

PRESSURE GROUPS AND AFTER

April 28, 1943
Spencer

A recent report entitled "Pressure Groups in the Gila Community" paid some attention to the political backgrounds manifest at Gila and also to such matters as the manifestation of political rivalries in both the formally organized evacuee groups and in those which were not given recognition by the administration but which emerged as pressure groups desirous of individual political power and personal prestige. An attempt was made to show in this report the relationship of one group to another, and attention was continually drawn to the fact that these groups were not in themselves powers but rather it was their joint union and united front, so to speak, which lent them authority and prestige and which acted strongly against pre-administrative evacuee factions such as the Community Council or even the Block Managers group. In short, any group which was desirous of aiding the administration in any way met with disfavor so far as this strong Issei group of agitators, so called, was concerned. The term "agitator", as was mentioned before, is used by the evacuees themselves in the community to denote those individuals who attempted to meet the administrative staff half way.

A different development was sketched for each camp at Gila, and it was pointed out that there was slightly different emphasis, slightly different partisanship, as between the Kenkyu-kai of Canal and the Kyowa-kai of Butte. These two groups obtained their support from a number of subsidiary organizations. The united front presented by the Butte Community seemed to be stronger than

that in Canal, and yet, as a single group, the Kenkyu-kai in Canal seemed to be stronger than its Kyowa-kai counterpart in Butte. The strength of the Kyowa-kai seemed to lie in the fact of the support of the Kibei Club, the real governing agent of which was an older Kibei by the name of Fukumoto. Recognized leadership for all of these groups was built up. Kibei had recognized leaders who kept firm control over their respective groups and mention of them has already been made in the description of the persons of Fukumoto and Yamashiro. At the same time, a man by the name of Dyo was the acting spokesman for the Issei Vigilante Committee. Akimoto, Kibei head in Canal, did not cooperate to as full an extent with Tani and his Kenkyu-kai group as did Fukumoto with Dyo in Butte. It is a remarkable thing that with the apprehension of these spokesmen by the F.B.I. on February 18, these groups have simply dissolved. In the opinion of the writer, the leaders mentioned above, particularly the Issei leaders, Tani, Dyo, and others, were not the true guiding forces of their respective organizations. There was some suggestion that the true leadership remained anonymous and was, perhaps, invested in a small group. Perhaps these individuals were apprehended; perhaps they were not. It may be that they never existed, although the indications are that they did. At any rate, the break up of the Kibei Club and the break up of the Kyowa-kai in Canal have seemingly, after a lapse of more than two months, disrupted those organizations sufficiently as to prevent their again bidding for power. The C.A.S. is too well in hand under Wolter's direction to condone the growth of such organizations. Moreover, with emphasis on

resettlement now in the community, the interest in internal politics has somewhat wanned. Liberal Issei are accorded advisory positions in relation to the Community Council and now, indeed, the latest edict is that Issei will be permitted to serve on the Council. These developments will have broken the back of all organized agitation in the community.

The Engelbu of both camps have settled down to a position of purely activities organizations. The Sumo and Judo Clubs are turning their attention more and more to their own athletic entertainments, and in the Kibei Club in Butte, five or six individuals made a bid for the presidency and the chairmanship of the Board of Governors for some time until finally a recent election put one of these competitors in as head of the club. The Kibei Club is now steering a purely conservative course and no longer occupies a particular significant position in the Butte Camp. It is purely a social club. In Canal, the Kibei Club dissolved with the apprehension of Akimoto and turned its recreation hall back to the C.A.S. so that it no longer meets. In Butte, the J.A.C.L., while still organized and presumably functioning, has lost its impetus with the result that it is rarely thought of.

A new position may, therefore, be delineated for each of these groups whose development began in August and continued through February. It must not be forgotten that in the time of their rise and during the course of their existence, they were

extremely powerful. Perhaps, one of the reasons for this was the fact that during this period residence in the center was considered to be on a duration basis. The army registration and the consequent emphasis on resettlement, which proves that the population will be unstable, has removed, so far as many are concerned, the desire for self-assertion. Pressure groups must, of necessity, be tied up with the army registration inasmuch as it was in these so-called subversive and pro-Axis groups that feeling and agitation against all military measures centered itself. There was a feeling against the camouflage net factory, against the enlistment in the Military Intelligence Language School, and against general enlistment and registration, which seemed to center itself in the few disgruntled Issei of each block who were members of these pressure groups, such as the Kyowa-kai, etc., and of course, the Kibei Club was strong in its pro-Axis, pro-Japan vent under Fukumoto and the dissatisfied Yamashiro. It was shown in the discussion relative to Army Registration and Enlistment that out-spoken statements by members of the respective Kibei Clubs precipitated much anti-administration feeling and anti-registration feeling. The end result proved to be that following the apprehension of the Kibei leaders, the other members of the club were frightened into silence. A fair indication that the largest percentage of negative answers to questions 27 and 28 centers in the Kibei element is present. An additional factor in breaking Kibei power arose in the adroit manipulation by members of the C.A.S. Council of one group as against another. The J.A.C.L.

for example, was played off against the Kibei Club. A sense of rivalry was created with the result that the power of each group became more or less deadlocked although the edge, perhaps, was on the side of the Kibei.

There is one extremely interesting point which must not be neglected in the analysis of the Gila groups. This is the comparison with similar groups in other centers. From all indications, although the writer may be somewhat misinformed, in no other center was there a demonstration of strong bids for power on a concerted scale by recalcitrant groups. The cultural manifestation of the Japanese penchant for formalization and for love of formal organizations and the like seems to be most clearly manifested at Gila. To be sure, sentiments of a similar nature as expressed by these various groups are shown to have existed at other centers, but none of them were incorporated with a formal constitution, board of governors, and organized leadership, which made a definite bid for power and for recognition by administrative officials. A somewhat similar development seems to have occurred at Manzanar, Poston, and Tule Lake, where there was a strong Kibei element without, however, formal organization. Also, in these centers, the presence of dissatisfied Issei groups is noted. In no case, however, does it begin to appear that these groups banded together as formal societies with names, recognized leaders, and the other constituent elements of a social organization. Why this should

be so, the writer is at loss to explain. At Gila, it seems that not only did these organizations sue for recognition, but also they banded together among themselves. At the three centers mentioned above, serious disturbances and out-breaks have occurred from time to time. At Gila, the Tada beating was, perhaps, the only demonstration of this kind, and in addition, it was the program of military enlistment and registration which met with concerted opposition. This opposition, however, does not seem to have aroused as much furor as took place in any of the other western centers. The writer, of course, is not familiar with centers in the Rocky Mountain and Southern areas. Every indication, however, points to the fact that this peculiar group development, these formalized aspects of organizations at Gila are unique. It follows, therefore, that for a time these groups held the balance of power over and against the administration and its Nisei and liberal Issei backers.

Reference has been continually made to the Tada case. It was expected at the time of the Tada assault that some serious repercussions would be forthcoming. Such an aftermath did not occur. The groups involved felt in both camps that a point had been scored. Following the Tada beating, Issei, Kibei, and the other smaller pressure groups made formal suit for recognition and made much of the fact that their existence at least was felt by the administration.

The trend of resettlement has made for a definite change within the community. To be sure, there are those so-called agitators still present who are loud in their opposition to any measure suggested by the War Relocation Authority. Two of the Issei inclined favorable toward administrative policy recently made a visit to Chicago to determine there the affects, prospects, and opportunities for resettlement in the Middle West. They made this trip entirely at their own expense but with the approval of the Community Services Division. There are those Issei in the community who are accusing these two, Hikida and Oishi, of being administrative spies who were sent to Chicago by the WRA in order to propagandize resettlement. The current feeling among Issei that the WRA has entailed too much expense in keeping evacuees in the centers is fairly prevalent. The belief is that the WRA wishes to force the people to go outside in order to avoid some of this expense. Feelings of this kind are prevalent and appear from time to time, seemingly centering themselves in groups of Issei in each block who are dissatisfied and have been from the very beginning, but this, apparently, is the only kind of agitation so-called which is going on at the moment.

The organized group development is broken, and for this reason, it may justly be said that with the apprehension of the recalcitrant leaders a definite change took place in the community, with the result that now another phase of community life has been entered upon.

GAMBLING GROUPS

The study of the pressure groups in the community mentioned the relationship of these groups to certain gambling elements which contributed certain monetary support to the dissatisfied persons, groups, and leaders in the community in their anti-administrative stand. Gambling itself is a subject which should be discussed in a little detail inasmuch as it does occupy a rather important place in Issei life. When Hirokani was arrested for the Tada beating, in Canal Camp money was raised in order to employ an attorney for Hirokani in the event that his case should come up for public trial in Pinal County. The case was handled quickly, however, by Project Director Cozzens, with the result that Hirokani was rushed off to jail before very much money could be collected. This money came apparently from three sources: individual solicitation for the Hirokani defense, funds through Tani's association with the newspaper Rocky Nippon (it has already been mentioned that Tani was agent for this paper and that he derived a percentage from the Denver published newspaper), and lastly from solicitation for the fund from gamblers and the gambling rings.

Gambling on Federal land is, apparently, a felony. Some states, however, recognize gambling and legalize it under license. This is true in Arizona; gambling may be legalized. There may be no gambling, however, on Indian land or on other Federal lands, and there may be no gambling in Arizona without due licensing on the part of the State and due supervision by State authorities; hence, gambling is a Federal offense and a State offense. It is up to

the decision of the United States Attorney General resident in the State as to whether a Federal offense has been committed in holding a gambling game on Federal property. It was apparently decided by agreement with the Attorney General Office that no cognizance would be taken of gambling in the center from the Federal point of view, but rather that according to State law, a felony or misdemeanor would have been thought to be committed. All of those individuals, therefore, who have been arrested and tried for gambling are liable to punishment under Arizona State law. The writer is not informed as to the actual legal conformation concerned, but apparently under Arizona law, gambling is a misdemeanor and sentences are limited. Of course, the Project Director is the final authority in all cases and may remand an individual to custody entirely at his own discretion. In short, the Project Director, as has been shown in the disposition of various cases notably that of Hirokani, is a presiding judge over his Japanese charges.

Many people in California had sold all of their possessions and because banking facilities both in the assembly centers and the relocation centers have been pretty limited and particularly since also there is hesitancy on the part of many Issei to use banks, many people carried large sums of money around on their persons and, in fact, still do. One of the results of this has been that such individuals, usually Issei, are an easy mark for the gambling elements which were at one time fairly active in the community. Groups of gamblers arrested in California in

in the assembly centers had served sentences in jails there and then in order to prevent their massing and becoming gambling rings in the relocation centers, they were disseminated throughout the various projects. A large gambling ring existed in Santa Anita and there was some indication that this ring at one time had bribed one of the military guards not only as to the silence of their activities but to aid in their importation of liquor and contraceptives, which, as nearly as can be gathered, were not sold in the assembly centers, although which are available in the relocation centers. This group at Sant Anita had been caught, with the result that some are still serving their sentences in Los Angeles, while others have been sent to various centers. There were four such persons at Gila, paroled by the Los Angeles County Jail for six months. They immediately got mixed up with gambling activities here and were sent back to Los Angeles to finish their sentence.

Many of the character patterns of behavior of Issei men here is not too different from those of Issei men in Japan. There is, apparently, a propensity for gambling in the good, accepted, Oriental manner and also for a penchant toward liquor. This is a fairly accepted pattern of behavior and no stigma is attached to a man or even a family head gambling or drinking to excess on numerous occasions, a stigma which in our own society would be forthcoming. The early stages during the settlement of the relocation center offered much leisure time to the Issei men,

allowing them considerable opportunity for turning their interests to gambling. It followed also that many of them had money to spend, having sold their California possessions.

Gambling was first noted in Canal as taking place in various barracks, often with the consent and bribery of various of the warden personnel. Charles Yonezu, former Captain of Wardens in Canal, is shown on pretty good evidence to have accepted money as a bribe from gambling leaders. The members of the Internal Security, with the exception of the Chief, Williamson, felt that gambling was permissible. For the most part, single Issei men were concerned. Gambling seemed to relieve the boredom and tension which seemed particularly noticeable in this age group. The then Acting Chief of Internal Security, Francis Frederick, was put over the gambling detail. It was his desire to keep a close check on the gamblers to see that no married or family men were robbed of their life savings by professional gamblers, of whom there were several of the Fresno-Turlock group. It was Frederick's desire to play off one gambling group with another inasmuch as several groups developed during the first months of settlement. Williamson refused to agree to this, with the result that he conducted frequent raids on the gambling houses, with the result that instead of bringing the gambling element more and more out into the open, it placed them in a subrosa position. It began to be apparent later that gamblers would meet from time to time in different houses and that they would employ children as look-outs or that several of the members of the

gambling syndicate would sit outside of the house and with the approach of any Caucasian, the games would promptly stop. In one instance of gambling practices, a man was reputed to have lost somewhere in the neighborhood of \$1500. For some reason, a complaint was made by him, with the result that the money was returned or, at least, returned in part. This case was never clearly understood by the writer and not too much information is forthcoming regarding it.

Gambling activities began at Canal and as pressures against them on the part of Internal Security increased, many went to Butte to continue their activities and centered their attention to the Turlock Block 55. It appears that the evacuees in the center of rural antecedence were particularly addicted to gambling. The gambling groups did not emphasize themselves so strongly among the mixed urban and rural population of Santa Anita and Tulare. They were strongest among the White Zone and Turlock groups. It followed, therefore, that in the Turlock Block 55, the largest gambling establishment of the entire community was located.

The gambling organization follows a rather interesting pattern, preference being shown for particular Japanese games which involve an outlay of considerable money. The two most favored games are hana and shiko. Hana is a purely Japanese game, played on cards brought from Japan. The game itself is described in one of the transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, and, apparently, the game is played in the center in its classic form. Shiko is a kind of dice game, played with innumerable pieces of flat ivory

marked in some specific way and thrown out of a cup. In both hana and shiko, the so-called pots can be considerable. Another game which achieved considerable popularity in this center was an oriental variation of poker, played with cards and called areta. This game involved payment of a dollar to enter and the bids for the pot might be in excess of a dollar. Poker and rummy are played to a considerable extent although more among Nisei than Issei. On the whole, hana is the most popular with shiko, apparently a Chinese game, next. These games might be played in one house simultaneously by a number of people, or in the case of certain groups in Canal, hana and shiko were preferred exclusively. Frederick was able to secure considerable information regarding the gambling groups by using what he termed metropolitan police tactics. Through informers he kept pretty well informed on the activities of all of the gamblers and so surprised them with his information regarding them that he was offered a bribe of \$50.00 a week.

The gamblers founded syndicates. These syndicates took a certain percentage of each pot irrespective of who won, and members of the syndicate were permitted to play. As nearly as can be ascertained, these games were pretty much on an upright basis and cheating, apparently, was not contemplated or stacking cards in any way. The syndicates thus had considerable money. A person was expected to buy his way into a syndicate which made blocks of shares available for sale. In Canal, the syndicate formed of professional gamblers from the Turlock area was by far

the strongest and attempted to control all of the gambling activities in both camps. It was this group which moved to Butte when Williamson turned on the pressure in Canal.

One of the active participants in this syndicate was an individual named Nakatani, who had considerable reputation for himself as a gambler not only in the assembly center and the relocation center but, apparently, had been a professional gambler in the pre-evacuation period. Nakatani was arrested in one of the raids by Williamson and a formal charge for gambling was lodged against him, a hearing being held by the Acting Project Director, Mr. Fryer. Three men were arrested at this time, but only Nakatani was incarcerated, the other two being placed on probation. The hearing relative to the Nakatani case is included here, having been obtained from the files of the Internal Security Department by Earle Yusa. A synopsis of the facts of the case is given and a rather clear indication of the establishment of the gambling syndicates is shown. Nakatani is the chief gambler against whom public opinion in the community has asserted itself. Most Issei, while they are not particularly opposed to gambling, in fact condone it, are not willing to admit social equality with the professional gambler. A number of raids are described in the enclosed Internal Security reports, none of them, however, in sufficient detail to verify the circumstances. Included here also is a case relative to a Mr. Amemiya, who on September 19, 1943 was knifed by an individual referred to in the case as Mr. K. or T.K. It is unfortunate that Yusa did not include the names of

the individuals concerned for identification. However, this knifing case arose out of a private dispute arising out of gambling activities of the community. The group of which Nakatani was representative was well syndicated and well adjusted so far as its own monetary demands on the community were concerned. It was able to dispose of its rival syndicates by playing one against the other, and the knifing case given here is a good example of the incident. The name, Yojiro Ameniya, is incorrect. Actually the man's name is Ameyama, who was engaged in altercation with another man named Kageyama. Ameyama had been a member of a syndicate operated by Kageyama. He then decided to form a syndicate of his own and to sell shares in it. This was perfectly agreeable to Nakatani since Kageyama's syndicate had long proved a thorn in his side. Ameyama, therefore, opened up, apparently with Nakatani's permission, a rival syndicate in which he started to sell shares to single men. Both Ameyama and Kageyama were living together in a single men's barrack when the altercation occurred over the gambling dispute, with the result that Kageyama knifed Ameyama and lacerated his arms severely. This forced Ameyama to move over to Camp Two and Kageyama, who had previous jail sentences, was held in prison for fifty days. This also broke up his leadership and sponsorship of gambling activities. Following Nakatani's arrest and incarceration, he was replaced by a man named Seika, who succeeded in heading all of the syndicates in Canal and who seemed to be of better class than either Nakatani, Ameyama, or Kageyama. Seika

apparently was a man of some means which enabled him to conduct a liquor business on the side, obtaining the liquor from the Negro workers on the garbage crews. He was paying apparently, \$6.00 a pint for whiskey, but sold it to other evacuees at a considerable profit to himself. When Tani held the dinner for certain administrative officials and served liquor, there was an indication that he obtained his liquor from Seika. Seika, living in Camp Two, took an active interest in Dyo's Kyowa-kai, and it is said that he gave donations of money to the Engeibu of Butte which was never a political factor, to the Sumo Club and to other similar organizations. Nakatani on his return from prison found himself completely overshadowed by Seika. Nakatani was completely unable to re-establish himself and is now no longer a member of any gambling group but is concerned with farm labor. He continues to enjoy a very bad reputation and as the result of his incarceration, has been virtually socially ostracized. Money was raised by Tani, as is mentioned above, for the Hirokani defense fund and a good deal of this money came from Seika. Since the fund was not used, it becomes apparent that Tani spent it in buying liquor from Seika for the party which he had.

Some time later, an individual named Tsugawa murdered his wife's lover and attempted to murder his wife by attempting to beat both of them over the head with a hammer. Money was collected for the benefit of Tsugawa's children and his wife, who later recovered, and also for his defense funds. Here again

the gambling elements were quick to come out, and it is noteworthy that Tsugawa himself is a good friend of Seika, having lived in Block 65 and having been an active participant in some of the gambling activities there. It is said also, the truth of this statement cannot be justified, that Tsugawa condoned the murdered man's affair with his wife in exchange for loans at various times. With these loans, he had gambled. It is known that Tsugawa requested a loan of the murdered man on the night of the tragedy and was refused. None of this, however, came up in the trial, with the result that Tsugawa was convicted solely on the murder charge, no recognition being given of extenuating circumstances. He was sentenced to fifteen to twenty-five years in the County Jail.

This gambling group is today seemingly not active. Gambling is still going on but again with the apprehension of community leaders, there was the fear organization and, apparently, too, the gambling groups dissolved. Gambling games are still played and perfunctory raids are made now and again by Williamson and his cohorts. These raids are not too significant from the point of view of the community, and gambling seems to affect less people than it did in the first months of settlement of the Project. This introduces a rather sordid side to community life and the relationship of the aspects of gambling to the community should be carefully considered. Most of the residents of the community, particularly the Nisei and Issei women, are

unaware of the extent of gambling activities as they once existed. Gambling is a phenomenon which concerns single men and which provided the chief source of recreation, if it can be called such, for the unmarried Issei who were living together in large dormitories. Gambling games for small stakes still take place in these single men's dormitories or barracks and are quite open. There is no objection to them. Rather the syndication of gambling, selling of shares, and so on, are capable of evoking administrative disapproval.

In conjunction with gamblers, the Sumo Club sponsored a lottery in Canal which, apparently, did not take hold. The idea was that shares would be sold in this lottery and a block of forty shares were created which were sold at \$50.00 a share, share-holders to be participant in the profits of the lottery. This lottery was designed to be conducted on the Chinese lottery ticket system. A number of sheets with printed characters were to be made available and the individual would make his choice of the characters on the page, paying for the punching of each one. The Sumo Club worked this system out with the idea of obtaining funds for itself, and it is believed that some of the members went so far as to sell shares and that certain single Issei men banded together to buy shares. What happened to the lottery or what happened to the money taken in for the lottery is not known. It is sufficient to say that there is a clear indication that today such a lottery is not functioning.

The picture of the gamblers is, of course, in every sense a secret one, and it concerns a group of Issei single men and bachelors who live together and are, more or less, an entity among themselves and with whom the writer has had little contact. The above information has been derived almost entirely from secondary sources. The people concerned are, for the most part, rural people whose pre-evacuation existence was that of the unemployed or migrant farm workers. It is difficult to approach such single men, with the result that the information above, ostensibly for the most part accurate, is nonetheless subject to criticism and question. If the examples given are not too clearly depicted, it will nevertheless be understood just what the role of the gambler in the community is. He does not enjoy high social esteem, but Issei men, married or unmarried, will often go to him for their recreation. As the result of settling down of community sentiments, gambling does not seem to have the hold on the population that it did at the inception of the Project; probably, too, some of the money that was brought into the center has been largely expended. It is to be concluded that the gamblers do not occupy the high status that they once did, a fact, too, which may be the result of the breaking down of the strong Issei groups and the withdrawal consequently of group approval or sanction for gambling. More information of this kind will be forthcoming if available.

October 14, 1942

Subject: Raid on Gambling Establishment at 4-10-A

About 5:30 p.m. Oct. 14, 1942, the apartment of Y.N., 4-10-A, was raided by myself and seven members of the Canal Community Warden's Office.

Upon entering this apartment, it was observed that there were four gaming tables, three of which were apparently in use and the fourth apparently about to be used. Situated at the center of the rear wall of the apartment was the main table. Upon which the game known "shi-ko" was being played. Stacks of silver coins were on this table in the amount of \$50.95.

On the right side of the apartment, were two other tables at which the game known as "hana" was being played. Small amounts of silver were in view on these tables, the total amount for both tables being \$6.00.

The fourth or remaining table was located on the left side of the apartment, and although there was no money in sight, there were cards on this table.

The names and addresses of the inmates of this gambling establishment were taken. There were 14 in all.

All of these persons were released upon their own recognition pending further investigation.

N. was observed taking something from the top of the "shi-ko" table and placing it under the coverings of a bed, which was situated a few feet left of the "shi-ko" table. Later investigation revealed that he had secreted two rolls of bills in the amount of \$652.00 underneath this bed coverings. This money was seized in evidence pending further investigation. A receipt was given to N. for the amount taken and later this money together with the money taken from the gaming tables was deposited for safe-keeping in the P. O. safe. A receipt for the amount of \$708.95 was signed by Paul Farmer, Superintendent of Mails, and is attached to this report.

Below is listed the names and addresses of the inmates of this gambling establishment:

Mostly isseis.

K. K. 7-14
H. S. 8-14
T. N. 10-2-

Y. N. 4-10-A
T. M. 21-12-B
J. K. 5-14
T. S. 26-6-A

October 15, 1942

Subject: Y.N., T.M., and K.K.

Formal arrest complaints for gambling were lodged against the following persons:

Y.N. 4-10-A
T.M. 21-12-B
K.K. 7-14

Copies of the above mentioned complaints are attached to this report.

They were arraigned before Mr. E. R. F. Acting Project Director, and represented by J. O. who acted as Counsel for the defendants.

All three defendants pleaded guilty to the charge and disposition was made as follows:

Y.N. was sentenced six months in Pinal County Jail and it was directed that he be incarcerated for a period of twenty-one days and thereafter be paroled in the custody of G. O., #4 Blk Mgr, for the remaining portion of the six months sentence. It was further directed that the \$652 in bills that was seized be returned to N.

M. was placed on probation and is to report weekly to some responsible person, who is to be determined at a later date.

A military pass was secured, permitting Y. N. to be removed from this project and he was taken to the Pinal County Jail at Florence, Arizona. A receipt for this prisoner was obtained and is attached to this report.

A written order signed by Y.N. authorizing this department to turn over to Dr. W. F. the \$652 that was taken from him during the raid is attached to this report together with receipt signed by Dr. W. F.

HEARING: Yoshiguso N.

Charge: Gambling

Date: October 15, 1942

Place: Administration Building, Butte Community,
Rivers, Arizona

Mr. F: What is your name?

N: Y.N.

Mr. F: What is your address?

N: 4-10-A.

Mr. F: Where did you previously live?

N: Concord, California.

Mr. F: What was your occupation?

N: Farmer.

Mr. F: Did you own a farm, or rent it out?

N: It was just a little farm and trucking business.

Mr. F: Were you ever involved in any trouble?

N: No.

Mr. F: Did you ever gamble?

N: Sometimes.

Mr. F: Were you ever arrested?

N: No.

Mr. F: What assembly center did you come from?

N: Turlock.

Mr. F: Were you ever in trouble there?

N: I was in a house where they had trouble once.

Mr. F: What was the nature of the trouble?

N: Gambling

Mr. F: Have you been in trouble here before?

N: Yes. I wasn't home. They are a playing in my apartment.

Mr. F: Did they have your permission?

N: No.

Mr. F: Were they professional gamblers?

N: No. They just played a pastime. Nobody played for business.

Mr. F: Had you ever gambled before?

N: Yes.

Mr. F: Had you been warned not to gamble by the police.

N: Yes.

Mr. F: When were you warned?

N: About a month ago. They told me don't play any more. I seen a lot of places playing. They say they are not going to bother in the home -- just not to play in public. I seen twenty or thirty places. I only play once since Mr. W. warned me. Why they don't bother when they play big money, that's what I want to know. A lot of places play wide open and they never bothered them. I go around ever since Mr. W. warned me not to play in public. I never played since I go around. Every block has two, three, four, places.

Mr. W: I will explain the nature of the first case. Approximately a month ago we were patrolling about 7:00 o'clock (pm). Shortly after dark, we find a card game in the recreation hall in Blk #3. We, Mr. F. and myself, went in and broke up the game. We warned each and everyone present that we would have no more gambling. We explained the policy of the organization; that we could have no gambling

where high stakes were involved, kids were present, crooked cards, professionals, or anything else the least bit obnoxious. Mr. N. promised his hearty cooperation and said he didn't know that they weren't supposed to gamble.

About an hour later, Mr. N. went to warden's office and publicly threatened our wardens. He threatened one particular warden as an informer. I explained to him that that was the warden's job and that they would be backed by the Administration. When Mr. F. and I had another talk, with N., he gave most sincere promise that he would cooperate. I told him that if he didn't, it would be brought to your attention for strict disciplinary action. It is probably true that there is a lot of gambling going on. Mr. N's inference that we are laying for him is not correct. Mr. F. did not know Mr. N. was in the building. We knew a big game was going on and we decided to knock it over in the interest of internal security. I can assure you we are not after Mr. N. or any one else.

Mr. F: What are the circumstances?

Mr. FR: We were driving by the apt. at the _____ and heard a group of men gathered there. It appeared that a gambling game was going on. I went to the Warden's office, gathered up seven wardens and came back there. They were not told where we were going until just before we arrived they were given instructions. They followed me into the place and we found four tables and people grouped around the tables. There was some money on each table. There were two games apparently in play; one known as Shi-ko and the other game is known as "ha-na". Three tables were playing "ha-na" and one "shi-ko". There were fourteen persons present and inmates of this house. On each table were cards and on three money. The "shi-ko" table at which Mr. N. was present with three others, there were stakes of silver amounting to \$50.00. The table which was on the outside, was apparently designed and constructed for this purpose. Mr. N. very carefully went from the table over to one of the tables which was adjacent to the table. He took something off the table and went directly to his bed and put something under the cover of this bed, which was later found to be bills. The money amounted to \$652.00.

N: Excuse me. I like to explain that it takes three people to play "ha-na". We can ask anybody, it takes three people. There were not enough people to play "ha-na".

One man came from the Mess hall, you saw standing by the door was not playing Everybody was not playing.

Mr. FR: As he stated, some apparently weren't engaged in gambling, but they were all inmates of this place. Further investigation will undoubtedly reveal those persons not actively involved. He was arrested and charged with operating a gambling house. It was his house and he was present.

Mr. F: And it was apparently and obviously with his consent?

Mr. FR: Yes.

Mr. F: Was the furniture in the house yours?

N: One table I borrowed yesterday morning. Two were mine.

Mr. FR: They took two and put them in the ironing room of Blk #4. They were especially made for gambling, it appeared.

Mr. F: Were they especially made for gambling?

N: Yes. I would like to explain that I did not take the money from the table that was in the bed. I thought they might take me to jail and I leave the money for my family to use. I have the money all the time since I came here.

F: Mr. FR, when you went into the room was silver on three tables?

FR: Yes. The silver and all amounted to over \$50.00.

F: What made you believe that the roll of bills in the bed was in the game?

FR: Mostly the manner in which he secreted those bills yesterday after I arrived, made me feel that he was the banker of the game. He apparently took something from the table. What he took I don't know. He went from this table over to the bed and put what later developed to be these bills, under the covers.

F: Only the silver was on the table?

FR: Yes.

W: Did you examine the entire bed? Could there have been anything else hidden in the bed.

FR: No. The money was in two bundles -- one with a rubber band around it and one with just bills folded.

F: Was there any positive evidence that it came off the table?

FR: NONE. It could have come out of Mr. N's pocket.

N: I was with the people playing at the square table. He said "Don't move". I stood at the end of the table. I never put anything into my pocket. One tried to put silver into his pocket.

F: Were you operating the game.

N: No.

F: It was being held in your house?

N: They say they want to play and don't have any place to go. They ask me several times. Of course it is all my fault after Mr. W. warned me. He said I better get a job. Mr. F. was over to my apt. several nights ago and there were no tables or nothing. He know that. He offer me a job and I say I take it for a few days.

F: Were you ever employed on this project?

N: Yes.

F: In what capacity?

N: I am first one to live here and I apply for the cook and I open #4 Mess Hall. After four days, Mr. H. offered me a tool job. I worked for months there. After #18 Mess Hall was opened, I opened every one, working day and night. One day they supposed to have a meeting at the Mess at 7:00 o'clock. Myself and another Sec. went to the meeting. They supposed to have a meeting. Somehow they want to hold back for a few days. Those girls want to come over and look at #2 camp. It wasn't all of my fault. Those two girls was going to come over and work 2 or 3 days anyhow. I did not know they have this trick don't want people here.

F: You brought two girls to Camp 2?

W: This is merely hearsay but as Mr. H. told me, Mr. N. took the truck without specific business and took the girls to Camp 2. They were stopped by the Military Police and sent back. As H. recalls, he then took another road to Camp 2. For that a report was made by the Military Police that he be fired, and accordingly he was fired.

F: Butte was in the process of being opened and Mr. N. had no business here?

W: Yes, particularly at night.

N: Ever since I took the tool job, lots of times I worked to 12 o'clock, 10 o'clock because I didn't have enough help and every Mess Hall from 3 to 27 had to be opened and I been work hard. They give me that panel day and night. First time I go out of camp, but I have the truck that one night. It was about 8 o'clock. The meeting was at 7:00. I went there and stayed. The Blk Mgr comes up and say don't have a meeting. You fellows don't have to be here until next week. Then we come over here before 8:00 o'clock, just before dark. The Military Police stopped us and tell us to go back. We lot of rattlesnakes on the highway. We went right back and straight home. I have two girls working for me. She is still working. She was my secretary and I have two girls.

F: What is Mr. N's reputation from the standpoint of the Warden's?

W: It is the common belief that he is a trouble maker and a gambler. He has a general reputation for trouble with Mr. H. His intimidation of the wardens about a month ago did not help his reputation. In fact, the particular warden that he threatened quit, probably on account of Mr. N's threat. It is thought, but I won't guarantee it's authenticity, that he is responsible for the pregnancy of an unmarried girl. This is only a rumor. He is alleged to have a bad reputation at the Assembly Center. Also that he put out bum paper -- worthless checks before entering the Assembly Center, in civilian life. He enjoys a very entirely unfavorable reputation.

The particular incident in Camp 1 was, according to the wardens, that he went to their office, and had a number of men with him outside. He picked out one warden, Mr. O, and asked him to step outside. When we got there, there were rumors of a riot and lynching. Mr. N. said he was an informer and he wanted to fight it out. Naturally his accusation was baseless and the incident created quite a bit of trouble. I personally, was disappointed because I couldn't take more action at that time. I considered it a very serious crime and Mr. N. will admit that I didn't call any punches. I reprimanded him very severely, more so than I had ever done before in all my life. I considered the gravity of the offense to that extent.

F: Dr. F. would you have anything to say in this matter?

FT: I'm not a member of that blk. However, this a.m. at the hospital, the Blk Mgr and a Member of the Blk Council came over and they said that they would like to have whatever penalties that the Administration was trying to impose on Mr. N. alleviated as much as possible. One Warden also went so far as to say that if such

an arrangement was possible, he would be willing to assume his parole.

- W: I would like to point out this, and in all respect to Mr. Ft's opinion, I received a delegation that such a thing should be handled by the community, and naturally my answer was that as yet we have no facilities. I also explained that when a man commits a serious felony, he is subject to State or Federal action. A small misdemeanor might be handled by the community, but a felony must go to court, be it here or wherever it might be. Now we want a court system so that we can take care of misdemeanors which are not covered by penal code and statutes, but a man committing a felony seriously forfeits his right to community action and must go to court.
- F: Where were you born?
- N: Japan.
- F: Where in Japan?
- N: Wakiama.
- F: How old are you?
- N: 41.
- F: Are you married?
- N: Yes.
- F: Do you have any children?
- N: Yes, seven children.
- FR: I should like to state that when we approached the home of N., was apparent that he was employing a child about 8 years old for a lookout. She did make an attempt to go in and notify them that we were there.
- F: Did you station the girl to watch?
- N: No. I could employ anyone for that if I wanted to. She didn't come into the house.
- FR: No, she didn't come into the house until later but only because I got there before she did.
- N: She was just coming home from school. You can do anything with me but leave my family alone. I don't want nothing to

to do with my family. I have a little trouble with my family playing. She don't want me to have a game. You can send me away or do anything you want about, but no my family.

F: We are only interested in seeing that your family is properly taken care of.

N: It was my fault. My family don't have nothing to do with it. My kids don't have nothing to do with watching or things like that.

FT: I might mention, having been at the hospital, that Mrs. N. is expecting very soon.

F: Our concern is that your family is properly taken care of and not neglected.

We will now adjourn for lunch. I would like to have someone here to represent Mr. N. Dr. Ft., would you take care of Mr. N. and help him to select someone and get them here for this afternoon.

J.O.: I was not here this a.m. and didn't hear any of the testimony BUT MY UNDERSTANDING was that as far as what was presented here was concerned, Mr. N. consented generally to most of the facts being true, as to the gambling being in his place and he was participating.

Mr. N's view is that inasmuch as this case is concerned, the parties were at his residence--his home; that they were there at his invitation, but that it should not have any of the other members of his family involved as much as possible. So far as he is concerned, he is guilty.

F: He takes the full responsibility of the incident, and there are no questions on the facts that were presented this a.m.?

O: Have you any questions as to the evidence?

N: No.

O: At 5:30 p.m., Wed. Oct. 14, 1942, you were arrested on the charge of operating a gambling establishment, with gambling equipment, at your residence at 4-10-A. As far as the charge itself was concerned, is it true that you were operating a gambling establishment?

N: I wasn't operating it.

- O: I didn't hear the testimony this a.m.
- N: It wasn't a business, it was just people got together to play.
- F: Was the statement of this complaint to charge that he was operating a gambling establishment?
- W: It was his responsibility and his house, he was there and obviously then, it was with his consent. We aren't specifically charging him with running an organized business. There was a question as to whether we should charge that or just being present at a gambling game. I think there was a slight confusion in the terminology. This, incidentally, was not introduced as a new case. It was a former case that Mr. FR: though would interest you.
- F: As I understand it, he does plead guilty to the charge.
- O: I prefer that the records be changed so that the complaint will read that the defendant is charged with permitting gambling to occur within his residence rather than to have the meaning of this complaint indicate that he was operating a gambling house as a business. In other words, he would like the record to state that it is a plea of guilty only to permitting a game of gambling to go on in his residence, not as a business.
- W: We could charge that he was gambling.
- O: Anyone could walk into a gambling game and be completely innocent.
- W: But this was a game of gambling at this house and he was in the game.
- O: There is a difference in that kind of operation and the formal operation of a business gambling establishment.
- F: The record will show the amendment of the complaint.
- O: Mr. N., do you admit only guilt to being present at a gambling game, and permitting it to occur at your residence, not that you were operating a business of a gambling establishment.
- N: I plead guilty to that.
- O: I feel there are a number of things that should come up in mitigation punishment. Should that come at this time before the sentence is given?

F: Do either of you gentlemen, as a Blk Mgr., and a member of the Council wish to make a statement in this case?

G.O: As to his character or what happened yesterday?

O: May I intervene at this time. I would like to have the opportunity to have evidence brought forth in mitigation.

F: Would you like to call these two men as witnesses?

O: Perhaps it is proper to include evidence as to his character. I would like to state several things. Although I haven't known Mr. N. personally very long, I did know him while he was in the Turlock Assembly Center. His reputation in that Center was very good. He was the Chief Supervisor of Mess No. 6 at Turlock and had the reputation of conducting one of the outstanding mess halls there. His relationship with the employees who were working with him was very good. Mr. W., who was in charge of the Mess Division at that Center, highly recommended Mr. N. as doing very good; as being the type of person who could handle the job and was very efficient and worked in a manner which would enable his crew to work economically. Since I came to this Center, I have met Mr. N. several times but was informed that he was working as Chief Cook of Mess #4 for four days. During that time, I know that Mr. N. was quite instrumental in having some very needed change in the mess hall conditions. There were many things at that time inasmuch as the conditions were quite new and facilities not available for good mess hall conditions. Mr. N. had given a number of suggestions and the situation in all of the mess halls were improved as a result of it. Mr. N. was then asked to work as a Steward Assistant to Mr. H. in preparation of all the menus and general supervision of all the mess halls. There was a noted improvement in the mess halls after Mr. N. took over that job. For some reason, I heard that he had been discharged.

As to his record prior to evacuation to the Turlock Assembly Center, I am informed that he was farming and also engaged in the produce business for a number of years. How long were you in that business, Mr. N?

N: For 20 years

O: What type of work were you engaged?

N: Farming and trucking, trucking produce to market.

O: Where was this?

N: Concord, California

O: You were there for about 20 years?

N: 26 years.

O: How have you ever had any previous record of jail sentence since you were in this country or elsewhere?

N: No.

O: You have never been to jail or never been to a State prison?

N: No.

O: Have you a family?

N: Yes.

O: How many are there in your family?

N: Ten all together. Wife and seven children and mother-in-law.

O: Do you all live together?

N: Yes.

O: There is another thing I would like to point out. Since Mr. N's discharge a number of the mess hall supervisors requested that Mr. N. be replaced in some work in that Division or some other Division. The petition was passed around and was signed by a number of supervisors. About when was this, Mr. ON?

ON: I typed that request from the supervisors and all the supervisors signed it at that time. It was about two weeks after his discharge.

N: It was just before S. quit. About a week before.

O: Was that petition instigated by a mess hall group itself or at the request of N?

ON: It was brought by the supervisor of Mess Hall 24 and 25, Mr. C. They had a meeting and Mr. N. was not present. They were trying to help him out and reinstate him. This was about a week before Mr. S. resigned.

O: What was the opinion of the mess hall group about his ability and general respectability.

- ON: They all knew he was capable because we came in as the last group and Mr. N. was then Chief Cook and all grievances we had then went through him, so consequently he got to know Mr. H. well. He opened up all those mess halls--except about one or two. He did very well. I think Mr. C. has a record of what he did over there.
- O: What is your name?
- K: W.K.
- O: How long have you known Mr. N?
- K: (Translated by Dr. F) They lived at the same place in Japan.
- O: Have you lived with him in the same place in this country?
- K: Yes at Concord, California.
- O: You have known him for about how many years altogether?
- K: 22 years.
- O: You have seen him from time to time during that time?
- K: Yes.
- O: From your acquaintance and your relations with Mr. N, would

good. He was a leader before this occasion which has caused trouble here. With the one exception at Turlock where he was reprimanded for gambling, there has not been at any time, any formal charges against him.

In reviewing the evidence, the \$652.00 cannot be considered in any way as evidence. It was not on the table. There is no conclusive evidence that the money was involved. Therefore, the money should be returned to him.

Mr. W. will be sentenced to six months at the jail in the town of Florence, but in view of the evidence that has been presented here in your behalf, I am inclined to suspend all that sentence with the exception of 21 days. You will serve 21 days and at the end of that time, you will be paroled to the Blk Mgr for the balance of the six months. It is my hope, my wish, and the wish of all the men here, that when you return you will be given the encouragement, guidance, help to the substantial satisfaction of the Canal Community.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
GILA RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
FORMAL COMPLAINT

I, F.S. FR., Assistant Director Internal Security,
do hereby affirm that on the 14th day of October, 1942, Kichizo
Kuwata, a resident of 7-14, of this community, did commit the
following crime, and / or violation of the rules and regulations of the
Gila River Relocation Center, to wit:

Principal in gambling game known as "shi-ko" being conducted
at the home of Y.N. (4-10-A) at about 5:30 p.m., October 14, 1942

Signature of complainant

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

This man was apparently the "pay-off" man in the game known
as "shi-ko".

He was the only person on that side of the table where the silver
coins were stacked and apparently had charge of the money. There was
over \$50 in coins on this "shi-ko" table.

Principal in gambling game known "shi-ko" being conducted at the home of Y.N. (4-10-A) at about 5:30 p.m., October 14, 1942.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

Former warden who had been discharged because of alleged friendly relations with Y.N. This man has made several attempts to regain employment with the wardens and these attempts have always viewed with suspicion. He was apparently actively participating in the game "shi-ko" at the time of the raid mentioned above.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
GILA RIVER RELOCATION CENTER
FORMAL COMPLAINT

I, _____, Assistant Director Internal Security
do hereby affirm that on the 14th day of October, Y.N.,
a resident of 4-10-A of this community, did commit the following crime,
and / OR violation of the rules and regulations of the Gila River Relocation
Center, to wit:

At about 5:30 p.m., Wednesday, October 14th, 1942, the above
named person was arrested on the following charge:

OPERATING A GAMBLING ESTABLISHMENT

The gambling establishment was maintained at his residence
at 4-10-A in Canal Community at the Gila Relocation Center at Rivers,
Arizona.

Signature of complainant

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

A raid was made upon the residence of Y.N. at 4-10-A at hour mentioned
above. And total of fourteen persons were grouped about four tables. Cards
and other devices for gambling were observed on each table and seized for
evidence as well as the money that was on the tables.

The matter in which the tables were set up; the cards and gambling
devices the presence of persons sitting or standing around the tables; and
the money present on the tables are presumptive evidence that this place
(4-10-A) was being used as a gambling establishment.

The fact that N. was present at the time of the raid would indicate
that he had full knowledge that his home was being used as a gambling establish-
ment and that it was being so operated with his full consent.

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Naka. was observed standing at the table where the game known as "shi-ko" was being played. About \$50.00 in silver was stacked on the table. He was further observed to take something from the table and proceed directly to the beds located near this table. Later investigation revealed that he had placed \$652 under the above mentioned bed coverings. This money was seized in evidence and he was given receipt for same.

On September 17, 1942, a gambling game was intercepted by the Internal Security Department in Blk #3, Recreation Hall, and N. was running this game. He and the others were reprimanded and warned against future participation in gambling games. They all promised to cooperate and assured us that they would discontinue this practice of gambling.

Almost immediately after this warning was issued, he and several of his cohorts went to the Warden's Office at Camp #1 and threatened one of our Wardens by the name of O.

His reputation is regarded as most unsavory by members of the community and reference is made to the reports of this department dated, September 18th and 23, 1942.

October 21, 1942

Subject: Raid on Gambling Establishment at 56-8-A in Butte Community

At about 4:00 p.m. this date, a raid was made upon a gambling establishment at 58-8-A in Butte Community.

Entrance was made through the front door and twenty four Japanese persons were found inside this barrack.

A game of "shi-ko" was being played near the northeast corner of the residence and at least a dozen persons were congregated about the specially constructed "shi-ko" table. This game was being operated by K. I. (56-8-A) and was assisted by T.K. 56-9-D. The sum of \$30.20 in coins was taken from this table and seized in evidence. A receipt for this amount is in our files and was signed by K.I., who claimed the money as being his property.

Three other tables were situated on the left or west side of the room. Playing cards and dominoes were seized from two of these tables. The third table was apparently not being used. No money was taken from these three tables.

The names and addresses of the twenty-four inmates of this gambling establishment were taken; the cards and other gambling devices were seized in evidence; a receipt for \$30.20 was signed by K.I; and the players were dispersed.

Dominoes may be used to play the games of "gahanu" and or "pakyu". These are Chinese games and are very popular along the west coast. They could be either "house" games or friendly, sociable pastimes.

Shi-ko is definitely a "house" game and a large number of persons can play it at one time.

Because of the large number of persons in the room and the resulting confusion, it was impossible to seize all the money involved. There is no question that gambling on a large scale was being conducted in this residence.

The case remains open pending further investigation.

There were 24 inmates of gambling house
Nine persons in raiding party.

October 26, 1942

Subject: Raid on Gambling Establishment at 5-13-B

At about 3:00 p.m. this date, a raid was made upon a gambling establishment at the home of M.T. 5-13-B, in Canal Community.

Eight men were found inside this apartment, five of which were allegedly playing "rummy" at one of the tables. The total sum of \$23.31 and playing cards were seized from this table in evidence.

This establishment (gambling) has been in operation for some time and complaints have been received by this department regarding same.

All persons found inside this establishment were placed under arrest and released upon their own recognizance pending further investigation.

The raiding party consisted of seven Japanese wardens and one Caucasian.

October 26, 1942

Subject: Raid on Gambling Establishment at 10-5-D

At about 3:45 p.m. this date, a raid was made upon apartment 10-5-D in Canal Community. This raid was instigated because of complaints from residents of Canal Community.

Fifteen persons were found inside this apartment at the time of the raid, eleven of which were playing "hana" at two tables set up in this apartment. The four remaining persons were not participating in the games. The total sum of \$10.20, four decks of "hana" playing cards; and one deck of regular playing cards were seized in evidence.

Among the eleven found playing "hana" was an Issei woman.

The raiding party consisted of seven Japanese and one Caucasian.

September 19, 1942
Memorandum for the File
Re: Yojiro Amamiya (victim)

At 11:30 A.M., September 17, 1942, the undersigned was notified by Sgt. R. S. of the Warden's Office in Camp #1 that there had been a knifing committed just prior at the single men's quarter in Blk #6. The writer, accompanied by Mr. M. G. immediately went to the scene.

Many evacuees were congregated around the entrance to the single men's barrack at Blk #6 and around the rear part of the warden's office. A great deal of blood was noted on the ground. A search in the vicinity was made for the responsible person, whose name was reported to be K. with negative results. At approximately 11:50 a.m., Sept. 17, 1942 K. reported to the writer, and announced he had been the principal involved in the knifing incidence. Inasmuch as the victim had already been sent to the hospital K. was immediately brought to the office of the Internal Security for Interrogation.

T. K. stated that he is living at the single men's barrack, Blk #6, Apt. 14. He claims to have been married several years ago, and his wife died without leaving any children. He advises he was born on Dec. 28, 1902, entered the U.S. at S.F. on Nov. 1917, on the S. S. Columbia. He has not returned to Japan since that time. He has no relatives or close friends in this camp.

K. admits having been arrested in the past for charges of gambling, drunkenness, and fighting; although he subsequently denies he had ever been arrested on the latter charge. He did admit having been incarcerated at the Turlock Assembly Center on a gambling charge prior to his arrival to this camp.

K gave the following information in reference to instant case: Earlier in the morning on the same day K. was told by a friend whosesname he did not devolve that A. said "bad" things about him. Although reluctant to state the nature of the expressions allegedly used by A., it was later brought out that there were such things as "dirty man," "son of a bitch", etc. Upon hearing this, K immediately proceeded to the single men's barrack where victim A was lying in bed. K woke up A and demanded to know if he made such statements. A sat up in bed and said, "shut up," "god damn you", and other similar remarks. A then picked up a glass which was on the small table next to his bed and threw same at K. The men then began to scuffle during which A hit K in the right eye with his fist causing it to be discolored at the time of interview. K then ran across the room to his bed and personal effects, and secured a grape knife,-- a knife containing approximately a

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3" blade with a slight curve at the end. A was then struck on the arms with the blade and then ran outside in the direction of the rear door of the warden's office. A then secured a 2 by 4 approximately three feet long and attempted to strike and ward off K, who lunged in and succeeded to make several other wounds in the arms of A. At this time several people intervened and forced the two men apart. A. was subsequently taken to the hospital and K went to the home of a friend and changed his clothes. The knife was taken away from K by one of the men who stopped the fight and to date has not been recovered by this office.

K places the entire responsibility for the incidence upon A. He claims that A started the fight when he threw the glass at him and struck him in the eye with his fists and claims he secured the knife purely for self-protection.

During the interview K stated that A was a good fellow most of the time, that "inside he was all right" but that sometimes he "talked bad." During other parts of the interview K stated that he would kill victim next time he saw him, and that he did not care of the consequences of such an act.

K claims he did not know victim until he arrived at this camp. He claims that he and the victim have often played a Japanese gambling game in which small amounts of money were involved but denied vigorously the altercation was caused by a gambling dispute.

Inasmuch as A was considered extremely dangerous at the time, it was recommended to Mr. E.R.S., Project Director that permission be secured at such time from the Regional Office to immediately transfer K to the county jail at Florence. At 5:00 p.m. Sept. 17, 1942, K was taken to the county jail at Florence escorted by the undersigned and Assistant Director of Internal Security F.S.F, and charged for investigation of assault with a deadly weapon.

It was also recommended by the undersigned that immediate arrangements be made with the Reg. Off. in S.F. to bring about a transfer of K from this camp to a detention camp. Assistant Proj. Director L.J.K. subsequently advised that such a request had been forwarded to the Reg. Off. in S.F. and that arrangements for transfer should be completed within the next few days. Pending such time that definite advice is received from F.K. will continue to remain in custody at the Florence county jail.

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Criminal prosecution is not recommended for instant case. Such a procedure would call for the transfer of all evacuees who witnessed the altercation to the scene of the trial. This would mean that arrangements would have to be made for the receipt of permission from military authorities for such evacuee witnesses to leave the camp. Moreover there is great confusion among the witnesses as to who was the aggressor in the fight. Unfortunately, the altercation was not witnessed by any Caucasians, thus preventing any testimony by same. If K were tried in criminal court, it is believed that a relatively light sentence would be imposed, due to the fact that A's wounds are not considered serious, and because the responsibility for the fracas may be partially traced back to A. For these reasons plus the fact that much unpleasant publicity would result it is believed that justice and community safety may best be served simply by having K transferred to a detention camp.

Sept. 19, 1942---Re Y.A. (victim)

The above captioned individual was victim of an assault with a knife, committed on September 17, 1942 by T.K.

Victim was interviewed by the Director of Int. Sec. and by Secretary MY of the Warden's Off. at 2:00 p.m. September 17, 1942. At this time he gave the following information:

A. formerly resided in Walnut Grove, Calif. prior to internment at the Turlock Assembly Center. He is single at the present time, having been married in Japan and divorced there. He was born in Japan on Jan. 18, 1882. He arrived in the U.S. on April 22, 1903 at Seattle, on the NYK boat---Shinanomaru. He has never returned to Japan since this time. Occupation in this country has always been as a migratory worker.

A. advises he did not know K before coming to this camp as the latter had been in the jail at the Turlock Assembly Center when he, (A) was there.

The following statement was made by Mr. A.:

"Three days ago Mr. K, Mr. S. and I were playing Japanese cards. Mr. K wanted to drink liquor but I stopped him and told him not to drink because he wasn't allowed to drink or have liquor in his possession. Mr. S and I broke away from Mr. K. This made Mr. K mad. Mr. K. wanted Mr. S. to go partners with him but Mr. S. refused to do so because he doesn't play fair. (affair?)

"On September 17, 1942 Mr. K was drunk and he came back to take revenge on me because he thought I held Mr. S. back from going partners with him.

"I was sleeping in bed when Mr. K. came to my bed and hit me on the leg and told me to get out of bed. When I refused to get out of my bed and told him he had no business hitting me and told him to leave, he hit me in the eye and neck. In order to protect myself I returned a blow with a cup. Five or six persons temporarily stopped the fight and said it is better to stop now before someone gets hurt.

"Mr. K. ran to his bed and got a knife. Mr. N. and the other four or five persons tried to take away the knife but they were unable to do so. In this struggle Mr. N. and I was cut by Mr. K. Then I ran outside and Mr. K still chased me. I tried to find protection but I was knifed by him again when I picked up a piece of wood to prevent Mr. K. from knifing me some more. I couldn't protect myself so I ran into the warden's office but Mr. K still chased me.

"By that time there was a crowd watching us. They advised me to go into the Blk Mgr's Off. which I did and by that time the hospital car came after me. Mr. K. was running wild!"

It is expected that Mr. A. will be released from the hospital within the next few days. He expressed the hope that K. would be removed from this camp and characterized him as a "very dangerous person."

October 22, 1942 -- Re: T.K.

Special Agent, E.S. of the Phoenix office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, advised on Oct. 20, 1942 that he had received information indicating that the defendant in instant case would be granted his freedom by the Hearing Board at El Paso, Texas, and that he would soon be returned to this Camp.

On Oct. 22, 1942, Mr. I. of 56-8-A, a friend of K. advised that he had received a letter recently from the latter reflecting that K would soon return to this camp. This opinion was expressed that K. is still a dangerous person, and will constitute a definite hazard to the internal security of this Camp in the future. The suggestion was made that if K. returns here, a conference be held with the County Att. at Florence, Arizona, and that an effort be made to prosecute K. for a violation of a State law, e.g. assault with a deadly weapon.

Oct. 3, 1942 -- RE: T.K.

On the morning of Oct. 1, 1942, Special Agents S. and M. of the Phoenix Off., FBI advised that a presidential warrant had been received, charging K. with failure to keep the internal security.

E.Y., Personnel Off. Dep't of Int. Sec. accompanied Mr. S. and Mr. M. while they removed certain articles of clothing from K.'s barrack.

Mr. S. advised that K. immediately would be removed to a camp in New Mexico, and that he would probably be held there for the duration.

Oct. 1, 1942 -- Subject: Personal Effects of K.

Mr. S. and Mr. M. of the Phoenix office of the Federal

Bureau of Investigation entered the center to pick up some personal effects of T.K. E.T.Y. was assigned by WEW. to assist Mr. S. and Mr. M. in effecting their purpose. Contact was made at K's former quarter in 6-14-A, but was informed by one of the bachelors there that a Mr. I. of 5-13-A had taken care of K's belongings. They were stored in 5-14-A. The FBI men took one suitcase together with K's passport and Alien Registration Card. They left one suitcase and one hat.

Time: Approx. 10:30 AM

9-28-42 -- RE: A. (stabbing case)

On 9-28-42, Dr. J. S. gave the following account of injuries sustained by A:

2 deep lacerations on the right arm, one 1" and other $\frac{1}{4}$ ".

2 deep lacerations on the left arm, unknown length. Also two superficial lacerations on the left arm. One of the deeper lacerations caused a muscular injury.

Sept. 24, 1942 -- RE A. (victim)

A. was interviewed at the hospital at about 11:30 a.m. this date and was given to understand that he was being allowed to stay here in this area under certain conditions.

He agreed to accept these conditions and gave assurance that his conduct in the future would be exemplary. He pointed out that the injuries received by him in the stabbing affray taught him a lesson.

He was informed that he was being moved to Camp #2 and this change of residence seemed to be satisfactory to him.

He was released from the hospital by Dr. S. at about 2:00 p.m. and taken to the Housing Department of Camp #2 where arrangements were made to effect this change of residence.

Sept. 23, 1942

TO: Mr. W. E. W. --Director of Int Sec.
FROM: J. C. S., M.D.
SUBJECT: Mr. G.A.

I understand that Mr. A who was involved in the stabbing duel a short time ago is almost ready for discharge from the hospital.

We would like to know whether or not you wish to make any disposal of this case from your standpoint, or shall we discharge him from the hospital to his home?

Please advise.

Sept. 23, 1942

Mr. B.F. Officer in Charge of U. S. Dept. of Justice;
Immigration and Naturalization Service; Missoula, Montana

Dear Sir:

You are requested to make arrangements to bring about the transfer of one T.K. from the Gila River Reloc. Ctr. to Fort Missoula in Montana. K. is an alien Japanese, having been born in Japan on Dec. 28, 1902 and having entered the US at SF on the SS Columbia in November of 1917. He is single, and has no relatives in this camp.

On Sept. 17, 1942, K. started a fight in the single men's barracks in one of our camps. When it appeared that the battle was going in favor of his adversary, K. secured a grape knife from his effects, and immediately inflicted several serious wounds on his victim. Fortunately the fight was stopped thereafter, and the victim was sent to the hospital. Victim's condition is not considered serious as of this date, and it is expected that he will be released from the hospital within a few days. K. was immediately arrested and incarcerated in the Pinal County jail at Florence. He will remain in jail until such time as satisfactory arrangements are made for his transfer from this camp.

During the interview K. announced that he would kill his victim the next time he saw him, and that he was not concerned with the consequences of such an act.

K. admits having been arrested in the past on charges of vagrancy, gambling and fighting. He spent considerable time in jail at the Turlock Center on a gambling charge prior to his transfer to the Gila River Relocation Center. Prior to the war, K. was a migratory laborer, and worked in numerous areas on the Pacific Coast. This type of person appears to have a difficult time adjusting himself to camp life, inasmuch as he is single, does not wish to work, has no responsibility or interest, and makes no effort whatever to adjust himself to camp conditions. He enjoys a very unsavory reputation in the community, to which he appears to be totally indifferent.

In view of the fact that this person is an alien, and because it is believed his continued presence in this camp would jeopardize public safety and community betterment, it is respectfully requested that your office make the necessary arrangements to bring about his transfer from the Gila Relocation Center to your project at Fort Missoula as soon as possible. Pending such time as the necessary arrangements are made, K. will be held in custody at the Pinal County jail at Florence.

September 17, 1942 T.K.

Farm Laborer--Arrested twice for gambling and drunk in Sacramento.

6-14

Single--Born Japan Dec. 28, 1902; Came here in 1917. Entered at SF in Nov. 1917 on SS Columbia

No relatives here--four brothers in Ownes Valley

Victim said bad things -- TK asked if he said bad things--victim said "shut up" "God damn you" -- victim then threw glass. TK got grape knife and lunged at victim when he tried to hit him again; victim then ran outside to wardens office, and came out with a 2 by 4. TK waited outside and knifed him some more when he tried to hit him. Mn tried to break up fight and took knife away.

Victim -- A

Has played cards with victim in past. Dime-limit, etc.

Claims he cannot handle hard job, on account of feet. Says he is crazy mad, and will kill victim if he says more bad thing.

Unknown friend told Subject that victim said he was son of a bitch, etc. This took place at 10:00. Went right home.

Victim was asleep. Subject woke him up and asked if he said such things. Victim said "No", shut up, etc. He then hit Subject in right eye, damaging same.

Dig fight took place outside. Claims he had about "200 in pants pocket. When located at friend's house, there were approximately \$2 - \$1 bill and about a dollar in change.

Wallet found in bloody pants in buttoned rear pocket. G. witnessed victim accept it. Two small girls in room where wallet was.

Subject: - Victim is good fellow -- inside all right -- but sometimes talk bad. Has not argued with him about money or gambling.

Faint odor of liquor.

Y.A. (victim)

1. Present Address: Blk 6, Apt. 14
2. Former Residence: Walnut Grove and the Turlock Assm. Ctr.
3. Single--he was married in Japan but divorced her.
4. Born in Japan, On January 18, 1882.
5. Age: 60 years.
6. He came to the US on April 22, 1903
7. He arrived at Seattle, Washington on the "Shinanomaru Boat" NYK lines.
8. He has never returned to Japan since coming to the US
9. Migratory man -- during the summer seasons he went to Alaska to work.
10. He has a sister in Idaho, but has no relatives here -- Gila Project.
11. After coming to this relocation center, he worked 5 days at Mess Hall #21 as the Hd. Waiter but was released.
12. Mr. A. didn't know Mr. K. before coming to this Camp because Mr. K. was in jail most of the time in the Turlock Assembly Center.
13. Mr. A. doesn't drink liquor but admits that he plays cards with small amount of money.
14. Mr. A. was in the Turlock Assm. Ctr. from about 2 mons.
15. He writes articles in the "Rocky Nippon Newspaper" for the betterment of Camp life for all. He receives the papers and delivers them to different people. He wants somebody to translate his articles written by him to Mr. W. so he can find out what type of articles Mr. A. writes.
16. Mr. A wants Mr. K. to be transferred to another camp besides those situated in Rivers, Arizona. He considers Mr. K. to be very dangerous person.
17. Mr. A. is a sick patient due to deafness and was having medical care before this incidence occurred. Mr. A. wants to file a complaint with a doctor's aid.

T.K.

1. He was out just two days before coming to this project. He stayed in jail 50 days instead of paying \$100 fine because he had no money. He was put in jail for gambling. Everybody at the Turlock Assembly Center knew of this person's bad reputation.

Data on pressure groups

K 8.54

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Gila River Project
Rivers, Arizona

Spencer, Rf.

January 12, 1943

MEMORANDUM: FOR THE FILES

By: L. T. Hoffman, Chief,
Community Services

As of this date a representative group from the Kyowa-kai met with me in my office to receive the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Bennett and myself in reference to the recommendation that this organization be recognized as an approved group within the Community. The proposed organization was represented by Messrs. Dyo, Fujii, Goto and Kajiwara, with Mr. Miura acting as interpreter.

The memorandum from Mr. Bennett to me was referred to which requested that the committee be advised to withhold any further activity until such time as the permanent Council is elected. Reasons for asking that the proposed organization be discouraged and membership disbanded were as follows:

(1) The proposed organization does not perform any function not now delegated to the Community Council and to the Block Managers.

(2) The W.R.A. has no authority to grant the request that the proposed group represent the evacuees in its contacts with the Spanish Embassy without approval by the State Department and Spanish officials.

(3) There is no indication that the Japanese nationals have elected the proposed organization to act as their official spokesmen.

(4) Reports, after further investigation and careful study of community sentiment, do not indicate that the Block representatives are solidly behind this proposed organization, nor that they are unanimous in their approval of it, or desire to have the blocks represented in such a proposal.

Mr. Dyo, as chairman, presented the names of 81 representatives who attended the second meeting of the Kyowa-kai on December 28th, representing a total of 25 blocks as indicated on the attached list. There are seven blocks who did not send representatives.

After hearing the conclusion of Mr. Bennett and myself with reference to this organization explained, the chairman then stated as a further explanation of this proposed organization, that it was their thought that they would act somewhat in the capacity of a Civil Liberties League

within the community; in other words, they feel the need of some organization to defend the right of free speech and to assist in adjusting grievances that the people might have with reference to their constitutional rights.

I then asked their understanding and acceptance of the principle of cooperating in line with their proposed Constitution, wherein it was stated that the purpose of this organization was to maintain peace and order, to promote the general welfare, and to make the life of the people more happy and bright within the laws and regulations of the War Relocation Authority. In other words, the request was made that the group accept the decision on the basis of maintaining the peace and welfare of this community and not endeavor to increase their backing by continued discussion with the residents in order to bring pressure to bear upon the Administration for recognition. It was further explained that the matter of recognition of any such proposed organization was taken up with the Community Council at the last meeting. With no reference to any particular group, the Community Council requested that the Administration act in matters of this nature for the present, with the understanding that the Community Council will accept such delegation of responsibility and support any decision made by the Administration.

I then read a statement from a memorandum I prepared to the Project Director regarding this matter of recognition of clubs and organizations. "Before any group or organization, in addition to those now sponsored by the C.A.S., will be recognized, it will be necessary for them to submit their Constitution, with names of officers, together with a statement as to objectives and purposes of the club. It will then be the responsibility of the Chief of Community Services in Butte and his assistant in Canal, after careful study, and subject to the approval of the Project Director, to either approve or disapprove of such an organization as a functional part of this Community, and to notify the Division of Internal Security of such action." This recommendation was approved by the Project Director under date of January 2, 1943.

As the responsibility for maintaining law and order has already been delegated to existing organizations by the Project Director, and we are therefore not in a position to withdraw that responsibility and give it to some self-appointed group such as the Kyowa-kai. Mr. Dyo then stated that up until the present time, Internal Security has repeatedly avoided stepping into "troubled waters", and I replied that I was aware of that tendency.

I suggested that for the time being, the committee let this matter drop and that individually they accept their own statement of purpose and "work towards the general welfare of the Community" and lend their assistance to the organizations already set up to accomplish this. At such time as the permanent Community Council is organized, I would then be glad to render my assistance in bringing up this matter again at which time the Community might then be more ready to accept it and delegate such responsibility.

One of the committee members expressed the thought that both the Community Council members and the Internal Security wardens were yet young in experience and could be assisted greatly by the organization of Issei who have had various experiences among their own people. As stated in their last meeting with me, there is a possibility of some pro-axis elements in this organization, but he expressed the opinion that these elements can be dissolved into our way of thinking. I again requested that cooperation be given the Administration by the individual members of the Committee and in that way prove the sincerity of their efforts.

Mr. Fujii asked whether I believed that the Administration has the power to prevent incidents such as occurred in Manzanar and in Poston. Did I think that this organization who desired to preserve the peace of this Center, is injurious to the Community? My reply was that it was not a question of whether I thought it was injurious to the Community or not. It was rather, do we think it is necessary? We have the authority, it is only a question of being close enough to the people to know what causes these things and work with the causes. This will require cooperation of all the residents and the Administration.

One of the committee members stated that as discussed at a previous meeting, with the Sumo group, my judgment was greatly respected, however, in the recreational field he believes there is need for more unity and coordination in the various sports and activities. I agreed, stating that there should be more unity in recreation between the issei sports such as sumo and the nisei sports such as baseball. We have a committee meeting with the Block Managers to work out some plan for Block recreation. I also requested that the individuals present make recommendations and suggestions either to Mr. Hikida or to myself.

In conclusion, I stated that I would appreciate any help given by the individual members of the committee and would watch with interest what develops from here. We all realize that there is possibility of creating misunderstanding within the Community and bringing about the very type of unrest that this proposed group would want to prevent in order to show the need for recognizing the Kyowa-kai.

L. T. Hoffman, Chief
Community Services

cc: Bennett
Gaba
Williamson
Kajiware

C
O
P
Y

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM
Gila River Project
Rivers, Arizona

January 7, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Luther T. Hoffman
Chief, Community Services

SUBJECT: Organization of Kyowa-kai

After reviewing your report on the Kyowa-kai organization, I believe it should be discouraged and the membership disbanded for the following reasons:

- (1) It does not perform any function not now supplied by the Council or Block Managers.
- (2) We do not have authority to grant their request to represent evacuees for the Spanish government without approval by the State Department and Spanish officials.
- (3) There is no indication that the Japanese nationals have elected this organization as their official spokesman.
- (4) Reports have been brought to me indicating that the Block Managers who were presumed to become the "backbone" of the organization are unanimous in their disapproval or desire to join.

I suggest that you advise the Committee to withhold any further activity until after the Permanent Council is elected and then if they wish, to renew their efforts.

L. H. Bennett (signed)
Project Director

CONSTITUTION OF GILA KYOWAKAI

Article I. Name

The name of this organization shall be Gila Kyowakai.

Article II. Purpose

First. The purpose of this organization is to promote and to improve the system of this relocation center within the limits of the laws and regulations of the War Relocation Authority, to maintain the peace and order, to promote general welfare and to establish the life of the people of this center more happy and bright.

Second. This organization shall be the receipt of information from Japanese nationals for transmission to Spanish government officials representing Japanese government.

Article III. Form of Organization

This organization shall consist of residents of Gila Relocation Center those who support the purpose of this organization.

Article IV. Officers

First. The officers of this organization shall be one president, one vice-president, one secretary, and six standing committees.

Second. The term of the officers shall be for the period of full three months and shall be elected by the representatives at the regular meeting of the representatives.

Article V. Meetings

There shall be four kinds of meetings of this organization as follows; regular meeting of the representatives, special meeting of the representatives, regular meeting of the officers, and the special meeting of the officers.

First. The regular meeting of the representatives shall be formed by two to five representatives from each respective block, which shall be held once a month on the third Saturday at 7:30 p.m.

Second. The special meeting of the representatives shall be held whenever the necessity is recognized at the meeting of the officers or whenever requested by one-third of the representatives.

Third. The regular meeting of the officers shall be held once every week on Saturday at 2:00 p.m.

Fourth. The special meeting of the officers shall be held whenever the president recognizes its necessity or whenever requested by more than one-half of the officers.

Article VI. Business Matter

First. The chairman shall consult the assembly the establishment of the meeting of the representatives and the chairman decide it. The business matter shall be determined by the majority vote of the representatives.

Second. The establishment of the meeting of the officers shall be necessary to have the attendance of more than two-thirds of the officers and the business matter shall be determined by the majority vote of the officers.

Third. The record of all meetings of this organization shall be recorded in Japanese and in English and be available to the officials of the War Relocation Authority.

CONSTITUTION FOR THE
GILA YOUNG PEOPLES ASSOCIATION

Rivers, Arizona

Adopted - Nov. 1, 1942

PREAMBLE

We, the young people of Gila River Relocation Center, residing in Rivers, Arizona, in order to promote the general welfare of the evacuee-residents of said Center, consistent with the efforts of the Administration, do ordain this Constitution.

ARTICLE I - Name

The name of this organization shall be the Gila Young Peoples Association.

ARTICLE II - Location

This organization shall be located in the Butte Community of Gila River Relocation Center, Rivers, Arizona.

ARTICLE III - Membership

Any resident of this Relocation Center, regardless of sex, who shall have attained the age of fifteen years and who shall pledge himself to the support of this organization in the furtherance of its objective and purpose shall be eligible for membership.

ARTICLE IV - Meetings

Section 1. - Meetings of this organization shall be held twice a month at a proper designated place.

Section 2. - At least fifty members of this organization who are present at any meeting shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE V - Elections

Section 1. - Elections shall be conducted once each year and shall

be held at a meeting of the organization wherein is present a quorum of at least two-thirds of the members of this organization.

Section 2. - All elections shall be by secret ballot and the candidates receiving the larger or largest number of votes shall be considered elected.

ARTICLE VI - Officers

Section 1. - The officers of this organization shall be a President, First Vice-President, Second Vice-President; First Secretary, Second Secretary; First Treasurer, Second Treasurer; First Auditor, Second Auditor, Third Auditor, and Fourth Auditor.) *src*

Section 2. - The officers shall be elected by popular vote of the members and shall hold office for a period of one year from and after election.

ARTICLE VII - Duties of Officers

Section 1. Duties of the President. The president shall preside over all meetings of the organization, call special meetings, represent the organization on special occasions and in all public appearances.

Section 2. Duties of the First Vice-President. The First Vice-President shall preside over meetings in the event the President is incapacitated, call special meetings with the President so incapacitated and to represent the organization on special occasions or in all public appearances when so designated by the President or when the President is incapacitated.

Section 3. Duties of the Second Vice-President. The Second Vice-President shall preside over meetings of her sex when so permitted by the President or by the First Vice-President when the President is incapacitated, to preside over meetings of the organization when and if both the President

and the First V.P. are both incapacitated; to call special meetings when the President and the First Vice-President are both incapacitated and to represent the organization on special occasions or in all public appearances when so designated by the President or the First V.P. having the power to so designate, or when if the President and the First V.P. are both incapacitated.

Section 4. Duties of the First Secretary. The First Secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings and he shall be the custodian of all the records of the organization.

Section 5. Duties of the Second Secretary. The Second Secretary shall keep the minutes of the meetings when and if the First Secretary is incapacitated or when so designated by the President upon request of the First Secretary. She shall also be the acting custodian of all the records of the organization when the other secretary is incapacitated.

Section 6. Duties of the First Treasurer. The First Treasurer shall collect and keep for the organization all fees and dues from the male members of the organization, make all disbursements when so instructed by the Board of Governors, and submit to said Board of Governors a financial statement of the Men's Treasury.

Section 7. Duties of the Second Treasurer. The Second Treasurer shall collect and keep for the organization, all fees and dues from the female members of the organization, make all disbursements when so instructed by the Board of Governors, and submit to said Board of Governors a financial statement of the Women's Treasury.

Section 8. Duties of male auditors. The male auditors consisting of two men shall examine the books and records of the male member of the Treasury at least twice a month and report on their examinations to the

Board of Governors. They shall be known as the First Auditor and the Second Auditor. They shall also examine the books and records of the female member of the Treasury and report on their examinations to the Board of Governors when the female auditors, as provided for herein, are both incapacitated.

Section 9. Duties of female auditors. The female auditors consisting of two women shall examine the books and records of the female member of the Treasury at least twice a month and report on their examination to the Board of Governors. They shall be known as the Third Auditor and the Fourth Auditor; they shall also examine the books and records of the male member of the Treasury and report on their examinations when and if the male auditors are both incapacitated.

Section 10. Terminology. The word "incapacitated" shall mean illness, or physical inability to be present or to function. The word "she" or "her" applies to the feminine gender and no other.) sic

ARTICLE VIII - Board of Governors

Section 1. There shall be a Board of Governors consisting of nine (9) members who shall be elected by the members of this organization. A chairman shall be elected by members of said Board from its membership.

Section 2. The Board of Governors shall hold office permanently during the life of this organization, except that in the event of a voluntary resignation by any member of said Board he shall be permitted to run for other offices of said organization.

Section 3. The Board of Governors alone shall have power to nominate the officers of the organization for all elections.

Section 4. The members on the Board shall act as a board, except that the Chairman of the Board shall give his final approval before any

decision is taken on all matters which come before the Board.

Section 5. The Board of Governors shall pass rules and regulations affecting the general welfare of the organization.

ARTICLE IX - Advisory Board

There shall be an advisory board of elderly members whose function it shall be to advise and counsel the members of the organizations on all matters affecting their well-being.

ARTICLE X - Departments for Community Service

Section 1. There shall be created various departments for Community Service at the head of which shall be a chairman known as General Chairman of Community Service who shall hold office for a period of one year. It shall be his duty to prepare all departmental services and to report on the activities of all the departments at specified period to the Board of Governors.

Section 2. There shall be created a department for public relations. The function of said department shall be to make inter-organizational contact. A chairman elected by the members of this organization shall head this department, and he shall hold office for a term of one year.

Section 3. There shall be created a publicity department. The function of said department shall be to edit and publish a semi-monthly booklet. The chairman of said department shall also be the editor of said publication and he shall hold office through election for a term of one year.

Section 4. An athletic department shall be created. It shall be the function of this department to supervise and take charge of all athletics and recreation within the organization. The chairman of this depart-

ment shall be elected at general election and he shall hold office for a period of one year.

Section 5. A dramatic club within the organization shall be established. The function of said department shall be to encourage dramatics and to provide entertainments to the members of the organization or to the Community when requested by the Administration. The chairman of this department shall hold office through election and his term of office shall be one year.

Section 6. A literary department shall be created. The function of said department shall be to encourage literary activities and to encourage the writing of good literature. The chairman for said department shall also be an elected official and he shall hold office for a period of one year.

Section 7. A library shall be established within the organization. Books and reading material of all kinds which are acceptable to the members shall be kept in said library. The chairman of said library shall also be an elected member and he shall hold office for a period of one year.

Section 8. A welfare department shall be created and be made a part of this organization. The function of said department shall be to cooperate with the Welfare Department of this Center to assist said department in taking care of indigent cases and to alleviate suffering among the residents of this Community; to cooperate with the Chapter of the American Red Cross in this Community, and in general to look after and provide for the general welfare of all needy families, in so far as it is capable of carrying out this function.

ARTICLE XI - Amendments

The foregoing provisions of this Constitution may be amended by two-thirds vote of the members of the organization in any meeting held for that purpose.

ARTICLE XII - By-Laws

All rules and regulations passed by the Board of Governors of this organization and which are not contrary to nor inconsistent with the foregoing provisions of this Constitution nor with the rules, regulations or orders of the War Relocation Authority, shall be lawfully considered by-laws of said organization. All by-laws when duly passed and adopted by the Board of Governors shall become binding rules for this organization.

SENTINEL CLUB

Advisor: Paul Hagiya
Meetings: Every Tuesday
Place: Dining Hall 52
Officers:

President
1st Vice-President
2nd Vice-President
3rd Vice-President
4th Vice-President
Secretary
Treasurer
Publicity Chairman

Haru Sakaji
Jordan Hiratzuka
Masashi Okazaki
Shinro Matsumoto
Yoshi Kikuchi
George Hayakawa
Yas Mikuriya
Yutaka Matsushita

Members:

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Harry Kadota | 12. Hiroma Hasegawa |
| 2. Harold Kadota | 13. Kazuo Hayakawa |
| 3. Seo Nakashima | 14. Tosh Hayakawa |
| 4. Frank Kadota | 15. "Moon" Kikuchi |
| 5. Yoshimi Araki | 16. Jordan Hiratzuka |
| 6. Tom Utsunomiya | 17. Haru Sakaji |
| 7. Stanley Hagiya | 18. Bill Yamanaka |
| 8. Yas Mikuriya | 19. Hideki Yamanaka |
| 9. George Shimizu | 20. Fish Sakaji |
| 10. Sid Okazaki | 21. Yutaka Matsushita |
| 11. Shinro Matsumoto | 22. Tad Yamane |
| 23. Tok Yoshihashi | |

"DONS" CLUB

Advisor: Henry Ohye
Meetings: Every Monday
Place: Rec. Hall 34
Officers:

President
Vice-President
Secretary-Treasurer
Athletics & Publicity

Frank Watanuki
Ronnie Shikata
Gilbert Yamamoto
Massie Nishiyama

Members:

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Frank Watanuki | 12. Toe Takahashi |
| 2. Ronnie Shikata | 13. Tak Nishi |
| 3. Gilbert Yamamoto | 14. Hide Tanaka |
| 4. Massie Nishiyama | 15. Leo Tanaka |
| 5. Bob Kagawa | 16. Mickey Kawakami |
| 6. Seichi Kagawa | 17. Tut Yokoyama |
| 7. Mats Kagawa | 18. Tom Furukawa |
| 8. Pete Nishiyama | 19. Mits Tagawa |
| 9. Hiro Saito | 20. Yosh Kuwahara |
| 10. Chug Saito | 21. Dave Monji |
| 11. Jack Kasai | |

JUNIOR CONCERT GROUP

Advisor: Yuriko Amemiya
Meetings: Every other Sunday
Place: Rec. Hall 60
Officers:

President
Vice-President
Secretary
Treasurer

Sue Tachihara
Tsuruko Sugano
Yuriko Nakamura
Joyce Tachihara

Members:

Marjorie Mori
Grace Kurihara
Yuriko Nakamura
Tsuruko Sugano
Kazue Mitsuhashi
Jane Araki
Mary Wada
Katherine Kihara
Michiko Tarumoto
Taeko Inouye
Hisako Shiozaki
Lillian Ogawa
Martha Nakaya

Margaret Mori
Chisato Sakoi
Sue Tachihara
Mary Oji
Julia Taniguchi
Tayoko Kanabayashi
Gloria Yoshihara
Setsumi Yoshida
Alice Tokuyama
Charlotte Saito
Joyce Tachihara
Asako Kurihara
Iris Inadomi

ETUNIMS

Advisor: Mrs. Lillie Fujita
Meetings: First and third Tuesday of each month
Place: Home of members
Officers:

President
Vice-President
Secretary-Treasurer
Athletic Manager
Corresponding Secretary

Violet Nakaya
Maggie Kashima
Margaret Hagiya
Yoshie Fujita
Hiroko Matsumoto

Members:

Fumi Takeshige
Maruko Okazaki
Violet Nakaya
Maggie Kashima

Yoshie Fujita
Hiroko Matsumoto
Ruth Kono
Margaret Hagiya

LA FIDELLES

Adviser:
Meetings: Every other Monday, 8:30 p.m.
Place: Rec. Hall 65
Officers:

President
Vice-President
Secretary
Treasurer
Social Chairman
Publicity
Historian
Athletics

Martha Maseba
Corky Hisatomi
Suzy Yagi
Kikue Terazawa
Emma Yukawa
Nancy Kumasaki
Lucy Morodomi
Ida Osada

Members:

Sumi Tanaka
Ammie Tanaka
Yo Tanaka
Chiye Tanaka
Lillian Taira
Yoshiko Hirota
Martha Maseba
Himiko Terazawa
Kikue Terazawa
Mieko Terazawa
Nancy Kumasaki
Babe Shimamoto
Teddy Inuzuka
Yo Hisatomi

Irene Hara
Setsuko Taketa
Yoshiko Kaya
Emma Yukawa
Shizue Yukawa
Margaret Otsuji
Suzie Yagi
Toyoko Yagi
Corky Hisatomi
Ida Osada
Lucy Morodomi
Mildred Morodomi
Edna Morodomi

YOUNG PEOPLES FELLOWSHIP

Advisors: Rev. John Yamasaki & Rev. Royden Susu-Mago
Meetings: Every Sunday, 8:00 p.m.
Place: Chapel 40
Officers:

Chairman
Vice-Chairman
Secretary-Treasurer
Devotional
Personnel
Religious Resource

Coordination
Public Relations
Music

Earle Yusa
Ruby Tajima and Maki Kawakami
Ruth Kono
Yukio Wada
Grace Hagiya
Jiro Oishi
Rose Hiraga
Harry Uozumi
George Tajima and Toshi Goto
Tom Hirashima
Miki Amai

Members: All young people of the Rivers Christian Church

PILGRIM FELLOWSHIP

Advisors: Susumu Kojima and Mrs. Mayeda
Meetings: Every Sunday, 7:00 p.m.
Place: Chapel 40
Officers:

President	Elsie Morita
Vice-President	Yoshio Nakamura
Secretary-Treasurer	Tokiko Inouye
Historian	Calvin Ishii

Members: All young people of the Rivers Christian Church

JUNIOR CHOIR

Advisor: Ayako Matsumoto (Director)
Meetings: Saturday, 10:00 a.m.
Place: Chapel 59
Officers:

President	Kikuko Matsumoto
Vice President	Mary Oji
Librarians	Marie Tashima
	Michiko Teramoto

Members:

Reiko Kato	Charlotte Yamada
Helen Hoshino	Iris Inadomi
Takako Goto	Asako Kurihara
Eiko Oshiro	Ruth Kono
Michiko Kitani	Michiko Taira
Yuriko Kuwahara	Kayako Ruisaku
Miyoko Taira	Suemi Kawahara
Fumi Oshiro	Ruby Koyama
Chioko Amai	Grace Oshita
Agnes Yamada	Mary Oji
Kikuko Matsumoto	Marie Tashima
Michiko Teramoto	

SENIOR CHOIR

Advisor: Ayako Matsumoto (Director)
Meetings: Friday, 7:30 p.m. & Sunday 9:00 a.m.
Place: Chapel 59 and Rec. Hall 44

Officers:

President	May Moriguchi
Secretary-Treasurer	Ruth Kono
Librarians	Miki Amai and June Hayashi

Members: Open to all interested

TORCHBEARERS

Meeting: Second Sunday of each month, 2:00 to 4:00 p.m.

Place: Members' homes

Officers:

President	Lucy Matsushita
Vice-President	Mary Eto
Secretary	Sue Fukuyama
Devotional	Chiba Nagata
Publicity	Francis Yamauchi

Members:

Margaret Matsushita	Chiba Nagata
Tatsuko Matsushita	Kimi Nagata
Phyllis Matsushita	Shigeo Fujii
Lucy Matsushita	Francis Yamauchi
Alice Hamasaki	Terry Yamauchi
Margaret Hamasaki	Toshiko Yamauchi
Mary Eto	Kathleen Shimomura
Ether Eto	Shizuko Iwamoto
Sue Fukuyama	Kikuko Makimoto
Tsune Makimoto	

YOUNG PEOPLE'S BUDDHIST CHOIR

Meeting: Friday, 8:00 p.m.

Place: Buddhist Church 63

Officers:

President	Hiromi Matsumoto
Treasurer	Yoshiko Murata
Librarian	Yoshiko Nakamura

Members: Open to all interested to join

UPTOWNERS 33

Meeting: Every other Sunday, 7:30 p.m.

Place: Rec. Hall 33

Officers:

President
Vice-President
Secretary

Members: All young people of Block 33

SANJUSHI

Meeting: Every other Sunday, 7:30 p.m.
Place: Mess Hall 34
Officers:

President	David Monji
Vice-President	Lillian Inouye
Secretary	Michi Iwashika
Treasurer	Leo Tanaka

Members: All young people of Block 34

Block 36

Meeting: Every other Wednesday, 7:30 p.m.
Place: Nor definite place
Officers:

President	James Wakiiji
Vice-President	George Sakamoto
Vice-Pres. & Social Chairman	Helen Ono
Secretary	Fuku Yamashima
Treasurer	Ken Amano
Members at large	Edith Shigeishi
	Jimmy Tsuchiyase

Members: All young people of Block 36

44 Club

Meeting: Called when needed at 7:30 p.m.
Place: Mess Hall 44
Officers:

President	Joe Shigezani
Vice President	Kenneth Nishimoto
Secretary	Chieko Shigezani
Treasurer	Harry Marumoto

Members: All young people of Block 44

Block 55

Meeting: Every Friday, 7:30 p.m.
Place: Mess Hall 55
Officers:

President	Bill Oyama
Vice President	Kimiko Murakami

Secretary
Treasurer
Sergeant at Arms

Taeko Murakami
Ablert Oyama
Yoshio Kawazoye
Yoshiko Segawa

Members: All young people of Block 55

FIFTY-NINERS

Meeting: Cabinet meeting once a week in Blk. Manager's Office, 8:00 p.m.
General meeting called when needed in Mess 59, 7:30 p.m.
Place: Block Manager's Office and Mess Hall 59
Officers:

President
Vice President
Secretary, Recording
Secretary, Corresponding
Treasurer
Sgt. at Arms

Kei Mikuriya
Teiji Itow and Sets Itow
Etsuko Tomoyasu
Juni Oishi
Tom Ito
Tricky Tomoyasu
David Monma

Members: All young people of Block 59

YOUNG PEOPLE'S CLUB

Advisor: Mas Fujimoto
Meeting: Block Manager's Office every other week, 7:00 p.m.
Place: Block Manager's Office
Officers:

President
Vice President
Secretary Treasurer
Social Chairman
Recreation
Publicity
Coordinator

Hiroshi Iwamoto
Bert Doi
Mary Yamauchi
Tamio Fujimoto and Midori Satomi
Mary Tanaka and Sange Yamauchi
Toru Watanabe
Harris Ozawa

Members: All young people of Block 60