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Chicago 1
July 27, 1946
J. deYoung

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT OF JULY 22 THROUGH JULY 28, 1946

The main part of the week was spent in acquainting individuals and organizations concerned with Japanese American problems in Chicago with the purposes and aims of the Resettlement Study. Some factual information was gathered as a result of interviews but this was secondary for the making of contacts for future reference was the main aim. That this approach will pay dividends already is evident. Several of the individuals approached and acquainted with our program have made second contacts of their own volition and are expressing great interest in the study.

Approximately 20 interviews were made during the week. About 1/3 of these were formal in the sense that they will be documented as field reports. The others were mainly one sided in that they acquainted groups with the Resettlement Study program and laid the groundwork for future contacts. As such they will not be recorded as field reports.¹

The problem of central headquarters for field work is pressing and as yet unsolved. The focal point of Japanese American concentration in the city both from a physical and cultural point of view is on the Near North Side. Field

1. These interviews were with such people as University professors (Dr. Redfield, Dr. Havighurst, Prof. Warner, Univ. of Chicago) various executive directors of large ~~xxx~~ organizations (Chicago Church group, YMCA, etc.)

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headquarters should be in this area. The University of Chicago is unable to supply any space and the location in any event would not be too good. Attempt to get private space at a research library on the Near North Side failed, although study desks in a large research room could be assigned. Phoning and conversation would not be allowed. ^{South Side} The population (JA) numbers several thousand and several small business constellations have developed there. For the time being the Chicago field worker is living in this South Side area but intends to move to the North Side later on. Temporarily, one of the analysts (ToshY.) has been established at a large YMCA in the North Side district.

Number of Japanese Americans in Chicago

The number of Japanese Americans in Chicago is set approximately at 20,000 by the organizations and individuals who have been working with the Japanese American group the past few years. A Nisei commercial firm is ~~now~~ involved in issuing a name directory for Chicago. This directory which is now at the printers lists some 17,000 names. The firm estimates that this lists represents roughly 80% of adult population in Chicago and give as their estimate of total Japanese American population a figure ranging from 23,000 to 25,000. The general estimate of 20,000 is probably

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closest to the actual number.

Use of Chicago Directory

Just what use this directory will be to the Chicago Study is unknown as none of the raw material has been seen by the analyst. Publication is scheduled for the end of August but it is hoped that some of the data will be available before then. A fairly large error must be anticipated. Some organizations anticipate an error as large as 40% in the names and a few criticisms of padding for commercial use are voiced. At the present time this directory promises to be the quickest method of getting at population figures for the Chicago group. Checking, however, will have to be done if it is used to any great extent.

Fluctuation of Population

The Japanese American population here is fluctuating a great deal. The flow of Japanese Americans out of the city continues but there seems to be as large or even greater flow into the city. Most of the incoming people come from other Midwest areas (Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Kansas City, etc) and from the West Coast. It is held that jobs are more plentiful in the Chicago area, the permanency of such jobs better assured and housing is reputed to be less tight in the area.

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Economic ^{Loss} Survey

The American Council of Race Relations is sponsoring an 'Economic Loss Survey' in the Chicago area. This survey is similar to the one recently made on the West Coast by the ACRR. Purpose of the survey is compilation of basic data on the economic losses of the evacuees. Such information will be used in conjunction with the Claims Bill now before Congress. The results of the West Coast survey are said to meager. It is said that out several thousand questionnaires only some 200 responses were netted. Attempt to get better cooperation in Chicago is planned and a sam le of 3,000 or so will be the goal. The Chicago Japanese American Council will undertake the gathering of material but sponsorship of the survey will be on part of American Council of Race Relations.

At present the Chicago economic survey is in the planning stage but it is expected to get under way some time in August and is to be completed by late September. mif several thousand responses are received, the survey will be extremely valuable to us. Unofficially, the analyst is consulting with the planning group and much of the basic material should be available to the study after it is gathered.

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August 3, 1946
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T. Yatsushiro

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT--JULY 28 THROUGH AUGUST 3, 1946

The major portion of the week was spent by the analysts in contacting organizational groups in an attempt to evaluate the data on Chicago resettlers ^{that} such groups possessed.

Resettler Population Analysis:

At present there are no trustworthy statistical data on resettlers in Chicago that can be used in making a population analysis. The Chicago Japanese Year Book, 1946-47 in which 18,000 to 20,000 names and addresses are to be listed will not be out until late September. This directory now consists of a file of individuals listed by street location. The only information on the individuals is that of address and telephone number. The directory as it stands provides little information that can be used for population analysis purposes.

The Church Federation of Greater Chicago has a file on 14,000 resettlers which gives the type of information, such as age, sex, nativity, pre-evacuation residence, center, arrival in Chicago, religion, etc, which is needed for a population analysis. However, this file is so inaccurate that it would be a waste of time to tabulate the information in it. The Church group is trying to bring this file up-to-date and the rechecking is to be finished by late September. An analysis of this resettler file at that time will yield some usable results.

If the response to the proposed economic loss survey in Chicago is adequate, additional information on a sample cross-section of Chicago resettlers will be available for analysis.

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WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT --JULY 28 THROUGH AUGUST 3, 1946

A population analysis of resettler group in Chicago must wait upon completion of the above surveys.

Areas of concentration:

There are three major areas of concentration in which Japanese Americans are located in the city. Roughly these can be delimited as:

	<u>Aprox. Population</u>	<u>Est.</u>
	<u>Study Est.</u>	<u>Chicago Directory</u>
1. <u>North Side.</u> Lincoln Park, Lakeview and Uptown districts.	5,000	5,000 to 7,000
2. <u>Near North Side.</u> Near North side district cover- ing area from Grand Ave to Diversey, north & south, and Sheridan to Lake Michigan(west to east)	10,000	15,000
3. <u>South Side</u> Oakland, Kenwood, Hyde Park, Woodlawn areas.	5,000	5,000
	total <u>20,000</u>	<u>25,000 to</u> <u>27,000</u>

Within each of these areas, further concentrations can be delimited.¹

The North Side group is largely a residential group although a few businesses have sprung up in the area. A conservative estimate of population would be around 5,000.

The Near North Side area is the most important section for purposes of the Resettlement Study. It was here the largest number of pre-war Japanese lived and where the few Japanese shops and

1. These areas of concentration are being outlined on maps and ecological description of areas are being prepared.

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businesses were located. It is the heart of Japanese resettlement today and there is no doubt that the area will be the center of community activities both from a cultural and economic point of view. Scores of businesses are operating here; ~~xxxxxx~~ churches are located here as are many headquarters of Japanese organizations. The largest number of resettlers in the city is concentrated in this section. A conservative estimate is around 10,000 although the Chicago Japanese directory people who have been canvassing the area for the last six months estimate at least 15,000 Japanese live here.

The area is very reminiscent of the pre-war 'Little Tokyos'. The same degree of concentration of Japanese shops is not present here but the atmosphere is very similar. The business section is rundown; many cheap rooming houses and hotels abound and the area is dotted with saloons and bars. The Japanese shops are interspersed amongst these other shops and businesses. The Japanese operated rooming houses and hotels are also ~~xxxxxxx~~ ^{on the} same streets and there are probably several thousand if not ~~xxxxxxx~~ more resettlers living ^{in rooms and} ~~xxxxxxx~~ apartments above these type of businesses.

The South Side area can be divided to three separate concentrations. The E.55 street area (Hyde Park and Woodlawn) seems to be developing into the heart of the Japanese community on the South Side. Population in this area is conservatively estimated at 5,000.

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Weekly Summary--July 28 to August 3, 1946

Formation of the Chicago Japanese American Council

The formal organization meeting of the Chicago Japanese American Council was one of the most important events of the week from the standpoint of the integration of the local Japanese group. At this meeting, on July 29, 14 local Japanese organizations became charter members of the Council. The Constitution was adopted and officers elected. The charter members represent almost every formal group in the Japanese community in the city. They are:

JACL
JACL Koenkai (supporters)
First Baptist Church
Chicago Buddhist Church
Midwest Buddhist Church
Nisei Fellowship
CYO Nisei Center
Chicago Resettlers Committee
Japanese Christian Church at Moody
Church of Christ of Chicago (4th Presbyterian)
Japanese Women's Clubs
First Methodist Church at Armitage
Medical Group
Mutual Aid Society

The organization of the Council appears to ^{be the} result of much discussion and thought on the part of the charter members. These organizations have felt a need for an overall group to help facilitate the adjustment problems that resettlers, Issei and Nisei, are meeting in Chicago. The coordination of the activities of the various groups will be of great value to the Japanese population. Leadership in the Council is strong and an unusual degree of cooperation is apparent in the member groups. The Council should become a strong and influential agent here and its development should be carefully followed for the next year.

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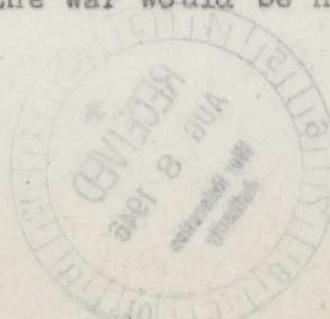
Weekly Summary July 28 to August 3, 1946.

Nisei veteran discrimination in jobs

There is some indication that job discrimination against Nisei veterans is going on here. This needs checking. It might be worthwhile though to compare this report with Nisei veteran experience in the West Coast area. Is this discrimination (if it exists elsewhere) part of a larger pattern of discrimination against minority group veterans in general? The Chicago staff workers suspect this to be the case.

Labor union affiliation of Japanese Americans

The report unearthed this week that Nisei were working as 'scabs' (in sense of refusing to join unions) brings up the ~~xxxxxxx~~ problem of getting at the reasons behind such reluctance (if it exists on a wide scale). A representative Japanese American group here in Chicago attempted to explain to union officials some of the reasons for this reluctance. (See field report, Attitude toward labor unions, August 2, 1946) A check with West Coast analysts would be valuable. Is ~~this~~ ^{there a} pattern of reluctance to join unions? Are the reasons offered by the Japanese group here valid or are they partly rationalizations? A check on the actual history of Japanese union experience before the war would be helpful on this score.



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T. Yatsushiro

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT --AUGUST 4 THROUGH AUGUST 10, 1946

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The analysts continued to concentrate their activities on the gathering of basic background information. J. deY carried on with organizational group contacts while Tosh Y. devoted part of his time to rather intensive interviewing of individuals with whom he already had some contact.

The summer months in Chicago are not too ideal from a field worker's standpoint. July and August are the traditional Midwest vacation months here. Organizational activities have been largely suspended for the summer. Many leaders are away on vacation. This suspension of activities holds particularly for the religious and social groups. Mid-September will see a renaissance of activities in the Japanese American groups.

Sumo tournament:

One of the most significant events of the week was the Sumo tournament which was held on Sunday, August 4. According to its sponsors, this was the first Sumo event to be given outside of relocation centers since pre-war days. The official sponsor of the tournament here was the Chicago Shippo although the real backers and organizers were a group of Issei men who are Sumo enthusiasts. Good support was obtained from the Japanese American business men who donated some 300 merchandise prizes.

The tournament was very successful both from an attendance and a financial point of view. A profit of roughly \$200 was realized through gate donations. A formal Sumo society is to be organized in Chicago and this fund will be used by this group. The sponsors and organizers were very careful to avoid

any association with former Sumo enthusiasts who utilized Sumo for gambling purposes. Apparently in the prewar days this was an important element. Emphasis here is on the social and recreational value of Sumo for Issei and the sponsoring group is resolved that the new society is not to be used for gambling interests.

The attendance was estimated at 500 although the officials claimed that over 600 attended throughout the afternoon. As was to be expected, Issei men predominated. There were some Issei women present but they were in the minority.

City wide publicity was given to this affair. A photographer for the American Negro Press Assoc. was present as well as a sport photographer from the Chicago Daily News. The Daily News published a full sheet of photographs on this tournament in one of its daily editions. (see copy attached to Sumo field report)

This Sumo event demonstrates not only the need for recreational activities for the Issei group but also illustrates the emergence of Issei leadership. This is one of the first, if not first, major event concerning the Japanese American community which was directed and sponsored by Issei. In the past here Nisei and Issei have combined to sponsor Issei recreational events.

Weekly Summary Report. August 4-August 10, 1946

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Economic loss survey:

Plans for the Chicago economic loss survey changed again this week. The director of the American Council on Race Relations felt that the results of such a survey might not warrant the time and expense involved in gathering material. Another factor that was discussed at a joint meeting of the ACRR director and Chicago Japanese American Council committee was the possibility of such a survey hindering rather than aiding the Claims Bill. (This will be discussed later).

The committee decided to try the survey on a very limited scale before launching into a community wide program. The Chicago Resettlers Committee office and the CYO office are to be designated as interview offices. Resettlers will be invited through newspapers and organizations to come to these offices and fill out questionnaires. There will be no attempt to send out interviewers at this time. A sample of several hundred will be sought. This limited survey is to start the second week in September.

New Buddhist church organized:

Another significant event was the emergence of ~~another~~ *new* Buddhist church. This is a Zen sect organization and has two ministers who have begun operations here. No factual data has been gathered as yet on this Zen church, but a preliminary guess would be that this particular group will be largely Issei and the church activities will be Japanese in *leaning* cultural activities.



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August 19, 1946
J. deYoung

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT August 11 through August 18, 1946

The week was very quiet from a community activity point of view. The summer vacation lull has not yet been broken. The analysts carried on with a survey of group organizations and began to emphasize intensive interviewing of individuals. Tosh Y. who was finishing up his detail in the Chicago area concentrated on interviewing individuals and families with whom he had had some previous contact.

Almost a month has passed since the analyst arrived in Chicago. A few broad outlines of community life are beginning to show up.

It is apparent that leadership at present is concentrated in the hands of a few liberal and active young Issei and older Nisei. Organizational charts for all Japanese American groups in the city are being prepared. These charts are very revealing. On paper at least the leadership that has emerged is somewhat like that of interlocking directorships. For example, one prominent Nisei in addition to heading the newly formed Council for Japanese Americans in Chicago also holds three presidencies in other important organizations as well as being represented on various committees and boards. To a lesser extent this multiple office holding is found for other resettlers who have emerged as leaders.

Significant also is that several older, pre-war, Chicago Issei men are playing prominent parts in the affairs of the resettlers. In general older Issei resettlers are just beginning to emerge from their forced retirement.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

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The importance of the Issei group in Chicago is demonstrated in one way by the growing community interest with respect to Issei recreational needs. This is evidenced in various ways. The Chicago (non-sectarian) Buddhist Church has taken the lead in this interest. Within the last year in addition to forming separate Issei men's and women's groups in the church organization, the non-sectarian Buddhist Church has sponsored several purely social and recreational Issei groups. Japanese movies have been shown. An Issei poetry club was formed and meets once a month. An Issei Noh drama group was organized.

The Chicago Resettlers Committee has a program of Issei entertainment planned. The Committee is staging a city-wide Goh (Japanese chess) tournament in September. The Sumo tournament sponsored by a group of Sumo enthusiasts was another attempt to provide Japanese cultural entertainment for the Issei. The Japanese gambling houses have Japanese gambling games for the older Issei men patrons as well as American forms of gambling games.

The newly formed Council for Japanese Americans in Chicago has listed Issei recreation as one of the important items on its ~~xxxxx~~ program.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
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October 14, 1946
J. deYoung

SUMMARY REPORT October 1 through October 14, 1946

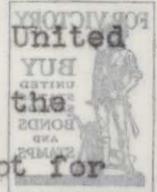
Note: The Chicago analyst was out of the Chicago area for the month of ~~August~~ ^{September}. This summary report consists of some general observations on the area made ten days or so after return to the area.)

The fall season has seen a burst of activity amongst the various Japanese American organizations in Chicago. The churches, both Christian and Buddhist, have begun the fall social activities. A city wide Hobby Show is being sponsored by the Resettlers' Committee. The local JACL chapter is carrying on a new membership drive and has been issuing registration and election information.

A few programs ~~substituted~~ for fall have been shelved. The Economic Claims Survey which was to be sponsored by the American Council of Race Relations has been called off by the Council. As a result the Chicago Japanese American Council has given up the idea of making such a survey.

The United Ministry to Resettlers' plan of bringing up to date its resettler file of some 14,000 names and addresses has likewise foundered. The original sponsor of this plan has resigned as Resettlement Director of the United Ministry to Resettlers and his successor does not feel the plan of checking the file is practical.

A sample check carried out in one church community demonstrated that a tremendous amount of time and labor was necessary for this routine checking. The present director of the United Ministry feels that it would take several years to check the file by which time it would be out of date again. Except for



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one small section the resettler file will not be checked.

The Chicago Directory which was scheduled for publication the end of August has not yet made its appearance. The directory is now at the printers but difficulties with the binding end of the book now indicate that an additional delay will follow the printing.

Nisei Veteran organization

Nisei veteran organization finally has gotten underway in Chicago. In September a group of North Side Nisei met at the CYO Nisei Center and organized the Nisei Veterans of World War II. The group has about 100 members. The organization is an independent Nisei club and is not affiliated with any of the national veteran organizations. Only a handful of the Nisei veteran members belong to national organizations and most of those that do are in the AVC.

The general attitude of the Nisei veterans here in Chicago toward the various national organizations seems to be one of criticism. Expressions such as 'No good outfit', 'Wastetime' and 'Prejudiced bunch' are heard especially among the younger veterans. In general, however, the average Nisei veteran in Chicago knows very little about the various national veteran organizations except for the cases of discrimination against Nisei veterans.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Here the AVC has been the only national veteran organization

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Summary rpt.

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part of its program membership on part of individual members in a national veteran organization. All members are urged to join at least one of the national groups. Here in Chicago this national participation has as yet not been expressed by the Nisei Vets. World War II group.

Possible Japanese-American Community Center:

The present CYO Nisei Center has come to be the social and recreational meeting place for the Near North Side Japanese community. This is primarily because the CYO is centrally located and has meeting rooms and lounges which can be used by various groups. It is the only meeting place of any size outside the Southside Buddhist church. Most of the North Side churches do not have buildings of their own but use rented facilities or parts of other churches. Thus the CYO meeting rooms are used for English classes, bridge clubs, goh tournaments, socials, business meetings, etc. The various rooms of the building are in use every night of the week and it is not uncommon to find two or three different events going on at the same time in the house.

While nominally operated under Catholic auspices, the Center was set up on a non-denominational basis and has been used as such by the Japanese groups.

The director of the CYO Nisei Center, Brother Theophane Walsh

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Summary rpt.

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feels that the recreational and social activities of the Nisei group is the big problem that faces the Japanese group at the present time. He feels that the present CYO Nisei center is too limited in scope and too small physically to adequately meet these needs.

The development of the CYO Nisei center into a central meeting place for the Japanese community led Brother Theophane to formulate plans for expansion of the CYO center into a larger community center. Using the social and recreational needs of the Nisei group as a starting point, Brother Theophane was able to convince Bishop Sheil of the importance of the project. He has been given a tentative o.k. on the proposal and is looking for a building in the neighborhood (Near North Side) which will be large enough to be used as a community center with a gymnasium, auditorium, in addition to offices and meeting rooms. This project which is still unannounced will be operated as a non-denominational community center under the auspices of the CYO. The Community Center will have a staff of several full time workers such as social-welfare director and an athletic director in addition to the overall director.

The Chicago CYO will bear the original cost of buying and equipping the new center and will supply 40% of the yearly budget. The other 60% is to be granted (it is hoped) from the Chicago Council of Social Agencies. The project is now up for consideration by the Council of Social Agencies.



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J. DeYoung



That there is a need for a community center has been clearly demonstrated by demands put on the present CYO center. Bro. Theophane now is concerned with getting community approval of such a new center. In his program, the present Resettlement Committee director would be hired as social-welfare director of the new Community Center. This would mean that the present Chicago Resettlement Committee services would be carried on by the Community Center. At the present time the Resettlement Committee operates under a very small budget and has difficulty in raising this small amount. The director must spend a great deal of his time trying to raise money for committee expenses. Under the new program, more time would be available for community services.

This plan has not been announced publically. Bro. Theophane has outlined it to various community leaders and has asked for advise and support. Some community leaders see grave disadvantages. While the center is to be operated as a non-denominational program, it will nevertheless be operated by a Catholic organization. Some leaders feel that sooner or later church influence will be felt.

The absorption of the Resettlement Committee functions by the New Community Center will relieve financial strain. However, the Resettlement Committee has asked the Council of Social Agencies for budget aid and it is reported that this request would be acted favorably upon. If this is true, the

Resettlement Committee could devote more time to community services.

WASHINGTON
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Summary rpt

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The Community Center proposal also envisions Council of Social Agencies support. To get this support it must demonstrate that its functions will meet Social Agencies' requirements. Certain Resettlement Committee members feel that there is an ulterior motive in the CYO plan to absorb the Resettlement Committee and its director for it is doubtful that the Council of Social Agencies will approve two budgetary requests of somewhat similar nature. There is some implication that the CYO community center group would like the Resettlement Committee to withdraw its request from the Social Agencies and to become part of the CYO program. These Resettlement Committee members feel that the present social welfare needs of the resettlers can best be met under the existing Resettlement Committee setup especially if financial aid is forthcoming from the Council of Social Agencies. At the same time, however, these members realize that the Resettlement Committee cannot develop a social and recreational program to the same extent that the Community center could.

What is needed here is a reevaluation of the needs of the resettler group by the Resettlement Committee. Such a reevaluation is being forced upon the group by the proposed Community center plan. The Council of Social Agencies budget allotments will be made very shortly and this will crystalize the situation also.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON

NAVY NEGOTIATION AUTHORITY
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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Chicago
Oct. 14, 1946Leadership rivalry

WASHINGTON

A very significant development in the Japanese community here is an impending split in the leadership group. Leadership in the Japanese group has followed in the past somewhat of a clique pattern and has been concentrated in the hands of a few liberal and active young Issei and mature Nisei. In the last year and a half some of the older Issei men have assumed prominent roles as leaders in the community.

One of the interesting features of leadership here has been the prominent role of several of the pre-war local Japanese Issei businessmen. One such local Issei in the past few years reached a position of prominence and influence in the resettler group. While the resettler group was in the hectic days of settling into the Chicago atmosphere, cooperation between this particular local Issei and the resettler leaders was found. But as the community has begun to settle down, a certain amount of friction has developed and at the present time the small clique of young, liberal Issei and mature Nisei are planning strategy to ease this particular Issei out of the picture.

~~This rivalry~~ The immediate cause for the present conflict lies in the interpretation of a Japanese relief drive which the Chicago Japanese American Council is sponsoring. The local pre-war Issei businessman has maneuvered himself into a position in which he dominates the drive and this has intensified opposition to him by the group mentioned above.





Mr. M***- is a pre-war Chicago Issei business men who has been operating an oriental art goods store with fair success for years in Chicago. He is still young being in the late forties and has an aggressive and dominating personality. With several other local Japanese he early took the lead in helping resettlers as they came into Chicago. While most of this activity was sincere, these pre-war residents who were most active were of the type who ^{got} ~~gain~~ a great deal ~~xxxxxxx~~ of emotional satisfaction out of being in the limelight. Mr. M-- is a very good example of such a person.

In the course of the last few years, M has become well known throughout the resettler community and has taken an active role in resettler affairs. He is a member of numerous Japanese organizations and in several holds prominent offices. For example, he is head of the JAOL Koenkai, a church officer, an officer of a business gorup, treasurer of the Japanese American Council, etc. His wife is president of the Japanese Women's Clubs of Chicago.

M, it is claimed, was one of the main sponsors of the Japanese newspaper in Chicago and for the first few months largely met the paper's financial obligations. It is claimed also that M also ~~xxxxxxx~~ made his influence felt in the editorial policy of the paper.

He was one of the original JAOL Koenkai founders and was chosen head of this group. This group was run with iron hand by M and many of the Issei ^{xxxxxxx} businessmen resented M's high handed tactics. It is reported that M arbitrarily decided on the amount each Issei member would contribute to the Koenkai fund/

ORIGIN OF THE DIRECTOR

REVISION OF THE INTERIOR
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He ~~xxxxx~~ was one of the dominant participants in the organization meeting of the Chicago Japanese Council group and was elected treasurer of this group. (See Minutes, July 29, 1946) M's domineering manner and personality has gained him a following especially among the older Issei. He impresses many people and has ~~xxxxx~~ taken over the position of leadership in several of the local Japanese organizations. This leadership, however, was in the beginning self designated.

M's method of seeking the limelight has gradually brought about dislike on the part of many of the mature Nisei and young Issei leaders. This group who has worked with M in the past feel that he does not have too much ability and criticize him especially for taking credit for work his subordinates do. Various cases in point are cited to prove their case. The huge Memorial Day banquet which was a success was the result of close cooperation among 14 or so local Japanese organizations. It was ~~xxxxx~~ because of this good cooperation that the formation of the Chicago Japanese American Council was speeded up. M was ~~xxxxxxx~~ in charge of ticket selling and was claimed and was awarded credit for a very successful ticket selling campaign. Actually, say his critics, all the real work was done by another person who was shoved in the background by M and was not given any credit for the backbreaking labor of carrying out the campaign.

More recently the Japanese Relief Drive has brought a shower of criticism on M. Various Japanese groups in the city have been interested in sending food and money to Japan and after deliberation the Chicago Japanese American



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Council agreed to act as sponsor for the drive. M was chosen with several others to form a sub-committee to organize plans for the drive. M, more or less designated himself as temporary chairman and suddenly without consultation with the other committee members called a meeting of the committee. Some committee members were given only three or four hour notice of the meeting and were unable to attend. It is claimed also that M, brought in various non-Council representatives. At this meeting M was elected president of the Belief Drive group by a margin of several votes. His critics claim that if ~~xxx~~ all the committee members had been present M would not have been elected.

M, after his election proceeded to outline a grandiose scheme which envisioned setting up an office in downtown Chicago with a paid director and several office workers. He envisioned soliciting aid and support from such agencies as Catholic Charities, Chicago Chamber of Commerce, etc. Such a proposal was far beyond the Council conception. The other leaders were horrified and quickly defeated this proposal. The Drive was set up merely as a small scale relief measure and was sponsored by the Japanese American Council on that basis.

M's critics feel that his main concern in drawing up such an elaborate proposal was the honor that would come to him. ~~ix~~ M has gradually lost many of his early collaborators. The editor of the Chicago Shimpo once regarded as M's protegee has made a clean break with M and is now running the newspaper on his own. His attitude towards M is said to be unfavorab~~le~~ in



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the extreme. The JACL Koenkai is reported to have largely fallen apart because of M's high handed tactic during the first months of operation of the group.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

The struggle between the younger leaders and M is interesting for both M and the young group started out as self appointed leaders. M's support now comes mostly from the older Issei who are impressed by his manner and past performances.

There ~~is~~ probably ^{is} some subconscious jealousy entering into the picture also. ~~xxxx~~ It apparently is true that M likes to seek the limelight while letting subordinates do the real work involved in various community projects. The resettler leaders most of whom also like the limelight tend on the other hand to be very hard and earnest workers. While it is also true that this group set themselves up as leaders, some had been leaders in pre-war West Coast ^{communities} or in the relocation centers. Many of this group feel that M has used the resettler group mainly to gain position of importance which satisfies his ego.

Within the next few months M's position ~~xxxx~~ probably will be challenged by the younger resettler leaders.



(as of ^{October} ~~November~~, 1946.

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FORMAL ORGANIZATION OR GROUP

CHICAGO

J.A.C.L. KOENKAI
(ISSEI SUPPORTERS)

Founded 1944. Membership now 300. Served as welfare group during early resettlement days. Shifting now into political and informational channels. Dominated by small group of intellectuals. Financially in desperate condition.

BUDDHIST CHURCH

Founded (1945) and dominated by pre-war Chicago Issei businessman. Initial fund of \$1500 raised. No activity summer and fall of 1946.

YOUNG BUDDHISTS ASSOC.
(YBA)

- 3 separate and distinct Buddhist churches
- 1. Midwest Buddhist Church-Shin sect and largest group
- 2. Zen Church
- 3. Chicago Buddhist Church-Non-sectarian group.

EASTERN YOUNG BUDDHISTS LEAGUE
(E.Y.B.L.)

Strong YBA group which is almost identical with Midwest Buddhist church for Midwest YBA controls church policy and founded church. Young Peoples Group of Chicago Buddhist Church corresponds to Midwest YBA in age. But in Chicago Buddhist, YBA are teen-agers who meet for social purposes.

YBA of Midwest Buddhist Ch. and YPG of Chicago Buddhist Church members of E.Y.B.L.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
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No formal Shinto church setup. Possibly a small amount of home worship goes on.

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JAPANESE NEWSPAPER

Chicago Shimpo founded Nov. 1945. 8 page Japanese lang. tabloid. Editor, young, liberal Issei. Important factor in Japanese community.

NISEI NEWSPAPER

Chicago Nisei Courier founded Oct. 1946. Only one issue published to date. (Oct. 1946) Former editor of Nisei News (Nisei sports paper) has hand in new Nisei paper and is sport's editor.

VETERAN ORGANIZATION

Nisei Vets of World War II founded Oct. 1946. No affiliation with national Veteran organizations. Group is social club for Nisei veterans.

PREFECTURE (KEN) ORGANIZATION

Informal setup. One prefecture group sponsored a community wide picnic summer of 1946.

RESETTLEMENT COMMITTEE
(SEPARATE JAPANESE WELFARE AGENCY)

Chicago Resettlement Committee with paid Japanese welfare worker organized when WRA closed. Committee is financed by contributions from Japanese community and from interested individuals of larger community. Attempt now being made to get Community Chest financial support.

WOMENS FUJIN KAI (Clubs)

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Various women's clubs of churches, and other organizations have overall organization with officers and meetings.

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SEPARATE ATHLETIC CLUBS
AND LEAGUES

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Strong Nisei Sports Assoc.
in Chicago. Organized and
directed by Nisei promoter.
Basketball, baseball, bowling
league and tournaments held.
ie. Japanese business establ.
sponsor bowling teams. 'Nisei
Liquors', 'Bob's Cafe', 'Nisei
Hotel' etc.

Japanese American organizations
also have athletic teams. ie;
CYO basketball team, JACL
teams, etc.

