

SEPTEMBER 22 -- (1)

Rumors about Tule Lake circulating among the residents:

"They put up barbed wire fences eight feet high. The wires are electrically charged. At a distance of 600 feet there is a watch tower with machine guns."

"One soldier is stationed in each block. After ten P. M. all the evacuee activities must stop."

"Five companies of M. P.'s have arrived recently. They brought some tanks with them."

"They (the segregants from Poston) will not go to Tule Lake. The WRA has abandoned the segregation plan for Poston."

"The Poston people won't go to Tule Lake until late. The buildings at Tule Lake must be completed before."

"Manzanar will be set aside as another segregation camp for those who would be denied of leave clearance after the board hearing, although they had changed their answers from "no" to 'yes'. Those who applied for repatriation after the deadline will be sent to Manzanar."

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It is reported that the appointed personnel are complaining that the motor vehicles have been handled carelessly and roughly, causing avoidable damages. One of them said, "We wouldn't be kicking so much if the parts could be replaced." During last week four trucks broke down. The springs of one truck were broken; the motor of another was burnt.

Of this, one evacuee reported, "Oh, those guys don't give a damn now. They say, 'We are going to Tule Lake anyway. What do we care? They are government property.'"

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There is a man who had received his Eastern Defence Clearance in July. Now he was placed on the stop list; the Washington WRA claims he is a Shinto priest.

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Via policeman: Last night in Block 4 a child complained of an abdominal pain. He had fever. His parents wanted to wait until the morning (It was



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about 1 A. M.), but were afraid it might be a case of appendicitis. His father rushed down to the Police Department and asked us to take them to the hospital in the patrol car. Two policemen immediately went to fetch the child to the hospital. When they returned to the station they were fumed with anger. They complained that the Nisei attendant at the reception desk was very cocky and fresh. They were still criticising the girl when another call came from Block 22 -- a woman reported a pain of child birth.

So I said I will take the patient this time and will find out about her." I and another policeman took the woman to the hospital. After she had been taken to her bed, we stopped at the receptionist's desk. She was there. I asked her if the boy from Block 4 had returned home. She said the ambulance driver took him home. That was all right, but she added, "Next time don't bring any case which is not serious. Bring only real bad cases." That made us mad. I said to her, "How could I tell if the patient was seriously ill or not. We found out that he was not seriously ill when the doctor had diagnosed him. Use your common sense. When a person comes to the station and asks us to take someone to the hospital, he does it, because someone is seriously, at least to him, ill. Especially early in the morning. Who wants to come to the station at that hour unless he is really worried. He is worried about the condition of <sup>the</sup> patient and can't wait until the morning. Besides, I am not a doctor; I can't tell how seriously a person is sick."

She retorted contemptuously, "I sure can tell. I don't see why you can." That made us mad all the more. I said, "You look like an intelligent Nisei girl and you may be able to tell. But even doctors make mistakes. I know of many cases in which doctors diagnosed as appendicitis and cut open the patients. After <sup>the</sup> belly was opened up they found out it was not appendicitis." We kept on with this argument ceaselessly and she cried at the end.



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We said as we were leaving the hospital, "We ill call you before Pressman and Tanaka (the Business Manager of the hospital) and will tell you some more." I think we revenged for our colleagues.

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Via the same policeman: I ordered a fan blades sometime ago but they returned my money order of six dollars. I went to the Post Office to get a refund on my money order. The bitch (Mrs. Gardner) said I must have the stub of the money order. I went home and got it. When I went to the window again she said I must have an identification card. I said to her, "If you want my identification card, why didn't you tell me so when I went back for the stub. You knew that at that time. It's too much trouble. I had thought that I brought this money order stub and that's enough to prove that I had made this money order out. You keep this money order. I don't want any refund on it. You give it to somebody you like; or do anything with it." I left the money order on her counter and came out of the office. I didn't care because it was a matter of six dollars."

I got a letter from the Post Office a couple of days later. They sent the money order.

A few days ago I went to the Post Office to make out another money order. That bitch remembered me. She asked me if I had received the money order. I said, "You sent it to \_\_\_\_ at the Police Station and there is only one \_\_\_\_ at the station. Sure, I got it. Is this the one?" I pulled the letter out of my pocket. She asked me if I wanted cash for it. I said I w/ould take it if she gave it to me. Then she called the Postmaster.

He said, "The postal regulation requires that you produce something to identify yourself. It is her duty to demand it."

I told him that I understood it, but told him that the stub of a money



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order should be a sufficient proof for identification. The regulation might call for the identification, but that's for the outside. This is a relocation center. We can't get away from here. And there hasn't been any case of defrauding the Post Office yet. Besides, if she wanted some thing to identify myself, she should have told me at the time I went back for the stub. You talk about identification cards like that -- very simple. But to us it's different. At the time of the evacuation, we left everything behind. We were not allowed to bring even wash-boards and ironing boards. We couldn't be thinking of things like identification cards at the time."

I got <sup>my</sup> six dollars all right.



SEPTEMBER 23 -- (1)

The Poston Chronicle on September 12 printed the following article as the background of Dr. Weber, who is giving a series of lectures to speed up the relocation program in conjunction with the showing of the slides of scenery in Japan:

Dr. Perry Weber, relocation officer in the Salt Lake City area, is in the Center today and will remain here for approximately two weeks, discussing problems in relocation with the residents.

Dr. Weber was in Tule Lake in August as a member of the relocation team. During his stay there, he acquired a reputation among some residents as the best speaker of Japanese in the Center.

He has had extensive experience with the Japanese people, having associated and intermingled with them, and having studied their customs, characteristics and their ways of living. His knowledge of the Japanese language is derived from the years he spent in Japan as educator. He was there from 1913 to 1927, and again from 1935 to 1939. He is credited with the founding of the famous San Iku Gakuen.

Prior to his present job of relocation supervisor, Dr. Weber was a professor at Madison College in Nashville, Tennessee.

The Adult Education Department and Employment Division are currently arranging a series of meetings at which Dr. Weber will speak on relocation.

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The Poston Chronicle of September 22, 1943.

In the first fifteen weeks of operation, the Cleveland Hostel has facilitated the relocation of 115 Japanese, 31 of whom were formerly from Poston. Approximately one out of every four people in Cleveland, therefore, have passed through the Hostel, according to the Hostel.

The Hostel method of relocation has proved eminently satisfactory with every person who has been at the Hostel finding jobs and adequate housing. So far, no one has been returned to camp from the Hostel.

"It has been our experience that most nisei find jobs within week after their arrival. Housing is provided shortly thereafter, making the average person's stay at the Hostel about two weeks," stated Max X. Franzen, Hostel director.

Hostel accommodations are arranged on an invitation basis. The Cleveland Hostel Representative at Poston is Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa, 35-2-A. Persons interested to the Hostel should contact Rev. Morikawa.



SEPTEMBER 23 -- (2)

The new high school principal for Unit I arrived here a few day ago. His name is Arthur M. Main, who taught high school in La Jolla, California. He attended the College of Pacific, University of California, and Stanford University, receiving his MA degree at Stanford.

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The Poston Red Cross announced that 12,207 letters were sent to Japan from all over this country on the Gripsholm. They were flown to Rio de Janeiro by plane to reach the ship there.

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The Poston rumor factory is very active as usual. Some of the widely criculated stories are listed as follows.

The Rocky Shimpo reprted that the hospital at Gila was closed on September 10. All the patients are to be transferred to Poston. They are going to send the wounded soldiers to the Gila Hospital. (Although I looked through all the recent issues of the Rocky Shimpo, I could not find such an article. Furthermore, I was in Gila on September 10 and visited the hospital several times during my stay there;there was no indication that the hospital was to be closed in the near future.)

A few days ago there was a big naval bettle near New Georgia Island and the American naval force was completely destroyed.

The Gripsholm was attacked by German submarines and was forced to return to New York.

The Tule Lake camp is full already and the segregation plan as far as Poston is concerned has been abandoned. The Poston segregants are to remain here.

After segregation Manzanar and Poston will be closed. These camps will be used to take care of the wounded soldiers.

As America are taking more Japanese prisoners every day and it is too much trouble to bring them over here. So the American soldiers killed all the Japanese prisoners nowadays. In retaliation, Japan is doing the same thing.

As there are too many battles going on on the earth the earth will bust about next January.

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SEPTEMBER 28 -- (3)

The number of the segregants from Manazar is 2,175.

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One Issei was discussing the relocation program with another, "It is a very good idea that the Japanese are going to the Middle West and the East. But they should be working as laborers and employees. They shouldn't start business of their own for quite many years yet. Once we have started our own business the Causians begin to feel competition from the Japanese. Then it will be the same story of California all over again."

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The Segregation Board distributed the meorandums (attached) on the train trip and on checkable baggages.



SEPTEMBER 24 — (1)

The Review Board of Leave Clearance held the first series of hearings in the Local Council office in the Unit Administration Building for those who changed their answers to the questions 27 and 28 from "no" to "yes" in the hearings conducted by the Review Board for Segregation. According to Len Nelson, the Unit I administrator, they finished hearings yesterday for fourteen persons including two women. Each person took up from 30 minutes to one hour and half for him to answer the questions in his docket, which ~~were~~<sup>were</sup> sent from Washington and the questions are different in each docket. The team which conducted the hearings yesterday was composed of Len Nelson and Ralph Drennen, who worked until about nine o'clock in the evening. The administration has 48 dockets on hand to be heard and is receiving new dockets every day from Washington.

The Review Board for Leave Clearance, not to be confused<sup>2</sup> with the Review Board for Segregation, had its members appointed by the Project Director about a month ago, and since then has been preparing the machinery. The members also served on the Review Board for Segregation, which was very busy with its work until two weeks~~ago~~.

There have been a few cases heard by the board and the decisions were sent to Wade Head as the recommendation of the board in the past two weeks. However, according to Roy Furuya, the Executive Assistant to Nelson, the cases already heard were only for the persons who answered "yes" to the question 28 and "no" to the question 27. The hearing held yesterday was the beginning of the series for those persons who answered "no" to the both questions 27 and 28.

It is required by the WRA instruction that two members of the board sit in at each hearing, unless it is a doubtful one, in which case all the members of the hearing board may be present. The board reports its finding and sends its recommendation to the Project Director. The Project Director then sends



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his recommendations which may or may not agree with that of the board to Myer, who has the final right to grant or deny the clearance. If it is denied, the person is segregated, in the same <sup>way</sup> as those persons who refused to change their answers to the questions 27 and 28 in the hearings conducted by the Review Board fro Segregation. After the hearings have been completed, it is expected that every one who remains in the relocation centers will be eligible for leave clearance. With the departure of E. R. Miller, the former Director of Police, the board now consists of Ralph Gelvin, Giles Zimmerman and the Unit Administrator of the camp in which the resident being heard resides. Ted Haas is the chairman of the board.

Some of the persons who appeared before the borad complained:

1. "They sure asked <sup>lots of</sup> questions. It reminds me of the stories we heard from the Issei who were questioned by the F B I at the outbreak of war."
2. "They asked lots of silly questions. Do they have to ask those questions?"
3. "Those guys who answered "yes" to the questions at the time of registration contrary to their own conviction are getting off easy. Now, because I changed my answers, I am put through cross examination. Some of those questions are tough to answer. 'They asked, 'Whcih side do you think win the war?' and 'Which side do you want to win the war?' Can you answer those questions? Not me."

I talked with Roy Furuya and discussed the hearings and their questions. Roy Furuya informed me that after they asked the question, "Which side do you think will win the war", he asked Nelson, "You ask the question to me." As Nelson had repeated the question, Furuya replied, "I don't know who is going to win the war. Do you? God only knows." Then he added, "The question should

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1. Roy Furuya, the Executive Assistant to Nelson, is sitting in the hearings as one of two official observers representing the evacuees. (Cf. Segregation Release 4a)



SEPTEMBER 24 — (3)

be reframed to "Which side do you <sup>wish to</sup> ~~think will~~ win the war?" Nelson then asked the revised question. "Really, even I would hesitate in answering those questions," <sup>Furuya said.</sup> "The Japanese are honest people. It is very difficult for them to lie, and if they lie that shows on their faces. We know how we all feel. But at the time like this we must give them the kind of answers they want."

"There were lots of Kibei yesterday, who don't speak English very well. I told them to speak entirely in Japanese; then I would be able to interpret them just right for them. I changed many answers for them, but I don't think they appreciate it. I am afraid they were thinking that I was spying on them."

At this point Jo, the manager <sup>32</sup>, who joined in the conversation, interrupted and said, "You should quit that job. That's too dangerous. And I don't think those Japanese appreciate you. I bet some of them think you are an 'inu'."

"Oh, that's all right. As long as some of them know what I am doing that's all right. I am satisfied because I am convinced that I am working for the good of the Japanese," Furuya continued. "Lots of times the Japanese don't answer the questions spontaneously. They hesitate and hesitate and the questioners think it's funny. Some of them yesterday couldn't see the full implication of some of the questions. They told me the questions were silly. When they asked, 'Why did you change your answers to the questions 27 and 28?' they should have answered, 'Because I am a loyal American.' Instead they went into a long talk, saying 'I was brought up all my life in America' and 'I was educated in America' and 'I was always associated with Caucasian friends' and all that. I told them before they went in that at the time like this you couldn't help it even if you lied; give them the answers they want, if you did not wish to be separated from your family. I know it's hard to lie, especially on these questions, they got to do it."

"Quite often the trouble was they understood a little English and they answered once in a while in English. And in these cases they gave damaging



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answers! They should know that I am out there to interpret for them. They should speak in Japanese so that I can answer the questions for them.

"If they <sup>(He board)</sup> find out about what I was doing, my neck will be gone," Furuya continued. "After the hearing last night I called Nelson, 'Mr. Martin Dies'. He didn't like it. He said, 'Were we as bad as that?' X Then Nelson added on the second thought, 'I can't help it, although I hate to do it. It's black and white in the instruction from Washigton.'"

Returning to the subject of the questions, Furuya reported, "They asked one guy this question: 'Suppose Japan is victorious and has invaded this country. Suppose you are convinced that America has no chance. In such a case are you still willing to side with America and fight for her?' This guy couldn't answer that for a long time, although he finally answered 'yes'. I knew it was a damn lie, but you can't help it. If you don't answer, they will write down 'no answer'. And at Washington They will throw the paper out right away."

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Later, in the corridor I met Nelson and Addressed him, "Hello, Gestapo!" He knew what I meant. He retorted immediately, "Hell, I can't help. Those questions were sent down from Washington. I am trying to help every one who comes before me. In fact, I told two of them yesterday how to answer. But, darn it. They didn't answer the way I told them to."

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via Mas Kawashima, the chairman of the Executive Board:

I saw the questionair blanks sent from Washington. The board is not following strictly to the instruction here. They are not asking many questions. Nelson is taking it seriously. He told me: "Those going to Tule Lake in October are going there on their own accord. Now we are hearing the cases of those who have changed their answers Before the Review Board for Segregation. If they <sup>are</sup> ~~were~~ judged disloyal by us, they will be sent to Tule Lake."



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It means that they are sent by us forcibly to Tule Lake. What are we to judge the future destiny of these people? We don't know what they really think deep down in their heart. And we will never know that."

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The Executive Committee of the block managers was called in an emergency session in the conference room <sup>the</sup> Unit Administration Building this morning. Before the meeting began, Tom Sakai, the Block Managers' Supervisor, was talking about his name being on the stop list <sup>because</sup> he returned from Japan after 1935. He has been trying to get a short term leave to the Middle West. Nelson remarked jocularly, "You are not <sup>the</sup> only one who's on the stop list." Then pointing his finger at Roy Furuya <sup>he</sup> said, "Look at that guy. He is on the stop list, too. Yeah, he is in the group 5." <sup>4</sup> He is supposed be a Shinto priest. There is another Shinto priest right there, too." He pointed at Taro Akutagawa, the block manager of 4, who is a son of a farmer. All the people in the room went into uproarious laughter.

"Just imagine," Nelson continued. "According to the Washington crackpots we have 363 Shinto priests in this camp."

The business of meeting commenced. Nelson explained that the residents are requesting to move into larger living quarters as so many people are leaving to Tule Lake and many apartments will be empty. Some of them "came to my house in the evenings demanding more rooms. Of course, I sent them back, telling them that the block managers have the final say and I can't do anything

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1. On September 2 Myer sent a new amendment to the leave regulations. It said that the Project Director cannot grant indefinite leave in advance of leave clearance to a U S male citizen who has returned from Japan to the United States since Jan. 1, 1935, if he is in one of the following categories:

1. He lived in Japan ten years or more after reaching 6 years of age.
2. He received all or most of his education in Japan after reaching 15 years of age.

<sup>Previously the WRA supplied several</sup>  
~~Subsequently three more categories were added,~~ of which Group 5 includes all the Shinto priests.



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without their consent." Nelson explained that after segregation the population of some block will be way down; for instance, Block 5 and Block 6 will have about 140 people each. The Unit Administrator requested the Executive Committee to formulate a definite policy to spread out population throughout camp. The solution was a little more complicated because

1/ many requests came from Tule Lake asking for permission to move to Poston to join their friends or relatives. The project is granting their requests.

2. most of the residents would not desire to move as they can not remodel inside without available lumber. The families which would desire <sup>to move</sup> to other blocks are those not popular with other block residents. "They are usually irresponsible people, trouble makers, or selfish people."

It was announced by Nelson that according to <sup>an</sup> ~~the~~ estimate of the housing Department after segregation the following blocks will be <sup>o</sup> ~~over~~populated, taking 200 residents as average per block:

Blocks 2, 3, 13, 14, 16, 17, 26, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 38, 39, 43, 45,  
53, 54, 59

The committee decided to ask the residents of these blocks if they wish to move to other underpopulated blocks. The deadline to request such moves was set on October 15. After the deadline the underpopulated blocks will be permitted to spread out their own residents within their own blocks.

In order to pacify the managers of the underpopulated blocks, <sup>it was agreed</sup> ~~the~~ managers of the overpopulated blocks must not send out the undesirables. It was <sup>also</sup> agreed that the former should contact the latter before <sup>such</sup> ~~the~~ transfer, giving the detailed description of the families wishing to transfer. The manager of 6 stated, "I have accepted three families from other blocks so far, but all of them turned out to be selfish people or trouble makers. I don't want any more new people coming in." The sentiment was also expressed by the managers of 21 and 12.



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Nelson reported that a family moved into Block 46 from Camp II without the knowledge of the Housing Department or of the block manager. "The block manager found a new family in his block when he woke up one morning." He said that he had written to Jim Crawford to account for this fact.

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Background data on Keiji Kaku, the former block manager of 12:

He is a Kibei, about 26 years of age. He is married and has a baby. Kaku was one of the early Japanese to be drafted into the army and was serving as a private at the time of the outbreak of war. According to his own story, soon after the Pearl Harbor attack he was sent home, because "I was a Japanese." The captain of his battalion one day gathered his soldiers and made a statement in his presence face to face. "I won't trust Japs any time any place." Kaku then replied to his superior, "Why do you keep me here if that's the case?" This remark, as he says, resulted eventually in his discharge from the army. However, this incident more than anything else embittered him. In the block managers meetings he made many pugnacious statements belittling white men and democracy, reflecting his resentment and bitterness. He was always very aggressive in dealings with the administration. It was he who requested that the personnel block also abide by the restrictions for the evacuees when Head ordered curtailment of use of electricity several weeks ago. He demanded the right to go into the Caucasian barracks to investigate if the personnel would be abiding the rules.

In February he answered in the negative to the loyalty questions. Since then Nelson tried to make him see the consequence of the "no" answers and to make him forget the regrettable incident. "No, I can't be loyal to the country which <sup>S</sup>discriminate its own soldiers," he repeated.

He insisted on his "no" answers in the hearing by the Review Board and is now Tule Lake bound.

About a week ago he received his formal release from the army together



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with four others in ~~the~~ Unit I.

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The Community Council requested the Local Council to have the block managers send in the nominations of candidates for the Local Council members by September 30. The Block Managers' Supervisor sent out the memorandums to that effect to the blocks by the request of the chairman of the Local Council.

#####

K. Kuroiwa, the City Manager, sent out the following memorandum:

A repetition error has been called to our attention in the REGULATIONS FOR ANNUAL ELECTION OF LOCAL COUNCIL on Item "c" of Nomination. The sentence - "The names of such nominee or nominees shall be filed with the City Clerk not later than fifteen (15) days before election" - has been struck out. Also "on or before" a date, is to be inserted in the succeeding sentence. Attached herewith is a corrected copy of the filing date. Will you kindly paste the corrected form on top of the original.

POSTON COMMUNITY COUNCIL  
K. Kuroiwa

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K. Kuroiwa  
City Manager

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A few days ago a case of infantile paralysis was reported from Block 46. The patient ~~is~~ a girl of about fifteen years of age. One resident of 46 remarked, "She was a hottcha. She never stayed home. Now she will keep herself quiet for sometime."

To keep the disease in control, Dr. A. Pressman issued mimeographed warnings (attached) to the residents.

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The Segregation Board issued ~~the~~ Segregation Notice No. 4 a requesting the section heads to turn in the timesheets of the segregants. (attached.)

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COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT  
Poston, Arizona

September 23, 1943

Segregation Notice No. 4 a.

TIMESHEETS OF SEGREGANTS

As announced in Release on Segregation No. 14 a, project employment for segregants who are leaving on trains 31, 32, 33, will cease on September 25, 1943.

It will be the responsibility of the section heads to see that timesheets for these evacuees are turned in to the Unit Timekeeper's Office not later than noon, Saturday, September 25, 1943.

All segregants who are working should sign their timesheets and check with their division heads to be sure that they are delivered to the Timekeeper's Office before this deadline.

*W. Wade Head*  
W. Wade Head  
Project Director

(translated)



SEPTEMBER 24 -- (8)

The Block Managers' Supervisor issued the following notice to the Block Managers:

Within the next few days the Transportation Dept. will come to your block with a scale to weigh the checkable baggages (not including hand luggages). This will be done in order to find exactly how much checkables each block has. In the meantime, will you compile the total weight your block is allowed to have on this basis:

Half fare, 4 to 12	-- 75 lbs
Full fare, over 12	-- 150 lbs.

Keep one copy for your files and turn in our office the other copy.

We will notify you a day in advance when the crew is coming.

Tom Sakai  
Supvr. of Blk. Mgrs.

The purpose of this weighing is to allow the persons with more baggages to check them without charge by allocating them more weight from the persons who are taking the baggages less than the allowed weight. That is, if there are two full fare segregants from a block, the block is assigned with 300 lbs. One of the two has the baggages weighing only 75 lbs; then, the other person will be allowed to check baggages weighing as much as 225 lbs. By this arrangement, Sakai said, the segregants will be able to save thousands of dollar in express charges.



SEPTEMBER 25 -- (1)

Len Nelson, the Unit Administrator, Roy Furuya, the Executive Assistant, and I were discussing ~~about~~ the hearings of the Review Board of Leave Clearance. Nelson was again emphatic in saying that they were not grilling the interviewees.

"To the question, 'Why did you change your answers?' they should say, 'I believe in the democratic principles. This is my country. I intend to remain in this country after the war'," Nelson explained. "Instead one fellow said, 'I want to relocate. My father has been supporting me all this time, but now I want to earn my own living.' That's no good. We are not the one to decide the case. We just send in our recommendation. It's the Washington office which gives the final decision."

Nelson continued, "Drennen fired a question like this to a fellow, 'Why <sup>in</sup> country do you want to win the war?' The fellow couldn't answer for a long time. Finally he said, 'I haven't decided that yet.' You know that answer is no good. When the paper goes up to Washington, they will <sup>✓</sup>through it out. They will say we better keep him here. They are all simple questions, so why can't they answer them simply? They usually evade the main point and talk and talk without hitting the nail."

At this point Roy Furuya interrupted Nelson, "The Japanese people are basically honest and can't tell lies. It's hard for them to say anything which they don't believe in."

"I am not asking them to lie," Nelson retorted. "All they have to do is to answer the questions. They don't have to answer. There were two persons who fired their answers back at us. When one of them was asked, 'Why did you change your answers?' she snapped back immediately, 'I didn't change my answers. I <sup>✓</sup>answered yes to the questions, but the interviewer (at the time of the registration) put down "no"s." The other boy <sup>his</sup> rattled ~~their~~ answers right off....."

Nelson also informed me that besides those cases heard on last Thurs-



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day, Ralph Galvin (The Associate Project Director) and Nelson as a team heard six cases previously as emergency ~~for~~ those who had to go out immediately.

We left the office when Drennen came in. As we walked out, Furuya said, "That guy Drennen is a <sup>3</sup>conscientious objector. He stood on religious ground. But he doesn't go to church or he doesn't look religious at all. The F B I is trailing him as <sup>2</sup>a draft dodger." (I failed to understand why a <sup>5</sup>conscientious objector could be free in this center.)

About another member of the board, Giles Zimmerman, the chief of the Employment Division, Furuya reported, "Zimmerman asked this question in a preliminary hearing (conducted by the Review Board of Segregation), 'Suppose you are all alone on an island, 10 feet in circumference. Suppose simultaneously an American ship and a Japanese ship came there in distress. Which side would you help?' The man before the board answered, 'You can't imagine yourself on an island of such small size. That is too fantastic even to imagine. Instead, you should say, 'Suppose two ships, American and Japanese respectively <sup>we</sup> stranded on an uninhabited island, which side would you help?' 'The I will answer the question this way. I will say, "If I came on the American ship I will help the American side and if I came on the Japanese ship I will help the people on the Japanese ship.'" He was a smart fellow."

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A man from the Evacuee Property Division was going around from block to block with a platform scale weighing the checkable baggages of the segregants.



SEPTEMBER 26 -- (1)

Strom and heavy rain since last night. Light went out from eight last evening to nine thirty this morning.

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Inouye, formerly the manager of a large produce commission house in Los Angeles, returned from his seasonal leave in Glendale, Arizona. The following is his account:

I met a few discriminatory experiences at first (right after he had gone out in May) in the ~~stores~~<sup>stores</sup> in Phoenix. It <sup>is</sup> still bad in those big chain stores, because they have their own legal advisors and they play safe avoiding any possible legal trouble, since the Standard Oil got fined. I was refused in the Western Auto Supply and the Montgomery Ward. The sales clerk at the Western Auto came up to me and asked, "Are you a Japanese?" So I answered without hesitation, "Yes, I am a Japanese." Then he told me apologetically. "I am sorry we can't sell you on account of the Arizona law." The Japanese people later told me that I should have told them that I am a Korean. I usually told them after that that I am a Korean and got by with it.

Now things are much better in Phoenix. Most of the independent stores are willing to serve ~~to~~ the Japanese; some of them actually welcome them. (I told him that I heard people say that they had difficulty in finding places to eat in Phoenix) All the big restaurants treat the Japanese all right. I ate often at the Saratoga and the Sugar Bowl on Washington Street. They treated me swell every time I went there.

After all, the anti-Japanese legislation of Arizona was not from the will of residents there, but from the efforts of a group of produce shippers. It happened like this according to the white men in the produce game and those in the seed and fertilizer business: As soon as the Japanese had been evacuated



SEPTEMBER 26 -- (2)

from the Salt River region (includes Glendale, Peoria, the northern outskirts of Phoenix, Mesa and Chandler) the shippers took over their farms. The shippers reaped in one year a tremendous fortune by operating those farms *which* used to belong to the Japanese. Meanwhile they were extending their farm operations believing that they would not have competitions. Some white men told me that they had been actually surprised that there were so much profit in growing vegetables. When Arizona had been declared a free zone last spring, the whites were all excited. They knew that the Japanese would be coming back to the Salt River region and more new Japanese would be coming. They knew that they couldn't compete with the Japanese, who are diligent and industrious. To the whites it meant the shutting off of a source of huge profits. So they lobbied in the Arizona legislature and spent enough money. They finally put their bill over.

Even the governor of Arizona sometime ago stated that the law was put through by a minority group by an artificial pressure.

At the time when the state was declared free, Minami (the biggest name in the Japanese produce circle on the coast and the pioneer of the produce industry in the Santa Maria valley, who had reclaimed and developed the great valley) came out from Gila to look over the land. The shippers had learned about ~~this~~ <sup>he</sup> and <sup>became</sup> excited about his activity more than anything else, because all knew how powerful Minami was and were afraid that he might again gain monopolistic control as he had had in California. There were two large Japanese farmers who enlarged their farms about this time from thirty acres in size to about three hundred acres. The expansion was, of course, conspicuous and the white produce men are saying that it's the Minami capital which is behind those farms.

All the Japanese farmers in Arizona made money this season so far. In average a farmer operating thirty acres of land made a profit of about twenty to thirty thousand dollars clear. They will be making more money in the



SEPTEMBER 26 -- (3)

seasons to come. A one time, a flat of honey dew sold for two dollars and a half, a sack of (50 pounds) carrots one dollar, a crate of celery four dollars, a crate of green onion ten dollars. With such prices you can't go wrong and every one is enlarging his farm. There are three Nisei who started a farm in partnership late last year. Now they had paid off their debts with <sup>the</sup> thirty thousand dollars they had cleared this season. Boy, you can't go near them; they are cocky and boastful.

I believe there is an excellent opportunity for the Japanese farmers in Arizona. The land is just as good, if not better, as in California.

Incidentally, I met men coming back from Colorado on the same train. They left Poston last January and since then they only could save one hundred dollars each person up to this time. They said the Colorado farmers didn't make money this year. One sack of potatoes sold ~~only~~ <sup>for</sup> one dollar. That's no ~~more~~ price. They got paid forty cents an hour. These men were saying they were going to spend the winter in Poston and they didn't think they would be going out in the spring. We all agreed that we would not make <sup>a</sup> living outside if we had took our families with us.

#####

Via Nomura, the chairman of the Local Council: The Social Relations Board is still existing, but ~~has~~ not met since we had voted to abolish it and Nelson refused. There aren't any problem to handle right now. The Arbitration Board of the Community Council has never been materialized. They appointed six members but the appointees refused to accept the offers of the Community Council. They said that's too big a job for them. It was only Kawasaki (Block 13 representative to the Local Council and a member of the Community Council) who wanted to be a member and tried hard to make something out of it.

#####



September 26 -- (4)

About the time of passage of the Arizona law, a farmer friend in Arizona wrote to Mizushima (the former chairman of the Issei Advisory Board) that fear was aroused enough to ferment agitation among the white farmers by the attempts of Togo Ushijima (A son of "Potatoe & King" Ushijima, who reaped a great fortune during the first world War around the Stockton delta region. The younger Ushijima ran the enterprise after his father passed away in the late twenties.) to lease an extensively large tract of land to start farming.

#####

The Segregation Board issued ~~the~~ Segregation Release/ 24 a informing the residents that all departures from Poston will be frozen during the period of segregation. It also issued ~~the~~ Segregation Release 25 a that on the departing days the noon meals will be at eleven A. M. (attached)



SEPTEMBER 27 (Cont'd)

than clearing the land; and they were taken off the subjugation work. They didn't want to do any other work than what they had been doing and had a hard time transferring them. But we argued along the line that these works must be done by some of us for our very existence and they would be working for the welfare of all of us. This is the psychology of Issei. Once they had been convinced that it's for the good of fellow Japanese, they were willing to perform any odds and ends any place any time. So, the gang should be saved to do really essential work whenever workers could not be obtained. But the whole trouble with these "shirombo" (meaning "white guys." An usual term used by a few Nisei workers in the administration. Issei would use the term "keto" in such a case, but it sounds too undignified to these Nisei.) is that they want to call on them all the time whenever they get stuck. Zimmerman, for instance, tried to get the service of these men several times without any effort on his part to recruit workers elsewhere. Of course, the Labor Relations Board refused. Zimmerman is a smart guy; when it comes to ~~/~~ dirty work, he shoves it down to the board; and when it comes to showing himself up, he will do it himself. I don't trust him. He has no use for the Japanese who can speak Japanese. (In this connection I remember a story told by him in which he related an incident in Philadelphia. A Nisei was spoken to in Japanese by a Caucasian. That was in the Union Station. The Nisei didn't like it and turned to the white man and said scornfully, "I don't understand Japanese. Will you ~~spea~~ in English? Zimmerman was boastful~~/~~ and proud of this Nisei.)

The high school principal recently requested the service of this crew. He wanted the adobe ground cleared of rubbish~~s~~. He said <sup>h</sup>school could not open unless the ground was cleaned up. We didn't think that was essential enough to ask the crew. We refused. Then the principal wanted us to call~~e~~ for the block gardeners. We couldn't do it when the block managers are complaining so much now that their staff has been cut and are saying that there



SEPTEMBER 27 -- (4)

are too much work on hand. Finally the principal issued the <sup>m</sup> calling for  
the students to do the work. <sup>1</sup> If they only understood the Issei psychology, t  
they wouldn't have so much difficulty.

#####

Via Mas Kawashima: The fire department has been undermanned for a long  
time. It has called for new firemen repeatedly, but there has been no res-  
ponse from the community. The department reported that after tomorrow there  
will be only seven men left. Mr. Nakachi (the Chairman of the Labor Relations  
Board) is a smart man. He got the members of the "Go" department to work in  
the fire station. They can play "Go" all they want out there, and more people  
in~~ter~~ested in the "Go" game will be hanging around. In that way we hope to  
recruit enough firemen. They agreed, however, that they must practice and must  
clean the station every day.

#####

Via Mas Kawashima: The Segregation Board appointed an evacuee to each  
car of the trains as a captain. He is to take care of the segregants on  
board and act as a go-between for them and the M. P.'s. The board also is re-

---

1. The memo reads as follows:  
ALL BLOCK MANAGERS

September 20, 1945

Attention Please:

Will you kindly announce the following to your respective Dining  
Groups this evening please:

"A special call for help has been issued by the Construction En-  
gineer at the New Elementary School Plant. To make it possible for  
the High School to open next Monday morning the classrooms should be  
finished and cleaned. This means painting the windows, a few doors, and  
shelves. Senior High Girls can do this interesting and easy work if they  
will. It will not take long. Teachers will be present to assist and  
supervise.

All Senior High Girls who will and can spare the time to help  
with this special task are asked to report to the New Elementary School  
Plant tomorrow, Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

Respectfully,  
/s/ Arthur M. Main,  
Principal



SEPTEMBER 27 -- (5)

cruiting waiters on the train from the former messhall workers bound for Tule Lake. One girl was approached for the work, but she said she did not wish to work but her mother would be glad to do so instead. She confided in her friend, "Why should I work when they are shipping us away like this." But when her mother had heard that, she was indignant. She said her daughter had no business to offer service of someone else

For each train there will be forty M. P.'s and seven officers --- one captain, another captain assisting him, a mess captain, two mess sergeants and two army nurses.

At Tule Lake about 1,000 M.P.'s and 40 officers are on duty.

#####

Recently about fifty Japanese were stranded at Barstow for thirty hours. The escorting A. P. telephoned the project to do something about it, but that wasn't any use. Zimmerman just threw up his hands helpless. The trouble with the Leave Office is that they figure their work has been completed when the relocatees leave the project. They don't figure that they should see to it that they reach their destination comfortably. I told Head about it and He was sure surprised. He doesn't know what's going on here.

#####

Via Mas Kawashima: I was working on my brother-in-law's farm at Wilmer, near Lancaster, California. However, he was living in El Monte and graduated from the high school there with honors.

#####

The memorandum (attached) informing the segregants about the date and place of receiving their pay was issued from Charles Taylor's office.

#####

The following statistics were reported by the P. T. A. under the signature of Miyeki Hayano, the Assistant Director of the Department of Educa-



SEPTEMBER 27 -- (6)

cation.

Number of Pupils:

Pre-School

Nursery	4 years old	210
Kindergarten	5 years old	114

Elementary:

Primary	1st to 3rd grade )	820
Intermediate	4th to 6th grade )	

Secondary:

Junior High	7th to 9th grade )	576
Senior High	10th to 12th grade )	738
Total		2,460

Number of Teachers:

	Pre School			Elementary			Secondary			Total
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	III	III	
Caucasian	1	1	0	15	6	4	27	15	11	80
Japanese	31	21	13	15	11	10	27	11	18	157
Total	32	22	13	30	17	14	54	26	29	237
Camp I Only	32			30			54			116

Administration:

Director of Education (Camps I, II and III)	Dr. A. L. Harris
Assistant Director ( " " " )	Miyeki Hayano
Secondary-- Principal	Arthur Main
do Vice Principal	Tome Sakai
Vice Principal of all Secondary Schools	Miss G. T. Peavy
Elementary -- Principal	Miss R. Breeze
Supervisor of Pre-school	Miss F. Huey

Buildings:

Adobe Buildings

Classrooms	32 rooms	8 buildings
Art and Machine Shop	4 rooms	2 buildings
Library	Not completed	( 1 " " "
Office		( 1 " " "
Auditorium		( 1 " " "

Adobe Buildings Used by:

Secondary	20 rooms	4 factories
Elementary	12 rooms	

Barracks Used by:

Secondary ( in 6 blocks)	12 rooms
Elementary ( in 4 blocks)	15 rooms
Pre-School ( in 6 blocks)	15 rooms

The is the data as of September, 1943.



SEPTEMBER 27 -- (7)

Father Clement<sup>t</sup> of the Maryknoll Mission told me that the Maryknoll building in Los Angeles was sold to the Mexican denomination for \$12,000. This building was built for the use of the Japanese by the mission with the donation of thousands of dollars from the Japanese community. Father said that the money will be kept in trust until the Japanese return to Los Angeles and will be used to build new church, which the headquarters have ~~an~~<sup>a</sup> already promised that they will subsidize.

#####

Via Father Clement: Small children (at Poston) are getting out of control. What can you expect in a place like this? Those kids who had scribbled on the walls (the tar paper walls of the buildings in Block 45, where the Catholic church is located.) with chalk<sup>a</sup> were given a good lecture.

There are two girls coming from Block 2. They wrote ~~them~~ threatening letters with vulgar words and sent them to their friends. They were delighted when they saw the girls scared. I had to admonish these girls severely.

#####

Via Father Clement When I passed Ash Fork (Arizona) in last July, I met Mako and Sub (two relocatees to Detroit from Block 45) and about ten others stranded at the depot. They could not get on the train they had intended because it was overcrowded. The station master, too, told me, "Father, you must do something about these people. This isn't the first time." I felt that the railroad agency should be contacted by the project before they leave Poston. I wired Head and told him so. In fact, I paid for the telegram with my own money. I told Head not to send any more out there until they have found out from the railroad. When I got back, Head thanked me about it.



SEPTEMBER 28 -- (1)

Block Managers's Meeting

A regular weekly meeting of the block managers was held in the conference room of the Unit I administration building and the requests and announcements made to the block managers were as follows:

1. The Local Council passed a resolution to distribute the Camouflage Trust Fund for the months of March and April, 1943, which had been held up in escrow in a Los Angeles bank due to reluctance of the Southern California Glass Co., the contractor, on some legal ground. The Council voted to divide \$10,000 among the hospital and the blocks according to the population as of April 1, 1943. (Nomura informed me that the share from the fund for Unit I is \$13,202.70, of which \$35,209.70 is withheld by the Council as their operating fund. Out of that, \$300.00 has been promised to the Unit I high school as scholarship awards fund, as he said, "to make kids study harder".) The total amount will be deposited with the Community Enterprises; each block will be given a pass book indicating the amount of deposit in the organization and having the right to withdraw any amount any time, all or part, according to needs of the block. The aim of this banking set up is to let the Community Enterprises have an access to idle money, which may be utilized as a fund in cashing the government checks for the residents. The Local Council requested the block managers not to withdraw the full amount at once unless it is absolutely necessary.

2. The block managers were requested to make out a list of checkable baggages of the segregants on the forms supplied by the Segregation Board (attached). Tags with different numbers are to be issued to them in a few days to be attached to each of the baggages to be checked on the train.

3. The Community Enterprises announced that the unused scrips in pos-



SEPTEMBER 28 -- (2)

session of the segregants, which were issued by them a few days ago as the purchase dividends, will be redeemed in cash on October 1 and 2.

4. Anderson of the Construction Department made an appeal to the block managers to contact the men who can be spared from other jobs ~~for~~ <sup>to</sup> their transfer to the adobe school building construction. It needed about fifty workers immediately so that the buildings could be completed within next six weeks. Anderson claimed that he had lost many workers due to segregation and his attempts to replace them were in vain. "They were supposed to be completed in the early part of this month and we are away behind in schedule. I am not taking the credit for the construction. The credit belongs to the people who have worked hard on the project. The buildings are for the children of these people and I want the people to realize that!" Anderson especially requested those blocks which employ block carpenters to transfer them to this construction work.

5. The Ration Board at Parker failed to return many overdue stamps, which had been sent to them for renewal. The administration promised they would take the matter up with the board.

6. The Block Managers' Supervisor announced that on account of segregation three block managers and two assistant block managers resigned from their respective offices to leave for Tule Lake. The retiring managers are Keiji Kaku of 12, George Tsunoda of 42, and Horie of 3; they were very active members of the group. The assistant block managers are the ones who have been attending the meetings regularly in place of their Issei block managers, who could not understand the business of meeting which were conducted in English. Another manager, Ouchi of 30, a militant manager, resigned to leave for the Middle West on a short term permit.

Both Kaku and Tsunoda stated that although their block residents had held



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held meeting to select their successors, they so far failed. "You can't select just anyone for block manager and the one they selected would not accept the job. What can you do?" Kaku stated.

7. For the segregation train leaving on October 7th, Dr. John Powell, the head of the Community Service Department, is the monitor and Kaku, the former block manager of 12, is the assistant monitor. They, in turn, appointed a captain to each car of the train. Kaku informed the meeting that the administration has been recruiting orderlies, dish-washers, waiters, etc., from the segregants scheduled to be on board the train. He appealed to the managers to request the segregants who were assigned with work to give their full cooperation when they were asked for the duty. "They shouldn't say, 'I'm going to Tule Lake anyway. Why should I help them?' After all, they are not working for anybody else but themselves. The work is for all of the Japanese people on the train. (I was told by the manager of 37, which is sending about 60 segregants, that although the Segregation Board had designated many segregants for various works on the train, the segregants, although not all, are refusing to serve. A few days ago a meeting of the captains of car was called but the attendance was very poor. The manager said he knew at least three captains who refused to attend the meeting. One of them, the manager reported, said, "Captain? Hell! What for?" )

#####

The Seventh Day Adventists of Poston has presented a series of outdoor meetings at the places where the regular movie programs are held. It began on September 23 at the Block 59 stage and held it every night, except the night of storm, until last night. The main speaker is Shigeru Aso, a minister visiting from Topaz. It was noteworthy in that this event caught ~~the~~ the fancy of the re-



SEPTEMBER 28 -- (4)

sidents and drew a great crowd every night; in fact, the crowds at times were larger than those for the weekly picture shows. It was not that the residents have turned religious all of sudden. A great curiosity and interest were aroused by the adroit advance publicity which the church followers had given and the subsequent mouth to mouth ravings about the motion picture films shown. The notice in Japanese (attached) was posted in at least three places in every block, announcing that newsreels would be shown in conjunction with the lectures to be given by Rev. Aso. It read as follows (translation):

Series Of  
Movies And Lectures Meetings  
from September 23 to September 26

Sponsor -- The Poston Seventh Day Adventist Church

Thursday -- September 23      8 P.M.

at the Block 4 Outdoor Stage

\*Films

The Bombing of Pearl Harbor  
Invasion of Sicily  
Hunting of Wild Animals in Africa  
Adventures in the North Atlantic

\*Bible Lecture

"Beyond The Horizon"

Topaz, Rev. Shigeru Aso

Friday -- September 24      8 P.M.      at the Block 35 Messhall

\*Fims

Scenic Views from the Sky of Unusual Scenes of the World  
Beautiful California  
Views of Japan (Colored Slides)      100 sheets

\*Bible Lecture

"Why This Suffering?"

Rev. Shigeru Aso

Saturday -- September 25      8 P.M.      at the Block 36 Messhall

Film

Bombing of Tokyo  
The Bloody Battles Between Soviet Russia and Germany  
World News      1942 Edition

\*Bible Lecture

"What Hitler Did Not Know"

Rev. Shigeru Aso

Sunday -- September 26      8 P.M.      at the Block 46 Messhall

\*Film:

The Japanese American Naval Battle      -- The Bismarck Strait  
Occupation of Manila  
One Day at Zoo

\*Bible Lecture

"Science and Bible"

Rev. Shigeru Aso



SEPTEMBER 28 -- (5)

On this announcement the reader would notice that from the second night on the meeting was to be held in the messhalls of various blocks. But the crowd of the first night at the Block 59 stage (Originally scheduled at the Block 4 stage) was so large that the sponsor was compelled to move the meetings to the open places where the weekly movies are shown; the second and third nights at Block 35 and the fourth night at Block 18.

Several interesting incidents were reported by an observer which are recorded here at random.

1. In the film, "The Bombing Of Pearl Harbor", the Japanese Zeroes were shown attacking Pearl Harbor. A girl, about eight years of age, hissed. This elicited a tremendous hand clapping simultaneously from the rest of the audience in excitement over the Japanese planes bombing.

2. As soon as the picture of the Emperor of Japan on his favorite horse, Shirayuki, (White Snow), was shown, a tremendous ovation resulted.

3. In the film, "The Japanese American Naval Battle", a scene showed ~~the~~ naval flag of Japan. As usual, the audience went into unroar with hand clappings. There was one man who shouted, "Oi, koko ni keto ga iru zo. Yose! Yose!" (Hey, There are ketoes here. Stop it! Stop it!) Some, two or three men, shouted back, "Nani, kamau monka!" (Hell, whatta hell we care.) The crowd took up immediately louder and more vigorous hand clappings.

In contrast, when the Stars and Stripes was shown in the same film, there was a meager and weak hand clappings from several young children.

#####

This morning before the block managers' meeting, Roy Fruya, the Executive Assistant to Len Nelson, cornered me and informed me that the plan to spread out the residents in Unit I as it was decided in the Executive Committee meeting on September 24 was to be cancelled. He explained that Poston, according to the present WRA plan, must absorb a part of the Manzanar evacuees, as Tule Lake is overcrowded and Manzanar was set aside as another segregation camp.



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This second camp must also take care of those who were refused leave clearances after the hearings by the Review Board for Leave Clearance; besides Tule Lake cannot accomodate the Manzanar segregants. Furuya requested me to keep this information secret, as "people here are afraid of the Manzanar people and they would be all excited once they had known it." (When I was at Gila I heard the same story from an evacuee worker in the administration. He credited the source of the news to Hugo Wolter, the chief of the Community Management.)

#####

With the termination of segregants and high school students from their work (Cf. The Segregation Release 4a and the announcement from the Employment Division dated September 18) a shortage of manpower was felt all over the camp. It was more acutely felt in the messhalls of various blocks. For instance, Block 22 lost ten full time workers besides some part time student workers. In this block a special block meeting was called and drafted compulsorily men who had been engaged elsewhere in the project. Their argument, as the block manager put it, was, "Chows first, above all, over anything else."

In another block, Block 16, the residents decided to take turn to fill the vacancies in the messhall every day. It is interesting that there is a new twist in this arrangement: The block sent three women to the Employment Office and made them obtain their work assignment cards as messhall workers, although they are to participate in the volunteer work only when their turns has come. However, as the volunteers work every day, their time is sent into the Time Keeping Department under the names of these women. It was agreed that their paychecks are to be turned in to the block fund. In other words, the residents take turns to work in their messhall and paid for their work although the checks are turned over to their block. The block manager reported that no one can be excepted from his assignment, unless very sick. He said, "Even



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Tats Kushida (the chief of Outside Employment, Employment Division) worked when it was his turn."

#####

The Red Cross, Boston Chapter, announced that since its first day of the organization, it handled 3,612 letters and telegrams of the residents addressed to Japan. It is divided as follows:

Unit I	2,804
Unit II	740
Unit III	<u>788</u>
	3,612

Of these, 70 are telegrams. This figure also includes the letters sent on the Gripsholm, which sailed a few weeks ago. The number of the letters sent on the ship was as follows:

Unit I	1,027
Unit III	213
Unit III	<u>442</u>
	1,682



SEPTEMBER 29 -- (1)

The blocks are nominating candidates for the office of councilman for the Local Council according to the request from the Community Council. The deadline for the nomination is set as October 30.

Judging from the inquiries to the Block Managers' Supervisor from the block managers, it is evident that there is no interest on the part of the residents about the forthcoming election. It is quite a contrast when we had the election for the Issei Advisor last year. Some managers stated that they are having a difficulty even in nominating one candidate. One manager informed that his block council had nominated a man but he refused to accept the nomination; he inquired if the nomination be null and void if the nominee has refused the nomination. Another manager, new in office, asked if the election be valid if no one cast vote for the lone nominee. (He was informed that at least one vote must be cast for the candidate for the election to be valid.) Two managers reported that they shoved the posts to the incumbents against their wishes.

The regulations of election sent out by the Community Council to the blocks a few days ago that the manner of nomination will be decided by the individual blocks, and additional nominations of qualified persons may be made by a petition signed not less than 10 eligible voters from a block. However, in almost all the blocks the nominations were made by the block councils.

#####

Memorandums were sent to the block managers today informing them of revised train seating arrangement for the segregants. It read as follows:

We are sending you herewith, letters addressed to various members of your block who are scheduled to go to Tule Lake. These letters are superseding previous letters advising them of the train and car number and are the result of last minute withdrawals of certain rolling equipment, et cetera.

Will you please note these changes on your records and see that



SEPTEMBER 29 --(2)

these letters are placed in the proper hands. Please make it your responsibility that each evacuee in your block, who is scheduled to go to Tule Lake, knows the train number, car, and time of his departure.

Should you feel that there are any discrepancies or should there be any questions, will you please contact this office immediately.

Moris Burge

Moris Burge

Assistant Project Director

The letter sent to each segregant informing him of the change reads as follows:

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
Colorado River Project  
Poston, Arizona

September 28, 1943

Matsumi Arashige  
Block 35 - 3 - C  
Poston, Arizona

Dear Mr. Arashige:

You had been previously notified by letter of the date, train trip number, and car initial of the specific train trip on which your transportation to the Tule Lake Center will be provided.

Due to limitations of available space and other reasons, it has been found necessary to reassign your place on the train. At the bottom of this letter you will find your new train and car assignment. Will you please disregard all previous advise and be guided only by this letter.

Should you have any questions, will you please contact your block manager immediately.

Very truly yours,

W. Wade Head

Project Director

Names of family members to accompany:

Arashige, Harumi  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Your revised train travel assignment is:

October 7, 1943      3:00 P.M.  
(Date)                      (Hour)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
35  
(Trip No.)  
\_\_\_\_\_  
D  
(Car Initial No.)  
\_\_\_\_\_



SEPTEMBER 29 — (3)

Notices were distributed from the Division of Sanitation to the residents advising them about the use of water in the apartments. It says:

You are cautioned to do the following:

1. All faucets<sup>c</sup> of sinks must be provided with a slop jar or bucket to catch all resultant water.
2. No person is allowed to run any inside sink or faucet water underneath or alongside the barracks.
3. Latrines are provided for the purpose of personal hygiene. We suggest that you use the facilities provided both for your protection as well as for the Block's.
4. Any nuisance occurring from the use of inside faucets and sinks are reportable to our Office, and any person creating any such nuisance will be ordered to desist from future uses of these facilities.

Division of Sanitation

#####

The Poston Chronicle reported today as follows:

Bond sales for the month of September up to Wednesday, Sept. 22, totaled \$5,362.25, according to Postmaster Earlon F. Gardner, who expressed satisfaction at the progress so far of the Third War Loan Drive.

It was reported that thieves broke into the Toy Shop at the Block 38 Rec Hall. They broke in from outside with sharp knives. Suspects are being searched. — Translated from the Japanese page

#####

The daily column in the Poston Chronicle, "Henshu Yoteki", (Residual Ink After Editing), said today:

The newreels, which were screened at the autumn meeting<sup>g</sup> of the Seventh Day Adventist Church at the 59 stage and 35 yard last week, were enthusiastically acclaimed by the people.

Indeed, it is nothing to wonder about. Even though we are in the relocation center, we too are human beings.

We want to know the news of<sup>the</sup> outside and the world events.

Fortunately, Rev. Mitani is giving the news comments, which are very helpful to us. But that is not enough.

Not only through our ears, we want see through our eyes this time the news events.



SEPTEMBER 29 --(4)

And we ask the Community Enterprises. Will you screen newsreels every week?  
-----Translated

#####

A Kibei friend, who is bound for Tule Lake handed me the Outpost, a publication of the Rohwer Relocation Center. He said, "It's pretty good. Read it!"

We who are leaving for the Tule Lake center feel that as segregees, we are demonstrating our loyalty in a difficult, if not painful, manner. Basically none of us wish to be mistreated. Beneath our physical exterior, we have a firm Belief that we too are upholding those edicts of the American Constitution by protesting their misinterpretations by the government agencies.

We do not wish to see the failure of an American ideal but evacuation<sup>tion</sup> brought just that. It involved our homes, our fortunes, and the lives as has been shown since the onset of the forced migration.

Our fault is that we have chosen the hard way without understanding the immediate consequences in our lives, because we had deep feeling of injustice without being factually analytical of the situation on hand.

No, we do not believe that any segregee complains of those who have answered otherwise. There is rather a sense of kinship in our instincts of what is not justice.

An idea has been distorted, but the segregees and all of us are upholding it with uncomplaining patience.

Hannah Noguchi

My reaction to this letter to the Editor was, "This sentiment is not common among the segreeges, although some at Poston do feel the same way."

#####

In the same issue of the Outpost, I came across the following editorial entitled "Farewell Segregees":

Since the fate-determining day in December, 1941, and the temporary halt of the inevitable assimilation of the Japanese minority into evacuation in April-May of 1942, we have marked 16 months of wasted time in the relocation centers. There have been some compensating factors but what little we have gained has not offset the tremendous loss that



SEPTEMBER 29 — (5)

that accompanied the transportation of a hundred thousand people of a minority group from the fertility of a vital economic and social life to the sterile existence of WRA projects.

Of late the stabilizing force of resettlement into outside communities have begun to make itself felt. From this center as well as others we have bid farewell each day to a steady flow of Japanese-Americans streaming out to once again assert their claim to the American heritage that have been theirs. News reports from scattered places indicate that they have largely succeeded. For these people, the evacuation was a temporary tragedy.

However, on Tuesday, the first of the 920 repatriates and expatriates will begin their journey to Tule Lake where they will stay for the duration of the war. These people have often been termed as "dis-loyals" and "pro-Japs" but it is to be questioned whether such indiscriminate use of terms ~~is~~ is justified or not. Before evacuation a vast majority of the Tule bound would have entrusted the future of their lives to the United States, but now for nearly a thousand was too great a blow to bear.

Tuesday the train will carry away from Rohwer many of our neighbors and friends who after three decades of toil have decided that their place is not in America. It will also carry ~~athous~~ Japanese-Americans who wish to be with their parents; it will carry others who are expatriating to protest the unfairness that caused only the Japanese to be evacuated from the coast.

If anything can be termed a tragedy, if anything can be called a mistake, it may be said that the repatriation and expatriation of these people is a tragedy that was brought about by the mistake of evacuation.

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For the first time in about two months honey dews were distributed to the kitchens. It was reported that this was the first pickings of the initial autumn crop of casaba and honey dews from the 80 acre farm cultivated by the Camp II people near the Indian School.

#####

An army volunteer at Camp Shelby, who had enlisted in last February from Boston, wrote to his friend here who will be going to Tule Lake on Oct. 7. It reads in part as follows:

"... I just heard that you will be leaving for Tule Lake very soon. I want to wish you all the luck in the world. I'm sorry I am not able to see you again before you leave.



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I didn't know that you had definitely answered "no" to questions 27 and 28 although I had a hunch that you did. But you answered the way you believed was right.

Maybe you'd like to know how I feel about it. (speaking as an Army member of this Japanese outfit) You have my deepest respect and so-called blessings. I cannot say the same for some of these nisei who answered "yes" and who stood half between "yes" and "no". They did not answer truthfully. Especially, those nisei who hate this country because of what has happened to them up to now and yet have answered "yes". These people won't raise ~~th~~ a finger to try and better things for themselves and for those who have decided that America is their home and will be in the future. All they can do is just sit around and cry. At least we in the Army are trying to make a name for the nisei to prove that we deserve to live in America as well as any white man. I don't fool myself in thinking I am fighting for freedom and a white man's democracy. There is no such thing as democracy here. We are here to fight for ourselves, not for the white men. Can you agree with what I am saying?

Perhaps, some cannot be blamed for the way they feel. — I know I have ~~felt~~ that way lots of times. But I know also that inspite of it all we have to make some sort of effort to prove the nisei's worth. Well, enough of that ..."

Background data of this soldier: He is 24 years old. A graduate of the University of California at Los Angeles. His father successfully operated a grocery store in the eastside district of Los Angeles for many years. The elder was one of those Japanese who were interested in speculation with the stocks and bonds and frequented a brokerage firm, a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

When the son graduated from university, his father bought a grocery store for him and invested more than ten thousand dollars in its stocks. The family friends were surprised of the adventure of his father and warned him of consequence as the young boy was inexperienced in business venture. To the family friends his father said non-challantly, as the soldier proudly boasted a few months ago, that he would be happy either way, either if his son had succeeded or if he had lost every penny his father had invested.



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His father said, "If he had lost everything, the store and all, I don't regret it. In that case, he has gained the most valuable experience which he would try to avoid to repeat the same experience in the future. In that sense, the money is cheap enough for the lesson."

Because of the evacuation the boy was compelled to sell his store at a sacrifice price after only one year's operation and he could not prove his worth in the enterprise.

In the spring of 1941, a gang of thugs held up his father in his store and demanded cash at the point of gun. He defied the threat and tried to call for help; as a result the thugs were frightened and fired shots at him. One of the shots pierced through the right side of his body, leaving a large hollow when the wound healed. He was confined in a hospital in California for a little over a year and rejoined his family last December. This misfortune left a great impression upon the young boy, who is the only son in the family and was a play boy up to that time of the accident. Since then, his friends claim, he began to take things very seriously. His sister is married to a soldier.

#####

via a policeman: At the early stage of this project, the evacuees were gambling all over. Among them there were many professional gamblers, who were directly or indirectly connected with the Tokyo Club chain. The professionals were taking commissions from the <sup>a</sup>plyers and were making good money. Soon they wanted to protect their "enterprise"; they did not want interference from the police. So naturally they approached Police Chief Shigekawa and offered him bribes. I don't think Shigekawa took the initiative to approach the gamblers to solicit the bribes as some people claim. It made Shigekawa wise to the course of easy money. He got used to it. Soon he did not wait for the gamblers to bring him



SEPTEMBER 29 -- (8)

bribes. He visited some gambling houses and asked for cash. The operators of the gambling houses came across. Shigekawa soon wasn't quite satisfied with the visits to these places only; he made ~~a~~round of almost all the gambling houses in the camp regularly, once a month. This is the way he did it: Shigekawa took two of his most intimate subordinates and went over to the house. He made his companions wait outside ~~of~~ the place and went into the place alone, saying, "Oh, I can take care of them all right. You watch the guys so that they don't escape." Inside he called the operator to him and told him, "You know you can't gamble in this camp. But while I am the chief you are safe. By the way I need fifty dollars to take care of the boys." When he got fifty dollars, he went outside and told his companions, <sup>n</sup>handing over, say a ten dollar bill, "Here, divide this between yourselves. These guys are nice guys. I told them to take it easy. They will be more careful. You go back to the station, because I got stay here a little while to talk things over." Shigekawa then returned to the room and joined the game. If he ~~xxxx~~ won, it was all right. If he lost, he used to ask the boss another fifty dollars before he went home. So he couldn't lose. He used this tactic at all the places.

It could last only so long without creating antagonism. The story was going around among the professional gamblers that Shigekawa was a skunk. Some of them were discussing that they should get rid of Shigekawa. Good thing. If he didn't quit the job at the time, something would have happened to him. It's not so much of public criticism that he decided to quit the job; it's the anger of the gamblers that scared him. <sup>1</sup>

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1. This was corroborated by another man who said: I know a man who was connected with the Tokyo Club of Imperial Valley and is now running the games here. He told me that Shigekawa was coming around for money. "That's all right," he said. "But he plays games himself and if he loses he demands more money. He is a dirty guy. If he keeps on with it, I will bump him off."



SEPTEMBER 29 -- (9)

Shigekawa at present is working for the Leave Office, driving a truck to take the relocatees' baggages to Parker. But that's not his main business. He makes more money bringing in liquor from Parker. Every day he brings three or four bottles of whiskey and sells them to the residents. He makes good money. He makes too much profit, in deed. He lives in Block 21 and he is the source of many troubles there. This is what happened: the messhall workers were buying liquor from him regularly. But Shigekawa comes into the kitchen and demands all kinds of things, ice, lemons, sugar, etc. The kitchen workers can't be giving him all the time, besides they must think of what the block residents might say if they find out. The workers hated Shigekawa. Recently, the workers planned to give a farewell party for the fellow workers who are leaving for the segregation camp. They bought bottles of whiskey from Shigekawa, who charged twelve dollars <sup>a</sup> quart. The buyers said that was too high and returned the bottles to him. Then Shigekawa told them that as a special favor he would make the price ten dollars a quart. The buyers got mad all the more. "Don't take us for fools," they said. To their friends the workers complained, "He is trying to make suckers out of us. Since we are fellow residents in the same block (This reasoning is recurrent often among the Issei. Some Nisei refer to it as a phase of Issei psychology.), he should be selling them without profit. He owes that much to his fellow residents." They assured their friends that Shigekawa was "the dirtiest scoundrel they ever met."

It is entirely different now with Jimbo Ota. He is a honest fellow and won't take bribes, although the gamblers made several attempts. We are making raid on games all the time. In the police station we have a blackboard on which instructions are given to the squads. There isn't a day when we have



SEPTEMBER 29 --(10)

orders written by the chief to investigate gamblings at this or that place.

For instance, last night there was an order written on it, "Investigate gambling in Block 18. Women in the game too."



SEPTEMBER 30 — (1)

Via Policeman: We caught the persons who had been breaking into the Toy Department when we had waited for them that night (September 27). There were six boys, all of them about fourteen years of age. Most of them were from Block 12 and the rest from Block 23. As soon as we caught them we called their parents into the police department. The parents begged us to keep it secret — not to make it public — for the sake of the future of the young boys. They said they would watch the boys closely from now. We told them we had to turn the case over to the chief and they should see him in the morning.

They must have talked to the chief. The chief said yesterday that he thought <sup>it</sup> would be wisest if we kept quiet about it and let them go this time because they were too young. I told him that was all right with me, but I thought the crime they had committed was a little too much to be simple pranks. They broke into the place four times in five days. They opened all the gallon-cans of varnish and paint in the shop and spattered and splashed them all over the place — over the work tables, tools, and the floor. This man Ota is too lenient.

#####

In Block 30 the residents had been complaining that women's underwears had been missing from the wash lines often. One day this week a resident saw a boy, also residing in Block 30, taking off a pair of woman's under-pants off the wash line and running in full speed. This man chased the boy and caught him. He brought this boy to the block manager's office. On questioning he confessed that he was told by a man, A, to steal the woman's "panties". Every time he took a loot to A, he said, A paid him ten cents.

This case did not end right there. It resulted in another block dissension, because the persons involved in this case were the principal figures in the "Chappo" case

In order to understand the case the following background must be known:



SEPTEMBER 30 — (2)

The boy's mother operated a ~~small~~, cheap restaurant in Little Tokyo before evacuation. She was managing the establishment alone, serving drinks to the patrons, which was the source of the more lucrative profit.

She had two boys, one about twelve years old, <sup>and</sup> the other about nine years old. The elder child is known as an obnoxious child; he used to destroy and damage the plants and shrubs in the block and refused to heed the warnings ~~in~~ of the block gardner, "Chappo". One day this July "Chappo" lost his temper and beat the boy. (Chappo is a bachelor who must be in his late forties and is known among his friends to be mentally unstable.)

As the result the gardner was arrested by the police. The residents of Block 30, where all the parties resided, at the same time were divided among themselves whether to evict the gardner from the block or not; the moderate element who insisted that they could not accuse the gardner alone and the boy was as much to be blamed won out in the general meeting of the block people. However, the Judicial Commission after hearing the case granted probation to the gardner on a condition that he be moved to camp II. Although the case had settled with the decision, ill feeling among the residents remained.

The boy's mother was separated from her husband a few years prior to Pearl Harbor and was carrying on intimate relation with another man, A, since then. At the time of evacuation, her legal husband reappeared and desired to join the family to go to a relocation camp. She consented to this, because she thought that it would be inconvenient to go to the camp without the divorce decree and with A, should some legal complication arise. So with her children, her legal husband, and her boy friend she settled in the block — all in one apartment of 20 feet by 25 feet.

It was said that there were many quarrels among them since coming to Poston. Eventually, the woman moved to another apartment with her children in the same block. "She got tired of both of the men," some commented.



SEPTEMBER 30 -- (3)

However, when the "Chappo" case occurred both A and her husband rallied to her cause and actively campaigned to evict the gardner from the block and to punish him to the limit. In the block meeting held to decide the issue they were both the vociferous exponents for the eviction.

Now, the table has turned. Some ~~in~~<sup>in</sup> the block are clamoring to kick A out, while some others, more on the extreme side, are demanding eviction of all the parties, as "they had caused enough trouble to the block." As usual if there is a moderate element who wants to keep it under cover, "because, we talk about this thing people in other blocks will hear about it. Judging from the nature of the case, it is a great shame for the whole block if they know about it." At present this argument of moderation is winning out.

A is evidently a sex pervert. When the block manager searched his living quarter, he found at least one dozen pairs of female "undies".

#####

In the police department, too, opinion is divided among its staff. One element wants to arrest the man, A. But the chief, Jumbo Ota, does not wish to take it up, because "there is no complaint from the block and it wants to have it kept secret."

#####

The Poston Chronicle reporter, Kitamura, an Issei, visited the police department yesterday and asked, "Is there any interesting news I can write?" One policeman said, "Sure, there is a hot one. How about printing the scandal in your own block?" (Kitamura is also a resident of Block 30.)

Kitamura replied in a perplexed tone, "I can't write about dirt in my own block. That's not so hot."

The policeman retorted as if he was expecting the answer, "If you don't want spill dirt in your own block, you shouldn't be writing about scandals in other



SEPTEMBER 30 -- (4)

blocks. They wouldn't feel any too good."

#####

It was announced that no more milk will be coming into the camp, not even for the children.

#####

The Segregation Releases No 26 a and No. 27 a were distributed today.  
(attached)



COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT  
Poston, Arizona

September 30, 1943

Release on Segregation No. 27 a.

The following is a list of the W. R. A. representatives,  
train monitors, and coach captains on the trains leaving Pos-  
ton for Tule Lake:

TRAIN NO. 31  
October 4, 1943

WRA Representative	-	Mr. Lyle Warnock
Train Monitor	-	Mr. David Imahara Block 208-9-D

Coach Captains

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Coach</u>
Kazuo Mushida	207-2-D	A
Fred Hamamoto	325-14-A	B
Geo. Yamatani	329-7-B	C
Harrichi Taketaya	207-10-D	D
Sam Imai	208-14-D	E
Tomio Takeshima	214-11-A	F
Iwao Tamura	221-11-B	G

\* \* \* \* \*

TRAIN NO. 32  
October 5, 1943

WRA Representative	-	Mr. James Crawford
Train Monitor	-	Mr. John Nakamura Block 213-5-D

Coach Captains

Geo. M. Matsumoto	209-10-D	A
Andrew Sugimoto	3-5-B	B
Takeshi Inokuchi	27-3-D	C
Ted Hisatomi	209-7-C	D
John Matsuda	211-14-D	E
James T. Mitsuda	215-12-C	F
Haruo Harada	216-13-C	G

\* \* \* \* \*

TRAIN NO. 33  
October 7, 1943

WRA Representative	-	Dr. John Powell
Train Monitor	-	Mr. Keiji Kaku Block 12-6-B

Coach Captains

Harry Hiraki	17-1-B	A
Masami Sadakane	6-8-B	B
Henry Hiraki	17-1-C	C
Shigeru Hosako	19-4-B	D
Takeshi Sato	226-11-D	E
Henry Honda	37-3-B	F
Noboru Yanagatani	43-5-C	G

W. Wade Head  
W. Wade Head MB  
Project Director



SEPTEMBER 22 -- (1)

Rumors about Tule Lake circulating among the residents:

"They put up barbed wire fences eight feet high. The wires are electrically charged. At a distance of 600 feet there is a watch tower with machine guns."

"One soldier is stationed in each block. After ten P. M. all the evacuee activities must stop."

"Five companies of M. P.'s have arrived recently. They brought some tanks with them."

"They (the segregants from Poston) will not go to Tule Lake. The WRA has abandoned the segregation plan for Poston."

"The Poston people won't go to Tule Lake until late. The buildings at Tule Lake must be completed before."

"Manzanar will be set aside as another segregation camp for those who would be denied of leave clearance after the board hearing, although they had changed their answers from "no" to 'yes'. Those who applied for repatriation after the deadline will be sent to Manzanar."

#####

It is reported that the appointed personnel are complaining that the motor vehicles have been handled carelessly and roughly, causing avoidable damages. One of them said, "We wouldn't be kicking so much if the parts could be replaced." During last week four trucks broke down. The springs of one truck was broken; the motor of another was burnt.

Of this, one evacuee reported, "Oh, those guys don't give a damn now. They say, 'We are going to Tule Lake anyway. What do we care? They are government property.'"

#####

There is a man who had received his Eastern Defence Clearance in July. Now he was placed on the stop list; the Washington WRA claims he is a Shinto priest.

#####

Via policeman: Last night in Block 4 a child complained of an abdominal pain. He had fever. His parents wanted to wait until the morning (It was



SEPTEMBER 22 -- (2)

about 1 A. M.), but were afraid it might be a case of apendicitis. His father rushed down to the Police Department and asked us to take them to the hospital in the patrol car. Two policemen immediately went to fetch the child to the hospital. When they returned to the station they were fumed with anger. They complained that the Nisei attendant at the reception desk was very cocky and fresh. They were still criticising the girl when another call came from Block 22 -- a woman reported a pain of child birth.

"So I said I will take the patient this time and will find out about her." I and another policeman<sup>ce</sup> took the woman to the hospital. After she had been taken to her bed, we stopped at the receptionist's desk. She was there. I asked her if the boy from Block 4 had returned home. She said the ambulance driver took him home. That was all right, but she added, "Next time don't bring any case which is not serious. Bring only real bad cases." That made us mad. I said to her, "How could I tell if the patient was seriously ill or not. We found out that he was not seriously ill when the doctor had diagnosed him. Use your common sense. When a person comes to the station and asks us to take someone to the hospital, he does it, because someone is seriously, at least to him, ill. Especially early in the morning. Who wants to come to the station at that hour unless he is really worried. He is worried about the condition of <sup>the</sup> patient and can't wait until the morning. Besides, I am not a doctor; I can't tell how seriously a person is sick."

She retorted contemptuously, "I sure can tell. I don't see why you can't" That made us mad all the more. I said, "You look like an intelligent Nisei girl and you may be able to tell. But even doctors make mistakes. I know of many cases in which doctors diagnosed as apendicitis and cut open the patients. After <sup>the</sup> belly was opened up they found out it was not apendicitis." We kept on with this argument ceaselessly and she cried at the end.



SEPTEMBER 22 -- (3)

We said as we were leaving the hospital, "We<sup>^</sup> will call you before Pressman and Tanaka (the Business Manager of the hospital) and will tell you some more." I think we revenged for our colleagues<sup>a</sup>.

#####

Via the same policeman: I ordered ~~a~~ fan blades sometime ago but they returned my money order of six dollars. I went to the Post Office to get a refund on my money order. The bitch (Mrs. Gardner) said I must have the stub of the money order. I went home and got it. When I went to the window again she said I must have an identification card. I said to her, "If you want my identification card, why didn't you tell me so when I went back for the stub. You knew that at that time. It's too much trouble. I had thought that I brought this money order stub and that's enough to prove that I had made this money order out. You keep this money order. I don't want any refund on it. You give it to somebody you like; or do anything with it." I left the money order on her counter and came out of the office. I didn't care because it was a matter of six dollars."

I got a letter from the Post Office a couple of days later. They sent the money order.

A few days ago I went to the Post Office to make out another money order. That bitch remembered me. She asked me if I had received the money order. I said, "You sent it to \_\_\_\_ at the Police Station and there is only one \_\_\_\_ at the station. Sure, I got it. Is this the one?" I pulled the letter out of my pocket. She asked me if I wanted cash for it. I said I would take it if she gave it to me. Then she called the Postmaster.

He said, "The postal regulation requires that you produce something to identify yourself. It is her duty to demand it."

I told him that I understood it, but told him that the stub of a money



SEPTEMBER 22 -- (4)

order should be a sufficient proof for identification. The regulation might call for the identification, but that's for the outside. This is a relocation center. We can't get away from here. And there hasn't been any case of defrauding the Post Office yet. Besides, if she wanted some thing to identify myself, she should have told me at the time I went back for the stub. You talk about identification cards like that --- very simple. But to us it's different. At the time of the evacuation, we left everything behind. We were not allowed to bring even wash-boards and ironing boards. We couldn't be thinking of things like identification cards at the time."

I got <sup>my</sup> six dollars all right.  
^



SEPTEMBER 23 -- (1)

The Poston Chronicle on September 12 printed the following article as the background of Dr. Weber, who is giving a series of lectures to speed up the relocation program in conjunction with the showing of the slides of scenery in Japan:

Dr. Perry Weber, relocation officer in the Salt Lake City area, is in the Center today and will remain here for approximately two weeks, discussing problems in relocation with the residents.

Dr. Weber was in Tule Lake in August as a member of the relocation team. During his stay there, he acquired a reputation among some residents as the best speaker of Japanese in the Center.

He has had extensive experience with the Japanese people, having associated and intermingled with them, and having studied their customs, characteristics, and their ways of living. His knowledge of the Japanese language is derived from the years he spent in Japan as educator. He was there from 1913 to 1927, and again from 1935 to 1939. He is credited with the founding of the famous San Iku Gakuen.

Prior to his present job of relocation supervisor, Dr. Weber was a professor at Madison College in Nashville, Tennessee.

The Adult Education Department and Employment Division are currently arranging a series of meetings at which Dr. Weber will speak on relocation.

#####

The Poston Chronicle of September 22, 1943.

In the first fifteen weeks of operation, the Cleveland Hostel has facilitated the relocation of 115 Japanese, 31 of whom were formerly from Poston. Approximately one out of every four people in Cleveland, therefore, have passed through the Hostel, according to the Hostel.

The Hostel method of relocation has proved eminently satisfactory with every person who has been at the Hostel finding jobs and adequate housing. So far, no one has been returned to camp from the Hostel.

"It has been our experience that most nisei find jobs within week after their arrival. Housing is provided shortly thereafter, making the average person's stay at the Hostel about two weeks," stated Max X. Franzen, Hostel director.

Hostel accommodations are arranged on an invitation basis. The Cleveland Hostel Representative at Poston is Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa, 35-2-A. Persons interested to the Hostel should contact Rev. Morikawa.



SEPTEMBER 23 — (2)

The new high school principal for Unit I arrived here a few day ago. His name is Arthur M. Main, who taught high school in La Jolla, California. He attended the College of Pacific, University of California, and Stanford University, receiving his MA degree at Stanford.

#####

The Poston Red Cross announced that 12,207 letters were sent to Japan from all over this country on the Gripsholm. They were flown to Rio de Janeiro by plane to reach the ship there.

#####

The Poston rumor factory is very active as usual. Some of the widely criculated stories are listed as follows.

The Rocky Shimp<sup>o</sup> reported that the hospital at Gila was closed on September 10. All the patients are to be transferred to Poston. They are going to send the wounded soldiers to the Gila Hospital. (Although I looked through all the recent issues of the Rocky Shimp<sup>o</sup>, I could not find such an article. Furthermore, I was in Gila on September 10 and visited the hospital several times during my stay there; there was no indication that the hospital was to be closed in the near future.)

A few days ago there was a big naval battle near New Georgia Island and the American naval force was completely destroyed.

The Gripsholm was attacked by German submarines and was forced to return to New York.

The Tule Lake camp is full already and the segregation plan as far as Poston is concerned has been abandoned. The Poston segregants are to remain here.

After segregation Manzanar and Poston will be closed. These camps will be used to take care of the wounded soldiers.

As America <sup>'s</sup> are taking more Japanese prisoners every day and it is too much trouble to bring them over here. So the American soldiers killed all the Japanese prisoners nowadays. In retaliation, Japan is doing the same thing.

As there are too many battles going on on the earth, the earth will bust about next January.

#####



SEPTEMBER 23 -- (3)

The number of the segregants from Manazar is 2,175.

#####

One Issei was discussing the relocation program with another, "It is a very good idea that the Japanese are going to the Middle West and the East. But they should be working as laborers and employees. They shouldn't start business of their own for quite many years yet. Once we have started our own business the <sup>Ca</sup>Causians begin to feel competition from the Japanese. Then it will be the same story of California all over again."

#####

The Segregation Board distributed the meorandums (attached) on the train trip and on checkable baggages.



SEPTEMBER 24 — (1)

The Review Board of Leave Clearance held the first series of hearings in the Local Council office in the Unit Administration Building for those who changed their answers to the questions 27 and 28 from "no" to "yes" in the hearings conducted by the Review Board for Segregation. According to Len Nelson, the Unit I administrator, they finished hearings yesterday for fourteen persons including two women. Each person took up from 30 minutes to one hour and half for him to answer the questions in his docket, which <sup>was</sup> were sent from Washington and the questions are different in each docket. The team which conducted the hearings yesterday was composed of Len Nelson and Ralph Drennen, who worked until about nine o'clock in the evening. The administration has 48 dockets on hand to be heard and is receiving new dockets every day from Washington.

The Review Board for Leave Clearance, not to be confused with the Review Board for Segregation, had its members appointed by the Project Director about a month ago, and since then has been preparing the machinery. The members also served on the Review Board for Segregation, which was very busy with its work until two weeks ago.

There have been a few cases heard by the board and the decisions were sent to Wade Head as the recommendation of the board in the past two weeks. However, according to Roy Furuya, the Executive Assistant to Nelson, the cases already heard were only for the persons who answered "yes" to the question 28 and "no" to the question 27. The hearing held yesterday was the beginning of the series for those persons who answered "no" to the both questions 27 and 28.

It is required by the WRA instruction that two members of the board sit in at each hearing, unless it is a doubtful one, in which case all the members of the hearing board may be present. The board reports its finding and sends its recommendation to the Project Director. The Project Director then sends



SEPTEMBER 24 — (2)

his recommendations which may or may not agree with that of the board to Myer, who has the final right to grant or deny the clearance. If it is denied, the person is segregated, in the same <sup>way</sup> as those persons who refused to change their answers to the questions 27 and 28 in the hearings conducted by the Review Board fro Segregation. After the hearings have been completed, it is expected that every one who remains in the relocation centers will be eligible for leave clearance. With the departure of E. R. Miller, the former Director of Police, the board now consists of Ralph Gelvin, Giles Zimmerman and the Unit Administrator of the camp in which the resident being heard resides. Ted Haas is the chairman of the board.

Some of the persons who appeared before the borad complained:

1. "They sure <sup>lots of</sup> asked questions. It reminds me of the stories we heard from the Issei who were questioned by the F B I at the outbreak of war."
2. "They asked lots of silly questions. Do they have to ask those questions?"
3. "Those guys who answered "yes" to the questions at the time of registration contrary to their own conviction are getting off easy. Now, because I changed my answers, I am put through cross examination. Some of those questions are tough to answer. They asked, 'Whcih side do you think win the war?' and 'Which side do you want to win the war?' Can you answer those questions? Not me."

I talked with Roy Furuya and discussed the hearings and their questions. Roy Furuya informed me that after they asked the question, "Which side do you think will win the war", he asked Nelson, "You ask the question to me." As Nelson had repeated the question, Furuya replied, "I don't know who is going to win the war. Do you? God only knows." Then he added, "The question should

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1. Roy Furuya, the Executive Assistant to Nelson, is sitting in the hearings as one of two official observers representing the evacuees. (Cf. Segregation Release 4a)



SEPTEMBER 24 -- (3)

be reframed to "Which side do you <sup>wish to</sup> ~~think~~ win the war?" Nelson then asked the revised question. "Really, even I would hesitate in answering those questions," <sup>Furuya said,</sup> "The Japanese are honest people. It is very difficult for them to lie, and if they lie that shows on their faces. We know how we all feel. But at the time like this we must give them the kind of answers they want.

"There were lots of Kibei yesterday, who don't speak English very well. I told them to speak entirely in Japanese; then I would be able to interpret them just right for them. I changed many answers for them, but I don't think they appreciate it. I am afraid they were thinking that I was spying on them."

At this point Jo, the manager <sup>32</sup>, who joined in the conversation, interrupted and said, "You should quit that job. That's too dangerous. And I don't think those Japanese appreciate you. I bet some of them think you are an 'inu'."

"Oh, that's all right. As long as some of them know what I am doing that's all right. I am satisfied because I am convinced that I am working for the good of the Japanese," Furuya continued. "Lots of times the Japanese don't answer the questions spontaneously. They hesitate and hesitate and the questioners think it's funny. Some of them yesterday couldn't see the full implication of some of the questions. They told me the questions were silly. When they asked, 'Why did you change your answers to the questions 27 and 28?' they should have answered, 'Because I am a loyal American.' Instead they went into a long talk, saying 'I was brought up all my life in America' and 'I was educated in America' and 'I was always associated with Caucasian friends' and all that. I told them before they went in that at the time like this you couldn't help it even if you lied; give them the answers they want, if you did not wish to be separated from your family. I know it's hard to lie, especially on these questions, they got to do it.

"Quite often the trouble was they understood a little English and they answered once in a while in English. And in these cases they gave damaging



SEPTEMBER 24 -- (4)

answers. They should know that I am out there to interpret for them. They should speak in Japanese so that I can answer the questions for them.

"If they <sup>(the board)</sup> find out about what I was doing, my neck will be gone," Furuya continued. "After the hearing last night I called Nelson, 'Mr. Martin Dies'. He didn't like it. He said, 'Were we as bad as that?'" Then Nelson added on the second thought, 'I can't help it, although I hate to do it. It's black and white in the instruction from Washington.'"

Returning to the subject of the questions, Furuya reported, "They asked one guy this question: 'Suppose Japan is victorious and has invaded this country. Suppose you are convinced that America has no chance. In such a case are you still willing to side with America and fight for her?' This guy couldn't answer that for a long time, although he finally answered 'yes'. I knew it was a damn lie, but you can't help it. If you don't answer, they will write down 'no answer'. And at Washington They will throw the paper out right away."

#####

Later, in the corridor I met Nelson and Addressed him, "Hello, Gestapo!" He knew what I meant. He retorted immediately, "Hell, I can't help. Those questions were sent down from Washington. I am trying to help every one who comes before me. In fact, I told two of them yesterday how to answer. But, darn it. They didn't answer the way I told them to."

#####

via Mas Kawashima, the chairman of the Executive Board:

I saw the questionair blanks sent from Washington. The board is not following strictly to the instruction here. They are not asking many questions. Nelson is taking it seriously. He told me: "Those going to Tule Lake in October are going there on their own accord. Now we are hearing the cases of those who have changed their answers Before the Review Board for Segregation. If they <sup>are</sup> ~~were~~ judged disloyal by us, they will be sent to Tule Lake.



SEPTEMBER 24 -- (5)

It means that they are sent by us forcibly to Tule Lake. What are we to judge the future destiny of these people? We don't know what they really think deep down in their heart. And we will never know that."

#####

The Executive Committee of the block managers was called in an emergency session in the conference room <sup>of</sup> the Unit Administration Building this morning. Before the meeting began, Tom Sakai, the Block Managers' Supervisor, was talking about his name being on the stop list <sup>because</sup> as he returned from Japan after 1935. He has been trying to get a short term leave to the Middle West. Nelson remarked jocularly, "You are not <sup>the</sup> only one who's on the stop list." Then pointing his finger at Roy Furuya <sup>he</sup> and said, "Look at that guy. He is on the stop list, too. Yeah, he is in the group 5. <sup>1</sup> He is supposed be a Shinto priest. There is another Shinto priest right there, too." He pointed at Taro Akutagawa, the block manager of 4, who is a son of a farmer. All the people in the room went into uproarious laughter.

"Just imagine," Nelson continued. "According to the Washington crackpots we have 363 Shinto priests in this camp."

The business of meeting commenced. Nelson explained that the residents are requesting to move into larger living quarters as so many people are leaving to Tule Lake and many apartments will be empty. Some of them "came to my house in the evenings demanding more rooms. Of course, I sent them back, telling them that the block managers have the final say and I can't do anything

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1. On September 2 Myer sent a new amendment to the leave regulations. It said that the Project Director cannot grant indefinite leave in advance of leave clearance to a U S male citizen who has returned from Japan to the United States since Jan. 1, 1935, if he is in one of the following categories:

1. He lived in Japan ten years of more after reaching 6 years of age.
2. He received all of most of his education in Japan after reaching 15 years of age.

<sup>Previously the WRA supplied several</sup>  
~~Subsequently, three more~~ categories were added, of which Group 5 includes all the Shinto priests.



SEPTEMBER 24 -- (6)

without their consent." Nelson explained that after segregation the population of some block will be way down; for instance, Block 5 and Block 6 will have about 140 people each. The Unit Administrator requested the Executive Committee to formulate a definite policy to spread out population throughout camp. The solution was a little more complicated because

1. many requests came from Tule Lake asking for permission to move to Poston to join their friends or relatives. The project is granting their requests.

2. most of the residents would not desire to move as they can not remodel inside without available lumber. The families which would desire <sup>to move</sup> to other blocks are those not popular with other block residents. "They are usually irresponsible people, trouble makers, or selfish people."

It was announced by Nelson that according to <sup>an</sup> ~~the~~ estimate of the housing Department after segregation the following blocks will be overpopulated, taking 200 residents as average per block:

Blocks 2, 3, 13, 14, 16, 17, 26, 30, 31, 32, 35, 36, 38, 39, 43, 45,  
53, 54, 59

The committee decided to ask the residents of these blocks if they wish to move to other underpopulated blocks. The deadline to request such moves was set on October 15. After the deadline the underpopulated blocks will be permitted to spread out their own residents within their own blocks.

In order to pacify the managers of the underpopulated blocks, <sup>it was agreed that</sup> the managers of ~~the~~ overpopulated blocks must not send out the undesirables. It was <sup>also</sup> agreed that the former should contact the latter before <sup>such</sup> the transfer, giving the detailed description of the families wishing to transfer. The manager of 6 stated, "I have accepted three families from other blocks so far, but all of them turned out to be selfish people or trouble makers. I don't want any more new people coming in." The sentiment was also expressed by the managers of 21 and 12.



SEPTEMBER 24 -- (7)

Nelson reported that a family moved into Block 46 from Camp II without the knowledge of the Housing Department or of the block manager. "The block manager found a new family in his block when he woke up one morning." He said that he had written to Jim Crawford to account for this fact.

#####

Background data on Keiiji Kaku, the former block manager of 12:

He is a Kibei, about 26 years of age. He is married and has a baby. Kaku was one of the early Japanese to be drafted into the army and was serving as a private at the time of the outbreak of war. According to his own story, soon after the Pearl Harbor attack he was sent home, because "I was a Japanese." The captain of his battalion one day gathered his soldiers and made a statement in his presence face to face, "I won't trust Japs any time any place." Kaku then replied to his superior, "Why do you keep me here if that's the case?" This remark, as he says, resulted eventually in his discharge from the army. However, this incident more than anything else embittered him. In the block managers meetings he made many pugnacious statements belittling white men and democracy, reflecting his resentment and bitterness. He was always very aggressive in dealings with the administration. It was he who requested that the personnel block also abide by the restrictions for the evacuees when Head ordered curtailment of use of electricity several weeks ago. He demanded the right to go into the Caucasian barracks to investigate if the personnaels would be abiding the rules.

In February he answered in the negative to the loyalty questions. Since then Nelson tried to make him see the consequence of the "no" answers and to make him forget the regrettable incident. "No, I can't be loyal to the country which discriminate its own soldiers," he repeated.

He insisted on his "no" answers in the hearing by the Review Board and is now Tule Lake bound.

About a week ago he received his formal release from the army together



SEPTEMBER 24 -- (8)

with four others in ~~the~~ Unit I.

#####

The Community Council requested the Local Council to have the block managers send in the nominations of candidates for the Local Council members by September 30. The Block Managers' Supervisor sent out the memorandums to that effect to the blocks by the request of the chairman of the Local Council.

#####

K. Kuroiwa, the City Manager, sent out the following memorandum:

A repetition error has been called to our attention in the REGULATIONS FOR ANNUAL ELECTION OF LOCAL COUNCIL on Item "c" of Nomination. The sentence - "The names of such nominee or nominees shall be filed with the City Clerk not later than fifteen (15) days before election" - has been struck out. Also "on or before" a date, is to be inserted in the succeeding sentence. Attached herewith is a corrected copy of the filing date. Will you kindly paste the corrected form on top of the original.

POSTON COMMUNITY COUNCIL  
K. Kuroiwa

---

K. Kuroiwa  
City Manager

#####

A few days ago a case of infantile paralysis was reported from Block 46. The patient <sup>is</sup> a girl of about fifteen years of age. One resident of 46 remarked, "She was a hottcha. She never stayed home. Now she will keep herself quiet for sometime."

To keep the disease in control, Dr. A. Pressman issued mimeographed warnings (attached) to the residents.

#####

The Segregation Board issued the Segregation Notice No. 4 a requesting the section heads to turn in the timesheets of the segregants. (attached.)

#####



Rec'd  
9/24

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
Poston, Arizona  
September 17, 1943

INFANTILE PARALYSIS  
(POLIO)

Polio or infantile paralysis is a very dangerous disease affecting the nervous system. This disease may cause paralysis of any part of the body, but the legs and arms are most liable to become paralyzed.

The germs of this disease are spread from one person to another in the secretions of the nose, mouth, and stools.

With the approach of cooler weather flies will increase in number. Flies are known to be the chief carriers of paralysis germs. Therefore:

Keep screen doors and windows in good condition.

Have a newspaper or fly-swatter handy and Kill every fly that gets into the house.

Keep garbage covered.

Keep latrines clean.

Do not let flies get on your food.

Everybody in Poston must help on these things to keep polio down.

A. Pressman, M. D., Director  
Health and Sanitation



インフアンタイルバリスス  
小児麻痺病の御注意

小児麻痺病は非常に危険で身体の神経を冒し身体の各部分特に手足の麻痺を來たします

此の病菌は他人の鼻口の分泌物及び大便かいべんより傳播します

此の病気を傳播させる主役は蠅であります、時々時候が冷しくなつてくるにつけ蠅の発生が増すのであります、そこで皆さんは出来るだけ蠅を殺すことに務めて下さい

一、各家々のドア或は窓には完全なスクリーンをつけて蠅の侵入を防いで下さい

二、新聞紙か蠅叩を用意して蠅を見附け次第、叩き殺して下さい

三、蠅繁殖防止の爲めがベジは常に蓋かきする様に、又便所も清潔にして下さい、尚又皆さんの食物に蠅がたかう様によく注意して下さい

皆さんは以上の注意により皆さんの家庭から此の恐るべき小児麻痺病に、かうな様にして下さい

千九百四十三年九月十八日

アリゾナ州ポストン

衛生局長

エー プレスマン



45

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT  
Foston, Arizona

September 23, 1943

Segregation Notice No. 4 a.

TIMESHEETS OF SEGREGANTS

As announced in Release on Segregation No. 14 a, project employment for segregants who are leaving on trains 31, 32, 33, will cease on September 25, 1943.

It will be the responsibility of the section heads to see that timesheets for these evacuees are turned in to the Unit Timekeeper's Office not later than noon, Saturday, September 25, 1943.

All segregants who are working should sign their timesheets and check with their division heads to be sure that they are delivered to the Timekeeper's Office before this deadline.

*W. Wade Head*  
W. Wade Head  
Project Director

(translated)



SEPTEMBER 24 -- (8)

The Block Managers' Supervisor issued the following notice to the Block Managers:

Within the next few days the Transportation Dept. will come to your block with a scale to weigh the checkable baggages (not including hand luggages). This will be done in order to find exactly how much checkables each block has. In the meantime, will you compile the total weight your block is allowed to have on this basis:

Half fare, 4 to 12	-- 75 lbs
Full fare, over 12	-- 150 lbs.

Keep one copy for your files and turn in our office the other copy.

We will notify you a day in advance when the crew is coming.

Tom Sakai  
Supvr. of Blk. Mgrs.

The purpose of this weighing is to allow the persons with more baggages to check them without charge by allocating them more weight from the persons who are taking the baggages less than the allowed weight. That is, if there are two full fare segregants from a block, the block is assigned with 300 lbs. One of the two has the baggages weighing only 75 lbs; then, the other person will be allowed to check baggages weighing as much as 225 lbs. By this arrangement, Sakai said, the segregants will be able to save thousands of dollar in express charges.



SEPTEMBER 25 -- (1)

Len Nelson, the Unit Administrator, Roy Furuya, the Executive Assistant, and I were discussing about the hearings of the Review Board of Leave Clearance. Nelson was again emphatic in saying that they were not grilling the interviewees.

"To the question, 'Why did you change your answers?' they should say, 'I believe in ~~the~~ democratic principles. This is my country. I intend to remain in this country after the war'," Nelson explained. "Instead one fellow said, 'I want to relocate. My father has been supporting me all this time, but now I want to earn my own living.' That's no good. We are not the one to decide the case. We just send in our recommendation. It's the Washington office which gives the final decision."

Nelson continued, "Drennen fired a question like this to a fellow, 'Which country do you want to win the war?' The fellow couldn't answer for a long time. Finally he said, 'I haven't decided that yet.' You know that answer is no good. When the paper goes up to Washington, they will <sup>w</sup>through it out. They will say we better keep him here. They are all simple questions, so why can't they answer them simply? They usually ~~evade~~ the main point and talk and talk without hitting the nail."

At this point Roy Furuya interrupted Nelson, "The Japanese people are basically honest and can't tell lies. It's hard for them to say anything which they don't believe in."

"I am not asking them to lie," Nelson retorted. "All they have to do is to answer the questions. They don't have to answer. There were two persons who fired their answers back at us. When one of them was asked, 'Why did you change your answers?' she snapped back immediately, 'I didn't change my answers. I <sup>w</sup>answered yes to the questions, but the interviewer (at the time of the registration) put down "no"s." The other boy <sup>his</sup> rattled ~~their~~ answers right off....."

Nelson also informed me that besides those cases heard on last Thurs-



SEPTEMBER 25 -- (2)

day, Ralph Gelvin (The Associate Project Director) and Nelson as a team heard six cases previously as emergency ~~for~~<sup>for</sup> those who had to go out immediately.

We left the office when Drennen came in. As we walked out, Furuya said, "That guy Drennen is a <sup>S</sup>conscientious objector. He stood on religious ground. But he doesn't go to church or he doesn't look religious at all. The F B I is trailing him as <sup>a</sup>draft dodger." (I failed to understand why a <sup>S</sup>conscientious objector could be free in this center.)

About another member of the board, Giles Zimmerman, the chief of the Employment Division, Furuya reported, "Zimmerman asked this question in a preliminary hearing ( conducted by the Review Board of Segregation), 'Suppose y/you are all alone on an island , 10 feet in circumference. Suppose simultaneously an American ship and a Japanese ship came there in distress. Which side would you help?' The man before the board answered, 'You can't imagine yourself on an island of such small size. That is too fantastic even to imagine. Instead, you should say, 'Suppose two ships, American and Japanese respectively <sup>were</sup> stranded on an uninhabited island, which side would you help?' 'The, I will answer the question this way. I will say, "If I came on the American ship I will help the American side and if I came on the Japanese ship I will help the people on the Japanese ship.'" He was a smart fellow."

#####

A man from the Evacuee Property Division was going around from block to block with a platform scale weighing the checkable baggages of the segregants.



SEPTEMBER 26 -- (1)

Storm and heavy rain since last night. Light went out from eight last evening to nine thirty this morning.

#####

Inouye, formerly the manager of a large produce commission house in Los Angeles, returned from his seasonal leave in Glendale, Arizona. The following is his account:

I met a few discriminatory experiences at first (right after he had gone out in May) in the ~~stores~~ in Phoenix. It <sup>is</sup> still bad in those big chain stores, because they have their own legal advisors and they play safe avoiding any possible legal trouble, since the Standard Oil got fined. I was refused in the Western Auto Supply and the Montgomery Ward. The sales clerk at the Western Auto came up to me and asked, "Are you a Japanese?" So I answered without hesitation, "Yes, I am a Japanese." Then he told me apologetically, "I am sorry we can't sell you on account of the Arizona law." The Japanese people later told me that I should have told them that I am a Korean. I usually told them after that that I am a Korean and got by with it.

Now things are much better in Phoenix. Most of the independent stores are willing to serve ~~to~~ the Japanese; some of them actually welcome them. (I told him that I heard people say that they had difficulty in finding places to eat in Phoenix) All the big restaurants treat the Japanese all right. I ate often at the Saratoga and the Sugar Bowl on Washington Street. They treated me swell every time I went there.

After all, the anti-Japanese legislation of Arizona was not from the will of residents there, but from the efforts of a group of produce shippers. It happened like this according to the white men in the produce game and those in the seed and fertilizer business: As soon as the Japanese had been evacuated



SEPTEMBER 26 -- (2)

from the Salt River region (includes Glendale, Peoria, the northern outskirts of Phoenix, Mesa and Chandler) the shippers took over their farms. The shippers reaped in one year a tremendous fortune by operating those farms which used to belong to the Japanese. Meanwhile they were extending their farm operations believing that they would not have competitions. Some white men told me that they had been actually surprised that there were so much profit in growing vegetables. When Arizona had been declared a free zone last spring, the whites were all excited. They knew that the Japanese would be coming back to the Salt River region and more new Japanese would be coming. They knew that they couldn't compete with the Japanese, who are diligent and industrious. To the whites it meant the shutting off of a source of huge profits. So they lobbied in the Arizona legislature and spent enough money. They finally put their bill over.

Even the governor of Arizona sometime ago stated that the law was put through by a minority group by an artificial pressure.

At the time when the state was declared free, Minami (the biggest name in the Japanese produce circle on the coast and the pioneer of the produce industry in the Santa Maria valley, who had reclaimed and developed the great valley) came out from Gila to look over the land. The shippers had learned about this and became excited about his activity more than anything else, because all knew how powerful Minami was and were afraid that he might again gain monopolistic control as he had had in California. There were two large Japanese farmers who enlarged their farms about this time from thirty acres in size to about three hundred acres. The expansion was, of course, conspicuous and the white produce men are saying that it's the Minami capital which is behind those farms.

All the Japanese farmers in Arizona made money this season so far. In average a farmer operating thirty acres of land made a profit of about twenty to thirty thousand dollars clear. They will be making more money in the



SEPTEMBER 26 -- (3)

seasons to come. A one time, a flat of honey dewes sold for two dollars and a half, a sack of (50 pounds) carrots one dollar, a crate of celery four dollars, a crate of green onion ten dollars. With such prices you can't go wrong and every one is enlarging his farm. There are three Nisei who started a farm in partnership late last year. Now they had paid off their debts with ~~the~~ thirty thousand dollars they had cleared this season. Boy, you can't go near them; they are cocky and boastful.

I believe there is an excellent opportunity for the Japanese farmers in Arizona. The land is just as good, if not better, as in California.

Incidentally, I met men coming back from Colorado on the same train. They left Poston last January and since then they only could save one hundred dollars each person up to this time. They said the Colorado farmers didn't make money this year. One sack of potatoes sold only for one dollar. That's no ~~no~~ price. They got paid forty cents an hour. These men were saying they were going to spend the winter in Poston and they didn't think they would be going out in the spring. We all agreed that we could not make <sup>a</sup> living outside if we ~~had~~ took our families with us.

\$

Via Nomura, the chairman of the Local Council: The Social Relations Board is still existing, but ~~has~~ not met since we had voted to abolish it and Nelson refused. There aren't any problem to handle right now. The Arbitration Board of the Community Council has never ~~been~~ materialized. They appointed six members but the appointees refused to accept the offers of the Community Council. They said that's too big a job for them. It was only Kawasaki (Block 13 representative to the Local Council and a member of the Community Council) who wanted to be a member and tried hard to make something out of it.

#####



September 26 -- (4)

About the time of passage of the Arizona law, a farmer friend in Arizona wrote to Mizushima (the former chairman of the Issei Advisory Board) that fear was aroused enough to ferment agitation among the white farmers by the attempts of Togo Ushijima (A son of "Potatoe & King" Ushijima, who reaped a great fortune during the first world War around the Stockton delta region. The younger Ushijima ran the enterprise after his father passed away in the late twenties.) to lease an extensively large tract of land to start farming.

#####

The Segregation Board issued ~~the~~ Segregation Release 24 a informing the residents that all departures from Poston will be frozen during the period of segregation. It also issued ~~the~~ Segregation Release 25 a that on the departing days the noon meals will be at eleven A. M. (attached)



45

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT  
Poston, Arizona

September 24, 1943

Release on Segregation No. 24 a.

The Segregation Program will heavily tax the personnel and equipment of the Project during the days on which segregants are leaving for Tule Lake.

From Monday, October 4 to Friday, October 8, inclusive, no departure for evacuees other than those for Tule Lake will be scheduled.

This includes indefinite, seasonal and short-term leave, except for emergency cases.

*W. Wade Head*  
W. Wade Head  
Project Director

(translated)

(3736)



隔離に関する告知(第二号A)

◎ 隔離者のタイムシートに関して

隔離告知第十四号で発表されましたやうに第廿一世二廿三  
号列車にて鶴湖へ出発豫定の隔離者は一九四三年九月廿  
五日限り仕事も止めることになっております。

セグジョンヘッド(主任)は隔離者のタイムシートをおやくとも  
九月廿五日(土)の正午までに各ユニットの時間登録課へ廻  
さるゝか如何かを確かめる責任があります。

釈働してゐる隔離者は全部自分のタイムシートにサイン  
し、そのタイムシートが間違ひなく廿五日の正午までに時間  
登録課の方へ行くか如何かをデグジョンヘッド(部長)  
に貰して下さい。

一九四三年九月二十二日

轉住所長

W. ウェードヘッド自署



45

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT  
Foston, Arizona

September 25, 1943

Release on Segregation No. 25 a.

On October 4, 5 and 7, the days when trains will leave for Tule Lake, lunch in all mess halls in Foston will be served at 11 a. m. Busses and trucks carrying segregants to Parker will start loading in the blocks at noon.

Segregants are urged to eat the meal prepared for them in the mess hall, since this will be their last opportunity for food before the evening meal on the train. All meals on the journey will be served from a dining car under the supervision of the Army.

As previously announced, except for candy for children, segregants will not be permitted to have food with them on the journey to Tule Lake.

*W. Wade Head*  
W. Wade Head  
Project Director

(translated)

(3737)



SEPTEMBER 27 -- (1)

The Toy Department shop in the Block 38 Rec Hall was broken in several times in the past week. Inside was ransacked, although nothing valuable seemed to be missing. The police suspects some youngsters of doing pranks and posted a posse in the room starting tonight.

#####

H. Nakachi, the chairman of the Labor Relations Board, and M. Kawashima, the chairman of the Executive Board, sent a petition to Dillon S. Myer. It begins with a statement that segregation is completed on October 11 and those remaining at Poston are loyal Americans and wish to remain <sup>in</sup> this country after the war. It then states that the United Kingdom evacuated Englishmen from the Dover coast at the onset of war and the Japanese government Japanese from Shanghai in 1935. But they were returned to the original land with government subsidies. It further claimed that the destitute farmers in Dust Bowl of the Middle West were sent by the government to Alaska and poor miners of the Pennsylvania coal mines colonized on the New England farms. The petitioners, therefore, believed that it would not be out of line to ask the WRA for the sake of the Poston residents the following:

1. To give \$1,000 to each member of a family who wish to relocate. He should be given 30-60 days to resettle again from the point of temporary destination. In the past the head of a family would spend about \$300 dollars a month when he went out alone from the project to find a job, before he could call his family out. It further argues that the figure of \$1,000 is not too high, because the WRA would be spending that much per person within two years if he stayed here.

2. Or, to give 20 acres of land <sup>on</sup> the Indian Reservation around Poston to any person with farming experience. He should be given a lease on a house, equipment and material on 50-50 basis. The Indian Service is to market the produce from the farms.



SEPTEMBER 27 -- (2)

3. The WRA to take care of the old and sick.

4. "To make Poston free and to keep it open." ( I interpret this sentence as meaning that Poston should be made free of restrictions and should be operated permanently for the duration.)

Kawashima informed me that the petition was drawn up by Frank Fukuda, a member of the Labor Relations Board, before he left a few days ago for the Middle West to study land and the farming condition. He also reported that the second paragraph was inserted by the request of Nelson. According to Kawashima, Head told him, several months ago "I want to give small tracts of land here to the evacuees with equipment and material available for them. But it's no use as long as the present WRA policy is as it is now."

#####

via Kawashima: We have <sup>had</sup> a crew called Utility and Subjugation Emergency crew for sometime since early this Spring. Remember the time when we had an acute shortage of manpower. We had to fill many jobs so that essential works could be continued and completed. For instance, work on the canal had to be done to bring in water for irrigation of the farm. Then when we didn't have enough workers we had food stuff piled up <sup>at</sup> the Parker railhead and no one to take care of them. Then there was a shortage of workers to work in the subsistence department. Well, these important works were done by this crew; they pinch hit. They are the handy men who are willing to save crises for the fellow residents. They are hard working men, about fifty in number; almost all are Issei. They originally were the Subjugation gang of the Agricultural Department. But according to the original contract of the WRA with the Indian service, the latter was to be responsible for clearing and reclaiming the land here. And the Indian Service depended on the evacuees to do this. But there were more important works to be taken care of in the interest of the residents



SEPTEMBER 27 (Cont'd)

than clearing the land; and they were taken off the subjugation work. They didn't want to do any other work than what they had been doing and had a hard time transferring them. But we argued along the line that these works must be done by some of us for our very existence and they would be working for the welfare of all of us. This is the psychology of Issei. Once they had been convinced that it's for the good of fellow Japanese, they were willing to perform any odds and ends any place any time. So, the gang should be saved to do really essential work whenever workers could not be obtained. But the whole trouble with these "shirombo" (meaning "white guys." An <sup>un-</sup>usual term used by a few Nisei workers in the administration. Issei would use the term "keto" in such a case, but it sounds too undignified to these Nisei.) is that they want to call on them all the time whenever they get stuck. Zimmerman, for instance, tried to get the service of these men several times without any effort on his part to recruit workers elsewhere. Of course, the Labor Relations Board refused. Zimmerman is a smart guy; when it comes to ~~a~~ dirty work, he shows it down to the board; and when it comes to showing himself up, he will do it himself. I don't trust him. He has no use for the Japanese who can speak Japanese. (In this connection I remember a story told by him in which he related an incident in Philadelphia. A Nisei was spoken to in Japanese by a Caucasian. That was in the Union Station. The Nisei didn't like it and turned to the white man and said scornfully, "I don't understand Japanese. Will you ~~spea~~k in English? Zimmerman was boastful~~y~~ and proud of this Nisei.)

The high school principal recently requested the service of this crew. He wanted the adobe ground cleared of rubbish~~es~~. He said ~~sc~~hool could not open unless the ~~g~~round was cleaned up. We didn't think that was essential enough to ask the crew. We refused. Then the principal wanted us to call~~f~~ for the block gardners. We couldn't do it when the block managers are complaining so much now that their staff has been cut and are saying that there



SEPTEMBER 27 -- (4)

are too much work on hand. Finally the principal issued the memo<sup>m</sup> calling for  
the students to do the work. <sup>1</sup> If they only understood the Issei psychology, ~~+~~  
they wouldn't have so much difficulty.

#####

Via Mas Kawashima: The fire department has been undermanned for a long  
time. It has called for new firemen repeatedly, but there has been no res-  
ponse from the community. The department reported that after tomorrow there  
will be only seven men left. Mr. Nakachi (the Chairman of the Labor Relations  
Board) is a smart man. He got the members of the "Go" department to work in  
the fire station. They can play "Go" all they want out there, and more people  
in~~ter~~posed in the "Go" game will be hanging around. In that way we hope to  
recruit enough firemen. They agreed, however, that they must practice and must  
clean the station every day.

#####

Via Mas Kawashima: The Segregation Board appointed an evacuee to each  
car of the trains as a captain. He is to take care of the segregants on  
board and act as a go-between for them and the M. P.'s. The board also is re-

---

1. The memo reads as follows:

ALL BLOCK MANAGERS

September 20, 1943

Attention Please:

Will you kindly announce the following to your respective Dining  
Groups this evening please:

"A special call for help has been issued by the Construction En-  
gineer at the New Elementary School Plant. To make it possible for  
the High School to open next Monday morning the classrooms should be  
finished and cleaned. This means painting the windows, a few doors, and  
shelves. Senior High Girls can do this interesting and easy work if they  
will. It will not take long. Teachers will be present to assist and  
supervise.

All Senior High Girls who will and can spare the time to help  
with this special task are asked to report to the New Elementary School  
Plant tomorrow, Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock.

Respectfully,  
/s/ Arthur M. Main,  
Principal



SEPTEMBER 27 -- (5)

cruiting waiters on the train from the former messhall workers bound for Tule Lake. One girl was approached for the work, but she said she did not wish to work but her mother would be glad to do so instead. She confided in her friend, "Why should I work when they are shipping us away like this." But when her mother had heard that, she was indignant. She said her daughter had no business to offer service of someone else.

For each train there will be forty M. P.'s and seven officers --- one captain, another captain assisting him, a mess captain, two mess sergeants and two army nurses.

At Tule Lake about 1,000 M.P.'s and 40 officers are on duty.

#####

Recently about fifty Japanese were stranded at Barstow for thirty hours. The escorting A. P. telephoned the project to do something about it, but that wasn't any use. Zimmerman just threw up his hands helpless. The trouble with the Leave Office is that they figure their work has been completed when the relocatees leave the project. They don't figure that they should see to it that they reach their destination comfortably. I told Head about it and He was sure surprised. He doesn't know what's going on here.

#####

Via Mas Kawashima: I was working on my brother-in-law's farm at Wilmer, near Lancaster, California. However, he was living in El Monte and graduated from the high school there with honors.

#####

The memorandum (attached) informing the segregants about the date and place of receiving their pay was issued from Charles Taylor's office.

#####

The following statistics were reported by the P. T. A. under the signature of Miyeki Hayano, the Assistant Director of the Department of Educa-



Colorado River War Relocation Project  
Poston, Arizona

45  
September 25, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO BLOCK MANAGERS - UNITS I, II, III:

In connection with the payment to the Tule Lake Segregants of cash advance and clothing allowance due, there follows a schedule that will be recognized in effecting these payments. The cooperation and assistance of the Block Managers is essential to the successful execution of this service. Identification slips have been prepared and delivered to the Block Manager Supervisors in each Unit for distribution through the Block Managers. It will then be the responsibility of each Block Manager to see that the persons concerned in his block are present on the date and hour specified. The cash advance will be paid from one Block Manager's office and the clothing allowance from another block adjacent thereto as indicated in the schedule below in Units I and III; both payments in Unit II will be made from the old personnel messhall. Family Welfare will furnish identification slips for clothing allowance as formerly when the allowances were paid in cash. Clothing Allowance will be paid by blocks in order as they are numbered in each Unit. Block Managers will see that the Segregants from their respective blocks are in alphabetical order.

S C H E D U L E

UNIT III:

Thursday, September 30, 1943, 9:00 A.M.  
Cash Advance - Block Manager's Office, Block 317  
Clothing Allowance - Block Manager's Office, Block 318.

UNIT II:

Thursday, September 30, 1943; 1:00 P.M.  
Cash Advance - Old Personnel Messhall  
Clothing Allowance - Old Personnel Messhall

UNIT I:

Friday, October 1, 1943; 8:30 A.M.  
Cash Advance - Block Manager's Office, Block 30  
Clothing Allowance - Block Manager's Office, Block 19.

Payment of the cash advance will begin first and as each segregant receives his advance, he will then proceed immediately to the next block as designated to receive his clothing allowance.

*C. H. Taylor*  
C. H. Taylor  
Chief, Disbursing Section

APPROVED:

*J. W. Shepard*  
J. W. Shepard  
Fiscal Officer

(3738)



SEPTEMBER 27 — (6)

cation.

Number of Pupils:

Pre-School

Nursery	4 years old	210
Kindergarten	5 years old	114

Elementary:

Primary	1st to 3rd grade )	820
Intermediate	4th to 6th grade )	

Secondary:

Junior High	7th to 9th grade )	576
Senior High	10th to 12th grade )	738
Total		<u>2,460</u>

Number of Teachers:

	Pre School			Elementary			Secondary			Total
	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	III	III	
Camp										
Caucasian	1	1	0	15	6	4	27	15	11	80
Japanese	31	21	13	15	11	10	27	11	18	157
Total	32	22	13	30	17	14	54	26	29	237
Camp I Only	32			30			54			116

Administration:

Director of Education (Camps I, II and III)	Dr. A. L. Harris
Assistant Director ( " " " )	Miyeki Hayano
Secondary-- Principal	Arthur Main
dp Vice Principal	Tome Sakai
Vice Principal of all Secondary Schools	Miss G. T. Peavy
Elementary -- Principal	Miss R. Breeze
Supervisor of Pre-school	Miss F. Huey

Buildings:

Adobe Buildings

Classrooms	32 rooms	8 buildings
Art and Machine Shop	4 rooms	2 buildings
Library	( 1 " " "	
Office	Not completed ( 1 " " "	
Auditorium	( 1 " " "	

Adobe Buildings Used by:

Secondary	20 rooms	4 factories
Elementary	12 rooms	

Barracks Used by:

Secondary ( in 6 blocks)	12 rooms
Elementary ( in 4 blocks)	15 rooms
Pre-School ( in 6 blocks)	15 rooms

The is the data as of September, 1943.



SEPTEMBER 27 -- (7)

Father Clement<sup>nt</sup> of the Maryknoll Mission told me that the Marynoll building in Los Angeles was sold to the Mexican denomination for \$12,000. This building was built for the use of the Japanese by the mission with ~~the~~ donation of thousands of dollars from the Japanese community. <sup>The</sup> Father said that the money will be kept in trust until the Japanese return to Los Angeles and will be used to build <sup>a</sup> new church, which the headquarters have ~~a~~ already promised that they will subsidize.

#####

Via Father Clement: Small children (at Poston) are getting out of control. What can you expect in a place like this? Those kids who had scribbled<sup>b</sup> on the walls (the tar paper walls of the buildings in Block 45, where the Catholic church is located.) with chalk<sup>a</sup> were given good lecture.

There are two girls coming from Block 2. They wrote ~~they~~ threatening letters with vulgar words and sent them to their friends. They were delighted when they saw the girls scared. I had to admonish these girls severely.

#####

Via Father Clement: When I passed Ash Fork (Arizona) in last July, I met Mako and Sub (two relocatees to Detroit from Block 45) and about ten others stranded at the depot. They could not get on the train they had intended because it was overcrowded. The station master, too, told me, "Father, you must do something about these people. This isn't the first time." I felt that the railroad agency should be contacted by the project before they leave Poston. I wired Head and told him so. In fact, I paid for the telegram with my own money. I told Head not to send any more out there until they have found out from the railroad. When I got back, Head thanked me about it.



SEPTEMBER 28 -- (1)

Block Managers's Meeting

A regular weekly meeting of the block managers was held in the conference room of the Unit I administration building and the requests and announcements made to the block managers were as follows:

1. The Local Council passed a resolution to distribute the Camouflage Trust Fund for the months of March and April, 1943, which had been held up in escrow in a Los Angeles bank due to reluctance of the Southern California Glass Co., the contractor, on some legal ground. The Council voted to divide \$10,000 among the hospital and the blocks according to the population as of April 1, 1943. (Nomura informed me that the share from the fund for Unit I is \$13,209.70, of which \$3,209.70 is withheld by the Council as their operating fund. Out of that, \$300.00 has been promised to the Unit I high school as scholarship awards fund, as he said, "to make kids study harder".) The total amount will be deposited with the Community Enterprises; each block will be given a pass book indicating the amount of deposit in the organization and having the right to withdraw any amount any time, all or part, according to needs of the block. The aim of this banking set up is to let the Community Enterprises have an access to idle money, which may be utilized as a fund in cashing the government checks for the residents. The Local Council requested the block managers not to withdraw the full amount at once unless it is absolutely necessary.

2. The block managers were requested to make out a list of checkable baggages of the segregants on the forms supplied by the Segregation Board (attached). Tags with different numbers are to be issued to them in a few days to be attached to each of the baggages to be checked on the train.

3. The Community Enterprises announced that the unused scrips in pos-



RECORD OF SEGREGANTS  
CHECKABLE BAGGAGE

[illegible]



RECORD OF SEGREGANTS  
CHECKABLE BAGGAGE

[illegible]



SEPTEMBER 28 -- (2)

session of the segregants, which were issued by them a few days ago as the purchase dividends, will be redeemed in cash on October 1 and 2.

4. Anderson of the Construction Department made an appeal to the block manager<sup>s</sup> to contact the men who can be spared from other jobs <sup>as to</sup> ~~for~~ their transfer to the adobe school building construction. It needed about fifty workers immediately so that the buildings could be completed within next six weeks. Anderson claimed that he had lost many workers due to segregation and his attempts to replace them were in vain. "They were supposed to <sup>have been</sup> ~~be~~ completed in the early part of this month and we are away behind in schedule. I am not taking the credit for the construction. The credit belongs to the people who have worked hard on the project. The buildings are for the children of these people and I want the people to realize that." Anderson especially requested those blocks which employ block carpenters to transfer them to this construction work.

5. The Ration Board at Parker failed to return many overdue stamps, which had been sent to them for renewal. The administration promised they would take the matter up with the board.

6. The Block Managers' Supervisor announced that on account of segregation three block managers and two assistant block managers resigned from their respective offices to leave for Tule Lake. The retiring managers are Keiji Kaku of 12, George Tsunoda of 42, and Horie of 3; they were very active members of the group. The assistant block managers are the ones who have been attending the meetings regularly in place of their Issei block managers, who could not understand the business of meeting which <sup>are</sup> ~~were~~ conducted in English. Another manager, Ouchi of 30, a militant manager, resigned to leave for the Middle West on a short term permit.

Both Kaku and Tsunoda stated that although their block residents had held



SEPTEMBER 28 -- (3)

held meeting to select their successors, they so far failed. "You can't select just anyone for block manager and the one they selected would not accept the job. What can you do?" Kaku stated.

7. For the segregation train leaving on October 7th, Dr. John Powell, the head of the Community Service Department, is the monitor and Kaku, the former block manager of 12, is the assistant monitor. They, in turn, appointed a captain to each car of the train. Kaku informed the meeting that the administration has been recruiting orderlies, dish-washers, waiters, etc., from the segregants scheduled to be on board the train. He appealed to the managers to request the segregants who were assigned with work to give their full cooperation when they were asked for the duty. "They shouldn't say, 'I'm going to Tule Lake anyway. Why should I help them?' After all, they are not working for anybody else but <sup>for</sup> themselves. The work is for all of the Japanese people on the train. (I was told by the manager of 37, which is sending about 60 segregants, that although the Segregation Board had designated many segregants for various works on the train, the segregants, although not all, are refusing to serve. A few days ago a meeting of the captains of car was called but the attendance was very poor. The manager said he knew at least three captains who refused to attend the meeting. One of them, the manager reported, said, "Captain? Hell! What for?" )

#####

The Seventh Day Adventists of Poston have presented a series of outdoor meetings at the places where the regular movie programs are held. It began on September 23 at the Block 59 stage and held it every night, except the night of storm, until last night. The main speaker is Shigeru Aso, a minister visiting from Topaz. It was noteworthy in that this event caught the fancy of the re-



SEPTEMBER 28 -- (4)

sidents and drew a great crowd every night; in fact, the crowds at times were larger than those for the weekly picture shows. It was not that the residents have turned religious all of sudden. A great curiosity and interest were aroused by the adroit advance publicity which the church followers had given and the subsequent mouth to mouth ravings about the motion picture films shown. The notice in Japanese (attached) was posted in at least three places in every block, announcing that newsreels would be shown in conjunction with the lectures to be given by Rev. Aso. It read as follows (translation):

Series Of  
Movies And Lectures Meetings  
from September 23 to September 26

Sponsor -- The Poston Seventh Day Adventist Church

Thursday -- September 23      8 P.M.

at the Block 4 Outdoor Stage

\*Films

The Bombing of Pearl Harbor  
Invasion of Sicily  
Hunting of Wild Animals in Africa  
Adventures in the North Atlantic

\*Bible Lecture

"Beyond The Horizon"

Topaz, Rev. Shigeru Aso

Friday -----September 24

8 P.M.

at the Block 35 Messhall

\*Fims

Scenic Views from the Sky of Unusual Scenes of the World  
Beautiful California  
Views of Japan (Cloed Slides)      100 sheets

\*Bible Lecture

"Why This Suffering?"

Rev. Shigeru Aso

Saturday -----September 25

8 P.M.

at the Block 36 Messhall

Film

Bombing of Tokyo  
The Bloody Battles Between Soviet Russia and Germany  
World News      1942 Edition

\*Bible Lecture

"What Hitler Did Not Know"

Rev. Shigeru Aso

Sunday ----- September 26

8 P.M.

at the Block 46 Messhall

\*Film:

The Japanese American Naval Battle      -- The Bismarck Strait  
Occupation of Manila  
One Day at Zoo

\*Bible Lecture

"Science and Bible"

Rev. Shigeru Aso



連續

# 映 画 講 演 會

九月二十二日 九月二十六日  
九月二十二日 九月二十六日

主催：ホストンセブンスデーアドベンチスト教會

木曜日：九月二十三日 午後八時

於第四野外劇場

◎映画

「真珠湾爆撃」  
「シンシリー」

「アフリカに猛獸を狩る」  
「北海の日月陰」

◎聖書講演

トバズ 麻生茂先生  
「地平線の彼方」

金曜日：九月二十四日 午後八時

於第三十五食堂

◎映画

「空より見た世界絶景」  
「美しきカリホルニア」

「日本を見る」(着色幻燈) 百葉

◎聖書講演

「何故のこの艱難」 麻生茂先生

土曜日：九月二十五日 午後八時

於第三十六食堂

◎映画

「東京爆撃」  
「ソ独血戦」

「世界ニュース」一九四二年版

◎聖書講演

「ビトラーは何を知らなかったか」 麻生茂先生

日曜日：九月二十六日 午後八時

於四十六食堂

◎映画

「日米海戦」  
「マニラ占據」  
「動物園の一日」

◎聖書講演

「科学と聖書」 麻生茂先生



連賣

# 映 画 講 演 會

九月二十四日 十月二日 六日

主催：ホストン セブンスデー  
アドベント教会

金曜日：九月二十四日 午後八時

於 三十五食堂

## ◎ 映画

アメリカカリフォルニア

一卷

空より見たる世界絶景

一卷

日本を見る (着色幻燈) 百景

## ◎ 聖書講演

ヒトラーは何を知らなかったか トバヤ 麻生茂先生

土曜日：九月二十五日 午後八時

於 三十六食堂

## ◎ 映画

世界エース 一九四二年版

一卷

北浜：大魚を追ふ

一卷

動物園の一日

一卷

アフリカに猛獣を狩る

一卷

## ◎ 聖書講演

地平線の彼方

麻生茂先生

日曜日 九月二十六日 午後八時

於 四十六食堂

## ◎ 映画

世界エース 一九四三年版

一卷

メキヤクチャ スポーツ版

一卷

水泳競技

## ◎ 聖書講演

科学と聖書

麻生茂先生



SEPTEMBER 28 -- (5)

On this announcement the reader would notice that from the second night on the meeting was to be held in the messhalls of various blocks. But the crowd of the first night at the Block 59 stage (Originally scheduled at the Block 4 stage) was so large that the sponsor was compelled to move the meetings to the open places where the weekly movies are shown; the second and third nights at Block 35 and the fourth night at Block 18.

Several interesting incidents were reported by an observer which are recorded here at random:

1. In the film, "The Bombing Of Pearl Harbor", the Japanese Zeroes were shown attacking Pearl Harbor. A girl, about eight years of age, hissed. This elicited a tremendous hand clapping simultaneously from the rest of the audience in excitement over the Japanese planes bombing.

2. As soon as the picture of the Emperor of Japan on his favorite horse, Shirayuki, (White Snow), was shown, a tremendous ovation resulted.

3. In the film, "The Japanese American Naval Battle", a scene showed the naval flag of Japan. As usual, the audience went into uproar with hand clappings. There was one man who shouted, "Oi, koko ni keto ga iru zo. Yose! Yose!" (Hey, There are ketoes here. Stop it! Stop it!) Some, two or three men, shouted back, "Nani, kamau monka!" (Hell, whatta hell we care.) The crowd took up immediately louder and more vigorous hand clappings.

In contrast, when the Stars and Stripes was shown in the same film, there was a meager and weak hand clappings from several young children.

#####

This morning before the block managers' meeting, Roy Fruya, the Executive Assistant to Len Nelson, cornered me and informed me that the plan to spread out the residents in Unit I as it was decided in the Executive Committee meeting on September 24 was to be cancelled. He explained that Poston, according to the present WRA plan, must absorb a part of the Manzanar evacuees, as Tule Lake is overcrowded and Manzanar was set aside as another segregation camp.



SEPTEMBER 28 — (6)

This second camp must also take care of those who were refused leave clearances after the hearings by the Review Board for Leave Clearance; besides, Tule Lake cannot accomodate the Manzanar segregants. Furuya requested me to keep this information secret, as "people here are afraid of the Manzanar people and they would be all excited once they ~~had~~<sup>about</sup> known it." (When I was at Gila I heard the same story from an evacuee worker in the administration. He credited the source of the news to Hugo Wolter, the chief of the Community Management.)

#####

With the termination of ~~s~~<sup>e</sup>gregants and high school students from their work (Cf. The Segregation Release 4a and the announcement from the Employment Division dated September 18) a shortage of manpower was felt all over the camp. It was more acutely felt in the messhalls of various blocks. For instance, Block 22 lost ten full time workers besides some part time student workers. In this block a special block meeting was called and <sup>the manager</sup> drafted compulsorily <sup>the</sup> men who had been engaged elsewhere in the project. Their argument, as the block manager puts it, was, "Chows first, above all over anything else."

In another block, Block 16, the residents decided to take turn to fill the vacancies in the messhall every day. It is interesting that there is a new twist in this arrangement: The block sent three women to the <sup>o</sup>Employment Office and made them obtain their work assignment cards as messhall workers, although they are to participate in the volunteer work only when their turns <sup>are</sup> come. However, as the volunteers work every day, their time is sent into the Time Keeping Department under the names of these women. It was agreed that their paychecks are to be turned in to the block fund. In other words, the residents take turns to work in their messhall and <sup>are</sup> paid for their work although the checks are turned over to their block. The block manager reported that no one can be <sup>c</sup>excepted from his assignment, unless very sick. He said, "Even



SEPTEMBER 28 — (7)

Tats Kushida (the chief of Outside Employment, Employment Division) worked when it was his turn."

#####

The Red Cross, Poston Chapter, announced that since its first day of ~~the~~ organization, it handled 3,612 letters and telegrams of the residents addressed to Japan. It is divided as follows:

Unit I	2,804
Unit II	740
Unit III	<u>788</u>
	3,612

Of these, 70 are telegrams. This figure also includes the letters sent on the Grips holm, which sailed a few weeks ago. The number of the letters sent on the ship was as follows:

Unit I	1,027
Unit III	213
Unit III	<u>442</u>
	1,682



SEPTEMBER 29 -- (1)

The blocks are nominating candidates for the office of councilman for the Local Council according to the request from the Community Council. The deadline for the nomination is set as October 30.

Judging from the inquiries to the Block Managers' Supervisor from the block managers, it is evident that there is no interest on the part of the residents about the forthcoming election. It is quite a contrast when we had the election for the Issei Advisor last year. Some managers stated that they are having a difficulty ~~even~~ <sup>even</sup> in nominating one candidate. One manager informed that his block council had nominated a man but he refused to accept the nomination; he inquired if the nomination be null and void if the nominee has refused <sup>to accept</sup> the nomination. Another manager, new in office, asked if the election be valid if no one cast vote for the lone nominee. (He was informed that at least one vote must be cast for the candidate for the election to be valid.) Two managers reported that they "shoved" the posts to the incumbents against their wishes.

The regulations of election sent out by the Community Council to the blocks a few days ago that the manner of nomination will be decided by the individual blocks, and additional nominations of qualified persons may be made by a petition signed not less than 10 eligible voters from a block. However, in almost all the blocks the nominations were made by the block councils.

#####

Memorandums were sent to the block managers today informing them of revised train seating arrangement for the segregants. It read as follows:

We are sending you herewith, letters addressed to various members of your block who are scheduled to go to Tule Lake. These letters are superseding previous letters advising them of the train and car number and are the result of last minute withdrawals of certain rolling equipment, et cetra.

Will you please note these changes on your records and see that



SEPTEMBER 29 --(2)

these letters are placed in the proper hands. Please make it your responsibility that each evacuee in your block, who is scheduled to go to Tule Lake, knows the train number, car, and time of his departure.

Should you feel that there are any discrepancies or should there be any questions, will you please contact this office immediately.

Moris Burge

Moris Burge

Assistant Project Director

The letter sent to each segregant informing him of the change reads as follows:

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
Colorado River Project  
Poston, Arizona

September 28, 1943

Matsumi Arashige  
Block 35 - 3 - C  
Poston, Arizona

Dear Mr. Arashige:

You had been previously notified by letter of the date, train trip number, and car initial of the specific train trip on which your transportation to the Tule Lake Center will be provided.

Due to limitations of available space and other reasons, it has been found necessary to reassign your place on the train. At the bottom of this letter you will find your new train and car assignment. Will you please disregard all previous advise and be guided only by this letter.

Should you have any questions, will you please contact your block manager immediately.

Very truly yours,

W. Wade Head

Project Director

Names of family members to accompany:

Your revised train travel assignment is:

Arashige, Harumi

October 7, 1943      3:00 P.M.  
(Date)                      (Hour)

33

(Trip No.)

D

(Car Initial No.)



SEPTEMBER 29 -- (3)

Notices were distributed from the Division of Sanitation to the residents advising them about the use of water in the apartments. It says:

You are cautioned to do the following:

1. All faucets of sinks must be provided with a slop jar or bucket to catch all resultant water.
2. No person is allowed to run any inside sink or faucet water underneath or alongside the barracks.
3. Latrines are provided for the purpose of personal hygiene. We suggest that you use the facilities provided both for your protection as well as for the Block's.
4. Any nuisance occurring from the use of inside faucets and sinks are reportable to our Office, and any person creating any such nuisance will be ordered to desist from future uses of these facilities.

Division of Sanitation

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The Poston Chronicle reported today as follows:

Bond sales for the month of September up to Wednesday, Sept. 22, totaled \$5,362.25, according to Postmaster Earlon F. Gardner, who expressed satisfaction at the progress so far of the Third War Loan Drive.

It was reported that thieves broke into the Toy Shop at the Block 38 Rec Hall. They broke in from outside with sharp knives. Suspects are being searched. --- Translated from the Japanese page

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The daily column in the Poston Chronicle, "Henshu Yoteki", (Residual Ink After Editing), said today:

The newreels, which were screened at the autumn meetings of the Seventh Day Adventist Church at the 59 stage and 35 yard last week, were enthusiastically acclaimed by the people.

Indeed, it is nothing to wonder about. Even though we are in the relocation center, we too are human beings.

We want to know the news of outside and the world events.

Fortunately, Rev. Mitani is giving the news comments, which are very helpful to us. But that is not enough.

Not only through our ears, we want see through our eyes this time the news events.



SEPTEMBER 29 --(4)

And we ask the Community Enterprises. Will you screen newsreels every week?  
-----Translated

#####

A Kibei friend, who is bound for Tule Lake handed me the Outpost, a publication of the Rohwer Relocation Center. He said, "It's pretty good. Read it!"

We who are leaving for the Tule Lake center feel that as segregees, we are demonstrating our loyalty in a difficult, if not painful, manner. Basically none of us wish to be mistreated. Beneath our physical exterior, we have a firm belief that we too are upholding those edicts of the American Constitution by protesting their misinterpretations by the government agencies.

We do not wish to see the failure of an American ideal but evacuation brought just that. It involved our homes, our fortunes, and the lives as has been shown since the onset of the forced migration.

Our fault is that we have chosen the hard way without understanding the immediate consequences in our lives, because we had deep feeling of injustice without being factually analytical of the situation on hand.

No, we do not believe that any segregee complains of those who have answered otherwise. There is rather a sense of kinship in our instincts of what is not justice.

An idea has been distorted, but the segregees and all of us are upholding it with uncomplaining patience.

Hannah Noguchi

My reaction to this letter to the Editor was, "This sentiment is not common among the segreg<sup>ee</sup>es, although some at Poston do feel the same way."

#####

In the same issue of the Outpost, I came across the following editorial entitled "Farewell Segregues":

Since the fate-determining day in December, 1941, and the temporary halt of the inevitable assimilation of the Japanese minority into evacuation in April-May of 1942, we have marked 16 months of wasted time in the relocation centers. There have been some compensating factors but what little we have gained has not offset the tremendous loss that



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that accompanied the transportation of a hundred thousand people of a minority group from the fertility of a vital economic and social life to the sterile existence of WRA projects.

Of late the stabilizing force of resettlement into outside communities have begun to make itself felt. From this center as well as others we have bid farewell each day to a steady flow of Japanese-Americans streaming out to once again assert their claim to the American heritage that have been theirs. News reports from scattered places indicate that they have largely succeeded. For these people, the evacuation was a temporary tragedy.

However, on Tuesday, the first of the 920 repatriates and expatriates will begin their journey to Tule Lake where they will stay for the duration of the war. These people have often been termed as "dis-loyals" and "pro-Japs" but it is to be questioned whether such indiscriminate use of terms ~~are~~ is justified or not. Before evacuation a vast majority of the Tule bound would have entrusted the future of their lives to the United States, but now for nearly a thousand was too great a blow to bear.

Tuesday the train will carry away from Rohwer many of our neighbors and friends who after three decades of toil have decided that their place is not in America. It will also carry ~~others~~ Japanese-Americans who wish to be with their parents; it will carry others who are expatriating to protest the unfairness that caused only the Japanese to be evacuated from the coast.

If anything can be termed a tragedy, if anything can be called a mistake, it may be said that the repatriation and expatriation of these people is a tragedy that was brought about by the mistake of ~~ex~~vacuation.

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For the first time in about two months honey dews were distributed to the kitchens. It was reported that this was the first pickings of the initial autumn crop of casaba and honey dews from the 80 acre farm cultivated by the Camp II people near the Indian School.

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An army volunteer at Camp Shelby, who had enlisted in last February from Poston, wrote to his friend here who will be going to Tule Lake on Oct. 7. It reads in part as follows:

"... I just heard that you will be leaving for Tule Lake very soon. I want to wish you all the luck in the world. I'm sorry I am not able to see you again before you leave.

I don't know



SEPTEMBER 29 -- (6)

I didn't know that you had definitely answered "no" to questions 27 and 28 although I had a hunch that you did. But you answered the way you believed was right.

Maybe you'd like to know how I feel about it. (speaking as an Army member of this Japanese outfit) You have my deepest respect and so-called blessings. I cannot say the same for some of these nisei who answered "yes" and who stood half between "yes" and "no". They did not answer truthfully. Especially, those nisei who hate this country because of what has happened to them up to now and yet have answered "yes". These people won't raise ~~th~~ a finger to try and better things for themselves and for those who have decided that America is their home and will be in the future. All they can do is just sit around and cry. At least we in the Army are trying to make a name for the nisei to prove that we deserve to live in America as well as any white man. I don't fool myself in thinking I am fighting for freedom and a white man's democracy. There is no such thing as democracy here. We are here to fight for ourselves, not for the white men. Can you agree with what I am saying?

Perhaps, some cannot be blamed for the way they feel. -- I know I have felt that way lots of times. But I know also that in spite of it all we have to make some sort of effort to prove the nisei's worth. Well, enough of that ..."

Background data of this soldier: He is 24 years old. A graduate of the University of California at Los Angeles. His father successfully operated a grocery store in the eastside district of Los Angeles for many years. The elder was one of those Japanese who were interested in speculation with the stocks and bonds and frequented a brokerage firm, a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

When the son graduated from university, his father bought a grocery store for him and invested more than ten thousand dollars in its stocks. The family friends were surprised of the adventure of his father and warned him of consequence as the young boy was inexperienced in business venture. To the family friends his father said non-challantly, as the soldier proudly boasted a few months ago, that he would be happy either way, either if his son had succeeded or if he had lost every penny his father had invested.



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His father said, "If he had lost everything, the store and all, I don't regret it. In that case, he has gained the most valuable experience which he would try to avoid to repeat the same experience in the future. In that sense, the money is cheap enough for the lesson."

Because of the evacuation the boy was compelled to sell his store at a sacrifice price after only one year's operation and he could not prove his worth in the enterprise.

In the spring of 1941, a gang of thugs held up his father in his store and demanded cash at the point of gun. He defied the threat and tried to call for help; as a result the thugs were frightened and fired shots at him. One of the shots pierced through the right side of his body, leaving a large hollow when the wound healed. He was confined in a hospital in California for a little over a year and rejoined his family last December. This misfortune left a great impression upon the young boy, who is the only son in the family and was a play boy up to ~~that~~ time of the accident. Since then, his friends claims, he began to take things very seriously. His sister is married to a soldier.

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via a policeman: At the early stage of this project, the evacuees were gambling all over. Among them there were many professional gamblers, who were directly or indirectly connected with the Tokyo Club chain<sup>before</sup>. The professionals were taking commissions from the <sup>a</sup>plyers and were making good money. Soon they wanted to protect their "enterprise"; they did not want interference from the police. So naturally they approached Police Chief Shigekawa and offered him bribes. I don't think Shigekawa took the initiative to approach the gamblers to solicit the bribes as some people claim~~s~~. It made Shigekawa wise to the source of easy money. He got used to it. Soon he did not wait for the gamblers to bring him



SEPTEMBER 29 -- (8)

bribes. He visited some gambling houses and asked for cash. The operators of the gambling houses came across. Shigekawa soon wasn't quite satisfied with the visits to these places only; he made around of almost all the gambling houses in the camp regularly, once a month. This is the way he did it: Shigekawa took two of his most intimate subordinates and went over to <sup>a</sup>the house. He made his companions wait outside of the place and went into the place alone, saying, "Oh, I can take care of them all right. You watch the guys so that they don't escape." Inside he called the operator to him and told him, "You know you can't gamble in this camp. But while I am the chief you are safe. By the way I need fifty dollars to take care of the boys." When he got fifty dollars, he went outside and told his companions, <sup>2</sup>handing over, say, a ten dollar bill, "Here, divide this between yourselves. These guys are nice guys. I told them to take it easy. They will be more careful. You go back to the station, because I got <sup>to</sup> stay here a little while to talk things over." Shigekawa then returned to the room and joined the game. If he ~~wins~~ won it was all right. If he lost, he used to ask the boss another fifty dollars before he went home. So he couldn't lose. He used this tactic at all the places.

It could last only so long without creating antagonism. The story was going around among the professional gamblers that Shigekawa was a "skunk." Some of them were discussing that they should get rid of Shigekawa. Good thing. If he didn't quit the job at the time, something would have happened to him. It's not so much of public criticism that he decided to quit the job; it's the anger of the gamblers that scared him. <sup>1</sup>

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1. This was corroborated by another man who said: I know a man who was connected with the Tokyo Club of Imperial Valley and is now running the games here. He told me that Shigekawa was coming around for money. "That's all right," he said. "But he plays games himself and if he loses he demands more money. He is a dirty guy. If he keeps on with it, I will bump him off."



SEPTEMBER 29 -- (9)

Shigekawa at present is working for the Leave Office, driving a truck to take the relocatees' baggages to Parker. But that's not his main business. He makes more money bringing in liquor from Parker. Every day he brings three or four bottles of whiskey and sell them to the residents. He makes good money. He makes too much profit, in deed. He lives in Block 21 and he is the source of many troubles there. This is what happened: the messhall workers were buying liquor from him regularly. But Shigekawa comes into the kitchen and demands all kinds of things, ice, lemons, sugar, etc. The kitchen workers can't be giving him all the time, besides they must think of what the block residents might say if they find out. The workers hated Shigekawa. Recently, the workers planned to gaive a farewell party for the fellow workers who are leaving for the segregation camp. They bought bottles of whiskey from Shigekawa, who charged twelve dollars<sup>a</sup> a quart. The buyers said that was too high and returned the bottles to him. Then Shigekawa told them that as a special favor he would make the price ten dollars a quart. The buyers got mad all the more. "Don't take us for fools," they said. To their friends the workers complained, "He is trying to make suckers out of us. Since we are fellow residents in the same block (This re<sup>a</sup>soning is recurrent often among the Issei. Some Nisei refer to it as a phase of Issei psychology.), he should be selling <sup>us</sup> ~~them~~ without profit. He owes that much to his fellow residents." They assured their friends that Shigekawa was "the dirtiest scoundrel<sup>n</sup> they ever met."

It is entirely different now with J<sup>u</sup>mbu Ota. He is a honest fellow and won't take bribes, although the gamblers made several attempts. We are making raids on games all the time. In the polic<sup>e</sup> station we have a blackboard on which instructions are given to the squads. There isn't a day ~~when we have~~ <sup>without</sup>



SEPTEMBER 29 --(10)

orders written by the chief to investigate gamblings at this or that place.

For instance, last night there was an order written on it, "Investigate gambling in Block 18. Women in the game too."



SEPTEMBER 30 -- (1)

Via Policeman: We caught the persons who had been breaking into the Toy Department when we had waited for them that night (September 27). There were six boys, all of them about fourteen years of age. Most of them were from Block 12 and the rest from Block 28. As soon as we caught them we called their parents into the police department. The parents begged us to keep it secret -- not to make it public -- for the sake of the future of the young boys. They said they would watch the boys closely from now. We told them we had to turn the case over to the chief and they should see him in the morning.

They must have talked to the chief. The chief said yesterday that he thought would be wisest if we kept quiet about it and let them go this time because they were too young. I told him that was all right with me, but I thought the crime they had committed was a little too much to be simple pranks. They broke into the place four times in five days. They opened all the gallon-cans of varnish and paint in the shop and spattered and splashed them all over the place -- over the work tables, tools, and the floor. This man Ota is too lenient.

#####

In Block 30 the residents had been complaining that women's underwears had been missing from the wash lines often. One day this week a resident saw a boy, also residing in Block 30, taking off a pair of woman's under-pants off the wash line and running in full speed. This man chased the boy and caught him. He brought this boy to the block manager's office. On questioning he confessed that he was told by a man, A, to steal the woman's "panties". Every time he took a loot to A, he said, A paid him ten cents.

This case did not end right there. It resulted in another block dissension, because the persons involved in this case were the principal figures in the "Chappo" case (cf. Tsuchiyama's report for the month of July)

In order to understand the case the following background must be known:



SEPTEMBER 30 -- (2)

The boy's mother operated a small, cheap restaurant in Little Tokyo before evacuation. She was managing the establishment alone, serving drinks to the patrons, which was the source of the more lucrative profit.

She had two boys, one about twelve years old, <sup>and</sup> the other about nine years old. The elder child is known as an obnoxious child; he used to destroy and damage the plants and shrubs in the block and refused to heed the warnings ~~in~~ of the block gardener, "Chappo". One day this July "Chappo" lost his temper and beat the boy. (Chappo is a bachelor who must be in his late forties and is known among his friends to be mentally unstable.)

As the result the gardener was arrested by the police. The residents of Block 30, where all the parties resided, at the same time were divided among themselves whether to evict the gardener from the block or not; the moderate element who insisted that they could not accuse the gardener alone and the boy was as much to be blamed won out in the general meeting of the block people. However, the Judicial Commission after hearing the case granted probation to the gardener on a condition that he be moved to camp II. Although the case had settled with the decision, ill feeling among the residents remained.

The boy's mother was separated from her husband a few years prior to Pearl Harbor and was carrying on intimate relation with another man, A, since then. At the time of evacuation, her legal husband reappeared and desired to join the family to go to a relocation camp. She consented to this, because she thought that it would be inconvenient to go to the camp without the divorce decree and with A, should some legal complication arise. So with her children, her legal husband, and her boy friend she settled in the block -- all in one apartment of 20 feet by 25 feet.

It was said that there were many quarrels among them since coming to Poston. Eventually, the woman moved to another apartment with her children in the same block. "She got tired of both of the men," some commented,



SEPTEMBER 30 -- (3)

However, when the "Chappo" case occurred both A and her husband rallied to her cause and actively campaigned to evict the gardner from the block and to punish him to the limit. In the block meeting held to decide the issue they were both the vociferous ~~exponets~~ for the eviction.

Now, the table has turned. Some of the block are clamoring to kick A out, while some others, more on the extreme side, are demanding eviction of all the parties, as "they had caused enough trouble to the block." As usual if there is a moderate element who wants to keep it under cover, "because we talk about this thing people in other blocks will hear about it. Judging from the nature of the case, it is a great shame for the whole block if they know about it." At present this argument of moderation is winning out.

A is evidently a sex pervert. When the block manager searched his living quarter, he found at least one dozen pairs of female "undies".

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In the police department, too, opinion is divided among its staff. One element wants to arrest the man, A. But the chief, Jumbo Ota, does not wish to take it up, because "there is no complaint from the block and it wants to have it kept secret."

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The Poston Chronicle reporter, Kitamura, an Issei, visited the police department yesterday and asked, "Is there any interesting news I can write?" One policeman said, "Sure, there is a hot one. How about printing the scandal in your own block?" (Kitamura is also a resident of Block 30.)

Kitamura repl<sup>ed</sup> in a perplexed tone, "I can't write about dirt in my own block. That's not so hot."

The policeman retorted as if he was expecting the answer, "If you don't want spill dirt in your own block, you shouldn't be writing about scandals in other



SEPTEMBER 30 -- (4)

blocks. They wouldn't feel any too good."

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It was announced that no more milk will be coming into the camp, not even for the children.

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The Segregation Releases No 26 a and No. 27 a were distributed today.  
(attached)