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67/14
C

"ARE YOU PLANNING TO LEAVE POSTON?"

(Question asked of the English-speaking residents of Poston One, during May 8th to May 13th, 1943, Poston, Arizona)

Yes No Undecided

Total.....

OPINIONS BY SEX:

MEN ().....

WOMEN ().....

OPINIONS BY MARITAL STATUS:

SINGLE ().....

MARRIED ().....

OPINIONS BY AGE:

18-27 ().....

28 and over ().....

OPINIONS BY EDUCATION:

GRAMMER ().....

HIGH SCHOOL ().....

COLLEGE ().....

Source: Poston Opinion Research Center
(Subdivision of Bureau of Sociological Research)
Poston, Arizona
May 7, 1943

Note: The percentage in parenthesis following each breakdown group represents the proportion of the sample.

"ARE YOU PLANNING TO LEAVE POSTON?"

(Question asked of the English-speaking residents of Poston One,
during May 6th to May 13th, 1943, Poston, Arizona)

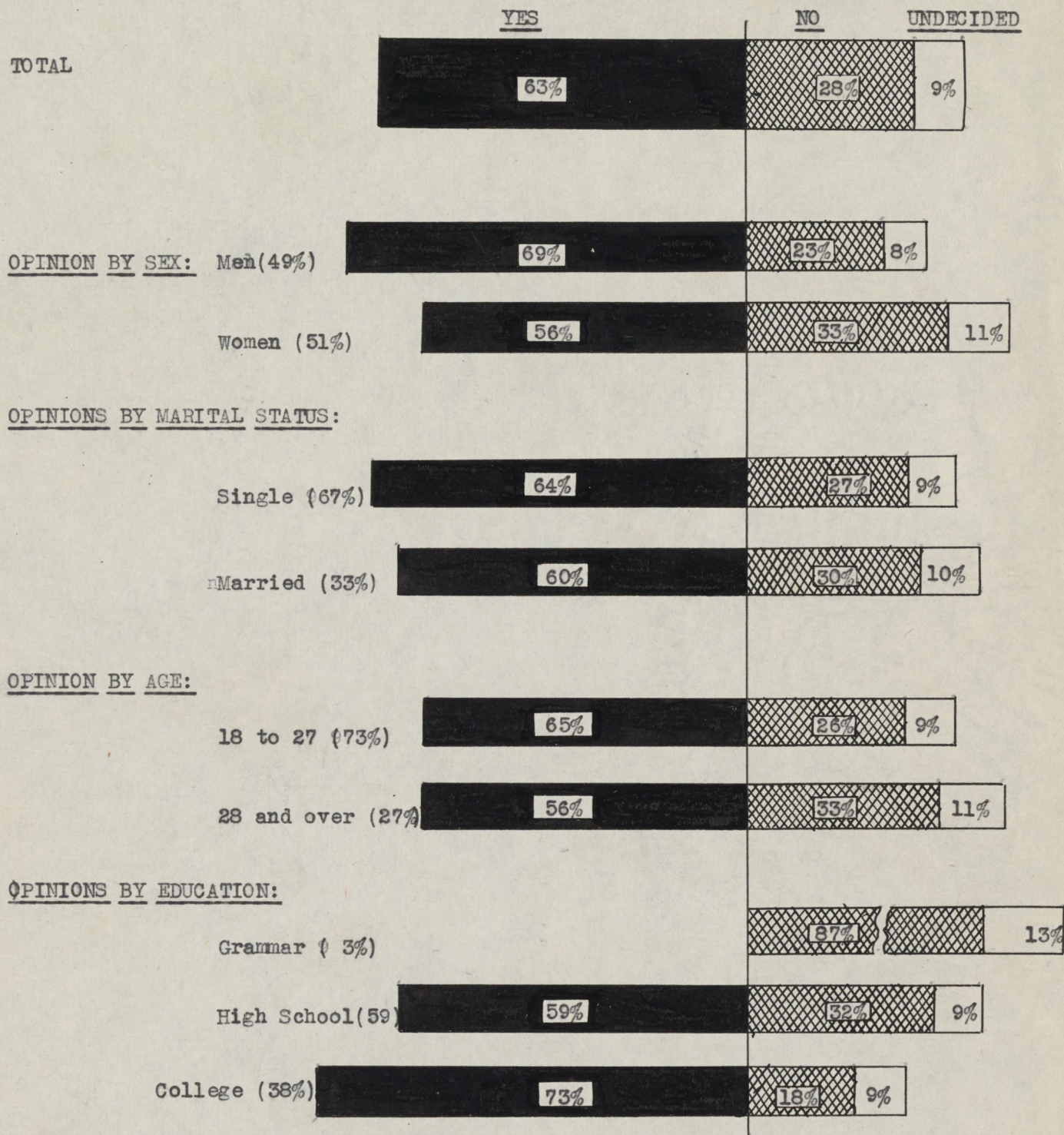
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Undecided</u>
Total.....	63%	28%	9%
<u>OPINIONS BY SEX:</u>			
Men (49%)	69	23	8
Women (51%)	56	33	11
<u>OPINIONS BY MARITAL STATUS:</u>			
Single (67%)	64	27	9
Married (33%)	60	30	10
<u>OPINIONS BY AGE:</u>			
18-27 (73%)	65	26	9
28 and over (27%)	56	33	11
<u>OPINIONS BY EDUCATION:</u>			
Grammar (3%)	0	87	13
High School (59%)	59	32	9
College (38%)	73	18	9

Source: Poston Opinion Research Center
(Subdivision of Bureau of Sociological Research)
Poston, Arizona
May 7, 1943

Note: The percentage in parenthesis following each breakdown group
represents the proportion of the sample.

(2)

"ARE YOU PLANNING TO LEAVE POSTON?"
 (Question asked of the English-speaking residents of Poston One,
 During May 8th to May 13th, 1943: Poston, Arizona)



Source: Poston Opinion Research Center
 (Subdivision of Bureau of Sociological Research)
 Poston, Arizona
 May 7, 1943

Note:

The percentage in parenthesis following each breakdown group represents the proportion of the same sample.

the proportion of the

"ARE YOU PLANNING TO LEAVE POSTON?"
(Question asked of the English-speaking residents of Poston, Arizona,
During May 8th to May 13th, 1943, Poston, Arizona)

TOTAL

OPINIONS BY SEX: Men (49%)

Women (51%)

OPINIONS BY MARITAL STATUS:

Single (67%)

Married (33%)

OPINIONS BY AGE:

18 to 27 (73%)

28 and over (28%)

OPINIONS BY EDUCATION:

Grammar (3%)

High School (59%)

College (38%)

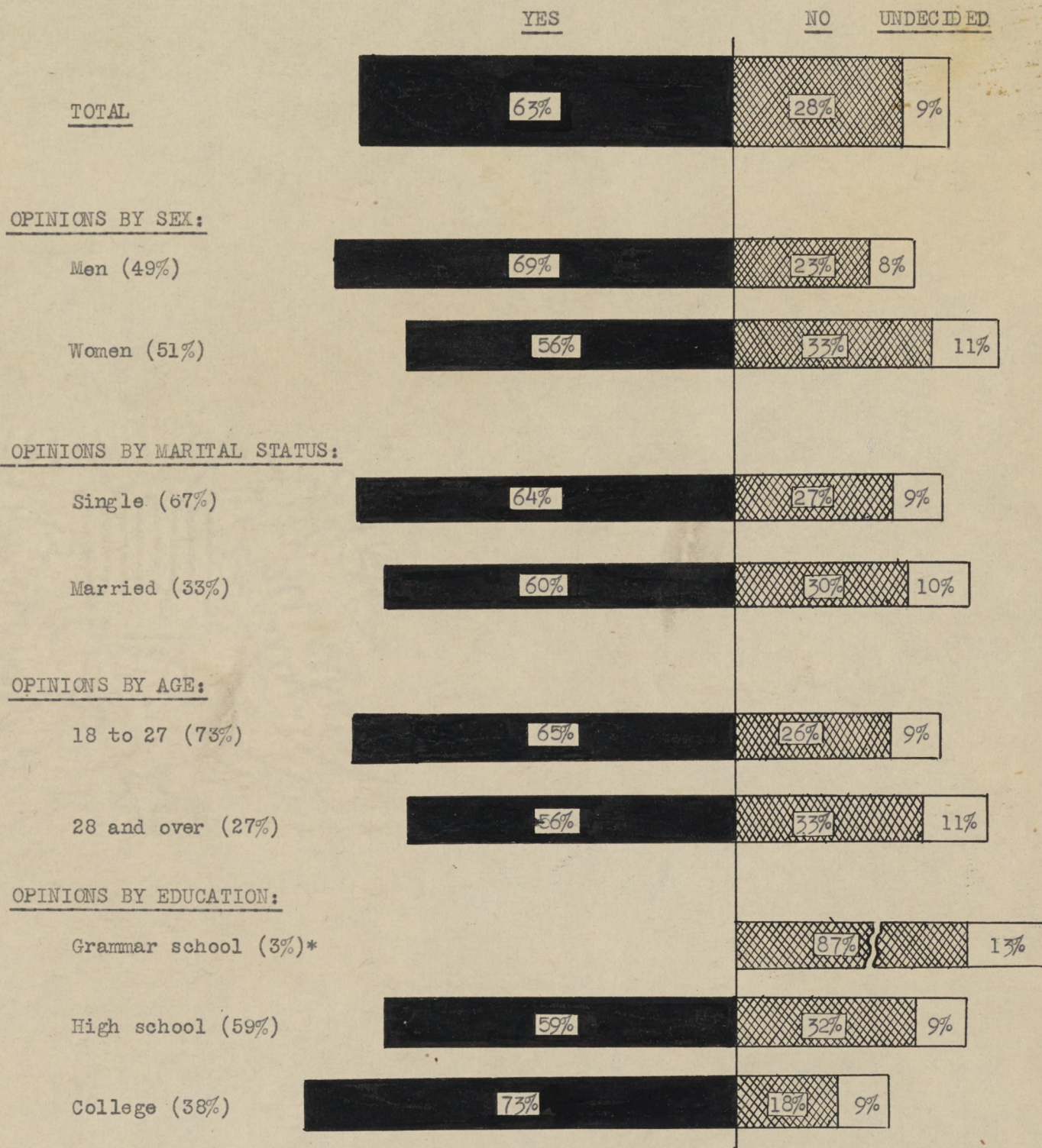
Source: Poston Opinion Research Center
(Subdivision of Bureau of Sociological Research)
Poston, Arizona
May 7, 1943

Note:

The percentage in parenthesis following each breakdown group represents the proportion of the same sample.

"ARE YOU PLANNING TO LEAVE POSTON?"

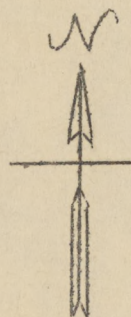
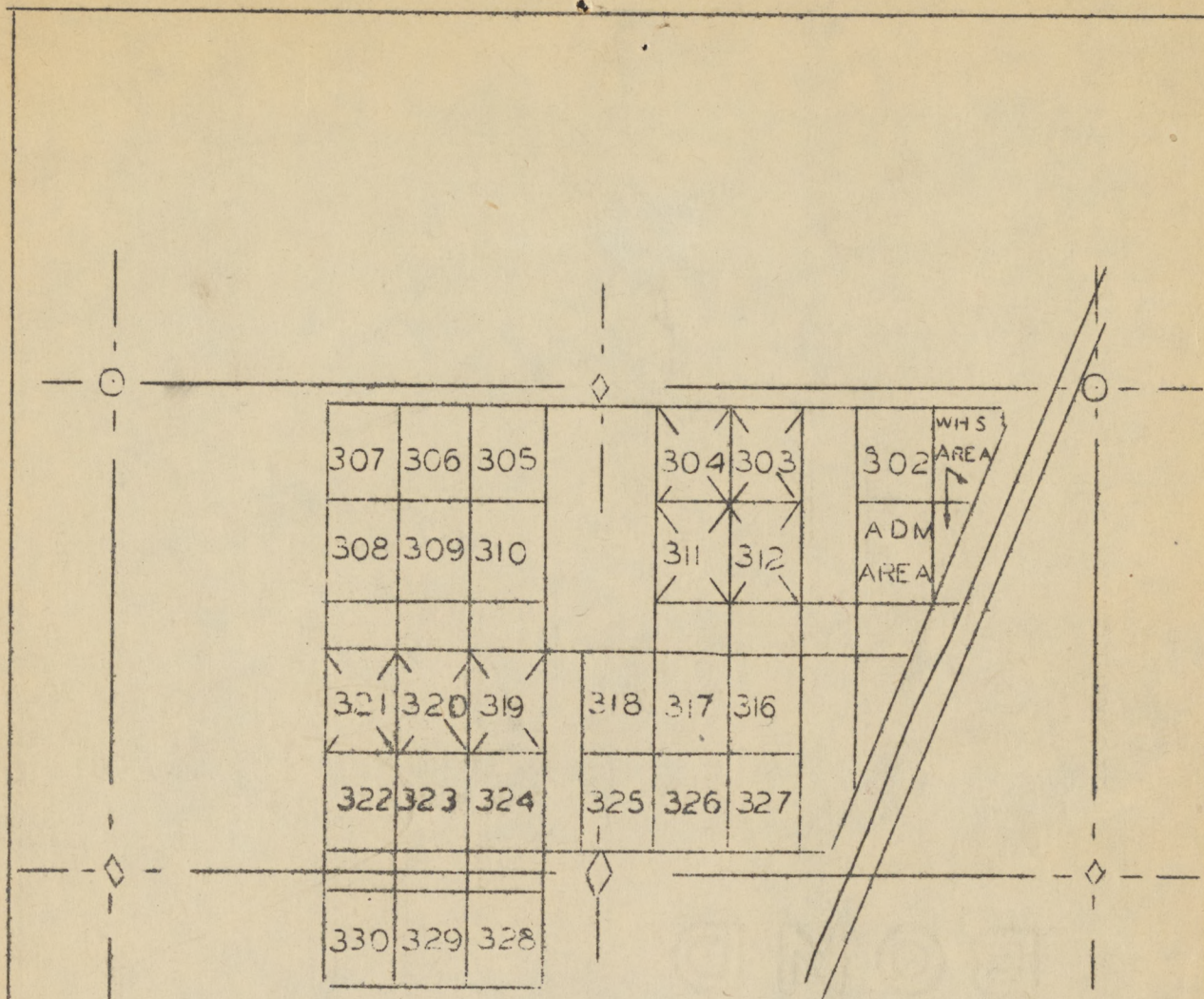
(Question asked of English-speaking residents of Poston One
during May 8th to May 13th, 1943)



SOURCE: Poston Opinion Research Center
(Subdivision of Bureau of Sociological Research)
Poston, Arizona
August 7, 1943

NOTE: The percentage in parenthesis following each breakdown group represents the porportion of the sample.

* Caution must be exercised in interpreting this breakdown as the sample is relatively small.



PLOT PLAN PARKER
RECEPTION CENTER
UNIT NO 3

DRAWN T S T

D-1020

PARKER JULY 15 1942

1. A) ARE YOU PLANNING TO LEAVE POSTON?

Yes _____ Don't know _____
No _____

(If "Yes" in A, ask B. and C.)

B) WHEN DO YOU PLAN TO LEAVE?

Within 2 mos. _____ Within 9 mos. _____
Within 4 mos. _____ Within 12 mos. _____
Within 6 mos. _____ After 1 year _____
Qualified: _____
Don't know _____

(If "Yes" or "Don't know" in A, ask C)

C) IS THERE ANYTHING THAT IS HOLDING
UP YOUR PLANS TO LEAVE POSTON? If
so, WHAT ARE THEY? _____

(If "No" in 1A, ask 2A and 2B)

2. A) WHAT ARE YOUR REASONS FOR NOT PLAN-
NING TO LEAVE POSTON TO SETTLE OUT-
SIDE? _____

B) IF ALL THESE PROBLEMS FACING YOU
NOW WERE REMOVED AND YOU WERE AL-
LOWED TO LEAVE, WOULD YOU CONSIDER
LEAVING POSTON TO SETTLE OUTSIDE?

Yes _____ Qualified _____
No _____
Don't know _____

3. WHAT DO YOU PLAN TO DO WHEN YOU LEAVE
POSTON?

- ____ a) SEEK JOB AND LIVE ON OUTSIDE
PERMANENTLY.
____ b) SEEK SEASONAL JOB AND RETURN TO
POSTON WHEN JOB IS OVER.
____ c) ATTEND SCHOOL.
____ d) Other plans: _____
____ e) Don't know

(Unless "c)" in #3, ask #4)

4. IF YOU WERE LEAVING POSTON TODAY:

A) WHAT KIND OF JOB DO YOU DESIRE?

B) WHAT KIND OF JOB WOULD YOU BE WILL-
ING TO ACCEPT?

C) WHAT MINIMUM WAGE WOULD YOU ACCEPT?

5. AFTER THE WAR, WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLO-
ING DO YOU THINK WOULD BE BEST FOR THE
JAPANESE IN THE UNITED STATES TO DO:

- ____ a) LIVE IN ALL PARTS OF THE U. S.
____ b) LIVE WHERE THEY DID BEFORE WAR.
____ c) LIVE IN RELOCATION CENTERS.
____ d) LIVE OUTSIDE THE U. S.
____ e) Don't know.

6. IN THE UNITED STATES DO YOU THINK YOU
WILL HAVE A BETTER CHANCE OR NOT AS
GOOD A CHANCE FOR A GOOD JOB THAN BE-
FORE THE WAR, ASSUMING THE ALLIES WIN
THE WAR?

Better _____
About same _____
Not as good _____
Don't know _____

7. DO YOU FEEL THAT NOW NISEIS SHOULD
STUDY THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE MORE
THAN BEFORE EVACUATION, OR LESS?

More _____
About same _____
Less _____
Don't know _____

8. AFTER THE WAR, DO YOU THINK WE WILL BE
ABLE TO END ALL WARS BETWEEN NATIONS,
OR DO YOU THINK THERE WILL ALWAYS BE
BIG WARS?

Can end wars _____
Always be wars _____
Don't know _____

Male _____ English speaking _____
Female _____ Japanese speaking _____

AGE: 18-27 _____
28-37 _____ Single _____
38-47 _____ Married _____
Over 48 _____

EDUCATION:
U.S. _____ Japan _____

Grammar (8) _____ Sho-gakko _____
High School _____ Chu-gakko _____
College _____ Dai-gakko _____
Degree _____ Others _____
Others _____

Pre-evacuation Residence: _____
Pre-evacuation Occupation _____
Interviewer's initials _____

EXHIBIT - H

Poston Opinion Research Center
Poston, Arizona

Place:

6/9/43

Survey J-3

1. A) ARE YOU PLANNING TO LEAVE
POSTON?

Yes 18% Don't Know 7%
No. 75%

(If "Yes" in A, ask B. & C)
B. WHEN DO YOU PLAN TO LEAVE?

Within 2 Mos. 9% Within 3 Mos 4%
Within 4 Mos. 9% Within 12 Mos 15%
Within 6 Mos. 15% After 1 Yr. 11%
Qualified: 33%
Don't Know: 4%

(If "Yes" or "Don't Know" in A
ask C)

C) IS THERE ANYTHING THAT IS HOLDING
UP YOUR PLANS TO LEAVE POSTON?
IF SO, WHAT ARE THEY: _____

(If "No" in 1A, Ask 2A and 2B)

2.A) WHAT ARE YOUR REASONS FOR NOT
PLANNING TO LEAVE POSTON TO
SETTLE OUTSIDE? _____

B) IF ALL THESE PROBLEMS FACING
YOU NOW WERE REMOVED AND YOU
WERE ALLOWED TO LEAVE, WOULD
YOU CONSIDER LEAVING POSTON
TO SETTLE OUTSIDE?

Yes 56% Qualified _____
No 26% Don't Know 18%

3. WHAT DO YOU PLAN TO DO WHEN YOU LE
LEAVE POSTON?

44% a) SEEK JOB AND LIVE ON OUT-
SIDE PERMANENTLY.

10% b) SEEK SEASONAL JOB AND RE-
TURN TO POSTON WHEN JOB IS
OVER.

0% c) ATTEND SCHOOL

11% d) Other Plans: _____

35% e) Don't Know

(Unless "c" in #3, ask #4)

4. IF YOU WERE LEAVING POSTON TODAY:

A) WHAT KIND OF JOB DO YOU DESIRE? _____

B) WHAT KIND OF JOB WOULD YOU BE
WILLING TO ACCEPT? _____

C) WHAT MINIMUM WAGE WOULD YOU
ACCEPT? _____

5. AFTER THE WAR, WHICH ONE OF THE
FOLLOWING DO YOU THINK WOULD BE
BEST FOR THE JAPANESE IN THE
UNITED STATES TO DO:

16% a) LIVE IN ALL PARTS OF THE
UNITED STATES

65% b) LIVE WHERE THEY DID BEFORE
THE WAR

14% c) LIVE IN RELOCATION CENTERS

14% d) LIVE OUTSIDE THE U. S.

3% e) DON'T KNOW

6. IN THE UNITED STATES DO YOU THINK
YOU WILL HAVE A BETTER CHANCE OR
NOT AS GOOD A CHANCE FOR A GOOD
JOB THAN BEFORE THE WAR, ASSUM-
ING THE ALLIES WIN THE WAR?

Better 9%

About Same 17%

Not as Good 67%

Don't Know 7%

7. DO YOU FEEL THAT NOW NISEIS SHOULD
STUDY THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE MORE
THAN BEFORE EVACUATION, OR LESS?

More 67%

About Same 17%

Less 9%

Don't Know 6%

Qualified 1%

8. AFTER THE WAR, DO YOU THINK WE WILL
BE ABLE TO END ALL WARS BETWEEN
NATIONS, OR DO YOU THINK THERE
WILL ALWAYS BE BIG WARS?

Can end wars 19%

Always be wars 55%

Don't Know 24%

Qualified 1%

* Less than .5%

Male 73% English Speaking

Female 27 Japanese Speaking 100%
(305 cases)

AGE: 18-27

28-27 Single 17%

38-47 35% Married 83%

48-over 65%

Pre-evacuation Residence:

Pre-evacuation Occupation:

Interviewer's initial:

EDUCATION:

UNITED STATES

Grammar (8)

High School

College

Degree

Others

JAPAN

Sho-gakko 44%

Chu-gakko 44%

Dai-gakko 7%

Degrees 5%

COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION PROJECT

Poston, Arizona

December 21, 1943

MEMO TO: Mr. Giles Zimmerman
Employment Department, Poston, Arizona

FROM: Poston Opinion Research Center
Subdivision of Bureau of Sociological Research
(Toshio Yatsushiro and Iwao Ishino)

SUBJECT: Second Report on Survey J-3 Results
(Opinion survey on "Resettlement" conducted among
Japanese-speaking residents of Poston One)

Enclosed you will find the second and final report on the Survey J-3 Results. This survey was on the subject of "Resettlement" conducted among the Japanese-speaking residents of Poston One.

This report covers questions 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 of the survey (J-3) questionnaire.

Before the results to questions 5, 6, 7, and 8 are given any form of publicity, we request that you contact Dr. A. H. Leighton, Coordinator of the Bureau of Sociological Research. There is, of course, no objection to the circulation of the report among WRA's official circle.

This report completes our work in the public opinion survey on the subject of "Resettlement", which was sponsored by the Opinion Research Center in collaboration with the Employment Department. We hope all our efforts have not been valueless from your standpoint. From our standpoint, we can assure you that the surveys have given us deeper insight into some of the problems perplexing the residents, as well as insight in the science of public opinion measurement itself. We deeply appreciated the unselfish assistance of the 11 English-speaking interviewers and the 15 Japanese-speaking interviewers. Greatest of all, it has been a real pleasure working with your Employment Department.

Thank you for your unfailing interest and cooperation.

Very respectfully

(S) Toshio Yatsushiro
for the Center

REPORT TO: EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT
Poston, Arizona

DATE: August 14, 1943

FROM: Poston Opinion Research Center
Subdivision of Bureau of Sociological Research
(Toshio Yatsushiro and Iwao Ishino)
Poston, Arizona

SUBJECT: Second report on Survey J-3 Results
(Opinion survey on "Resettlement" conducted among
Japanese-speaking residents of Poston One)

This is the second and final report on the results of the opinion survey (J-3), which was conducted by the Poston Opinion Research Center during the period of June 9th to June 19th, 1943, inclusive, among the Japanese-speaking residents of Poston One over 18 years of age, on the subject of "resettlement."

Some difficulty was experienced in tabulating the results to Question 4 (parts A, B, and C) especially in regard to occupational classification. The United States Employment Service system was adhered to as much as possible in this respect. Furthermore, a good deal of the jobs recorded were general rather than specific, and this added to the difficulty in classifying the jobs. The specific jobs in each of the five occupational classifications for Question 4A table are found in the appendix at the end of the report.

Throughout the report the attempt is made to compare the results of this survey with the results of a similar survey conducted among the English-speaking residents of Poston One. Other comparisons are also made. For instance, comparison between those who are planning to leave Poston (represented by "Yes" column) and those who are not planning to leave (represented by "No" column) is made. The column titled "Total" represents the opinion distribution of the total sample. Those who were undecided in regard to plans for leaving Poston (in response to Question 1A) were not considered in the comparison, as they represent only 7 per cent of the total sample.

Question 4A: "If YOU WERE LEAVING POSTON TODAY, WHAT KIND OF JOB DO YOU DESIRE?"

OCCUPATIONS*	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Professional and Managerial.....	12%	15%	12%
Clerical and Kindred.....	5	9	4
Service	6	6	6
Agricultural.....	38	40	35
Skilled and Unskilled.....	5	7	5
NO OPINION	34	23	38
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

*For the specific jobs in each classification see the appendix at the end of this report.

Notes on Table:

- 8 This question was asked of everyone. The "Total" column represents the distribution of opinion for the total sample. The "Yes" column represents those (18%) who indicated they are planning to leave Poston. The "No" column represents those (75%) who indicated they are not planning to leave Poston. Those who replied "Don't Know" to question 1A were not considered for this particular analysis, as they represent only 7 per cent of the total sample.

SIGNIFICANT:

Almost four out of every ten persons (38%) desire occupations in the field of agriculture. Little over one out of ten persons (12%) desire professional and managerial occupations. A relative small percentage of the people express a desire for other occupations, which include clerical and kindred, service, and skilled and unskilled occupations (5%, 6%, and 5% respectively). More than three out of every ten persons (34%) have no opinion in the matter.

Agricultural Occupations:

The fact that 38 per cent of the people indicate a preference for agricultural occupations is not unusual. In fact it may be surprising that more people did not indicate this occupational preference, for according to the Poston Census report of May, 1943, it is revealed that 65 per cent of the Issei were engaged in agricultural occupations prior to evacuation (December, 1941).

The comparatively small per centage desiring agricultural occupations now may be explained in various ways. One is that of the 34 per cent who express no occupational preference, more than half represent people who were previously engaged in agriculture. Does this preference to express no opinion in the kind of job they desire exist among those

who were previously engaged in agriculture indicate that these people are reluctant to resume their agricultural interests in an area which is unfamiliar to them? Does it indicate a deep desire to return to California to resume their agricultural pursuits? Could it possibly mean that some of them are contemplating on entering occupations other than agriculture? Or could it mean that due to their advanced age (average age is 55 years) and the problems thrust upon them due to the war some of them are planning to retire from active occupational pursuits? Probably all of these factors are active in certain degrees together with other factors. Some of these other factors may be traceable to the obstacles to resettlement as discussed in Questions 1C and 2A.

It is interesting to trace some of the sentiments expressed. Many of the people are interested in farming for themselves instead of working for someone else as farm hands. One farmer stated: "I want to operate a farm with my own investment."

In cases where the farmer lacks the necessary capital to start a farm, there are some who are willing to become share-croppers. This is verified by a farmer who stated: "I would like to farm, either for myself or share crop with someone else."

There are quite a number who own land and agricultural equipment in California and are hopefully waiting for the day when they can return to their original homes. In order to resettle in the East or Middle West and to start farming these people are faced with the problem of liquidating their holdings in California or having the necessary farm equipments transported to their new place of abode.

On the whole the type of farming that the people would prefer to establish would be the type they had maintained in California. By and large this represents vegetable and truck crop farming. On the other hand, there is quite a number who are interested in poultry farming, nursery work, and other agricultural pursuits.

The majority of those who expressed a preference for agricultural occupations gave such general replies as "I would like to operate a farm," or "I want to do something pertaining to farming." However, there were a large number who mentioned specific types of agricultural occupations as "sugar beet and vegetable labor," "tractor operator," "labor contractor," "field supervisor for a ranch," and "gardener."

Professional and Managerial Occupations:

More than one out of every ten persons, or 12 per cent, desire professional and managerial occupations. This proportion compares very favorable with the 11 per cent who were engaged in these occupations prior to evacuation among Poston's Issei population." This classification included more people who are interested in business opportunities than in professional endeavors.

*Poston Census Report, May, 1943.

Of those interested in business opportunities, the majority prefers to manage such enterprises as soft drink stands, pool halls, hardware stores, grocery stores, fruit and vegetable stores, restaurants, apartments and hotels, floral shops, and photographic studios. Other business enterprises include a person who wants to establish a soy bean cake (tofu) factory, a doctor who wants to open a health clinic, and an aggressive business man who wants to enter the field of foreign trade.

The professional enthusiasts include pharmacists, draftsmen, physicians, dentists, optometrists, et cetera. Some unique professional pursuits include a religious educator and an interior decorator.

Service Occupations:

A relatively small percentage (6%) of the people desires this type of occupation. This compares somewhat closely with the 9 per cent of all Isseis in Poston, who were engaged in this type of occupation prior to evacuation.* On the basis of the sentiments expressed it is clear that only a few of the Japanese-speaking residents are interested in domestic work. Most of this group want jobs as waitresses, cooks, bartenders, houseworkers, and butlers.

Clerical and Kindred Occupations:

The 5 per cent who prefer clerical and kindred occupations compares favorably with the 7 per cent who were actually engaged in such occupational pursuit prior to evacuation.* The specific jobs in this category include cashiers, arm salesmen, grocery clerks, bookkeepers, and salesclerks in produce market.

Skilled and Unskilled Occupations:

The 5 per cent who desire this class of occupation can be compared with the 8 per cent who were actually engaged in such occupational pursuits prior to evacuation.* This group includes such specific occupations as carpenters, painters, auto mechanics, truck drivers, railroad workers, dry cleaners, millinery workers, and producer of artificial flowers.

The relative large percentage (34%) which is undecided or expresses no opinion presents a disturbing picture at first thought. However, when the obstacles facing the Isseis are taken into consideration (see discussion under Questions 1C and 2A), this percentage may not be entirely unwarranted. These obstacles all tend to create a state of indecision or uncertainty among the Isseis in regard to stating their job preference.

As stated previously of the 34 per cent who have no opinion in the matter, more than half were previously engaged in agricultural pursuits. About one-fifth represent housewives, and another fifth represent those who were in professional and managerial occupations.

*Poston Census report, May, 1943.

Comparison of "Yes" and "No" columns:

There is little significant difference of opinion between those who are planning to leave and those who are not planning to leave. The only significant difference is the relatively larger proportion of those without opinion or job preference among those who are not planning to leave than among those who are planning to leave (38% to 23% respectively).

Question 4B: "If YOU WERE LEAVING POSTON TODAY, WHAT KIND OF JOB WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO ACCEPT?"

<u>OCCUPATIONS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Professional and Managerial.....	11%	19%	9%
Clerical and Kindred	5	9	4
Service.....	7	11	6
Agricultural.....	29	28	28
Skilled and Unskilled.....	4	9	4
NO OPINION.....	44	24	49
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

Notes on Table:

The explanation of the table in the previous question in regard to the columns "Total", "Yes", and "No" are also applicable to this table.

This question logically follows the previous question (4A). The main purpose of this question is to ascertain the least desirable type of job the people are willing to accept. It was felt that this might show a significant difference from the previous question.

SIGNIFICANT:

The significance of the result to this question can better be visualized when it is compared with the result to the previous question (4A). Whereas almost four out of every ten person (3%) desire agricultural occupations, only three out of every ten persons (29%) would be willing to accept the same. Whereas 34 per cent of the people are without an opinion in regard to occupational preference, 44 per cent are without an opinion in regard to the kind of job they would be willing to accept. The results of the other occupational groupings do not show significant differences between job preference and job acceptable.

Could the lower percentage willing to accept agricultural occupations and the larger proportion without opinion in regard to this question indicate that there are uncertainties regarding agricultural occupations, and that although they might prefer agricultural work they would not accept such work until the various problems related to it are partially or fully solved.

Comparison between "Yes" and "No" columns:

There is proportionately twice as many people without any opinion in the matter among those who are not planning to leave Poston than among those who are planning to leave (49% to 24% respectively).

Is it reasonable to deduce from this that together with the numerous obstacles which confront the people in regard to resettlement the uncertain nature of the job opportunities, especially in regard to agriculture, is a big obstacle to leaving Poston and resettling on the outside? The uncertainty provided within the relocation center are far from being incentives to resettle. If the resettlement program is to be carried out successfully this factor cannot be overlooked.

Question 4C: "IF YOU WERE LEAVING POSTON TODAY, WHAT MINIMUM WAGE WOULD YOU ACCEPT?"

<u>MINIMUM WAGE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>
\$75 to \$124 per month*.....	10%	9%	9%
\$125 to \$174 per month**.....	18	37	14
\$175 to \$224 per month.....	13	17	14
\$225 to \$274 per month.....	3	2	4
\$275 and over (maximum \$600).....	4	3	3
Prevailing Wage	11	11	10
Room and board plus wage	7	4	8
NO OPINION	34	17	33
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

* Further Breakdown shows: \$75 to \$99, 3 per cent; \$100 to \$124, 7 per cent.

** Further Breakdown shows: \$125 to \$149, 5 per cent; \$150 to \$174, 13 per cent.

Notes on Table:

The explanation of the table in Question 4A in regard to the columns "Total", "Yes", and "No" are also applicable to this table.

All specified wages were converted into monthly rates based upon a 48-hour week and a 4-week month. The specified wages were divided into five 50 dollar groups, and they covered a range of \$75 per month at the bottom of the wage acceptable scale and \$600 at the top.

"Minimum wage" specifically implies the lowest wage one is willing to accept in any job, a wage below which one would be unwilling to work. It is presumed that, by and large, people were compelled to answer in terms of basic subsistence, either for an individual or for an individual and his family. In this respect there may have arisen some difficulty in evaluating what constituted basic subsistence, for various factors enter in such evaluation as cost of living in a particular locality, former standard of living, et cetera. On the other hand, some of the people may not have given serious consideration to basic subsistence but more consideration to what wage they preferred. Furthermore, there may have been people who evaluated minimum wage in terms of the jobs they desired, and there may have been people who evaluated it in terms of the jobs they were willing to accept. Actually, the evaluation should have been made on the basis of the jobs the people were willing to accept.

SIGNIFICANT:

Forty-eight per cent, or almost one-half, of the people mentioned specific wages, which ranged from 75 to 600 dollars. Of this group one-fifth (10%) would be willing to accept a minimum wage of 175 to 124 dollars per month. Two-fifths (18%) would accept 125 to 175 dollars per month. Over two-fifths (20%) would not accept anything below 175 dollars per month. Of this last group there is a small percentage (4%) who would not accept anything below 275 dollars per month.

The specified wages may seem relatively high at first glance, but upon more careful study this impression appears unwarranted. The average of all the stipulated wages is 160 dollars. Taking into consideration the fact that a good portion of the Isseis have fairly large sized families, the uncertainty of living on the outside, and the various obstacles which confront resettlement (this is discussed under Questions 1C and 2A), it cannot be stated that the specified minimum wages are unreasonably high. On the contrary considering the rising cost of living on the outside the stipulated wages, which in a large number of cases must support good sized families, might appear relatively low.

It might be interesting to see how each pre-evacuation occupational group specified the average minimum monthly wage it would be willing to accept. The following table shows the pre-evacuation occupational groups of the survey sample and the wage is in terms of the monthly average. The percentage following each occupational group represents the proportion of the total sample.

<u>Pre-evacuation Occupations</u>	<u>Average Monthly Wage</u>
Professional and Managerial (18%)	\$ 195.00
Clerical and Kindred (3%)	165.00
Service (4%)	120.00
Agricultural (53%)	165.00
Skilled and Unskilled (2%)	180.00
HOUSEWIFE (20%)	<u>130.00</u>
TOTAL AVERAGE	\$ 160.00

One out of every ten persons (11%) cautiously stated that he would not accept anything less than the "prevailing wage". With scarcity of and demand for labor increasing, there may be a feeling that specifying a wage might be underbidding the prevailing wage standard. There may also be a feeling of ignorance of outside living conditions and wage standards.

Seven per cent specified "room and board" besides a wage. The wages for this group range from 15 to 100 dollars a month, with an average wage of 70 dollars per month. This desire for "room and board" probably indicate a desire for living security on the outside and a feeling of uncertainty in regard to outside conditions.

Over one-third of the people (34%) have no opinion in regard to wage acceptable. This is probably due to the fact that three-fourths (75%) of the people are not planning to leave Poston. This "No Opinion" group also represents a feeling of uncertainty regarding resettlement. Another contributing factor to the large percentage without opinion is that for the large part the Isseis have been self-employed farmers and businessmen who have not worked for others for wages. Consequently, they are not certain as to the minimum wage they are willing to accept.

Comparison of columns "Yes" and "No"

Among those who are planning to leave Poston there is a larger proportion who specified wages than among those who are not planning to leave (68% to 44% respectively). Furthermore, there is a larger proportion of those who are willing to accept wages below 174 dollars per month among those who are leaving than among those who are not leaving (47% to 23% respectively). On the other hand, there is a greater degree of uncertainty regarding minimum wage acceptance among those who are not planning to leave than among those who are planning ~~not~~ to leave. This is borne out by the fact that 38 per cent of those not planning to leave have no opinion as contrasted to the 17 per cent ~~of~~ those planning to leave who have no opinion. Could this be a possible factor which underlies the reluctance to leave the relocation center to resettle on the outside?

Question 5: "AFTER THE WAR, WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU THINK WOULD BE BEST FOR THE JAPANESE IN THE UNITED STATES TO DO?"

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Live in all parts of the U.S.	16%	39%	11%
Live where they did before war	65	54	86
Live in relocation center	1	*	1
Live outside the U.S.	14	7	17
Qualified answers	1	*	1
No Opinion	3	*	4
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

*Less than 0.5%

Notes on Table:

The explanation of the table in Question 4A in regard to columns "Total", "Yes", and "No" are also applicable to this table.

SIGNIFICANT:

Less than one-sixth of the people (16%) feel that it would be best for the Japanese in the United States to live in all parts of the country after the war. Almost two-thirds (65%) of the people feel that they should live where they did before the war, and this refers to the West Coast and California in particular. Less than one-seventh (14%) of the people feel that they (Japanese in United States) should live outside the United States. A very small percentage (total of 5%) feel that they should live in relocation centers, qualified their answers, or have no opinion in the matter.

It is very apparent from the results that there is a strong desire among the Japanese-speaking residents to return to their original homes on the West Coast. This desire is twice as strong among the Japanese-speaking residents than among the English-speaking residents. In a survey conducted among the English-speaking residents about a month previous to this survey the results were:

Live in all parts of the U.S.	62%
Live where they did before war	32
Live outside the U.S.	4
No Opinion	2
	<u>100%</u>

The Isseis strongly feel that the three or four decades of sweat and toil by them which have resulted in gradual economic expansion should not be completely abandoned. To them the only home they have come to know and love is the West Coast and California in particular.

Their advanced age and strong attachment for their original homes and businesses may indicate a sense of security is attached to the past and sense of insecurity is attached to present or future tndrylrmrny in a locality other than the West Coast.

Although there may have been some who were evacuated with a feeling that they never want to return to the West Coast, the large majority were evacuated with a feeling that the evacuation was only a temporary measure and that they would be allowed to return as soon as the crisis passed. With this feeling many of the people rented or loaned their homes and business places or farms. They feel that it would be a breach of faith by the United States Government if they were not allowed to return after the crisis had passed.

To resettle in a strange location, as in the Middle West or East, would seem so risky and uncertain and would produce such hardship that success would seem impossible. Besides their advanced age and the uncertainty of the outside, being aliens and numerous other factors discussed in Questions 1C and 2A stand as obstacles to resettlement of the Isseis. Quite a number are determined to remain unmoved in the relocation center for the duration of the crisis, or until such time when they will be permitted to return to their original homes.

A relative small percentage (16%) feel that it would be best for the Japanese to live in all parts of the United States. This is in direct contrast to the survey conducted among the English-speaking in which two-thirds (62%) of them felt the Japanese should live in all parts of the United States. This reluctance to disperse throughout the country is understandable. The Isseis feel that their days of youthful adventure and painstaking pioneering are over, and even if they wanted to begin a fresh start in life they would not be physically and spiritually able to withstand all the problems and difficulties that come with the initial phases of such undertaking. The obstacles to resettlement explain in a great measure why the Japanese-speaking residents prefer to live where they did before the war and not in all parts of the United States.

A relatively small percentage (14%) feel that it would be best for the Japanese to live outside the United States. Many of these people may feel that their stake in the United States had been shattered due to the war and the evacuation, and that they would have better chances for successful living outside the United States. Is this indicative of a desire to return to their mother country, Japan? In all probability it does. Some of them have close relative in Japan, either parents, husbands, wives, or children, and the emotional attachment to the family members is inherent in this desire to live in Japan. Some are aged and the desire to spend the remainder of their lives in the land of their birth is natural. Some may have developed a strong antipathy for the United States due to the war and the evacuation and may feel that taking up residence outside the United States may be a means of escaping much of the discrimination that they have had to experience.

The one per cent who gave qualified answers represent some interest-

ing viewpoints:

"Isseis do not know the English language very good, are old, and have already set up a foundation to do business at the place before evacuation. So, it is best to return to the place where we lived before the war. For Niseis, it would be best to live in all parts of the United States."

"Japanese people should live in groups as they have lived on the Pacific Coast prior to evacuation, or otherwise certain business will not survive."

Comparison of "Yes" and "No" columns

There is a greater desire among those who are planning to leave to live in all parts of the United States than among those who are not planning to leave (39% to 11% respectively). Conversely, there is a greater desire to live outside the United States among those who are not planning to leave than among those who are planning to leave (17% to 7% respectively). From these differences is it reasonable to assume that they are contributing to the reluctance of the Isseis to resettle now?

Question 6: "IN THE UNITED STATES DO YOU THINK YOU WILL HAVE A BETTER CHANCE OR NOT AS GOOD A CHANCE FOR A GOOD JOB THAN BEFORE EVACUATION? ASSUMING THE ALLIES WIN THE WAR?"

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Better	9%	15%	8%
About the same	17	26	14
Not as good	67	48	72
No Opinion	7	11	6
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

Notes on Table:

The explanatory notes of the table in Question 4A in regard to the columns "Total", "Yes", and "No" are also applicable to this table.

SIGNIFICANT:

A good majority of the Isseis (67%) feel that their chances for a good job would not be as good as before evacuation, assuming the allies win the war. In contrast to this, one-fourth (26%) of them believe that their chances for a good job would be about the same or better. A small percentage of the people (7%) have no opinion in the matter.

It is interesting to compare this result with the results of the survey conducted among the English-speaking in which the same question was asked. The English-speaking result revealed:

Better	16%
About the same	19
Not as good	59
No Opinion	6
	<u>100%</u>

There is a greater degree of pessimism existent among the Japanese-speaking than among the English-speaking. Whereas 35 percent of the English-speaking feel that their chances for a good job would be about the same or better, only 26 per cent of the Japanese-speaking think likewise. Whereas 59 per cent of the English-speaking feel that their chances for a good job would not be as good, 67 per cent of the Japanese-speaking feel the same way.

As it has been said of the English-speaking, so can it be said of the Japanese-speaking that the wave of pessimism can be greatly attributed to the war and the evacuation, placement in relocation centers, unfavorable publicity being given the Japanese in the United States, the attempts by various groups to strip their American-born children (niseis) of their citizenship rights and even to ship them all to Japan, seeming difficulty in securing good jobs or establishing farms or businesses as the present, and numerous other factors resulting from the war.

Two big factors which account for the greater pessimism among the Isseis than among the Niseis may be explained in terms of the advanced age of the Isseis and their trying experiences of the past. The Niseis are youthful and have been able to enjoy the fruits of their Issei parents labor. They (Niseis) have been spared much of the hardship and discrimination experienced by their Issei parents. The large majority of the Niseis have been raised and educated in America exclusively, and they feel that their only stake is in the United States. On the other hand, some of the Isseis may still possess a longing for their mother country, and because of the war this feeling may have been accentuated.

Possible biasing factor:

The replies to the question might have been influenced by the supposition "assuming the allies win the war." Some of the Isseis may have felt that the supposition was contrary to their belief, and therefore, replying to the question was an admission of the validity of the supposition. This rationalization may have influenced some of them to express pessimistic attitudes in regard to chances for a good job in the United States.

Some may have inferred that the inclusion of the supposition in the question was an attempt to measure the loyalty of the people. The truth is that the only reason the supposition was inserted in the question was to eliminate as much as possible qualified answers as: "Better, if the allies win the war;" "Better, if the axis win the war;" and other like answers. Such answers themselves are more vulnerable to attacks of loyalty or disloyalty of the people. One can only speculate, and this without reasonable basis, in regard to the issue. It is not the intent of this report to dwell on such an issue.

To sum up it cannot be stated how influential the supposition may have been. It may have had a biasing influence at all. Furthermore, counteracting elements may have had a neutralizing effect on the total result, if such a bias were present.

Question 7: "DO YOU FEEL THAT NOW NISEIS SHOULD STUDY THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE MORE THAN BEFORE EVACUATION? OR LESS?"

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
More	67%	68%	67%
About the same	17	17	17
Less	9	6	10
Qualified answers	1	*	1
No Opinion	6	9	5
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

* Less than 0.5%

Notes on Table:

The explanatory notes of the table in Question 4A in regard to the columns "Total", "Yes," and "No" are applicable to this table.

SIGNIFICANT:

Over two-thirds (67%) of the Japanese-speaking people believe that the Niseis should study the Japanese language more than before evacuation. About one-sixth (17%) think that the niseis should study the Japanese language about the same as before evacuation, while less than one-tenth (9%) feel that Niseis should study it less.

This result compares rather favorably with the opinions held by the English-speaking residents (Niseis) of Poston One as revealed in a survey conducted just prior to this survey in which the same question was asked. The Niseis felt:

More	62%
About the same	14
Less	19
No Opinion	5
	<u>100%</u>

Over eight out of every ten Isseis (84%) believe that the Niseis should study the Japanese language about the same as or more than before evacuation. "What are some underlying reasons which motivate the Isseis to feel this way. Probably one is that the Nisei knowledge of the Japanese language would greatly facilitate harmonious relationship between the Niseis and their Issei parents. As one interviewer explained: "Naturally, all of the Isseis thought that removing the barrier of language handicap would bring about a better understanding between the younger and the older generations."

Some Isseis feel that the knowledge of the Japanese language would assist the Niseis materially to better the economic and social status in the United States. Many Niseis are being drafted into the Army's

intelligence service, many are being placed in important governmental positions, and many are receiving appointments as Japanese language instructors in various colleges and universities. All these are pointed to as proof that the knowledge of the Japanese language is not only important but beneficial to the Niseis as well as the Isseis in the United States.

Not only during the war but in the reconversion period following the war knowledge of the Japanese language would assist the Niseis in securing good jobs, especially in foreign trade. Furthermore, the Niseis can play important roles in the post-war reconstruction era in which the devastations of the war in the occupied areas will have to be rectified. Greatest of all, they can participate actively in promoting lasting mutual understanding between the people of Japan and America. This is well expressed by a housewife who said: "To promote and keep good relations between the United States and Japan, I think the Niseis should study Japanese more."

The 9 per cent who think that the Niseis should study the Japanese language less than before evacuation may feel that inasmuch as the Niseis are determined to live in the United States exclusively there is very little use for the Japanese language, especially with the passing of their aging Issei parents. Some may feel that reassimilation of the Niseis into the American community life can be facilitated only if the Niseis lay the least emphasis on anything Japanese in culture.

In Question 5 of this report it is revealed that 65 per cent of the people think that it would be best for the Japanese in the United States to live where they did before the war in contrast to the 16 per cent who believe the Japanese should live in all parts of the country and the 14 per cent who believe the Japanese should live outside the United States. On the basis of this is it reasonable to maintain that inasmuch as the Isseis feel the Japanese in the United States should live together as they did prior to the war, knowledge of the Japanese language would be essential for the Niseis? Could the 14 per cent who feel the Japanese should live outside the United States represent a feeling that the Niseis stake in the United States is hopeless and that greater emphasis should be laid on the Japanese language to insure the Niseis' economic and social status in the post-war world?

Those who have no opinion in the matter represent a relatively small percentage (6%). An Issei bachelor made this qualified answer; "If the Allies should win the war, then the Niseis do not have to study Japanese; if the Axis should win the war, then the Niseis should study the Japanese language more than before the war." A good portion of those without any opinion and those who qualified their answers probably feel that whether the Niseis should study the Japanese language more or less depended a great deal on the outcome of the war and the peace.

Question 8: "AFTER THE WAR, DO YOU THINK WE WILL BE ABLE TO END ALL WARS BETWEEN NATIONS, OR DO YOU THINK THERE WILL ALWAYS BE BIG WARS?"

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Can end wars	19%	26%	18%
Always be wars	55	46%	59
Qualified answers	2	*	2
No Opinion	24	28	21
	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

* Less than 0.5%

Notes on Table:

The explanatory notes of the table in Question 4A in regard to the columns "Total", "Yes", and "No" are also applicable to this table.

SIGNIFICANT:

More than half (55%) of the people believe that there will always be wars. One-fifth (19%) think that it will be possible to end all wars between nations. One-fourth (24%) do not have any opinion in the matter. A small percentage (2%) qualified their answers.

This same question was asked of the English-speaking residents and the result for this makes an interesting comparison with the result for the Japanese-speaking group. The English-speaking result shows:

Can end wars	9%
Always be wars	81
Qualified answers	1
No opinion	8
	<u>100%</u>

In view of this comparison it can be said that the Japanese-speaking people are surprisingly more optimistic or less pessimistic than the English-speaking group. Whereas 81 per cent of the English-speaking think there will always be wars, only 55 per cent of the Japanese-speaking think likewise. Whereas 9 per cent of the English-speaking believe it will be possible to end all wars, twice as many (19%) among the Japanese-speaking believe the same. On the other hand, there is a greater degree of uncertainty or lack of opinion existent among the Japanese-speaking than among the English-speaking (24% to 8% respectively).

When the comparison is projected further and made with the national opinion, the Japanese-speaking residents of Poston One are not quite as optimistic, for 34 per cent of the nation believe that it will be possible to end all wars as compared to the 19 per cent of the Japanese-speaking who believe the same. The National Opinion Research Center conducted a national survey* on this particular question and the result showed:

Can end wars	27%	} 34%
Depends on type of peace	7	
Always be wars	57	
Other qualified answers	1	
No Opinion	8	
	<u>100%</u>	

2 One can only speculate into the reasons behind the Isseis' attitude in regard to the possibility of permanent worldpeace. One might have guessed that the Isseis would be more pessimistic or less optimistic than the Niseis, for they (Isseis) are aged and have experienced greater hardships and trials than the youthful Niseis. Further, one would have presumed that the maximum of hardships would condition people to exhibit pessimistic attitudes. However, this was not quite true in the case of the Isseis.

There may be a feeling among many that this war is the greatest of all wars and that following it people will feverishly work for worldpeace as they have never done before. One Issei stated: "War is beyond people's control, but there may come a time when war is so miserable that peace will be culturally cherished as the only way of life." Implicit in this statement is the feeling that following the war some form of world order will have to be established and maintained, which will insure permanent world peace.

There may also be a feeling that because this war involves almost every nation in the world one way or another, in due time there may arise a greater mutual understanding between all nations following the present conflict. This may act as a strong guarantee toward maintaining permanent world peace.

It is not surprising that 55 per cent of the people believe that it is not possible to end all wars. The effects of the war and the Isseis' advanced age and past experience are influencing factors in this expressed attitude. A typical answer is this conservative statement: "As long as there is competition for living, there will be wars; History has proven this." A good portion of the Isseis view the issue from a historical standpoint, reasoning that there have been wars about every twenty years in the past and consequently there will be wars in the future.

*War and Peace, 1943 Edition, National Opinion Research Center, Denver, Colorado, March, 1943.

The qualified answers revealed some interesting viewpoints as:

"Depends upon the peace treaty."

"If strong nations do not oppress the weak nations, there will be no wars in the future."

"If people of different nations would help each other and understand each other more, then there will be no more wars."

The relative large percentage (24%) of those expressing no opinion in the matter is somewhat perplexing. Some of the causes of this lack of opinion are traceable. Some may have felt that the question was "Silly" and of no particular significance, especially in regard to the theme of "Resettlement." Some may have felt that this question was a roundabout way of testing the loyalty or disloyalty of the people, and this immediately caused them to be on the defensive. However, it is highly probable that a good many of the Isseis were ignorant of the issues involved or were undecided in view of the past experiences, the progress and prospects of the war, and the circumstances they were in.

Comparison of "Yes" and "No" columns:

The specific comparisons between those who are planning to leave and those who are not planning to leave do not show any significant differences. One can merely state that in general those planning to leave are slightly more optimistic in regard to the prospects of permanent world peace than those not planning to leave.