

COUNCIL'S
RESOLUTION ON
ATROCITIES

BROWN'S NOTES CONTINUED -

January 28, 1944

Last night the radio released news of Japanese atrocities in the Phillipines. Wolter had arranged to escort Tosh and Mrs. Goto to L. A. for some civil suit but after broadcasts he and Bennett decided that it would be inadviabile; the boys would be less than every likely to get a fair hearing.

This morning he decided that it would be useful for public relations if both councils passed a resolution on the matter. Later in the morning Bennett announced that if the resolutions were passed before 4:00 p. m. the Arizona Republic would feature them. Later he announced that ~~the Arizona Republic would feature them~~ A. P. would circulate them. So after the morning staff meeting Wolter suggested to Ando (President of Canal Community Council) and Miyake that such resolutions be passed and both made arrangements to call emergency meetings at 1:30 p. m. Wolter Miyake, Ando, Kato, Ishizu, Nishimura, Verlin and I spent the rest of the morning drafting an appropriate motion.

When the meeting opened, Miyake proposed than an appropriate resolution be passed. Morimoto immediatly got up and said that it was impossible that Japanese could have done these things, and such a statement should be included in the resolution. Miyake was ready for this. Before going to the meeting they had shown the resolution to Hikida. He had said that it was impossible that Japanese could have done such things. Verlin pointed out that it was impossible to convince Americans of that fact. Hikida saw the implications. He said "Yes, that was my first reaction. I advise you to be very careful how you present this resolution."

Miyake, thds, after Morimoto had spoken, said that it would be inadvisable to discuss all the details in council, it would take too long. He suggested that the council first consider whether a resolution

should be passed. The Council voted that a resolution should be passed. Morimoto stated that he was against it, but, as it had been pointed out that it was to the advantage of the Nisei, he would vote "Aye" to make it unanimous.

Miyake then got a motion that empowered the Executive Committee to draw up an appropriate motion. During the discussion, Ishizu nearly spilled the beans two or three times by getting up to say, "Shall we make the resolution public now?" He speaks slowly, and Miyake guessed what he was at, so he drowned out the end of the sentence each time. (Ishizu said afterwards, "I was darned slow. I didn't see what you were driving at.")

The motion was finally passed. Even then Miyake didn't give away the fact that a resolution had been prepared. Fukushima suggested that Wolter be included in the committee. Miyake said, with a straight face, that Mr. Wolter would probably prefer to have the resolution come entirely from the evacuees.

Only after the Council had adjourned was the prepared resolution shown the committee. At this point Verlin called up Canal. He heard from Mats Ando that the resolution was getting tough sledding. He immediately called up Wolter. Wolter was with Bennett. I answered. He told me the news, said he wanted to talk to Wolter, then go to Canal. I went over and got him, brought him to Wolter and the three of us went to Canal together. It was on this trip and return that he told us what had happened at Butte and what ~~happened~~ I have written above is entirely from Verlin. (Neither Wolter nor I attended either meeting, advisedly.)

At Canal, Verlin was to go in, Wolter was to wait outside and not go in unless called. But it was too late. The Council had adjourned, taking no action. Mats Ando, George Horiuchi and a Nisei were left. A brief conversation was all we had time for.

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Ando had had the resolution translated. He thought the translation must have been bad. On presentation several Issei had objected. (1) Japanese could not ~~do that~~ have done these things; (2) Any resolution should embody a statement to that effect; (3) to pass a resolution as proposed would be to accept the propaganda as truth.¹ Discussion lasted over an hour but they got nowhere. If it had rested with the Nisei on the Council, it would have passed. As it was, the Council had adjourned without taking any action, just five minutes before our arrival. Ando was depressed.

On the way back, we agreed that Ando should not have shown the resolution, in English or Japanese. We also agreed that Ando should not have been left to do the job alone; five members of the Butte Council had been present at our preliminary conference; Ando only from Canal.

On the drive back Verlin commented that the Issei believed that 90% of the war stuff on American radios was mere propaganda and untrue; while they believed that 90% of the material on Radio Tokyo was true.

INTERNAL SECURITY INVESTIGATION

It happened that on Friday of this week (Jan. 28) at Wolter's weekly meeting, it was the turn of Internal Security to speak. Graves brought Nichol, Ben Fukuzawa (of Canal) young Fukuzawa and Norman Takusagawa. Ben Fukuzawa read the report but the conversation was more interesting. Wolter said he wanted this police inquiry to clean up any crookedness, but he would back I. S. insofar as it was in the right. Graves said they welcomed inquiry (!!).² Nichol made some remarks about the gamblers on the council. I. S. was very much on the defensive. Nichol also said they had receipts for

¹ On February 12, Brown told me that when the resolution was translated into Japanese is sounded so crude and harsh that the issei would not be able to stomach it. Whether this is a peculiarity of the Japanese language or poor translator, we do not know.

² Exclamation points are Brown's.

every cent of money that had passed through their hands.

Wolter said (privately) that all appointed I. S. staff had sent in resignations - no action taken yet.¹

BROWN - FURTHER NOTES ON COMMUNITY COUNCIL Saturday, January 29.

Kondo and Douglas came to dinner with us (Mrs. K. being ill). He did not talk much about the Community Council, whether from suspicion of me or because of general situation, I can't tell.² His only significant remarks on the anti-atrocity resolutions were two (1) He didn't believe that the newspaper stories were totally true; neither did most of the Issei; (2) He had voted against the resolution; ~~as~~ he thought such a resolution should not pass unless backed by action, such as an avowal to buy extra war bonds.

Talked with Oguchi. He reports that most Issei believe that the reports of Japanese atrocities are false and mere propaganda. They express a preference for not talking about it. It is only talked about because of action of Community Council.

Talk with Harry Miyake on objections to resolution

Monday Jan. 31.

He says Morimoto's objection was stated to be based on objection that there was no valid reason for calling a special meeting of the Community Council. Harry says he replied that he disagreed; he did think there was a reason. Apparently this was the only overt to sidetrace an unpleasant topic, except possibly Kondo's.

Internal Security

Regarding the police, they are finding it difficult to get evidence on which to base specific charges, and at present seem to be confining themselves to improprieties. Hirose confirms that evidence is hard to get, for fear of consequences.³

¹After long and suitable preparation I have introduced the Brown's to the Kondo's. Harry (bless him) is not going to blab to Brown - particularly when he knows I want to hear all about a matter. ~~He~~ He is never loquacious anyway.

²

I have no corroboration of this statement

³I take it, this means, evades fear of internal security.

BROWN'S NOTES * CONTINUEDMeeting of Canal Community Council

February 1, 1944

Wolter and I arrived late. There was progressing a discussion on the position of the diet kitchen and the inconvenience cause to many people (it is at Block 16). Mess Operations Committee and Health Committee designated to make recommendations.

Formation of Board and Red Cross

(I was told afterwards this had been initiated by Miss Thunder.)¹
Agreed that Iwanaga had let the Red Cross drop and it needed reconstituting. Iwasaki and Social Welfare committee designated to recommend.

Sasaki then read translation of resolution of atrocities. Wolter and I left. Shortly after, Council took a recess to reassemble in a few minutes to discuss matter of the resolution.²

When they reassembled, Ben Fukuzawa explained to Wolter and to me what were some of the difficulties.

(1) A translation of the resolution was almost impossible. The one produced last Friday was vague and incomprehensible. The one produced today was too outright. As it went it was too violent, too uncompromising and too rude. I gathered that it could not be politely expressed without circumlocutions, prefixes and suffixes and that without these it was crude.

(2) The fact that Issei had no American citizenship made them hesitate. If they passed the resolution it cut their last link with Japan. They would be without a country. My own interpretation is that he meant (a) they were afraid of the consequences, because Japan might win the war or they might be shipped back to Japan; (b) They still felt a sort of cultural (perhaps more) loyalty to Japan, and did not want to take so drastic a step.

¹ Assistant to Mr. Tuttle in Social Welfare.

² Brown informed me privately that Wolter gave way to some temperament at this time. He said, "If they don't pass this, I'm through with them. As Mr. Fukushima wisely states, "Mr. Wolter's only fault is that sometimes he is too idealistic."

The meeting lasted nearly two hours. When they came out, the resolution had passed unanimously. We were informed that they had debated the translation clause by clause. Finally they had passed the English version without coming to any conclusion of the Japanese translation. I was unable to discern what various pressures had brought about the unanimous result. The Nisei and some of the Issei were for it, the others had been brought to conform in some way.

Internal Security February 3.

Mr. Hirose turned in the draft of a report on police. It was full of vague charges but contained no valid evidence. Objected to Nichol's conduct with secretary but named no places or dates or incidents. Charged him also with discriminatory conduct.

Wolter was disappointed. He talked long, explained procedure. Said something might be made of Nichol's attitudes but suggested that more evidence necessary. Mr. Hirose said specific evidence hard to get for fear of consequences.

I said to Wolter afterwards that this was typical of a subject people. Not understanding, or not having had experience in procedures for righting wrongs, they revert to rumor, to agitation, to informing and to appeals to authority. Wolter agreed.

My hunch: the enquiry into the police will be dropped.

I shall include the notes Brown made at this council meeting in toto since they show significant reverberations of the resolution passed at the previous meeting.

BROWN'S NOTES ON BUTTE COMMUNITY COUNCIL MEETING - February 7, 1944

The members of the Council were invited to luncheon at 42 to see the children's meals, how the children were taught to finish their meals, how they were taught table manners. They also saw the special diets. After the meal Dr. Lawson explained the ~~table manners~~ purposes and told the achievements of diet, etc. She also told what she wanted. After the lunch, members strolled to the council house for the meeting.

The meeting convened 1:50.

Not ready for police report. Hirose submitted traffic code.

Miyake: Chair will now adopt motion to adopt traffic code ~~San Francisco~~ form mimeographed, tentatively (suggestion by Wolter).

Kato moved, seconded, carried.

Miyake: Ready to discuss vocational training (but both members of committee absent)

Recreation and playgrounds ready?

Kanagaki: Origin of recreation Cooperative taken up with Wolter. Dances, etc, breaking regulations. These revenues belong to the U. S. Govt. Best to organize recreation coop and present to Co-op enterprises. (Memorandum read.)

Recreation commission is asking authority to hold open hearing to hear pros and cons from all groups.

Miyake: You want council O. K. to go ahead with plan. ~~But~~ So moved and carried.

Any discussion of plan? I understand some groups, baseball, sumo, Engel, have funds. What is to happen to them. It's a serious thing. If left as they are the community will suffer. We should do our best. Any comments?

Otani: Ever since judicial commission operating, they have fines. These could be used by the community. Fines could be distributed. In the last three cases there was \$90.00, that has been paid by the people. If some could be retained for recreation, it would be a good way of taking up funds.

Miyake: It's difficult. The commission should go ahead with the hearing.

Ishizu: "To what percentage could organizations raise funds to support themselves?

(Various remarks.)

Kanagaki: Engekai, baseball, one other, should collect enough money to support ~~themselves~~ other leisure time activities. Better to have recreation on larger basis.

Kato: That's a good plan. Other steps are possible. Eliminate private enterprise. Now we are still awaiting Washington's decision. Would it be fair to ask the Gila River Co-op to take over? How much would WRA contribute?

Miyake: But this is separate.

Kato: But Co-op can issue only one refund. All this must be considered. Also, if committee recommends to Coop council; it must then go to delegates.

Wolter: Thus it comes back to the community. The aim is to coordinate activities making money to aid the community. Profits would thus go to the community not to groups such as Engelai. Property would also belong to the community Co-op. We would have WRA property on CAS inventory.

Aratani: Is this because Washington wants all recreation to be self-supporting?

Wolter: (Explains further - condensation) WRA still contributes - mostly staff.

Equipment budget is low. Recreation Co-op would spend earned money for good of all community.

Kato: Could have a ~~separate~~ separate Co-op? I am afraid if present Co-op were asked, they would say they have enough to do now.

(Much discussion, I couldn't follow)

Miyake: Let's get the opinion of the organizations. Let the commission go ahead.

All right with the body? to report later? O.K.

Housing reports on screen door. Fukushima speaks in Japanese.

Miyake: Business of organization of committees. (Refers to mimeographed sheet.)

Thought the Block Managers could help the council in various work. The Block Managers are doing some work already. Kinshita named some. (Names them) The chair is ready to hear motion to accept these nominations.

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Kato: Rather than accept collectively shouldn't we accept by committees? The council could approve the committee selections.

Miyake: O. K. We should also have representatives from the community at large.

NEW BUSINESS

Miyake; The Red Cross Drive - your chairman attended the first meeting. (Reads financial report and goes into detail about status of Iwasaki) This year Red Cross Program increased budget \$2,200.00? Budget will include secretaries' salaries. Other programs: home service, messages to Japan. There were 2,000 messages last year. There were some undelivered messages because there was not enough staff. They plan to enlarge first aid and home nursing. (Goes into further details on budget and program) I shall appoint a member of the council body to attend the next meeting. Then the board of directors will meet to discuss ways and means of drive. I shall appoint Mr. Nishioka to be member of board as representative of the council.

Now as to Community Council fund - can we have fund?

Wolter: I guess so.

Miyake: Tosay Dr. Lawson gave a lunch, there must be some motive. (There was.)

(Miyake names needs of Dr. Lawson: curtains, food, under clothes, uniform for waitresses) If the council has fund it can spend on such things. We should have a community fund. (Harry also talked of control of expenditure. committee for maximum amount, council for larger expenditures. Comment.)

Wolter: You already have trust fund from camouflage. If the council had been operative it would have received this. Gives precedent.

Miyake: (thinks) Council can have fund. Any opinion?

Kato: Can we get fund from community or easier source. For example, could we get camouflage?

Miyake: I contacted Canal. They are now waiting to pay their refund on income tax and some clerical expenses. Needs sanction from the community.

Yamamoto: "Moved it be referred to special committee on ways and means, preferably to Ikemoto."

Miyake: "Mr. Ikemoto and Mr. Yamaguchi, will you do do?"

Verlin: "That's just a motion."

Miyake: "I think that's good enough, go ahead."

Yamamoto: "Reads communication from Block Mangers regarding scholarship material from High School. (Laughter when it was suggested that camouflage fund be used.)"

Miyake: "I shall refer this to the committee on relocation and education."

Wolter: "Dr. Lawson asked me to ask help for a few people to carry food from the special diet kitchen."

Miyake: "That was referred to the Welfare Committee. It's getting round and round."

Example: An old, couple have a granddaughter (1/2), aged 9. (Harry gets tangled up) They need help to carry food. But some don't need help.

I shall look into 5 cases." In conjunction with the diet kitchen asks members to study uniform question, special committee to study it.

Komuro: (in Japanese) Brings up subject of special meeting on Friday.)¹

Miyake: (Responds in Japanese)

(The gist of this is that Komura was not notified of that meeting. Miyake says each block manager was notified. The secretary reports 22 present.)

Nishioka: Brings up some question about Mess 42 in Japanese)

Miyake: (Responds in Japanese. Gist seems to be number of people requiring help to carry special diets.)

Komuro: (seems to withdraw objection to non-notification, but wants explanation of meeting)

Miyake: (Explains cause for special meeting. Gives details of usefulness of passing resolution.)

Komura: (Talks about resolution)

Morimoto: (Reads with difficulty a memorandum) Gist: At last general meeting, I warned

¹See Hankey notes, Feb. 11, p. 7 for statement showing how Komura's stand has spread to people.

such topic not good. But meeting proceeded. Decided to pass resolution. Appointed committee to draft resolution in terms of opinions of members of council. In News-Hourier found resolution highly emotional, worthy of High School and Young Peoples' Society. Don't argue good of resolution, but want to know why there were such high-handed methods of drawing up resolution, departing from views of council." (Translates into Japanese.)

Miyake: "Any other discussion?"

Komuro: (In Japanese, at length)

Miyake: Interpretation: "Mr. Morimoto, the resolution is not in keeping with the opinions of the council." / Mr. Komuro, the council has no authority to discuss national or international relations. I feel that the interpretation of that resolution not well understood." (Asks Mr. Hirose to read translation.)

Hirose: (Reads resolution in English, then translates.)

(Some argument in Japanese - Komuro, Miyake)

Hirose: "According to Mr. Morimoto, we didn't meet his approval. He said it was almost High School kids resolution. That is Morimoto's opinion. It depends on how we look at things. You were appointed to be on committee. You refused. Others refused. It came to me. It's unfair of you Mr. Morimoto (Interruptions: order restored) I tried to get out of it too. After the resolution was drawn, you're not satisfied. Let me say one thing: I agree to publication, although issei, because I have far sight, not short sight. I think of the future of the nisei, no matter what I think. The majority of the nisei want to live here. This resolution may have prevented unpleasant incidents. We can already go to Phoenix. We should be big enough to make some sacrifice to make this country comfortable for the nisei to live in and not be afraid of the issei. (Translates this speech into Japanese)

(Morimoto, Komuro, and Hirose during their various talks used considerable emphasis.) (Loud applause for Hirose, Morimoto pats him on the back.) (Komuro asks a question, Morimoto makes a remark.)

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Yamamoto: "Morimoto makes a good point." But I take exception to one remark.

The motion was (1) The Executive committee empowered to draw up resolution based upon discussion and (2) Deliver it to proper authorities. (Afterwards amended to add 3 issei to the committee.) You can't put a negative point into a positive motion."

Komura: (In Japanese)

Hirose: (Responds to Komuro. Komuro retorts in Japanese, "Honesty is the best policy." Diplomacy. (Laughter)

Miyake: (restores order)

Aratani: "Let's get on with business."

(Moved seconded and passed that transposition as read be passed to the Japanese section (of the newspaper).)

Miyake: "We have crippled and helpless children in the community. The Welfare and Education committees are to meet with the Block Managers to find out cases without reference to families. It's a touchy question."

Wolter: "Education has a survey of that."

Miyake: "Any new business?"

Ishizu: ~~32~~ (Distributes questionnaire samples drawn up by relocation committee - explains reasons.) "WE have discussed problems, but no statistics. Better to read questions first, before answering any."

Miyake: "One more problem. Dr. Nakamura is being transferred to Tule Lake by his choice. Many eye cases, because of dust storm. Asked to terminate. Problem, as community will be deprived of his services, could he be retained until time to go to Japan."

Wolter: "No." (explains)

Miyake: "The patients can't petition?"

¹ Brown informed me later that Nakamura was telling several of his patients who were awaiting eye operations which his segregation would make impossible, to come to Tulelake with him.

Wolter: "It is undersirable. After segregation there will be no disloyal people here. Eye service will be maintained. It's up to WPA."

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Note by Hankey: It appears herethat Komura gave some document to Miyake.)

Miyake: "Mr. Komuro's letter states that block 59 unanimously objects to the resolution. It will not recognize this until it is signed by the people."

Wolter: "On what grounds objection?"

Ishizu: "The reasons should be written down."

Miyake: "Let them wait until they read the Japanese section."

Ishizu: "What is the latest dope on people moving out of this center? Many stories. Some all ready to receive Manzanar."

Wolter: "All we know : 99 chances out of 100, Gila to receive ~~new~~ new residents. We don't know what center. Won't know until Interior or Justice decide. But we were to prepare to receive new people. (Explains at greater length) (On Miyake's invitation)

Wolter: "I congratulate the council on the resolution." (Tells important effect upon public relations. First time a relocation center has timed its own public relations. Time for people to decide on basis of ideals: to assist in war effort and be Japanese-Americans, or look forward or backward to return to or stay in Japan. Talks at length as on previous occasions. Would some of his remarks possibly be interpreted as threats?)

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Ikemoto: "The financial statement is now ready. You can see it at my office. We'll try to mimeograph it. (Announced Mas Goto is now member of finance committee.)

(Moved that the report be confirmed, seconded, passed.)

(Some ~~other~~ matter brought up by member I didn't know: peeping Toms.

(laughter) (much laughter, cause of which I miss) Matter referred to Hirose)

Yamaguchi: (In Japanese.)

Miyake: "It's one of the most important jobs. Labor survey and manpower commission. Fair play committee. Would like two or three from main divisions. Coordinate with Canal. Details will be discussed by the Executive committee. Can you suggest anyone with broad outline to be included?"

(Minami mentioned.)

Nishioka: (names Suzuki, who ran an employment agency)

Miyake: This commission will work with the budget commission. (Extends himself on importance of commission).

(Adjournment)

AFTER THE MEETING

Harry Miyake, much relieved, snorted and shook himself. He had expected this attack and was glad he had weathered it. He and Ishizu told me Komuro had always been pro-Japanese; had last January (43) boasted he would probably be picked up, was surprised he had not been. Hence his objections and obstructions. Did not understand Morimoto.

Ishizu said there should be minutes of block meetings; council can't accept simple statements such as that submitted by Komuro on disapproval of resolution by Block 59. I suggested that Council could at least lay down qualifications for block meetings before they would grant recognition.

Ishizu said poison was seeping from block 59 to his block, 58. He had met an issei in the lavatory, the morning after the resolution was published. Issei: "You should be relocated after what you did at the Community Council." Ishizu: "Maybe you are the one who should not be here."

Implications: (1) The Issei: this is a Japanese Community; you don't belong. (2) Ishizu: "You should be in Tulelake."

On my arrival in Gila from Tule Lake, the evening of February 9, I was informed by Brown that the two most exciting events ~~of~~ taking place during my absence were the Community Council's investigation of certain members of Internal Security and the peoples' reaction to a resolution condemning ~~atrocities~~ the recently released stories of Japanese atrocities. Of momentary interest was a mysterious teachers' meeting and an attempt by certain of the liberal (by liberal I mean not anti-Japanese) women staff members and wives of staff members to institute a branch of the Red Cross in Gila.

The following notes refer for the most part to the above mentioned subjects:

MILD REVOLT AMONG ELEMENTARY TEACHERS

The teachers in Butte have long suffered a peculiar inconvenience. Since they are Civil Service employees they are required to "remain at work" until 5:00. Their place of work is in blocks 41 and 43 which are over half a mile from the administration buildings. Unless they have cars they cannot get to these buildings where the post-office or the Co-op (#4 - the Caucasian Co-op) are located to attend to shopping or necessary business. Other employees do not suffer this inconvenience. Resentment has been smoldering for some time.

Statement by Dorothy Chapman - elementary teacher.

"They (Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Strickland) will not come out and make any adjustment so that we teachers can handle any of our business, so you sneak off ahead of time if you want to go to the post office or the canteen. We get only mail at school. We can't get our parcels and registered letters."

"None of us are asking for anything unreasonable. In almost any eight hour job you're permitted a relief period in the morning and the afternoon. We can't do that - with the kids. Why couldn't they add two relief periods and give them to us teachers at the end of the day?"

The Meeting "Too many people (teachers) have been seen at the Administration

Building too early. Most of us are allowed walking time, which means we leave at 4:45. But some have left before. Strickland's been saying you can start at 4:30. The girls have been going earlier out of desperation."

"Sawyer said, 'If you have special business you must explain it to the principal.' But that doesn't take care of ~~a~~ 1 the other cases.

"Sawyer jumped Strickland. Strickland said that we couldn't go home before 4:45. So everybody was furious.

"Word got to Sawyer that everybody was mad.¹ He said at the meeting that he'd heard that there was going to be a grand show - a grand fight. He didn't want to miss it.

"The elementary teachers have a meeting every Wednesday. Sawyer came to this meeting. The highschool teachers had told us that there was going to be a joing meeting (high shhool and elementray combined) and that Sawyer was going to bawl us out. So we had a joingt meeting. We started at 3:15 and until 4:00 we discussed professional things.

"Then the high school teachers and Sawyer came. Sawyer got up and gave a speech that was ~~was~~ a big song and dance. He said we had been so good and bought bonds, etc. He spoke for 15 or 20 minutes. But he had it times perfectly. In the last three minutes he brought up the controvertial question. All he did was mention it and tell us to work till 4:45. None of the teachers got a chance to speak although some us had fine speeches prepared. I had one."

On February 12 I sat at dinner with Miss Chapman and Miss Hanson, another rebellious teachers. They were thinking of writing a petition to Mr. Sawyer, asking for the rest periods. Although I should keep my nose out of such affairs, I could not resist egging them on. Finally they attempted to compose a petition, but had difficulty. After mahy ~~attempts~~ had been written and discarded ~~as~~ I dictated one in an impressively sententious tone. They were delighted.

Three days later, I heard to my surprise, that all of the elementary teachers had signed the petition and that Sawyer had accepted it "as meek as a lamb." Since then the Co-op has been allowed to stay open till 5:15 and the transportation division has arranged to run a bus into Phoenix at 1:00 on Saturday afternoons, returning at 9:00 p. m., for the convenience of the teachers.

KONDOS TRANSLATION OF JANUARY 27 COUNCIL MINUTES AND ADDITIONAL REMARKS

February 10, 1944

"The meeting started at 1:00 . There were four men absent. Dr. Sleath and Mats Ando were there. Dr. Sleath made a statement on public health from the standpoint of the hospital. He said that state inspectors might rate the health condition of the latrine ABCD. Sleath said there is no ABCD - its good or bad. And now it's not good! He corroborated Dyo the sanitary inspector for the hospital. He also asked for blood donors and for people to come and get tested.

"The Iwata of Mess made a report that those who live on the north side of the main road goes to the hospital for the baby's special diet. ~~Others~~ The others go to 42 mess. People are not to take any food from the mess halls.

"Then Hirose made a report. He said he'd like to have us recognize Inspector Fukuzawa and he said he'd like to have cooperation with him on the part of the council.

"Then Kanegaki reported on recreation. They had had a sort of a fight at a dance, it was not the fault of the CAS but he said he'd look into it.

"Then the Community received a \$100.00 check from some Christian organization in New York. It was for the civilians ~~and~~ instructors and students at Camp Savage for a Christmas gift. It took too much time getting here.

"Then Mr. Wolter explained all the difficulties they're having with the CAS and that he'd like to reorganize it. We decided to have a recreation and

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education committee and some others get together and work out a plan for the CAS.

"Then everybody was about ready to quit.

"Then Nishioka got up. He said he'd like to make a report about the Internal Security. He asks whether it's proper to bring this up at the Council meeting. Mr. Wolter said, if he had evidence as to time and when, he should make a statement.¹

"He stated the case of Mr. Nichols and the secretary. The time and place the incident took place and said he have a witness. Then Komura also got up and stated an incident of what happened at the Internal Security office.

"Then Hirose, naturally since he's in charge of the I. S. committee has to investigate the matter. He said he can't do it himself without the Council's whole-hearted support. The Council agreed to cooperate with anything he'd do.

"Then one councilman asked when they were going to get lumber for screen doors. Gukushima, Ito and Shigenaka were appointed to see about it - see Doucha and find out. They are supposed to report at the next meeting. At 4:15 the meeting adjourned."

Informal remarks at Kondo's.

"I didn't know this I. S. business was coming up. I expected it to be a report about conflict between the Japanese wardens."

I enquires as to just what Nishioka's charges were.

"He said ~~at about 11:00 and 12:00~~ in November between 11:00 and 12:00 o'clock during his working hours Nichol took his secretary to a particular location and, well, in clear out English, was necking with her. He said this was not becoming and not right. He should have more dignity. He'd like to have the Council take action.

"When Mr. Nishioka reported this incident and used the word necking,

¹ Nishioka is an ex-member of Internal Security.

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the council started giggling. The Koyamura got up. They burst out laughing, thinking more dirt was coming. Komura was furious. He didn't like the council's attitude. He said it was a serious matter. He'd like to have a more dignified attitude from the councilmen.

"Then he said that one day he came to work and while he was still near the building, a person told him they were making too much racket inside the office. He said, 'What kind of a joint do they have here?'"

"He went in (Komura) got one of the Japanese sergeants and called Mr. Nichol. If Mr. Nichol gonna start swinging at he (he said) he was going to report it to Mr. Bennett.

"The way I gather, Nichol is very quick tempered. Komura said he saw Nichol and the girl ~~happy~~ running around there toom having a riotous time. Komura said, 'If I have a ~~girl~~ girl or a friend's girl, I'm not going to let her work in the Internal Security office.

"Also, when the make a gambling raid, someone said, he'd like to know where all the money went to.

.....

In the conversation which followed Mr. and Mrs. Kondo agreed that Nichol was not forcing his attentions on the girl. She took the attitude that if she wanted to go around with him it was her own business.

.....

"Kato says he's till fighting on the janitor proposition."¹

The D aft

"The public was more or less expecting it I think."

Mrs. Ki: "The only gripe they have is the Japanese combat unit. Put us in with the other Americans, they say. It's not democratic."

The Resolution condemning Atrocities

Mr. Kondo: "Why should we apologize for something that we didn't do? This propaganda is used to sell the 4th war loan drive. I said at the meeting a statement alon

¹ I saw Kato two days later. He corroborated it, stating that they were going to try to get complete control of allocating jobs. He is a Gilan in whom the news of the powerful Poston Council has struck deep.

in the paper it won't ~~help~~ help any. If you're going to make a statement we should buy war bonds. If you make a statement and buy war bonds it will really make an impression. I was the only one who voted against it.

Dehydrated Peaches for Canned Peaches

Mr. Kondo informed me that the army quartermaster at Miraloma had ~~said~~ informed them that they were sending the mess a large quantity of canned peaches. The peaches arrived, but they were dry peaches in bags. Kondo wrote a letter and was informed that canned peaches had been sent. There is much wit being expended in an attempt to explain how the peaches were dehydrated on their way to Arizona and how the cans changed to paper.

FEBRUARY 11, 1944

Reaction to Draft

Ken Nishino came in to welcome me back and voiced the following opinions:

"As a whole the people don't want to go. You know the 1st World War they went to war and they were supposed to get citizenship, but most didn't. Well, it will be just like that in this war.

"If we are drafted why can't we go to our local boards in California for induction and physical examination?

"After they're drafted they have to support their families and I heard if you go out, your family can't come back unless you have a definite O. K. from the higher ups.

Atrocities

"The atrocities are called propaganda for the war bond drive.

"The people in New Mexico had a national guard in the Philippines. The people in New Mexico sent somebody to Washington, I heard, to find out the inside dope, on the atrocities. They don't think the Japanese would do that kind of stuff.

"If we're drafted we feel we'll be sent to the front line. They feel they'll blow up the Japs that way. We'd rather be treated as an individual side by side with the Caucasians."¹

The Council's Resolution

"The people say that the Community Council is supposed to work for the people in the community and has nothing to do with outside whatsoever. As a whole they look at it as propaganda. They didn't give notice to the Community Council members."²

"This is one of the biggest problems we have ever had. Why didn't they talk it over with the block managers? The councilman from Block 59 (Komura) got up and started suggesting something and a fellow got up and said, "We're the Council and we make our own decisions. (Komura) said, "We'll, your're elected by the people, so you ought to do what the people say:"

- - - - -

b Brown informed me this evening that there was a slight increase in applications for repatriation and expatriation directly traceable to the draft announcement.

He also related the amusing story of Mr. Martin's resignation. Martin is a neandertaloid creature who worked in the Warehouse under Mr. Douha. He had been increasing his Civil Service wage by private enterprise in Canal - bringing in liquor and selling it to evacuees at exorbitant prices. Nakamura placed an editorial in the Gila News-Courier entitled "On Staff Education." Two paragraphs from this courageous statement follow:

"On the other hand, some.... of the minor officials in the WRA have seemingly adopted the philosophy of the California demagogues. Their pettiness has affected the attitude of many evacuees to the extent of being a detriment to the WRA program of restoring to loyal evacuees the feeling of belonging, which is a necessary prelude to resettlement.

"Led and inspired by the tolerance and the bigness of its top men, much of the WRA program is highly laudable. But to make the evacuees more responsive to ~~the program~~ its program, the WRA must be consistent and encourage the practice of democracy and a firm grasp of its aims among the appointed personnel."

The Assistant Project Directors, Mr. Doucha and Mr. Runyan were highly incensed by this article. According to Brown they complained to Bennett that if the members of their staff were insulted in this manner they would lose their key-men. However, no one but Martin resigned, feeling no doubt that this was an excellent opportunity to leave a spot that was becoming a little hot for him. Brown could not resist heckling Doucha gently about this.

NOTES - February 10, 1944

ACCUSATIONS AGAINST INTERNAL SECURITY BY COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Brown was not present when the Community Council took action to investigate certain members of Internal Security. He immediately got what accounts he could from Mr. Wolter and from Verlin Yamamoto. He was unable to get any information from Henry Kondo, who was reserving his account for me.

Brown's notes follow:

BROWN'S NOTES

Monday January 24, 1944

At a meeting of the Community Council, Butte, regular business was disposed of by 2:50 p. m., when the matter of Internal Security was brought up. I was absent (having been assigned another job by Bennett) and the following is Mr. Wolter's account.¹

Wolter's Statement

Nishioka got up first. He made charges against Internal Security Officials. The council "hit the ceiling." Wolter had to rely upon quick translations, so I can't record the various charges as given individually. They were gainst Nichols individually, for carrying on with a girl, secretary of Butte Police Station. They were also against other officers for abetting prostitution. There was great excitement. Finally Komuro² of Internal Security got up and informed on his fellow members on the force. It was decided to have the committee on Fire and Police make an investigation. Mr. Hirose got up and asked if he was to stick his neck out. Wolter asked for the floor, promised administrative support to any objectively conducted enquiry, and suggested the council move a vote of confidence in its committee. Mr. Hirose consented to carry on. Adjournment at 4:45 p. m.

Wolter immediately saw Bennett to tell him what to expect and

¹ Brown was stopped on his way to the meeting and asked to escort Florence Horn over the project.

² This is the council member who is supposed to be pro-Japanese. Miyake remarked that he "ought to be in Santa Fe" according to Mrs. Kohdo.

to get him to promise not to intervene without adequate cause.

I was unable to catch any of the men I wanted on January 24 or Jan.

25. Jan. 26 I saw Hirose.

Hirose on I. Security Investigation

He said there were accusations against Nichols, Norman Takusagawa and Ono.¹ Nichols - immoral relations with secretary, carrying arms; Norman Takusagawa - improper relations with same; Ono - violence. Against all, there was the general accusation of making criminals "not being constructive with petty offenders." I gather that they think being tough is not good policy; they think police should be helpful, admonishing, not tough.

Hirose said his position is delicate. He is an alien, can be moved from one center to another without legal process, can even be interned. He is clearly afraid this might happen. He also fears possible action by local police. He is somewhat reassured by Wolter's statement at the council meeting.

Hirose is sorry all this came into the open. His idea is that things can be quietly settled by talking matters over and getting administrative action. However, he will go ahead.

Miyake on I. Security

Saw Harry Miyake later the same day and he came to my office with me. He confirmed substantially what Hirose said. Said his chief complaint was that police were hard on people, not helpful educationally. Also said they created criminals by their actions. Miyake really seems to dislike Nichols, without any personal reason, merely for his brutality. He also mentioned carrying arms.

He told me more of the charges against Takusagawa. The older men of the police force had warned Takusagawa against his unseemly conduct with the secretary. Takusagawa had promised to behave himself.

¹This is the officer who gave Hasagawa a ticket when the Kondo's and myself were going cotton picking. He is an ill-mannered animal.

(Masato Kato came in while we were talking. He didn't add much to the discussion. He was very excited about a visitor from Poston. The visitor came in some Co-op business, but is also chairman of one of the community councils there. He enthralled them by telling the powers of the councils there. Any change in personnel is immediately referred to the manpower commission. Internal Security internally is entirely in the hands of evacuees. There are only two Caucasians on Internal Security. There is an evacuee deputy project director in each community. He told Harry he must get in touch with the man. Harry said he would. There may be some explosive ideas introduced to our councils.)¹

Miyake said there had been a number of complaints against Internal Security, written, which he had handed over to Hirose. The only new charge introduced was financial: in raids on gamblers and in pseudo judicial proceedings, I. S. officers or men had got hold of money and there is a suspicion that it may not have been all accounted for.

Interview with Verlin Yamamoto

V. said that Nishioka, ex-member of I. S. made the first charge. He specifically charged Nichol with immoral conduct with the girl. He had times, places, etc., on hand. "On Fox Butte, between the hours of 5:10 p. m. and 6:15 p. m., Mr. Nichol was seen hugging and kissing this girl."² Two other times and places were cited. On one occasion Nishioka added "They had only half an hour that time." (laughter)

Komuro's contribution was his relationship with Takusagawa. Takusagawa "kidded" the secretary loudly and frequently. Komuro had taken him to task. The "kidding" and the loud laughter made a very bad impression on all of the people, who came to the police

¹ Brown means this is good part. I imagine X will be amused by this eventual fertilization of Gila by Poston's powerful council.

² Fox Butte is between the two camps. The girl must have been taken there in a car.

station. Komuro added that Takasugawa was reasonable but nothing could be done about Nichol.

Verlin said, stripped of all decoration, that was all that was charged against the police at the meeting. Hirose "with his liking for display" had once got up and asked if he would read the other charges against I. S., but he, Verlin, had got up and said that this was not the appropriate place, all these had better be looked into by the committee.

I asked Verlin specifically about all the other charges. He said they were contained in letters and notes, and definitely were not brought to the floor of the meeting. He agreed that Nichol was the most hated man on the force, for several reasons, and that everyone wanted him out. He had not heard of any charge against Ono, that must be among the written complaints.

Summing up all the interviews, and assuming Verlin's account to be objectively the most accurate, what I make of it so far is this:

The two charges as stated were the only two made; Nichol for actual or implied immorality, Takasugawa for impropriety. Other charges were in the hands of the committee.

The other charges are (1) against Nichol, brutality and carrying arms during gambling raids; (2) against Ono, violence of speech in performance of his duty; (3) against unnamed members for possibly misapprehension of money; (4) more vaguely, against the department for inconsiderate treatment of petty ~~affairs~~ offenses.

The motivations seem to be (1) dislike of personnel and methods of evacuee staff; (2) grave dislike of Nichol; (3) lesser dislike of Sparks; (4) Nishioka apparently has some personal grievance.

FEBRUARY 13, 1944WOMEN'S RED CROSS AT GILA

In company with Mrs. Brown visited the Kondo's this afternoon to enquire about Mrs. Kondo, who has been ill with valley fever. Mrs. Brown was moved to relate the difficulties she and Mrs. Wolter are having in attempting to establish a Red Cross organization at Gila. This organization is intended eventually to include evacuee women. It's supporters feel it will be definitely beneficial to public relations.

However, strong opposition has arisen among a large group of the "project wives" opposition which is rooted in their husbands' disapproval. The incident which brought the disapproval to a head was the request of Meddames Brown and Wolter that Mr. Hanna allow them the use of the project bus for transporting women to Phoenix occasionally. Mr. Hanna became almost hysterical, ran to Mr. Bennett's office and made a scene in which he accused the women of trying to run the ~~project~~ project. The news spread rapidly among the male members of the appointed staff who apparently adopted Hanna's point of view and energetically attempted to stifle this dangerous female rise to power. Hanna also used to powerful argument that these women would be taking large groups of evacuees to Phoenix.

The men forbid their wives to attend the meeting. Mr. Bennett took his wife to a motion picture in Chandler, Sawyer definitely forbid his wife with witnesses present. Very few women attended the meeting.

Mrs. Brown and Wolter courageously carried on. On Wolter's advice they had a long interview with Bennett, stressing the improvement of public relations. Bennett apologized and consented to make a short address at the next meeting which is scheduled for February 23. Opposition is still strong, however; Mrs. Brown reports that several women ~~have out~~ have out her in the last few days.

FEBRUARY 15, 1944Long conversation with Hikida and Rev. Yamazaki

Hikida remarked that Gila had had an important visitor from Poston, the Chairman of one of the Community Councils. "He will give the Gila Council the impression that Poston is quite democratic."

Yamazaki brought up the great public concern over housing. The people are fretting under the Administrations orders that they be moved into closer quarters when no one knows how many people or who is coming into camp. Again, why move everybody together when there are over 800 people going to Tulelake. "What is the lowdown." Yamazaki also held forth on the evil social results of overcrowding. Young people were not able to meet each other in their homes and consequently they went elsewhere to be alone.

Hikida: "In regard to the housing problem, in block 63 we had a meeting. There are certain cases you can't measure exactly and order accordingly - how many beams for how many people. Other factors have to be considered too.

"The people in the block expressed a rather understanding and sympathetic view. Some families came to a certain agreement. 250 people in the block is the total number of which we have to take care ~~and~~ and adjustments of those, if left to the block, we take it. I think 63 could solve their own problem.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

"So then, the housing department came in and said, 'You must follow the standard rule. The block manager ^{was} ~~was~~ very aggravated. He said he's going to go and see Miss McCarthy."

Yamazaki: "I think the housing department is buzzing in there right now. As an evacuee I say that moving is the worst of all. And they should let the people know things in advance. I remember the big riot in Santa Anita. The key leaders went to the Administration and demanded an announcement of the search for contraband. The Administration payed no heed. But a big riot exploded to beat the band."

Late that afternoon ~~about~~ I called on Brown. He told me that he was being considered as a possible Administrative head of Canal. Wolter was for it but still had to put the question to Bennett. On Feb. 18 I heard that Bennett approved but suggested that Brown and Shelly take over the position together. Brown will not take it under these conditions, though he and I think Shelly an able man. I believe this is one of Bennett's attempt to keep any one man from becoming too powerful.

Brown* Wolter's anger at Nicholson, missionary.

"Wolter is mad at Nicholson. Hirose reported to Wolter that Nicholson said that people would not come from other centers - that segregation would take place first. On the basis of this statement Satomi (block manager of 60) is ~~alleged to have said~~ alleged to have said at the block manager's meeting, "Why go ahead with the moving of people until we see the necessity."

Oguchi (Brown's issei informant) later told him that Mr. Wolter got the wrong idea of Mr. Nicholson because Hirose and Satomi are always rubbing against each other. This has been intensified since the Council passed the resolution (On Atrocities), Satomi being against it. Hirose used Nicholson as a tool to ~~discredit~~ discredit Satomi with Wolter.

According to Oguchi what happened ~~about Nicholson~~ was that people came to Nicholson and in speaking informally, he ~~may have~~ implied that he had been at a meeting where Myer was present where Myer said Manzanar or another center would not be closed right away. Satomi mentioned this in the block manager's meeting, but not downrightly.

STATEMENT FROM FUKUSHIMA

Visited Fukushima this evening because I felt low, had a racking backache (so that I could not even bow in kibe style) and feared the ever-present spectre of valley fever which has been laying many of my acquaintances low in the last few weeks. He rose to the ~~challenge~~ challenge and assured me I could not get valley fever because, like him, I was too "husky."

3.

In his opinion the most significant event of my absence was the Atrocity resolution. He remarked that Mr. Wolter, in spite of his excellent qualities had one bad weakness. He was too idealistic. He refused to see the people as they really were. With mild encouragement he "rared back" and uttered the following pronouncement:

"The real thing behind it is that they expect to go back to Japan. In all the centers, I would say, there are three groups:

1. Those who have decided to go back to Japan some day.
2. Those who are undecided, that is, those who have a family here and the reason they are decided is whether their future in the U. S. will be better or worse. That will be the deciding point in the days to come.
3. Group 3 is composed of purely nisei, very few issei who have resolved to make U. S. their permanent home.

"Take the resolution -

"Those men of the first group, many men rather than women, mostly single, either in the prime of age or very old, (those men of prime means 20 to 40 who have physical energy in store) so if they return to Japan they think they might occupy the country and try to renew their future. But the second part of this first group is very aged men who can do nothing if they stay here, who now have nothing in possession, that is - a black future. So they will return to their homeland to be buried. These are the two classes of group 1.

"Now group two - most of this group are men of family who have possibly grown children who desire to make this country their home. They are reluctantly siding with the will of their children. Possibly at present this group may comprise the majority of the whole population. Children under ten ~~will~~ naturally do not have sense to decide of their own future. Those will be dragged along by the will of their parents.

4.

Text of ResolutionBUTTE COUNCIL CONDEMNS ATROCITIES

January 28 - 1944

WHEREAS, We have received the news reports of atrocities committed by the Japanese militarists on American prisoners of war of Bataan and Corregidor, and

WHEREAS, We are highly devoted to the United States and to the cause of democracy and fair play among nations, therefore, be it

RESOLVED That the Community Council of Butte, Gila River Relocation Center, Rivers, Arizona, wholeheartedly denounced and condemns the cruelties and in human atrocities of the Japanese soldiers, and call upon America, our country, both real and adopted, to give us greater opportunity according to our various abilities to defeat utterly those responsible for such deeds; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we reiterate our pride in our many sons, father, and brothers who are fighting in the Pacific area against this cruel militarist group in Japan to maintain the principles of freedom and democracy; and be it further ~~reiterated~~

RESOLVED, That we reaffirm our faith in the War Department which through Selective Service again gives us the opportunity to further participate in helping to win the war.

(Passed unanimously in special session this Twenty-eighth day of January, Nineteen hundred forty-four.)

Butte Community Council
Harry N. Miyake, Chairman
Verlin Y. Yamamoto, Secretary.

Note - Kondo voted against this - the only dissenter.

STATEMENT BY MR. FUKUSHIMA, February 15, 1944

Mr. Fukushima is an issei, 50 years old. He came to the United States when he was 17. He graduated from the University of California, receiving a degree in Economics with a minor in Political Science. He was brought up in the country in Japan. It is possible that he has a better grasp of international politics and world affairs than any other man in Gila, Caucasian or Japanese.

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"Every year when parliament opens the Mikado presents a message. This message is written by a court scholar and is very embellished. It presents the idea and purpose of government. This message is written in arrogant¹ language; it is the voice of authority.

"Naturally, everybody, including the noblemen, are his subjects. So he uses arrogant terms toward them all. He speaks toward everyone with the same tone.

"There are certain terms which are used only to the Emperor. Of course all of these are in writing, except when the chamberlain addresses him."

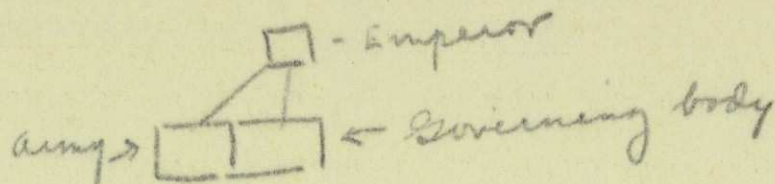
STATEMENT BY HENRY KONDO, February 17, 1944

Henry Kondo is a kibeⁱ. I believe he ^{returned} ~~came~~ to the United States in 1924. He also attended the University of California. He is about 35 years old and had considerable education in Japan. There he lived in a small town.

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"The emperor uses the same term for all lower persons. It is as if the emperor were the father and all the rest are his children. A premier or a peasant is the same in the eye of the emperor.

¹The term arrogant is, I believe, an excellent one in describing the type of language used by a superior to an inferior, a man to a woman. For an example see Hearn L., Kwaidan, pp. 6,7 (1904).



"This may be applied to the army or to the government office. A command from a man even one rank higher is the same as a command from the emperor. If you complain to a higher official, you are making a complaint to the emperor."

STATEMENT BY MR. HIKIDA, February 18, 1944

Mr. Hikida is a well educated issei, a graduate of the University of Valifornia. I am not familiar with his background in Japan, though I know he had considerable property there.

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"The emperor uses loving and understandable words to his subjects. For many years back, the emperor was considered a god. Just as when Christ speaks in the Bible, he speaks kindly.

"There are parts of grammar which are used only to the emperor. If you used the wrong word even in writing an article in the Japanese newspaper, then you'd get in bad.

"For instance, if the emperor went to Kyoto from Tokyo, if you were writing about it you would use a different word than if you said an ordinary person went. There are whole sentences which should be used only in case of the emperor."

Terms used for emperor:

go rin ko - was pleased to visit
sazuke tamou - was pleased to grant

Terms used for ordinary citizen:

ho mun - he went to visit
yataeru - he gave
okuru - " "

The terms for the emperor are the same terms that would be used for a god."

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On a later occasion Henry Kondo told me that his father had told him that the father of the present emperor used to come to the seashore where Henry's father lived, when he was a boy. Here the young ~~emperor~~ prince was accustomed to play ~~about~~ with the local children. No such exalted terms were used, as far as Mr. Kondo remembers.

1.

EVENING AT THE KONDOS

Several note-worthy attitudes were expressed in the long conversation which followed my Japanese lesson.

Mr. Kondo has received his outright 1A re-classification with no form to fill out. Says he: (he must weigh about 100 lbs.) "If the army has got to the place where it needs me, I'm willing to serve."

Another male guest stated that he approved of the resolution which he had heard was being formed at Rower: that the nisei are willing to be drafted if they are not placed in a special battalion. On his blank he stated that he had put down as his present employer: "The Department of Interior." This caused much laughter.

He also related an amusing incident that affected the issei daikon slicers. These issei had heard somewhere a story that the Japanese ~~da~~ dead in Attu were coming back to haunt the Americans. The work supervisor had given an order which was not understood which stated that these slicers should prepare twice as much daikon as they had been accustomed to ~~doing~~ in the same period of time. The poor issei worked like ~~mad~~ mad. One lifted his perspiring face and remarked that if this killed him he was going to come back and haunt the supervisor like the Japanese at Attu. The misunderstanding came to light and the supervisor apologized profusely.

The palm for wit was given to Mr. Kondo when the conversation turned to judo and the j method taught women students to protect themselves in case of attack. One female guest told of a girl she knew who used this method, whereupon the attacker "fell right flat." "What else could he do?" asked Kondo. "It would be a bad time to run away."

I told of Mr. Komai whose daughter now typs for me and who had asked that I not come to his home with papers. Kondo explained that he had been a successful ~~motion picture~~ motion picture actor in Hollywood, had many contacts with Caucasians, and probably wished to avoid giving the impression to his neighbors that he had sociable relations with

2.

hakujin now. I asked if he had ever been criticised because I came to his home frequently. Said, he: "No, but I'm just waiting till somebody tries it. I'll tell them a few things they won't forget soon."

This led to the most significant statement of the evening. Kondo related some of the business of the last block manager's meeting. It seems that the people are so incensed over the Atrocity Resolution passed by the council that ~~they~~ some decided they should give none of the sho-yu or tea which was sent by the Japanese Red Cross to the councilmen. Kondo, who was attending the meeting, told them that if they felt that way they could keep the sho-yu. He had voted against the ~~the~~ resolution (the only dissenting vote) but he disapproved of such action. Said I, "Otoko wa dokyo!" (Men - courage!)

INTERVIEW WITH HIKIDACouncil's Atrocity Resolution

"I think from my observation I did obtain three types of opinion in camp:

1. From some people is absolute disapproval of resolution and some of the major arguments of this group are:

a. Council represents both Nisei and Issei. Issei of course subject to Japan though they're considered to be loyal group. But Issei, because of denial by U. S. to become citizens of this country, no matter whether they are law-abiding residents, still they are of Japan.

And because of that fact they don't want to take any hasty action accusing Japan or the Japanese militarists while so many propagandas and false publicity carried on by both.

Such resolution should be passed only after serious consideration of the matter. After the war the American people do not treat the aliens squarely.

In case of Japanese treatment in this country at outbreak of war many leaders of Japanese were arrested, insulted and badly treated. Lot of people know that even in Montana and North Dakota detention camps they were subject for maltreatment.

In very serious case, the Japanese internees in Lordsburg on way from station to camp at Lordsburg to the helpless Japanese - I think they were sick or had trouble walking. This happened July before last - 1942. When the train arrived and I understand two Japanese were left in the train. I don't know why. They had some leg trouble. Between that station and Lordsburg two of the men were shot and according to the statement of the guard they say these two men were running away. But they were disable men.

'Nother case at Montana detention camp about 20-25 Japanese were mistreated by the immigration officer who was not supervisor of Montana detention camp but sent from San Diego, California. And they were very, very

serious cases; some were choked, knocked down .

I know three-four cases where the Korean interpreter stuck a sharp pencil into the face of the Japanese to make them say something which was not true, trying to make the immigration records correspond. The Spanish Consul and the state department conducted an investigation. Some were put in ~~in~~ a dark jail for 25-30 days. They didn't get food for a couple of days sometimes.

The people know this and when the news came out about the resolution they became angry.

In other words I think some of this first group, they say, if all the nisei passed the resolution of this kind/ it's perfectly all right. But the issei are still subjects of Japan. They say they're not subject to loyalty to this country. But this does not stop them from being good law-abiding residents.

Among certain groups of the people there is a feeling that the Council is being dictated to by the administration.

Visitor from Poston

We had a visitor from Poston. He pointed out that at Poston is operated on by a better type of self-government. Over here the council is a ~~puppet~~ puppet. The Administration has too much control. I think something has to be done.

Continuing with Resolution

There were more people against the resolution than for it.

The next type of argument is completely ~~against~~ opposite. Of course all the nisei have this feeling, but some of the issei too. They said, "We're remaining here in this Relocation Center and more or less considered to be a loyal group. Therefore, anything which helps the war effort in the U. S., such as this resolution, etc., under the circumstances cannot be avoided. Because they say we owe many things to this country and for that reason even the Japanese government may understand the circumstances under which this resolution was proposed and post-war

action by government of Japan willnot be very severe because Japan may think that the resolution particularly on the partof the issei passed without original intention of the evacuees by pressure of the Administration.

The third group says of course since we're considered loyal we have to be good, law-abiding residents. We must not act by word or conduct anything against this country. But still we're the subject of Japan. Therefore even if it was asked by newspaper representative or Administration, resolution is not necessary. It should have been handled more diplomatically in some other way.

(I asked Mr. Hikida about the excuse given by the Canal ~~Board~~ Council - that the English version was all/ right, but when translated into Japanese it sounded too rude and coarse.)

That's because they don't understand the English very well. But the meaning in Japanese is very clear.

There is one very interesting thing I noticed. After this resolution passed, some people are beginning to think toward moving into Tulalake. Two-three people came and talked to me about it. (Hikida also added that some people were going to Tule to escape the draft.) These people tell me, after the war I have to go back to Japan anyhow. I have my parents and my relations and I feel that if I was considered to be one of residents of Gila when the resolution was passed I won't be able to go back to Japan after the war.

About a week after the resolution was passed in Butte, quite a few people with quite concern over the attitude of some of the people. Some of the Japanese ~~the~~ editors of the News-Courier told me quite a few people came to the office demanding a translation of the Japanese Resolution. There was an atmosphere of very gravenature for a few days. I told those people I agree with their opinion. But since it is passed already, further opposition, is a type of action against the community. I think some of the blocks demanded to withdraw the resolution.

4.

I think that's foolish. If people continue to take action of that type it will have a serious outcome. I think two-three men with that feeling talking to some of the people is more or less quieting them down.

In the Council meeting I understand some of the council members are beginning to resign.¹ Of course we have a few resignations here.

Harry Miyake said that this is just the way that we get the American public. But some people even said, ~~What~~ well, if you try to fool the American public like this, ~~and~~ then I think I'll go down and tell Mr. Bennett about it. Another thing, Mr. Kinoshita and Mr. Hirose some of the issei helped write it, so now they are in a pretty bad position.

For the past 50 or 60 years Japan has been more or less controlled by the militarist group, and all the issei were brought up in that atmosphere. They think that today Japan's possession in the world as the leader of the Asiatic people is because Japan had a strong army and navy. So some issei refuse to accuse the militarists.

The draft

This becoming rather unhappy too. But not so much among the people right now. There was a case where a man with two children was reclassified 1A. There is great concern among married men and fathers. I think the single men, their fathers and mothers have made up their minds and they say they have to serve.

Of course, the feeling is almost in mind of all the evacuees that the recent change in the policy of the War Department, taking the nisei on selective service was more or less a result of compulsion by the J.A.C.L. Whether this was a wise thing to do or not, that's the feeling I think is among the evacuees. Some people say it's foolish for that organization to go back (to Washington) and take this advantage while the Japanese are

¹ The resignation of certain councilmen is being widely rumored throughout both camps.

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put into this condition and some others say it was right for the J.A.C.L. to get that advantage. (Hikida does not think the J.A.C.L. is responsible for the selective service change himself.)

The condition which the Japanese were placed prior to the war goes back just the same as before. Of course, the issei were law abiding good residents but they didn't get opportunities. Their attachment to America or Japan is more or less limited. Nationalistic feeling has second place. Some issei say America and Japan is just like my father and mother. When my father and mother have quarreled, I don't know which side to take.

Internal Security Investigation

The general attitude of the public in Butte is that Internal Security should be reorganized, both Caucasians and Japanese. That is among the top men. They are not so much against the men. They think Norman Takasugawa is too young; they say to be head of the evacuee staff. He takes too much side with Nichol or the Caucasians. He is not reasonable, nor considerate, nor sincere nor sympathetic. I myself think he's a little too young. He was in the CAS before as a Model Airplane instructor. It was complaint he tried to get in too good with the Appointed Staff and make himself a better position.

VISIT WITH WOLTERS AND BROWNS

Had a long discussion on the subject of the resolution, Brown, having gotten ahold of a gallon of rum being many sheets to the wind. It is interesting that both men were certain that Hikida was in favor of the resolution. Mrs. Wolter voiced the opinion that those evacuees who were not ready to declare themselves heartily in favor of the United States by approving this resolution ought to go to Tulelake. Wolter said he had come to the conclusion that if the people were not willing to take a correct action by themselves, forced, led by the nose. We moved into

an involved discussion of the justification of evacuation. Wolter said if it had not been done, the Japanese would have kept up a constant infiltration of spies. I asked if that would not have been the same in Hawaii. It did happen in Hawaii, said Wolter, but the Japanese there turned in the spies. Don't you think they would have turned them in here. No, said Wolter. Mrs. Wolter added, ~~that~~ "And I think you're friends Hikida and Fukushima would have been the first to shelter them." Said I, "What is to stop spies from entering ~~San Francisco~~ California and passing themselves off as Chinese or Koreans?" Said Wolter, "The Chinese would find them out and betray them."

February 19, 1944 - Short conversation with Fukushima.

Fukushima criticized the critics of the council. Said he, "Nobody wants to become a councilman. Then if the council does something good, no one will give a word of praise. If they do something bad, they get a kick in the pants." He disagreed with Hikida saying that he thought the majority of people in camp favored the resolution. The opposition was a very vocal minority. He added that in time of war every army commits atrocities, but, for Japanese who wish to live in this country or who wish their children to live here, the making of this resolution was a necessary political move.

Fukushima, it should be remembered, is an ~~atypical~~ atypical issue. At the time of military registration he made himself unpopular by telling the people they should say "Yes," for their own good. If they didn't they'd be misunderstood and persecuted. It is interesting that he predicted that some time of use would be made of their answers. I have the information in this last paragraph from May Iwihara, the intelligent former school teacher now in Tulalake.

February 20, 1944

Another conversation with Wolter who happened to eat dinner in the mess. Since the table was occupied only by members of his family, he asked

me what I thought about having an American Day for all the people, such as had been given by the School children last year. I said that I was prejudiced. I thought Americanization Days were cheap; they reminded me of holy-roller revivals. I suggested that he talk to some of the older, steady evacuees about it. He said he had just finished reading Washington's farewell address and had been re-inspired. He said almost none of the evacuees in camp had the slightest conception of democracy. I differed to some extent, saying that in old Japanese village life they were ~~accustomed~~ accustomed to settle issues by orderly petition to the soncho or the authorities. He said, "Yes, but they always want somebody else to do the work. They have to have every detail of a plan given them." I remarked that he did not have many men of intelligence and initiative on the council. Men like Kato are the best examples of democracy in the camp. He agreed.

JOINT MEETING OF COMMUNITY COUNCIL AND BLOCK MANAGERS

OCCASION: Arrival of WRA Relocation Team.

(At the beginning of this meeting the Council made a poor show of attendance compared to the block managers - 13 councilmen were late - about 3 block managers. Mr. Fukushima acted as chairman in Miyake's absence. He turned the chairmanship over to Mr. Ishizue, who speaks English more fluently. The speakers were late. They were Mr. Webber, an ex-missionary who speaks fluent Japanese, Mr. ^{Fistere} ~~Fitspaire~~? of the Cleveland relocation office and Mr. Coddum of the New York Relocation Office. ~~That is~~ Their purpose is ostensibly to visit relocation centers and speak to the people, and get evacuees attitudes to take back to Washington.)

Ishizu: We have to apologize to the distinguished guests about the weather.

(We had had an unusually hard rain all day.) (Introduces speakers.)

~~That is~~ "The purpose of these gentlemen has been outlined to the block manager's by the advance team. They are here to give you information ~~about~~ on the conditions of job problems. While they are here they'd like to gather information from us so that they may make reports to the Washington office. Dr. Webber will now speak."

Webber: (Speaks in Japanese: very well received.)

Ishizu: "Next I'd like to introduce a gentleman from Cleveland. He has worked very hard for us, especially in that area. I take great pleasure in introducing Mr. Fitspain." ^{Fistere}

^{Fistere} Fitspaire: "If this meeting were held in the morning I'd say ohaiyo gozaimasu (badly pronounced) in the evening I'd say kon ban wa (worse) but since it is the afternoon all I can say is 'Good afternoon.' We three have been in various relocation centers. We have heard a great many things at these centers. I hope we can learn from this, so that we may be able to take back to the director, the wished, desires, and needs of the residents.

"Our primary purpose is to learn from the residents of the centers

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things which are on their mind, what they require to take up residence outside. According to the agenda given to him for the ~~Chicago~~ Chicago conference by your chairman, one of the chief bothers is lacking knowledge of how social service operates in a time of emergency for the people who have gone outside. I would like to explain this and give examples.

1. In a Chicago hotel, the hotel burned down. Two boys lost all their clothes. The fund bought them some more.

2. A man in Chicago was very ill with a streptococcus infection. Most of the hospital bill was covered by company insurance. WRA arranged for eight blood donors. The man died in four weeks. Through the social security board his remaining hospital bills were paid, his funeral and the transportation of his widow and children back to Minidoka.

3. A woman about 31 was fired because she was pregnant. She had come from Tulare. Her husband had had nothing to do with her for ten years. She had left Tulare pregnant. There were two alternatives, (1) send her back to a relocation center. (2) Attempt to give the youngster a decent start in life. Through the Social Security Board the baby was born outside of a relocation center. All the expenses were paid and the mother may keep the baby (in a nursery school) if she wished.

4. A case of an emergency operation. A young man with hernia. A doctor recommended an operation. The Social Security Board paid all expenses plus enough to live on till he could work.

The point I want to make is this. The arrangement which WRA has with Social Security Board is working, quickly, and without embarrassment.¹

(Ishizu introduces Cullum of New York.)

Cullum: "Most of the people who come to New York are able to make a pretty satisfactory adjustment. But the situation is different for different families. (Nothing else particularly notable said.)"

Ishizu: "Our chairman has given us until three o'clock. It is still five

¹Brown's nisei research assistant reports that ~~Paterson~~ *Paterson* is doing an excellent piece of work - far beyond what is required of him.

minutes to two. Are there any questions or problems. (No one volunteers, calls on Kawaii, a block manager.)

Kawaii: "Is it a WRA policy to ask the Japanese to buy land in the middle west or do they discourage that?"

Fitz Fitzpaire: "I'd like to ~~ask~~ divide the ~~answer~~ answer into two parts. (1) is businesses in cities and the other is agriculture. As far as WRA is concerned we see no reason why the issei of nisei should not go into the cities. But you must remember that certain materials are difficult to get - almost impossible to buy equipment for laundries and cleaning and dying. But such establishments are for sale. As far as business is concerned my message is: anybody going to invest money in a business can't do that from a Relocation center. He should look over the community himself and talk it over with other Japanese in ~~the~~ business there. Have them tell him what their experiences were on December 7.

"In the case of Mr. Tanji in Cleveland, he sells hosiery and men's apparel. Mr. Tanji ~~was~~ was picked up by the F.B.I. and held six weeks. Then he was released. He still has his business. Or Miss Ido, in her art and jewelry shop. It is best to get first hand opinions. We could never see the picture as clearly as a person of Japanese ancestry can see it.

"As far as you are concerned, the best I can do is give you the thoughts of myself and other relocation people.

"As for rural communities - in the country people are conservative and suspicious of all strangers. Also there are the agricultural difficulties of the midwest/ and the East. We depend on God for water and not on irrigation. There's a lot to be learned."

Ishizu: Should we have a question to Dr. Webber by one of the issei now?

(Nobody volunteers - asks Kinoshita to speak.)

(Kinoshita speaks in Japanese. I noted that he used the term of the inferior watakuchi tatchi for "we" in beginning his speech.)

Webber: "The question is Japanese is that ~~what~~ the Japanese are concerned over the policy of relocating them and scattering them over the country. ~~the~~ They are worried whether they will have social contacts with other Japanese and especially, they are thinking of marriage of the young people. Are we thinking in terms of that in the relocation offices?
(Webber then explained that they were.)

Ishizu: (Asks for more questions in Japanese. Notakers: calls on Mr. Asami.)

Asami: (Speaks in Japanese. I gathered that he stressed the ill effects of the slow Washington reports on those persons on the stop list. I caught the words, democracy, justice and freedom.)

Webber: "The gist of this gentleman's speech is more than a question - it is a request. As we go back to Washington we are to try to work out the question of limitations put on persons of Japanese ancestry in connection with leave clearance that are holding up the participation of 100% Americans."

"There was one center where the people refused to have us come, because so many people didn't have leave clearance they were so disgusted they said, 'Why talk of relocation when so many people can't relocate?' I understand there are about 1,000 such people here."¹ (Speaks in Japanese) (Then to Cullum) "Am I telling them the truth when I tell them it's a thing we've been suffering over tremendously."

Cullum: "To a large extent the leave procedure has been set up to make possible the relocation of the Japanese people in time of war. The rest of the country knows very little about you. When it is possible to say that ~~the~~ here are people who have been residents of this center and they have been checked, that, in itself, is a means of getting a fair hearing for you." (This remark was received with apathy.)

Ishizu: (Asks for more questions - no response) "Dr. Webber, we have heard some time ago that the nisei relocating in the major cities sometimes, they

¹ I heard later that this center was Manzanar.

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don't act right. Do you think we need some sort of orientation here?"

Webber: (speaks in Japanese) "Let 'em go out. Let 'em make a mistake or two. They'll learn their lessons. If they've had good training at home they'll get along all right. It's much better for them than sticking around here in camp."

Ishizue: "Any further opinions or questions?"

Kato: "We all have certain fears. Now we are urged to relocate. Probably relocation is best for the issei as well/ as the nisei. How much assurance can WRA give ~~us~~ you go out and get engaged in a big factory. We have a certain suspicion that the factories are hiring evacuees not because they are sympathetic but because there is an acute man power shortage. If ~~and~~ and when the war ends - in two years we might be established. So many millions of soldiers coming back and we think a great many people would say, "Our sons who fought our battles in Europe and Asia demand a good job!" I feel we'll be the first ones to be sacrificed. I'd like to ask you what you have been doing and what answers can you give us."

Fispaire: "I or nobody else can give you assurance that any job would be permanent. This is what I believe. We have been told by our employers that people working for them that are satisfactory employees will be kept on after the war. Whether or not the employers will live up to that I can't answer. I do know ~~this~~ this, however, this country is still operating under a profit system and an employer whose first motive is making money ~~and~~ is not going to ~~replace~~ replace an efficient worker with an inefficient worker.

In the last war the soldiers walked the streets. I think this may be said. Those people living outside the center when the war is over will have two choices. One, to stay where they are, two, to go back to ~~the place~~ the place from which they were evacuated, while the people in the centers will only be able to go back where they came from. And it's my guess that of all the states that will be hardest hit by the stoppage of war industries, California will be hit the worst. Detroit and New York

will not be so bad".

Kato: "I know this is an impossible thing. But in some way we do need some sort of confidence that we will receive some assurance. This war has shown that racial prejudice is stronger than profiteering. These things tend to stay in our mind."

~~Fukushima~~ *Future*: "The decision is yours to make. We can't make the decision for you.

If your fear of the future is such that it ~~shuts~~ closes your vision to the rest of the country where nothing has happened to the Japanese people and the nisei particularly are being offered better jobs in the East and the Midwest than they ever held in California. Detroit has opened its civil service rolls to the Japanese. I think that the politicians would not have opened the civil service rolls of that city if they had not been convinced they could do it."

Webber: "I happened to be in the Salt Lake City area. In one big hotel ~~where~~ they have 125-130 Japanese. In talking to the Assistant Manager I asked him how things were. He said they were getting along all right. "But when the war is over I won't use a damn one of them." (He then told of a printing company in Chicago which intends to keep its capable Japanese help.) "This is the difference between a small area, the whole state of Utah has only 500,000 people - the minute a Japanese wants to buy some land a shout goes up to high heaven. We don't feel that way across the Mississippi. There we have 90 inches of rain that comes down from heaven. We're not so concerned that a few inches of land will get into the hands of somebody else. These are the facts nevertheless. Most of the prejudice comes from ignorance."

Fukushima: (Asks question in Japanese).

Webber: "This gentleman states that there are large families in this center. He cites his own case, having five children all under fifteen years of age. Can a man take care of a family like that with his own earnings. The second point was that many evacuees have lost everything coming here. Has the government any idea in mind to make possible a long term loan. \$1.20 cents a day is spent on every person here. Is there anything of

this kind forthcoming?" (Turns the question over to Fistere.)

Fistere: "As to the first question, the answer is "Yes." If he is willing to take the kind of jobs available in industry today and is willing to work overtime. In a dairy in Detroit - you need no skill - you can get .90 an hr. for the first 40 hrs. and 1.47 over time. It is my belief if you figure the cost of living in Detroit it will show that a person earning \$2,000.00 a year can support such a family as your chairman described.

"As for the second part, has the government at present any arrangement by which a long term loan can be made in an amount sufficient to give assurance of being successful...carrying on an enterprise.."

Fukushima: "Not carrying on an enterprise. But enough to start a business or farming if you can. You need capital. ~~At present WRA has no money for loans which WRA cannot go to Congress for money for loans which WRA cannot go to Congress for money for loans which WRA cannot go to Congress for money for loans~~

Fistere: "At present WRA has no money for loans. WRA must go before congress every year and ask for an appropriation for the next fiscal year. There are other government agencies however. The farm credit administration under the act which created it are permitted to loan money under certain circumstances. The regional farm director where my office is located has told me that he would consider the application of Japanese on the same basis as that under which other applicants are considered. There must be a definite basis. A person must know the particular farm he wants. And he must show what he expects to contribute, what equipment he has. I don't believe a farmer who has nothing to contribute to such a deal could borrow money. The same thing applies to a business."

Fukushima: "That was a very good answer and I am somewhat satisfied. The government is exceedingly anxious to find persons for this movement but because of monetary considerations come first, all of us have to subsist at least. Unless you are assured that you can subsist I doubt many people would decide to go out, whether that is for or con the wishes of the government.

Because if you have no money you will think twice or thrice before going out. So I stress very much at this point, in view of the situation, if government can manage so. The managing cost of a camp could be loaned at a very minimum amount of interest. Then that relocation movement will be 100% easier than it is today. At the final point it always stumbles because of the monetary question of how you get food when your money is gone that you took out of camp."

Fistere: "May I make a suggestion. Mr. chairman, I suggest you put your thoughts in detail on paper, and put it in the hands of the director. Give Mr. Bennett your suggestions and ask him to transmit it to the director. I know the director is anxious to consider the needs and wishes of the people in the camp."

(Adjournment - time up.)

REGULAR MEETING OF THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL

This meeting was marked by the absence of Miyake, out on temporarily leave, Yamamoto, busy in the hospital and Aratani. Since these are the most outspoken Nisei members of the council, the absence in the light of community disapproval of the resolution they had backed so strongly was most noticeable. It is reported that some issei remarked that they were afraid to come to the council meeting. The business was almost entirely conducted in Japanese. Had it not been for post-meeting help from Kondo, I would have been at a loss.

Fukushima: "We'll have to cut the time short as much as possible. At the next meeting Mr. Miyake will be here."

(Roll called and minutes read. Twenty-seven members present.

Evidently the ~~stupid~~ rumor that council men were resigning in bunches was ill-founded.)

Kondo: (Referring to atrocity resolution) "I think there were two votes taken that day. We first decided whether we were going to issue out the resolution and voted on that. That was omitted from the minutes and I want you to put that in. Also, I voted against the resolution and I want the statement of that vote inserted. (Moved seconded and approved that minutes be amended.)

Fukushima: (Reads letter from Myer ~~and~~ in Japanese: then translates) (The gist is that relocation is voluntary.)

(Next reads memorandum from the Spanish Consul requesting ~~that~~ speed from the department of state in reuniting families of internees. The department of state's reply was that only 306 cases remain to be settled. 419 have already been reunited by passing internees. Only ~~2%~~ 3% remain to be united (??). All families at Tule Lake may be reunited except those internees who have been troublesome in the internment camps.)

(Hirose's report on Internal Security taken up. It is nine typewritten

pages. Nishimura is given the job of reading it.)

Gist of report: 1. Offices and equipment - unsatisfactory. Recommends limoleum for floors and improvement of furniture. The office in the Ad. Building is also inadequate.

2. Cars - have 5 cars which are adequate but in bad repair.

3. Had 14 horses, but through lack of feed that had to be put out to pasture.

4. Sentry - posts - adequate.

5. Personal equipment . Since they are always before the public their appearance should be second only to the manner in which they conduct themselves. Need new uniforms but WRA will not permit purchase of same.

6. Patrol work unsatisfactory: lack of competent man-power.

7. The Judicial commission should have a regular stenographer and a competent interpreter. A public defendant with law experience is also recommended. The difficulty is the police dept. has been hard hit by relocation. It is difficult to recruit men for this dangerous work for the compensation offered.

8. Arrests are made only when the offense is committed in the presence of an officer. As a rule a suspected offender is asked to come to the police department.

9. A traffic offender may have his license suspended for 15 days.

10. Search is conducted in the community legally, as it is done in other communities.

11. All money from fines is turned over to the agent cashier.

The committee carefully checked this procedure to its satisfaction.

Acts of the Appointed Personnel

From the chief down, responsibility is keenly felt. All of the members of the Internal Security have social relationships on a par with

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obeh Caucasian members of the community. At the present time the A. P. is well on its way to a better understanding of Japanese customs and culture (????). They were deeply hurt by the charges. Internal Security feels charges should be filed or I. S. should be ex/ publicly exp/onerated.

The Evacuee Staff

This is unpleasant work due to the long hours and the discipline. The the charges of impropriety of conduct there is variation of opinion. The older people would interpret friendly actions for offensive ones. There is also the factor of jealousy from former members of the ~~staff~~ staff.

The committee recommends that all of the members of Internal Security should watch their actions. People on the whole are indifferent. The charges are utterly vague and in the opinion of the investigating committee they may not be considered valid.

The conclusion ~~is that~~ of the committee is that Internal Security is doing a good job.

(A long silence followed this lengthy reading.)

(Considerable conversation in Japanese which I was not able to follow.)

Kanagaki: "On that about being arrested for speeding. Frankly, from the standpoint of the truck drivers, they have been picked up on numerous counts. They figure, it's not right. Many times they are following appointed personnel cars and then they are picked up for speeding. Why doesn't the officer ever pick up appointed personnel cars? You can't expect them to respect this law. There should be no discrimination or they shouldn't stop anybody."

Hirose: "Heretofore WRA traffic regulations applied to evacuees only. With our new regulations we can enforce this. It includes every person in this area. Before it said evacuees."

Kato: "The police report is still not approved."

(Moved, seconded and accepted.)

(Long conversations on unimportant matters in Japanese.)

Then:

Hirose: ♪ (Reads a resolution in Japanese thanking the Japanese Red Cross for the gift of shoyu sauce and tea sent indirectly from Santa Fe.)¹ "It says we issei have been indirect participants; the ~~issei~~ nisei are not in it."

(Some discussion in Japanese.)

Komuro L (Moves in Japanese that all the people of the camp thank the Japanese R. C.)

Fukushima: (States motion in Japanese, which is against the Constitution, and it is seconded and passed.)

That evening Mr. Kondo was kind enough to clear up some of the points which my ignorance of Japanese had kept me from understanding. He told me that Hirose and Komuro had made the I. S. report. This is amusing because Komuro was one of the accusers at the noted blowup in January. The council is satisfied, if Nichol will mend his ways in future. The third person who complained to Nishioka is now satisfied.

Komuro's long speech consisted of three points:

1. The ambulances are in very bad condition. In case of emergency, if persons must be taken to the hospital, it might be impossible. ~~Satisfactory~~
A police car ought to be released for this purpose.

2. Komuro had been transferred to watch the camouflage factory. There is a great big hole in one window pane. He'd like to call the attention of the captain to this fact. If that is not done Komuro must stand and act as a windowpane all night.

3. It is all right to have dances. But at the New Year's dance they required seven police to keep order. That's not right. If the young people²

¹ This motion will probably cause Wolter much annoyance. A week ago he told me "That he was not going to allow the Council to thank the Japanese Red Cross. It will be interesting to see if he again makes the Council retract a motion."

² This is amusing says Mrs. Kondo because some of Komuro's relatives are ~~that~~ among the worst trouble makers at dances. Komuro now enjoys the reputation with Hirose as "comedy relief" in the council.

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can't conduct themselves more discreetly, I wish that dancing be stopped.

4. The light on the side of the Hill has gone off. It should be fixed.

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FEBRUARY 22, 1944

I devoted this evening to taking Dr. Lundberg visiting so that he might form some conception of homelife. At first I had hoped to get him a dinner at Mrs. Okuno's home. This did not meet with her approval, however. Later I discovered that she did not like it, "because we were all women there together." Whether she does not wish to entertain gentlemen during I husband's absence, I do not know.

We visited Mary Obata's and later the Kondo's. Here Mrs. Kondo remarked when discussing the draft, "After, all if Henry has to go, I might as well stay here and live in ease., With the \$50.00 I'm getting I'll be well off." Naturally, she meant this facetiously. We then called upon the Kato's. Lundberg was depressed. The depression of the evacuees seems to be contagious. I, however, did not at all regret having taken a strange Caucasian to the homes of my best friends. L. made an excellent impression "and could not have done better had he been an anthropologist". His questions were put with insight and tact. I hope he does not get indigestion from all the strange food.

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FEBRUARY 23. 1944

Met Dr. Lawson this morning. She remarked how people were complaining to her about the draft. Forty persons had come to see her yesterday complaining about it. This I am inclined to doubt strongly. Complaints are general, but I doubt the number, 40.)

INTERVIEW WITH HIKIDA

The Draft I see by the newspapers from Denver and Salt Lake that in other centers particularly in Topaz, Rower and Poston, the nisei have organized themselves within the center and passed some kind of resolution demanding their rights as citizens. The newspapers say that in Topaz the citizens have organized themselves under the name of the Topaz citizens' Committee. There are about 1,000 of them. They elected two representatives from each block. Among the objectives of the committee or the demands expressed were the return of the rights of citizens, not in a specific way but in general. The rights and principles of the Constitution of the United States and the abolition of the special combat unit.

About the paper story of George Fujii (the man taken in Poston for attempted sedition) people are saying that as usual, anyone who takes a leading part about the draft either expressing reasonable ~~opinions~~ opinions, even if he is expressing freedom of ~~of~~ speech, there is danger.

There is another article in this paper (Japanese paper). I doesn't say where, but I think it's Poston circulars were passed to prospective draftees. I think this is what Fujii is connected with.

This circular pointed out 8 points:

1. They demand an apology from General De Witt for saying that a Jap~~s~~ is a Jap. (laughter from Hikida) They also want an apology from governor Warren and Mayor Bowdron of Los Angeles and from the American Legion Foreign Branch.

2. They demand equality for nisei in economic, military and political life.

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3. The abolition of the barbed wire and doing away with the Military Police.

4. There are many signs outside. "No Japs aloud." There are signs in theatres. "No colored people." These things should be abolished. (I asked Hikida is this meant that the nisei were taking up the cudgel for the negroes. No, said, he, they say that because the signs refer to Japanese too.) In other words, American should return to real democratic principles.

5. No discrimination in Japanese employment outside.

6. No discrimination against the nisei in enlisting in the air force the ~~marines~~ marines, etc and give them the same opportunities as Americans for promotion.

7. No special combat unit. Let the nisei fight with Americans hand in hand with other Americans.

8. Unless these points are accepted, the nisei should not accept induction. (laughter from H.) At the beginning they say, "We expect to be subject to selective service and are willing to accept it, but are we not justified to call the attention of the American public to this at this moment and let them reconsider the matter of the nisei draft, particularly we should demand them to reconsider what they have done to us in the past.

Hikida said of this resolution: "If this comes really from the nisei, all right, but from the agitators, it is not so good."¹

Draft at Gila

I think statement of this kind made openly is very frank opinion in other centers. This is due to the existing condition in these center. Poston is considered to be a very free center and the Administration doesn't take an upper hand. But here it is different. Here in Gila, we also have no strong nisei leaders. Since the beginning the nisei have fallen back

¹ Many statements like those listed above have been made to me by nisei who are not agitators. But in Gila they are not said openly.

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behind the scene. In a center like Topaz and Poston they have better organized nisei leaders who take a very active part.

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I next asked Hikida about Miyake's knowledge of the Santa Maria region. He said Miyake knew it very well and would probably be very glad to help the study. Said Hikida "In St. Maria in every case the Japanese bought the land and the war plants came later. Without any reservations I can say that the Japanese residents never were under the subjection of Japan. The Japanese government is very careful."

Relocation Team

We had a meeting of the Relocation Planning Commission Monday morning (Feb. 21.) There was a lot of discussion and most of the talk centered around the draft, and relocation and family opportunities. I put up the question of housing to the team. I said, ~~and said~~ "From those who have been outside, and come back, they say everything seems to be satisfactory except the difficulty in finding housing. I said the Japanese people, particularly those who plan to relocate, had rather comfortable family and home life. The reason they relocate is to have a more comfortable homelife outside. They do not like to remain in the center and be deprived of all of the privileges of family life." I said, of course there are the war industries now, housing is a tough problem and people expect that. But the difficult housing situation is more difficult for the Japanese because of racial prejudice. Is WRA trying to solve this problem? I didn't get a very satisfactory answer. Mr. Fister said, "of course, WRA is not able to build houses." But we don't expect that. I said, "But can WRA make an arrangement with Federal Housing and find space. In many cities now they have what they call low income group housing units."

The Judicial Commission.

Contrary to the worries and concern of the Judicial Commission, ~~the~~ in regard to the proper functioning, so far this organization is becoming more

or less accepted by the people without much criticism.

We have stressed upon formality of the procedure in the trial, allowing the public to participate as spectators. This seems to have been a very good lesson to the people here. Your American-Japanese, being more of a people sensitive in honor, if he commits a certain offense and is brought up to the public, that seems to be more of a prohibitive weapon for the offense rather than a strict sentence.

The first case we had, was assault and battery. Also the sentence itself was rather light. But the fact that he was brought upon before the court on two-three occasions, he and others were impressed very strongly that he had done something wrong. So we commissioners are utilizing that kind of punishment rather than a strict sentence.

And in some cases the evidence was not sufficient. In this case of assault and battery, the defendant really didn't start the fight. He was considered to be the victim of the one who started the fight. He was fined sixty dollars with fifty dollars suspended. Then if the people offend again they will get a stiff sentence.

We had a very interesting trial last Wednesday. In connection with a man named Morishita living in block 57 Apt. A. He was charged with permitting gambling in 7B, the room next to his apartment. He was also present at the gambling. He pleaded guilty to the charge that he was gambling and paid the fine. But he pleaded not guilty to permitting it in 7B.

The question came up whether he was in possession of Apt. B or not and Internal Security tried to bring the evidence that he really was in charge of the apartment. But according to the records of the housing department, that apartment is vacant. The Block Manager was brought to witness that. He said that the apartment was rented to the old men's group for go-shogi and from time to time he let these old men have the keys and because it was too much trouble he said that about two months prior to the raid he asked Mr. Morishita to keep the key.

Mr. Terry stood up and said that "Of, course I'm not anyone connected with

the trial but I'm a member of WRA. The meaning of possession means so much in handing the decision."

So we called Miss McCarthy and Mr. Hirose to the stand. We were impressed that Mr. Morishita was not in possession of it. So after that finding we dismissed the case. But I understand Michol is pretty sore about it.

At Mess 55 they had a serious case of assault and battery. I think the man has been taken to the Folorece jail.¹

On Mikida's resignation from the CAS

Originally I went into the CAS as a coordinator. That time we had pretty strong organizations such as the GYPA, sumo club, etc. The relations between the Engei-kai, ~~and~~ the sumo-club, and the GYPA with the CAS was not very satisfactory. I think Mr. Hoffman wanted me to act as a public relations man. ~~I wasn't~~ I wasn't confident to goint to the CAS as a supervisor or director. But I was able to make good relations with the Block Managers and the other general public, between the issei and the nisei in the CAS. I consider that the activities themselves were also improved, such as cooperation and coordination, I think I can say safely, it was greatly improved. But about four months ago I was asked to take the part of Assistant Supervisor which I wasn't confident I could do ~~enough~~ enough to accept.

Of course Mr. Wells is supervisor. Since I become Assistant Supervisor I begin to find I'm quite often sandwiched between the Administration and such organizations as the Engei-kai, etc. Especially in connection with Public Works and the Engineering Dept. I negotiated with Mr. Doucha but got no response. The Engei-kai complains. So realizing that I had done my original duty for the CAS, I felt I should place myself in the department where I can serve more to the people with my ability. I thought I better charge work.

In the case of the Engei-kai, in spite of the fact that I did so much,

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The Engei-kai is in a peculiar situation. We had two groups, one from Turlock and one from Santa Maria. On two-three occasions disharmony might have caused a serious gap, not only in the Engei-kai itself but also between the evacuees from Turlock and Santa Anita.

But with my patience I did iron it out. But in spite of my efforts the St. Anita Engei-kai group does not seem to appreciate it and has been spreading very unsatisfactory rumors about me. They say, Hikida being an issei parolee, his influence in the Administration is very small. He gets a poor deal.

So I decided to go and work in Mr. Tuttle's office. I'd like to work as a counsellor. I know evacuees have so many problems, family, future planning, etc. But at the present time the welfare dept. has nothing but rather young people, no issei. People are always coming here to my place and consulting me, anyway. Also, I thought, Mr. Hoffman went to Washington on relocation. He told me WRA is thinking of employing evacuees in the outside relocation work as counsellors. If I relocate myself I would like to apply for that job, having done that work along that line. If my wife were not ill, I would started about two-three weeks ago. I hope I can start in a week or ten days.

JUDICIAL COMMISSION

On Hikida's advice I attended the sitting of the Judicial commission in the afternoon. That section of the warehouse used as court room was crowded. The seventy-five seats were filled and about fifty more people stood in the back. The dignity with which the three members of the commission, Hikida, Iwasaki, and Shimizu, handled the proceedings was noteworthy. Although they spoke in quiet tones all of their words were audible. The court is obviously viewed with respect by those evacuees present. Five boys ranging from seventeen to twenty years of age were arraigned for making a disturbance at a dance held at mess 43. Maeda's arraignment was put off until Nakade's condition is better known. If Nakade

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dies, the case will be out of the hands of the Judicial commission.¹

TALK WITH HART ON DEVELOPMENTS IN RELOCATION

There has been quite a pick up in the last few weeks. During the two weeks before and after Christmas it was down to an all time low: 1 or two or less a week. Starting about the 3rd week in January we have had about 25 a week. It stayed there till about two weeks ago. Last week we had over 60. This week over 50.

I think two things are responsible for this rise. 1, it's getting close to spring. 2, possibly some are going out because of the Selective Service announcement. Some young fellows were planning to go out, but now with the added incentive of the draft they tell me they're going out to get one free breath of air before they have to go into the army. Also, it may be possible that they will not be drafted quite so soon on the outside. (It may take a month longer.) On the otherhand, several family groups have cancelled well-considered relocation group plans because of the draft.

If selective service is really thorough, I think it will just about cancel relocation. A Caucasian sergeant told me (the man in charge in this district) that there is a feeling that the army may sidqualify all who have not been proven to be 100% loyal.

The way it seems to me, the Relocation team is getting the impression that the Relocation Commission (composed of evacuees) is getting a lot done here in Gila, that means, Aratani, Ishizue and Kawahara. Mrs. Kondo told me that Aratani had been telling the old people, "Don't believe what the Caucasians say. Things are bad outside." He plays up all bad outside incidents. To the old people he poses as a spy on the administration. Aratani and Kawahara took a poll. They got what they wanted on the poll.

This poll showed that they did not want a loan.²

¹ See Feb. 24 notes for details on this assault.

² Fukushima insists that with a low interest loan many families will go out. I shall ask him what he thinks of Aratani's poll.

Terry got up and made an ass of himself at the last meeting of the Relocation Commission. He gave a bombastic extemporaneous address. He said, why didn't they get people into the small towns rather than the big cities. He evidently did not know that the small towns had been tried and found almost impossible.

The people have been discouraged from going into farming (buying farms). Evacuee business men are also not considered a good risk. In big cities as employees, it's all right. Washington claims loans are available, but advises against business endeavors.

I'm afraid that the next few months are going to see relocation fold up. It's a very expensive thing as I see now. And I doubt if this very expensive field organization will be tolerated when the results are just a dribble, which I'm afraid is likely if the draft is thorough.

Fistere telephones Washington. He was told that the dependency benefit allotments will be decided upon on an individual basis. There was no information as to the grounds on which the decisions will be made. It sounds like a trick to me. For every other person his wife and children, regardless of financial status gets a dependency allotment. So far as I can see Washington is up to its old trick. It seems they're trying to give the erroneous impression that those who relocate will get allotments and those who stay in camp will not. I can't see how ~~they can~~ ^{they can} set up an entirely different institution for the evacuees in camp. But they may reverse themselves on the matter of parents.

You know seasonal leave was abolished Monday, the 21. The Chicago office, with its seasonal leave scheme did get a lot of people out. A lot of them were waiting when these orders arrived from Washington. I had to explain to them. It seems in most all of the cases the trouble was their parents. I could convince them (the young people) but their parents thought that if they went out on seasonal, in six months they'd have to come back, which is erroneous. Many who went converted their seasonals into indefinites.

BLOCK MEETING OF RELOCATION TEAM

I dutifully attended the relocation team meeting held for the people in the general neighborhood of block 63. It was a waste of time, since no opportunity was given to let evacuees speak, and this possibility had been the chief reason for my attendance. The mess hall was crowded to capacity with seated and standing people.

The program opened with colored movies, ~~after~~ one of the delightful time relocated evacuees were having in their jobs and the other ~~about~~ a Santa Fe RR film of the beauties of Chicago. Weber, Fister and Cullom made good speeches. The only group reaction I noted was audible sneers at Ishizue, the master of ceremonies, from certain sides in the back of the room. Mrs. M, who stood near me, scorned the whole thing. It was a pain in the neck to her. Mrs. Kondo remarked later that she thought Fister had made a fine speech. I took notes on the speech but will not list them here because they are simplified more detailed accounts of the same speeches which were delivered in the council. Said Mrs. M. later, "they say they don't want us to go out. Oh yes? Look at the way they're trying."

REMARKS FROM BROWN

Brown told me late in the evening that Mr. Sasasi of Canal had resigned both from the Community Council and from the Judicial Commission. Brown suspects it was as a result of the atrocity resolution but hopes to get more information which I shall pass on.

Brown also related how Komuro, the I. S. councilman, had come to Graves with two suggestions: (1) That all dances be prohibited because they always get people into trouble; (2) That the members of Internal Security be asked not to speak of the evacuees as "Japs." Graves said he would give his men instructions.

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FEBRUARY 24, 1944

This morning was privileged to get a very interesting interview from Mrs. "M", "I",s sister. ("I" is my fluent Tulelake informant.) I had met Mrs. "M" at the general relocation meeting last night in block 63 and she asked me to call.

I gave her a brief outline of events at Tulelake. We then turned to discussing the difference in general attitude at Gila and Tule. She stated she was glad to be going to Tule. The gutless people here got on her nerves. They are beaten and broken. How she hates to see them cringing and groveling before the Okies on the appointed staff here. She had gone to Tuttle to ask him how she was to clothe her family on the reduced allowance. (She said her allowance had been reduced from about 24 dollars a month to ten.) Tuttle had told her that the WRA had to divide the money it received among many people. She threatened to write a letter to the Spanish Consul and have Bennett and Tuttle sign it; the letter was to state that WRA could give Mrs. "M" family (five children) only 10 dollars a month for clothing. Tuttle didn't take to the idea. He suggested that she write to Washington or Mr. Myer.

Mrs. "M" in the course of the conversation warned me to watch what I say. If I don't speak carefully I'm likely to be arrested by the FBI and then my work would be stopped. I promised to be careful. She said the men in her block did nothing but talk, talk, talk,. The meet at the mess-hall and around and talk their heads off. She tells them, "Hanashi seruna," (don't talk any more) and adds "Koshinuke" (spineless ones). This does not sit very well with the old men.

The discussion turned to inu. "That Hikida, Shimizu, and Miyake," said she. They are the worst ones. "Before I'm going out, I'm going to see Miyake. I'm going to tell him, 'You just wait till the war's over. Then we'll see that you get yours.' But I'd like to wait till just a

week before I go to Tule. After all, what have I got to be afraid of now?"

"What indeed," said I:

She gave me her version of the knifing in Mess 55. It seems that a man there has a very sick child. The former mess supervisor has been in the habit of giving the family raw eggs to feed this child. This is not permitted but he did it anyway on the quiet. Then, the day the attack took place the sick child's mother went to the mess to get the eggs as usual. A new supervisor (or employee) refused to give her the eggs. Then her husband came and demanded the eggs. When they were rudely refused he and a friend attacked the mess employee, the husband wielding a butcher knife. Both of us were amused at the picture of Keadle defending the ~~sick~~ knifer and Graves prosecuting him.

Then "M" turned again to the subject of the men in camp who are bothering her because ~~she is~~ her husband is in Santa Fe. Two men in the block were "always coming around." One has two grown girls ready to marry. She told him, "If people get to talking about you, how are you're girls going to find husbands." However there is a young man called George S. who works in transportation, who comes frequently (for enlightening conversation) I gathered. One of the women ~~said~~ in the block told her that people were talking about George and her. "What if they do?" said she. "Let them talk. And even if I wanted to marry ~~George~~ George, would that hurt you?" She ~~confided~~ that George is just about engaged and she has asked him not to come around anymore. But he says he'll do as he pleases.

"Yes, indeed," said I, "A woman has to live her own life." The remark broke the ice, and Mrs. "M" poured forth all her marital woes. It seems that her husband has always worked her like a dog. When they worked on the farm, she "with a 26 inch waist" drove a tracktor all day long and worked as hard as a man. When she was pregnant she worked so hard she nearly busted. If she complained her husband told her to shut up or get out of the house. She stood it because she had so many little children. But now she has been

free for a year. For the first time in her life she has fun. She's never going back to the old arrangement. Either ~~ah~~ he behaves himself or she's leaving. The children are old enough to take care of themselves. She feels so good she's gained 13 pounds. Before it was always, one sickness after the other for the last five years.

At new year's she held a card party. She smokes all she ~~wishes~~ wishes (of which Mr. "M" does not approve. She also went caroling with two other couples and George on ~~Christmas~~ Christmas eve. Now her husband writes crying letters from Santa Fe, telling how good he'll be to her in Tule. He better be good. Last summer she wrote her husband that she wished to take up the three-stringed instrument she had ~~played~~ played previous to her marriage. ~~He~~ She also wished her girls to learn ballet dancing. He wrote back, "Here your husband is in Santa Fe and you are leading a life of luxury. At first she obeyed him, but now she's taking up the instrument and the girls are ~~learning~~ learning to dance. And she's going to keep up her practicing when he comes back too. He's never going to boss her around again!

When she gets back to Japan she's going to go to Manchuria and have a decent life. She told her husband to be careful when he was always talking here in camp about being loyal to Japan. She said, "These people are not worth it." But he told her, "You second generation, (infinite ~~scorn~~ scorn) You have no feeling for Japan." Well, look what happened. He went and ~~blabbed~~ blabbed at the mess and to the Spanish Consul and a week later the FBI picked him up and took him to Santa Fe. What good is he now? He thinks that when he gets back to Japan the Japanese government is going to give him a medal and lots of money. She can just see the way he'll go around to his friends and brag and brag (in Japan). But she told him, "Like heck you're going to get a medal. Look at all the people in Santa Fe. Do you think the Japanese government is going to bother about them? Heck no." We agreed that the way to work was to work quietly.

Now George wants to marry her. But she isn't sure that's a good idea. But under no circumstances will she go back to the old life. No sir. Her brother understands. He doesn't treat her sister-in-law that way. Life is so nice now. She can get up when she wants to, smoke when she wants to, do as she pleases. One year of freedom has taught her. She grasped with joy at every statement of "women's rights as individuals" which I injected into the conversation. From now on it's going to be onna wa dokyo as far as she's concerned.

I found this inter-generation split on the part of the furiously pro-Japanese Mrs. "M" very interesting. Insidious Americanization - I call it. I went home laden with a huge package of tea from the Japanese Red Cross. ~~Gad~~ Gad - poor Mr. "M"

VISIT AT KONDO'S

Before beginning my Japanese lesson Mr. Kondo apologized, "because they had talked so much when Dr. Lundberg was there. He felt that they ought to have let him do the talking while they kept quiet and learned. I explained that Dr. Lundberg was most interested in what they had to say.

The talk then turned to Dr. Weber, the Japanese speaker of the Relocation room. In the shower room, several Japanese had criticized some of Weber's awkwardness in Japanese. Kondo defended him. Said he, "Could you get up and give as good a speech in Japanese yourself?" (Heard another attitude today on Weber from Brown. He was told by Oguchi and Rev. Tsuda, both issei, that Weber was all right but he talked too much as ~~he~~ he were far above and they were far below. "That is how all these missionaries who have been in Japan so long talk," said Reverend Tsuda. To make the matter clear Oguchi added, "You know, Dr. Brown, like Dr. Collier and Miss Peterson.)

Heard the Kondo's version of the knifing in Block 55. Kondo is a friend of the girl whose husband is in the hospital. As they tell it, the story goes this way: Mrs. Nakade had been in the habit of getting raw eggs from the mess for her sick grandfather who cannot eat fried eggs. Keddle, then, sent out a strict order that no uncooked food was to be taken from the mess. Mrs. Nakade had seen Kondo about this, but he had been unable to do anything, suggesting that she speak to the mess supervisor and tell him of the situation and hope that he would give her the eggs. He also suggested that she take a cup to the mess and let him break the eggs into it.

Mrs. Nakade went to the mess the morning of the assault and ~~Maeda, the supervisor, refused to give her the eggs.~~ One of the cooks brought out some eggs and gave them to her. Maeda, the supervisor, came and grabbed the eggs. Mrs. Nakade went home. Her husband then went to the mess. He brought his meal ticket over and asked what it was for if not for a meal? (It seems these meal tickets are required only in mess 55; reason, not clear.) Nakade got angry and tore up his meal ticket. The Maeda got mad and socked him on the nose. Then Nishioka, an ex-warden of Internal Security tried to stop Maeda. Maeda grabbed a butcher knife; Nishioka grabbed a dipper. Maeda threw the butcher knife at Nishioka. Nakade is now in the hospital, in a very serious condition. It is possible his skull is fractured. Maeda is to be charged with assault and battery and assault with a deadly weapon. He has a bad reputation having been involved in a brawl in Turlock. It is rumored about camp that he came to the Assembly Center from jail: in other words, he "relocated from jail."

Kondo states that a certain Caucasian remarked to him that he did not think Maeda should be prosecuted "because it would give the camp a bad name on the outside." This made Kondo angry. He said, "When the guy is as bad as this, you're not going to hush it up."

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VISIT AT MRS. "M."

I called on Mrs. M. this morning to take her the stockings I had bought for her in Phoenix. (plus small largess of candy) The noble George again came up for discussion. Last night when she was playing cards with George, George remarked that it was ten o'clock and he better go. "What if your husband should suddenly come here." said G. "You'd put on your coat and get right out," said Mrs. M. Then what would you do, asked G. "That would depend on how mad my husband was," said Mrs. M. The prospect of Tulelake in the company of the domineering Mr. M, evidently does not please. It seems George is going to Tule too.

While making tea for me Mrs. M showed me a carefully mended fan which pictured a young Japanese girl in European clothes holding a Japanese flag. In the background was the ocean with a huge battleship on it. Mrs. M said her mother had been terrified because she kept this fan. They can't stop me, said Mrs. M. "In fact there are a lot of people in camp who clap when they see it." We discussed flags and she stated that she was brought up in this country and did not hate the American flag, why should they hate the flag of Japan. Anyway, the war was started by big shots and all the little fellows had to suffer. The soldiers in Japan went to war for the same reason as soldiers here - they had to go. There were lots of them who didn't want to go.

An old issei whom she had known for 15 years had come to see her. He had asked her about George. She said George wanted to marry her, but she didn't take it so seriously. The issei said "right out" - "have your fun while you can." That set her back. She didn't know what to say.

Speaking of not wanting to go back to war reminds me of a story Henry Kondo told me. He had a friend in Japan who stuttered very badly. There seemed to be little chance of his getting taken into the service. However, just to play safe, when he went for his physical examination, his parents secretly put a huge mochi into his sleeves, so that he might

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he luck/ly and be refused. He was refused. Then when he came home he found the two great mochi in each sleeve. He was so ashamed he went to his room without saying a word and didn't come out for hours and hours.

Dinner at Stull's

Stull who is the present Business Administrator at the hospital told me that Pedicord is bound here soon. He is apprehensive. Considering the short shrift the evacuee doctors gave Collier it will be interesting to see what they do to Pedicord, or vice versa. Unfortunately Dr. Hata expects to leave in a few weeks and Dr. Sugiyama in a few months. This will leave the Gila hospital understaffed indeed.

Stull remarked that in the last three staff meetings Wolter has been doing his ~~best~~ best to sponsor some kind of ~~an~~ Camp Americanization demonstration. He apparently did not receive much support from evacuees present. At this moment he appears to have abandoned the idea in favor of a tremendous ceremony when the inducted boys leave.

Talk with Brown - 2/28/44

Brown corroborated the arrival of Pedicord. He is due here shortly. He also told me that definite information had been received that people from Herome are entering Gila in June - how many he did not say.

He was quite excited about Province's request that he go to ~~about~~ Fule Lake for three months. Bennett said he could spare Brown for only one month. Brown has not made up his mind. He feels he could get very little, but thinks he might gain something by stating his position frankly and interviewing people in a formal manner, i.e., see all block managers, see all committee members. He is intrigued by the opportunity, particularly as he would report directly to Province and Spicer. It would probably be to my advantage if he went, since he is abler than Opler and would tell me most of what he found out. But then who would keep track of things in Gila when I was gone? If he goes it will not be till the 20 of March.

SESSION OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION

About 75 people were present; one-third of the group stood. The case to be tried was one of assault and battery committed by one, Nakamura on Yonesawa.

Jackson of Internal Security was the first witness for the prosecution. He stated ~~ah~~ that on January 27 a fight had been reported in block 55. He had interviewed Mr. Morita of block 64, Mr. Yonesawa and Mr. Nakamura and one other. He saw three of the people involved. In block 64 he saw three or four fellows who told him that they had gotten into a little argument in a card game. Yonesawa looked as if he had been hit in the mouth. Yonesawa said he had been playing cards when Nakamura came in and made remarks. ~~Then Yonesawa hit him~~ Then Nakamura hit him in the mouth. He said now they were good friends. Nakamura said that he had been watching the card game and Yonesawa kept moaning about his bad luck. They had words, Then Nakamura hit him.

Attorney for defence: (A disbarred lawyer, informant Brown)

Mr. Jackson. So far as you know no complaint was filed by the victim?

Jackson: The man came to the Internal Security office and complained.

Attorney: The people you interviewed said everything had been forgotten?

Jackson: Yes, but Yonesawa looked beaten up.

Attorney: Didn't Yonesawa ask for a dismissal of the case?

Jackson: I have no knowledge of that.

Takeda, witness for prosecution called. He is a recent ex-member of the

Internal Security. He worked on the swing shift, 3:30 to 11:30 p. m.

An interpreter was needed.

Takeda: Yonesawa reported the trouble. He said we were playing cards at 57-4.

Mr. Nakamura came in and said ~~his~~ luck was against me. This provoked me and he hit me in the mouth.

Nichols: Were his (Yonesawa's) glasses broken?

Takeda: Yes, he broke his glasses.

Nichol: Had he any cuts on his face?

Takeda: Yes.

Nichol: Where?

Takeda: On his lips.

Nichol: Did Yonesawa say how often Nakamura had hit him?

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Attorney: Did Mr. Yonsewa go to the hospital?

Takeda: I don't believe he did.

Attorney: In other words it was just a slight bruise.

Takeda: Yes, I'd say so.

Morimoto, witness for Prosecution called.

Morimoto: Well, we were playing poker. Four or five of us. About 2:00 p. m.

the game started. Nakamura came in about four o'clock. Nakamura was in a happy mood, kidding some of the boys including Yonesawa. Yonesawa wasn't feeling so good. He made a remark to Nakamura he shouldn't have made. That started the fight. Nakamura hit Yonesawa once. He did not hit him after he was on the floor.

Nichol: On January 28 you stated that you said you didn't know what reason Nakamura had to hit Yonesawa. You also said you saw Nakamura drag Yonesawa off the floor and hit him twice.

Morimoto: I didn't want to be involved in this case in the first place.

Nichol: Has anyone talked to you about this case?

Morimoto : Yes, Yamamoto and a witness.

Nichol: If you were not in a position to see clearly how could you see Yonesawa was hit?

Morimoto: I saw him hit him first.

Nichol: What did he say?

Morimoto: I shouldn't say it in the court room.

Nichol; Did you see Nakamura hit Harry (Yonesawa) the first time?

Morimoto: Yes.

Nichol: Then why did you say you didn't see the first blow in the I. S. office?

There you admitted you saw him hit him once after he was on the floor.

Attorney: You said at Internal Security office you did not remember who struck the first blow.

Morimoto: I don't remember what I said that time.

Attorney: Before Nakamura struck Yonesawa, Mr. Yonesawa stood up?

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Morimoto: Yes, he did.

Attorney: Didn't he take his glasses off?

Morimoto: I just saw the motion.

Attorney: Do you recall what Nakamura said when he came in?

Morimoto: He was just joking at first and then they got into an argument.

Attorney: Did you state all you at seen at I. S?

Mormimoto: No, I knew both of them and I didn't want to be mixed up in this thing.

Attorney: Do you remember what Nakamura said before he was struck?

Morimoto: He said, something like don't say such things to me.

Attorney: Did not Harry Yonesawa make some attempt to strike or push Nakamura?

Morimoto: I took it for granted he was going to strike it.

Iwasaki: It looked as if he were in a position as if he were going to strike him?

Morimoto: Yes.

Attorney: How was Yonesawa's luck?

Morimoto: Not so good.

Nichol: Did you see Yonesawa push Nakamura?

Morimoto: No.

Nichol: Did you hear Mr. Nakamura curse Mr. Yonesawa?

Morimoto: Yes, he cursed him badly.

Yamamoto, witness for prosecution called. He is unemployed. Has been discharged from the army.

Yamamoto: There was trouble between Yonesawa and Nakamura. We were playing poker, Nakamura came in. He had an argument but I was concentrating on my poker. I didn't hear what was said in the argument. I saw Yonesawa stand up and do something but I couldn't see because I was concentrating on my poker.

~~Nakamura~~ (Here Nichol asked the court that the witness be reminded that he must tell what he knows. His request was certainly justified. The witness was advised by Iwasaki that he might be held in contempt of court.)

Nichol: Did you not see Nakamura hit Yonesawa? In the I. S. office you stated . .

Morimoto: I didn't want to get involved.

Nichol: That is not the question.

Morimoto: No, I didn't say so.

Nichol: Your honor, it looks as if the witness has been tolaked to by someone.

Moreover, ~~and~~ he is sullen and obviously lying.¹

Attorney: I believe the prosecution is trying to accuse it's own witness. He is not the defendents witness.

Iwasaki: I think the witness is the prosecution's witness. This court has already received sufficient evidence to hold the defendant liable. But you may proceed if you choose.

Yonesawa, victim of assault called.

Yonesawa: We were playing a game. Nakamura came in. He said, Do you win? I said, I'm not winning today. He hit my face hard. I fell back and couldn't get up for a couple of minutes. When I woke up he was gone. So I went to I. S. and reported it.

Attorney: You were awfully mad that day because you were losing?

Yonesawa: Yes.

Nichol: I object - The witness should be cross-examined only on the questions asked.

Iwasaki: Objection sustained.

Attorney: Didn't you file a formal complaint?

Yonesawa: What do you mean?

Iwasaki: Did you sign a formal complaint, go to I. S. and swear out an affidavit that you wished Mr. Nakamura arrested for the offense?

Yonesawa: I just went to report.

Attorney: Next day didn't you go up and ask for a dismissal?

Yonesawa: Yes. Mr. Tanaka said that he (Nakamura?) was willing to apologize. Then I went to the I. S. and asked them to drop it.

Iwasaki: Did you do it freely and voluntarily or because Mr. Tanaka told you to do so?

(No answer)

1 This was obvious.

Iwasaki: (Restates the question)

Yonesawa: Yes.

Nichol: Didn't Mr. Tanaka come ~~and~~ that day and take you out of the I. S. office before you made the statement?

Yonesawa: He came after that.

Nichol: Didn't Mr. Tanaka tell you it was foolish to have the trouble?

Yonesawa: No.

Nichol: Didn't Mr. Tanaka take you to the I. S. office?

Yonesawa; He called me outside. He just said he wanted to dro the case.

Nakamura called to stand.¹

Nakamura; I startedjoking around like I always do. I asked Harry, Are you winning?

Attorney: Did you have any argument?

Nakamura: I noticed he was losing. He said he loses like a man. He could lose

3-4 dollars. An argument started. He got up. So I hit him.

Attorney: What did he get up for?

Nakamura: To hit me. First he took his glasses off.

Attorney: Are you sure he stood up?

Nakamura: Yes.

Attorney: Where were his hands?

Nakamura: They were up, like he was going to hit me. I stuck him only once. He had his glasses off.

Attorney: What were his last words before you struck him?

Nakamura: He said he was going to throw me out of the room.

Nichol: Did you have any official business in 57-4?

Nakamura: No, I had business to be in another man's house. We all go there.

Nichol: You hit Yonesawa when he stood up?

Nakamura: Yes.

mNichol: What was the argument over?

Nakamura: Over winning, I think.

Nichol: Did you and Yonesawa have any trouble up to this time?

1 Nakamura was a heavy-set rather placid looking man - a truck driver.

Nakamura: Not real trouble.

Nichol: Did Mr. Tanaka tell you he'd get the case fixed up for ~~you~~ you?

Nakamura: No, he knows us both good. He said, ~~He~~ like men and shake hands.

Attorney: Have you been to Harry's house several times before?

Nakamura; I go about every day. It's a sort of clubhouse for the truck drivers.

Morita, witness for defense called.

~~Morita~~

Attorney: Is this room ysed by the young boys.

Morita: Yes, everybody is welcome.

Iwasaki: Has Nakamura any criminal record?

Nichol: No, not with us.

Iwasaki: Have you any recommendations?

Nichol: No.

Iwasaki: Has the attorney for the defense anything further to state?

Attorney: I think in this case even the prosecution's witnesses were testifying in behalf of the defendent. Summed up, it is not certain if the defendent was the agressor or Yonseawa was the agressor.

Nichol: Maybe Mr. Yonesawa did stand up. Can't a man stand up in his own house without being hit. There is no evidence that Yonesawa threatened to strike Nakamura. The only blow struck was by Nakamura. ~~After that the court retired to consider the verdict.~~
~~of the evidence of the case. The court found that the defendant was the aggressor.~~
~~Harry Yonesawa was the aggressor.~~

(Court retires to consider verdict)

Iwasaki: After careful evaluation of the evidence the court finds the defendent guilty as charged. He struck ~~the~~ Harry Yonesawa without provocation or just cause.

Attorney: Before sentence is prannounced I would like to ask that the defendent be put on probation on condition that he pay the price of Yonsewa's glasses. It was ~~ele~~ven or twelve dollars.

Iwasaki; (Consults with Hikida and Shimizue) We fine the defendent fifty dollars - with forty-five dollars suspended on condition that he pays Mr. Yonesawa

twelve dollars for the glasses. This must be paid within five days. If it is not paid in five days he will serve five days in the county jail.

Mr. Oguchi:

Met Mr. Oguchi, Brown's issei informant on the way to mess. He, has usual, asked me what I was studying now in camp. Nothing important, said I. He quizzed me about my opinion of Brown's going to Tule Lake. We agreed that he would not be able to do much inside of six months. I asked him about reactions to the draft. He said the young men didn't want to go, but he advised them to obey and make no trouble.

Hikida on Trial

Called on Hikida to change date for appointment. He asked me what I thought of the trial. I said the offense itself was somewhat petty but that I was impressed by the dignity of the court and the obvious respect shown to it by the people present. He was pleased. Out of curiosity I asked whether the attorney's suggestion that the defendant pay for the glasses had really raised his ~~fine~~ fine. It appears that it did, for the court had intended to fine him only ten dollars, but when he offered to pay for the glasses reduced it to five - thus making Nakamura pay \$17.00. Hikida told me that the Maeda assault case, after consultation with Mr. Bennett had been referred to the Florence court. The offense is so severe that the court feels it could not impose strict enough sentence. The court is limited to ~~three~~ sentences of three months in jail.

Conversation with Yamaguchi, Nisei dentist on the draft.

Went to see how my pregnant secretary is getting on. Her husband who is having his physical examination tomorrow was very vocal on draft sentiments.

"They're really burned up about the choice of services. There's even no quartermaster, no nothing. The only place they're sending the Japanese if the front line. Sugiyama (the dentist) and I are going to be put in the buck private class.

"The assignment officer in Phoenix is a stinker. (He is named Baker.) He won't do a damn thing for the Japanese. Dr. Sugiyama has been writing to

Salt Lake and Washington. Washington has even written to Baker to help Sugiyama get a commission. But he hasn't even sent in his commission yet.

"One of the No-No boys has got his induction papers. Boy, is he burned up! He went into Freeland and said, "I'm a No-No man. I'm disloyal and I've always been disloyal. If you're going to send me to Tule Lake, the sooner the better. I'll work in a defense plant but I won't go into the army." He said he'd been to four hearings. He said, "Absolutely, I refuse to fight in the U.S. army."

Then there's another fellow whose going to be 38 in six months. He's got two-three kids.

There's a lot of mechanics in the garage. They're supposed to be sent to quartermaster's. But they're going to be right in the infantry with a rifle.

A lot of people are saying, "If I'd known they were going to do this, I'd of gone to Tule Lake. A lot of people would like to go to Tule right now, but they're afraid. Some of the fellows were discussing the sedition law. They said the only thing they could do if they were going to have a meeting would be to call Bennett in, also a man from the Department of Interior, one from the FBI and a man from the Fair Play League. That's the only way they could do any good.

"They're all mad. Nobody's happy about it. One of the things they're mad about is they're not accepted on an equal basis as other Americans. They can't join the Marines, the Navy or the armored division. There is no choice. Only the infantry. That's why a lot of them are burned.

~~There's~~ "There's a lot of talk but they're afraid to come out because of the Poston incident. They say the first time you open your mouth the FBI will come after you. A lot of people say the petition stuff is good. They say all the nine relocation centers ought to sign a petition. If you get enough people, they can't do anything about it. But they're always stool-pigeons around. Another thing they say is, "How ~~about~~ come we're good

enough for the army but not good enough for California. What are we fighting for, the relocation center?

(I asked about the arrival of Dr. Pedicord.) "The doctors are really burned up. One doctor told me, he certainly didn't think much of it. "

Returning to draft: "The nisei feel they're being railroaded. If this sergeant in Phoenix doesn't come across Sugiyama and I are going to Terry and ask for our rights." (I asked to be informed of the results of this interview with Terry if it takes place.)