S. and there is talk of taking over the farm equipment sotred in California. So they do not want to take any chances with their cash.

The fears of the resettlement policy of the W.R.A. is also gaining and there has been a number of rumors going around. The people feel that they are going to be shoved out and left to sink or swim. They do not think their chances are so good at the present time. Meyers statement in the Gila News last Saturday did not allay any of these fears. The biggest rumor of all is that Canal is going to be emptied out first and some of the people will be sent to the Arkansas camp while the rest will be forced to go to work in the fields. The story goes that 300 crutches and wheel chairs arrived in the warehouses last week and the Army intends to use Canal as a veterans' home for the invalid and crippled of the war. This rumor<sup>is</sup> entirely unfounded. Another indication of this increasing feeling of uncertainty is that a lot of the people have stopped making improvements in their homes. They feel that it is of no use to beautify the grounds and then suddenly be shoved out. Some of the old people are actually getting excited about it.

The young Nisei also feel strongly about evacuation. One of the history teachers was telling her class about the new resettlement policy. The talk turned to evacuation and the injustice of the whole thing. One of the girls in the class told about how she saw a couple of aged Japanese killed near Santa Maria and how her parents and friends lost everything. She started to cry. It is unfortunate that the teachers do not have a very good background on the Japanese. They do not know what to say to help the students morale from lowering. They tend to avoid the subject. This helps to create a feeling of self-pity to develop. The young Nisei are becoming more and more conscious of their differences from the other Americans and they are forgetting the similarities. As time goes on and they lose the contacts of the past, this feeling will become more established, unless there is a positive program directed against it.

I was talking with one of the teachers, Rose Shulz, (at the wedding reception) this evening. She is the art teacher in the high school. She has only done a little

practice teaching at Los Angeles <sup>High</sup> while she was getting her secondary credential at U.C.L.A. This is her first teaching job. She says that there are some noticeable differences between the Nisei and Caucasian students. "The Nisei are more socially backward. They study hard and they are very conscientious. Of course, there are the smart and those that are not so <sup>right</sup> bright. I have worked up a fairly good relationship with them and I think that I will be able to get them to be Americans." I was most surprised at this last statement. Miss S. had the idea that the high school Nisei background was almost completely in the Japanese language schools in California. I had to talk fast to tell her a little bit about the Nisei. She was interested and she asked me a lot of questions which I tried to answer as best I could. Miss S. said that she did not know much about the Japanese but that the W.R.A. was passing around bulletins about the group. She feels that the students should not talk too much about their present situation, but carry on an academic course "just like any school." I did not agree with this point and I said that the young people must be answered when they ask questions about things which affected their lives. It would not do to isolate them away from the facts of reality. Miss S. tends to approach the whole thing from a "hush-hush" viewpoint. This is largely because she does not know the group and she tends to be a little paternalistic about the whole thing.

Mr. Watanabe came into the office, very belligerent and demanding. He wanted his work clothes. He said that he had worked as a janitor since September 27 and he felt entitled to clothes like the other workers who were issued a complete outfit. "I work for the government. He say he gives me clothes. I do my work. Now, government he should make promise good." I took him to Henderson to ask just what was the policy about work clothing for the janitors. Mr. Watanabe's clothes were all patched up and he said that he only had his Sunday pants left and he did not want to use them for his work. He has a large family (9 children) and "they are all

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good Americans." His \$16.00 a month has been spent up buying necessary items. I could not tell him when the regular clothing would be issued. Mr. W. felt that he was entitled to work clothing besides. Some of the departments have given the janitors work clothing, while others have not. The policy has not been very consistent. Mr. Henderson said that those janitors working after October 21 would get the clothing any more since the policy had been changed, but he thought that Mr. W. was entitled to it since he has been working for the past two months.

Mr. Yamazata was another janitor who did not get clothing. Only he wanted to get a loan so he could have clothing for his work until his trunk of clothes arrived from Stockton. He did not have any other clothes to wear so that I got an order for him to obtain some from the Community store on a welfare basis.

Mr. Yoshida was the most interesting person I talked to today. He is 71 years old and he has been in this country for the past 49. He was living in Pasadena for the past 26 years. He said that he never did have any luck with money. He invested \$4000 in a farm about 25 years ago but he lost the whole thing when his land was ~~take~~ taken away from him. He was not eligible to purchase land under the laws. Mr. Y. claimed that he had started about 10 business but all of them had failed. He had been so busy trying to make a success that he "did not have time to get married." During the past five years, he has suffered from several serious illnesses. He had a bad case of beri-beri so he concocted his own medicine, but it was confiscated at Tulare. He does not trust the doctors.

Mrs. Y. has a neutral attitude about the war. "Wars no good. Make all people hungry. They get sick and lose all money. Pretty soon then all smooth. Then I go to Pasadena. Can't tell though. War he last long time maybe. I no worry no more. All same here and Pasadena. I take it easy. Old age. War no good for nobody. I know lots of hakujin in Pasadena and they treat me good. They no want to see me leave." Mr. Y. was a very proud person and he did not want any assistance.

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He said he had enough clothes. All he wanted was some money so that he could make some more medicine for himself. I got him to consider a wool shirt instead. Mr. Y. considers himself more of an American than lots of people because he has been here 49 years. But just before I left, he said that Japan was right in starting the war because the Japanese were not being treated right by the white countries and "maybe we get better peace after the war." I did not know just how to interpret this last although from what he said, it indicates that he had no worries because he figured that Japan would set the world right and make the U.S. realize how wrong it has been. Mr. Y. said that all he wanted was to be happy and to be able to make a living. He felt that California had denied him this chance. But he was not bitter. In fact, he was very amused over the whole thing and he clicked his false teeth loudly as he would laugh and clap his hands together. His sympathy for Japan is passive in nature and he probably would have made himself a good solid American citizen if given the chance. He did all right as it is. His sense of humor keeps him from getting bitter like a lot of the single men around here. >

This evening, Landward, Bob and I went to Matt's and Kimi's wedding. It was held in Chapel 40. There were about 240 invited to the wedding. As usual, the people came Japanese style. We sat there for one hour waiting for the bride to show up. Matt was there and he sat so straight in the front row. He probably felt eyes on him as his ears were all red. Susu Mozo was up there in his black robe to perform the ceremony. Everybody was all dressed up. At 8:00 the pianist started to play "Here Comes the Bride" and everyone stood up and looked to the back of the room. A little three year old girl came first. She was dressed up in pink and she strewed pink and white rose petals down the aisle on the white carpet which they had laid down. Then a couple of bridesgrooms came down the aisle in a sort of hesitation walk. One of the fellows had a sickly grin on his face. Then several bridesmaids came. One was dressed in a pink formal and two were in blue. Very attractive, but they are probably married already. Then Kimi came in with her father. She looked

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very demure and lovely as she walked down with her eyes cast down at just the right angle. Matt galantly met her and took her from her father's arms and they proceeded up to the platform before Runt Susu Mozo.

<sup>not</sup> The wedding ceremony was the conventional western pattern. They went through all of the procedures of best man, giving away the bride, etc.

<sup>not</sup> Susu Mogo tried to read the ceremony very impressively, but his voice shook and he faltered in a couple of places. When the best man gave the ring, he had to fumble around for a couple of seconds to find in which pocket the ring was located. After they were pronounced man and wife, Matt gave Kimi a long kiss. They did not coordinate the first part of it so it was not as smooth as they do in the movies. The girls in the audience had their eyes and mouths wide open and they gave a big sigh as he finished. Some of the old women wiped tears from their eyes.

After the ceremony, they walked down to the door and they had to shake hands with everyone. The whole ceremony was very nice. Afterwards the people threw rice on him and Hoffman drove them to Kimi's house so that she could change her bridal gown for a party dress. Everyone adjourned to Mess 39 for the reception. No newly married couple should be subjected to such a torture. The whole reception was patterned after the Japanese customs. This was the concession to the old folks. One old man sang a Japanese song and it sounded like he had a sore throat when he began to howl. Another lady sang and plucked away on her Japanese instrument. It is a horrible thing for a new couple to have to hear such things on their wedding night. The only thing lacking was the sake, so that everyone could get in the mood and end the festivities by going home drunk. Instead, we had soda water. The crowd was very ~~drunk~~ sober and stiff. Bob and I kept looking at the food. It was frustrating to look at it and not be able to eat. My mouth began to drool. After about 30 of the relatives flung praises all over the mess hall, Hoffman gave a short talk on behalf of the "hakujin friends" and he repeated "lovely this and lovely that" about ten times. It wouldn't have been so bad if I could understand the talks. Finally, they

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let us eat about 10:15 and shortly afterwards the group broke up. They gave us a tiny piece of the immense wedding cake as we walked out. I grabbed a couple of apples on the way for Bette and Emiko.

no 11 The whole thing must have cost them over \$800. I guess it was worth it to them.

Tuesday, December 1, 1942

Seven months since we have been evacuated. We were so confused at first. Now we feel like veterans. The excitement which prevailed at first has died down but there still exists a great air of uncertainty. Many of the people have fallen into a routine institutionalized life and they seem perfectly contented. The same goes for a lot of the Nisei. I have come to the conclusion that they never think about things beyond the immediate present. They have never gone beyond the high school level and their thinking is limited to that level. The thing they miss the most is the lack of their former social life which does not exist here.

It does not take very long to get people into an institutionalized frame of mind. <They accept them fairly easily.> They do not howl any longer about the mess system of eating, the shower rooms, and even the crowded situations in the apartments. A lot of the people are living on a better standard even at that. We don't have any luxuries and the inadequacies in facilities are gradually being taken care of. Morale of the group is not low, but there is a general air of defeatism. It does not appear so on the surface because everyone seems to be busy in his work. But the attitudes on many things are undergoing considerable change. Delinquency and crime has not developed on the scale which was at first anticipated. Many of the mothers are still finding that their family control is weakened. Some of the teen age children tend to run wild; there <sup>are</sup> is not many places where they can go. There is a great