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Nov. - Dec. 1942

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The Judo Tournament for Poston I, II, and III was held in the fire break near the adobe project on November 1 at 3 o'clock. The tournament extended from the afternoon on into late that night. I saw only a portion of the tournament in the afternoon. The tournament began with the usual speeches of greetings and welcome extended by a few leaders. A good size stage was built in the fire break near the adobe project. There were about 400 people in attendance and about 50 judo participants representing the mostly teen age boys. The tournament was immediately preceded by a limbering up exercise by the entire judo participants. I saw only a few matches of the tournament, which were between small young boys. It was very apparent that the audience was getting very restless as the program was going along very slowly and waiting in the hot afternoon sun did not appeal very much to the audience which consisted mostly of the older Isséi men folks. On the other side of the fire break a football game between the East and West teams, composed of high school players, was being played and many of the on-lookers at the judo tournament were attracted to the game, as the judo tournament was becoming rather dull and uninteresting.

I stayed only about an hour and left. The tournament, however, continued into late that night. Later I learned that the matches in the evening were very exciting and

FOOTBALL GAME

At 3:30 the first football game for Poston was played at Dust Bowl in front of Block #21. Although this game was slated to be a tackle football game, it was finally played as a two-hand touch because of the lack of necessary equipments. The game was played by the high school boys of the west side of the canal versus the high school boys of the east side of the canal. They had been practicing for several weeks and this was the culmination of their efforts. There is not much to be said of the game itself, except that the boys were eager and sometimes over enthusiastic which resulted in unavoidable bodily contacts. The game ended with the east side boys winning the game by a score of 6--0.

I don't believe that the boys who participated are the cream of the football material that is to be found in Poston. The lack of enthusiasm on the part of these stars can be attributed to the fact that they do not wish to play touch football. There is hope among the boys who did participate, in playing against Parker High School if football suits are available. The attitude among the boys is one of content for the Parker High School football team and wish to defeat them with as high a score as possible. This brings in mind another point, that of, the lack of feeling among the boys that are going to high school because of the fact that there is no organized athletic competition which is vital in every youngster's life. Many of these boys would have starred in their respective high schools, and having been denied this opportunity they feel very much put out.

(T.S.)

Via Vernon Kennedy and Frances Cushman:

The school kids went out picking cotton in negro dialect and singing songs like the Swanee River. Vernon Kennedy has given up the idea to have a big community fund and to develop the cotton picking along the line of small local funds such as churches, schools and blocks.

(AHL)

PAY DAY

With the arrival of our third pay day in the period of seven months, there have been many comments through out camp. This particular problem was discussed in another phase in an editorial in the Press Bulletin concerning petty thefts. In eaves dropping upon several older Hawaiian Niseis, whom I don't think read the Press Bulletin, the topic of the discussion was the prevalence of these thefts. One mother, a Hawaiian Nisei, said that you can't blame the people for stealing and selling those stolen goods when they don't get paid often enough for their "kozukai". A man of 40 said, "We had better put our rubber hose inside because there is a rumor that some boys are stealing this and selling them in Camp II and III.

It's very difficult to stretch \$12 or \$16 over a period of several months, especially, when one can not rely upon the kitchen to produce such things as pies, cookies, etc. regularly to satisfy the sweet-tooth of most youngsters.

(T.S.)

Mrs.
/Chica Sugino, Research worker, entered the Bureau of Sociological Research today.

(AHL)

BUDDHIST MEMBERS PETITION FOR REV. IN
INTERNMENT CAMP
Lordsburg, New Mexico

A petition to release Rev. R. Masuoka, now interned at Lordsburg, New Mexico, was issued by the members of the Poston Buddhist Temple. The petition was signed by the Rev.'s staff, member at large and the young Buddhist. The petition request that Rev. Masuoka be sent to Poston and conduct the Religious movement in camp. 60% of the population in Poston are of Buddhist faith, and 85% of the Buddhist group belongs to the Shin-Shu sect. The Shin-Shu believers are anxious to have at least one more Shin-Shu Rev. in camp. At the present there is only one Shin-Shu Rev. and it is difficult to satisfy all the Shin-Shu followers. The petition was forwarded to the Administration.

(G.Y.)

EVACUATION OF JAPANESE IN HAWAII EXPECTED

The issue presented in the Press Bulletin, Nov. 7, 1942, concerning the evacuation of Japanese in Hawaii to the mainland was met with various disagreement and comments from the people in Block 5. An old Issei, very popular in the block, commented that "it's just talk, loud talk". Some other Isseis replied, "the people that are to be evacuated are only the potentially dangerous one." While some Nisei commented that "it's a physical impossibility. U.S. can't spare the ship to transport the people to the main land." To what extent the evacuation will cover is certainly very interesting to follow up.

(G.Y.)

BLOCK 5 RESIDENTS TREATED TO BOLOGNA BAKE

After a very hearty fish meal the residents of Block 5 was informed about a bologna bake at the Park adjacent to the block. The bologna was sliced and put into a box with another box full of lettuce, sliced pickles and onions. There were 2 gals. of mayonnaise and mustard. Butter was spread on the bread by the girls, and the boys took the main role of baking the bologna. Hot tea was served to the old Isseis. The people remained in the Park until 9:30 P.M. and were satisfied with the great meal.

(G.Y.)

Via Vernon Kennedy:

Mr. Kennedy has thought out a plan to get the sign on the door of the barber shop in Parker taken down. The sign is written with a black crayon on a white door and says, "Jap, keep out - you rat!" He went to see Captain Dougherty who is the head of the MP's and asked if Captain had any jurisdiction over the acts of insight to riots and Captain Dougherty said he though he had, so Vernon Kennedy told him that that sign on the barber shop could be said as an insight to riot since it stirs up feeling between evacuees who go in to unload the warehouse at Parker and the people of Parker. Captain Dougherty said he thought Mr. Kennedy had something there and would send in a man to talk to the barber.

(AHL)

Via Norris James:

One reason why the evacuees had not come in with typewriters to lend or sell to the administration in response to the advertisement that was run in the Press Bulletin is that they doubt they will ever get their money for it. This is not only due to the delay in cash advances, delayed promises but also due to an incident which happened in regard to a truck. Mr. Townsend made a deal to buy a truck from one of the evacuees and the man had the truck sent over from California. When it got here, Mr. Townsend found that they did not have the money with which to buy it and the evacuee is extremely angry about it.

(AHL)

Via Isamu Noguchi:

SUBJECT: A Brief Interpretation of the Japanese "Kabuki" Drama.

In a word, "Kabuki" is a Shakespearian play of Japan. The character of drama known as "Joruri" was originally dialogued by a genius writer, Chikamatsu Monzaemon, born in the era of the sixteenth century; that is to say the age in the early part of the Tokugawa-Shogunate and whose power of government was growing to its fullest extent throughout the country, coupling with it, a complexion of strong culture and enlightenment. The Chikamatsu work, however, is said to be the first and last master piece in its workmanship that Japan has ever produced, and on that effect, it has been regarded as one of the most precious achievements of letters in the line of national treasures of the empire.

"Kabuki", the Japanese classical drama, which was first introduced on the stage was an initial production being performed by the revolutionary artists of Osaka of that time. The acts were played with a harmonious air of "Joruri" accompanied with melody of "Samisen", a typical Japanese musical string instrument.

"Kabuki" drama being played with "Joruri" may be classified into two principal styles: "Kiyomoto" and "Gidayu".

ACT ONE

The scene of "Senbon-Zakura-Michi-Yuki".

On the way to their homeland, Yoshino-Yama, the scene itself is just marvelous, where celebrated with the fame of beautiful cherry blossoms and often it is said "Hitome Senbon-Zakura", a thousand cherry trees at a glance. This spot, however, is still located near the ancient capital city of Nara, where Feudal Lord Minamoto-no-Yoshitsune, a heroic warrior of

that time was once residing in his magnificent castle in the medieval twelfth century.

Yoshitsune was a young brother of a daimyo, Minamoto-no-Yoritomo, who later became a great regent of national power and has erected his gorgeous feudal castle, a stronghold headquarters at Kamakura, where, today, can be reached by a short distant driving from the present city of Yokohama. Subsequently, the victorious effort made over the sweeping conquest against his mighty enemy, the Regent, Taira-no-Kiyomori. In presenting this performance, it takes you back to a time, some eight hundred years ago, in which is characterized the traditions of the eleventh century. The feudal lord, Yoshitsune, who had to engage with his greatest battle at "Dan-no-Ura", a spot situated not far from the modern Hyogo, a city now adjoining to Kobe. The war was to test his fighting to the finish for his final victory and which is being known as the "Gen-Pei" battle, and at "Ichi no Tani" was a grave fight between the flags of emblem of the White (minamoto Party) and the Red (Taira Party). Indeed, both had to be prepared for a most serious and severe situation of ending this war, sacrificing their heavy lives and cost. Undoubtedly, Yoshitsune was the first figure in his front to gamble, and having quarreled with Lord Notonokami, his ally, faced the danger of a vengeful arrow shot by the latter. Fortunately, however, he was scarcely saved from this attack by the substitute of his brave commander; Sato Tadanobu who courageously stood and sacrificed his own life for the sake of his master.

While the battle was going on, the commander-in-chief, Yoshitsune, had a charming maiden, Shizuka Gozen, a beautiful young dance who was entertaining and recreating him in that wild field. The pretty dance had a

handsome hand-drum, the "Hatsune-no-Tsuzumi", by her side and always played her music with her dancing. This hand-drum was made from a precious skin of some three-thousand-year-old, rare white "Kitsune", a fox. Its melody sounded marvelous and bewitching, as if it were singing a lullaby. The fact remains that a child-fox was following a long way after that dainty dancer and her lovely hand-drum. Consequently, the fox-skin being used was the identical remains of her mother-fox and her everlasting love still prolongs to sing and comfort her darling child in her cradle.

The "Gen-Pei" war was over with victory for Yoshitsune's side and his heroic men had to pull out from the historical battlefield for their homeland. The dancer and her drum had also leave to follow the rest. On the way traveling to their master's Yoshino-Yama castle, they had to make many a stopover on the road. There was an unexpected remaining troop of enemy whose purpose was to rob and grab away the sweet dancer's drum. The child-fox was suspicious over their attitude and she never permitted herself to keep her eyes away from it. However, it necessitated her to impersonate the deceased warrior, Commander Tadanobu, in order to hold his influence upon his men of arms. On some occasion, while their travel was proceeding on, she told the men with eagerness by presenting a theatrical scene of actual war and details of Tadanobu's death. This act by itself is just to be produced.

THE END

(AHL)

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May 24, 1942

Dear Mr. Evans ,

I write apropos of your suggestion that I put down any thoughts that may occur to me on the civic plans for Poston.

Let me say first that I feel that any and every activity here must be looked at from the long term view of how practically it will benefit the evacuees once they are released.

With this in mind I venture to say that important as is practice in local self government, it in itself, without consideration of future economic survival, is misleading.

The danger lies in that the people, after a certain length of time, will become so accustomed to the perfect society that you may set up for them, as to fear the outer world of competition. Every means then must be utilized to cushion the hardship that will be theirs after the war.

It seems to me that the way to best accomplish this would be the development of a Guild system of employment. We will call it guild-later as a group they may succeed in securing membership in the various corresponding unions.

I have had conversations with various Union people as to the reasons why Japanese have been discriminated against. Their answer usually has been that they are admitted as individuals but that the various trades fear the competition of a large infiltration of Japanese into their craft. One answer to this of course would be to concentrate on specialties not yet fully organized. The other would be to so well organize ourselves as to be acceptable to the Unions. Japanese on the whole in the past have sided against the unions and have deservedly gained their enmity.

The preponderant character of Poston is that it is a labor camp - we should recognize this. That this labor becomes more skilled as a result of internment is the best that we can expect for ourselves - I mean not just more skilled but also more capable of surviving. I believe that organized craft groups will have a better chance than individuals shoved back into an unfriendly world. The alternative may be that like the Indians they may lose the initiative to help themselves.

It is true that the Japanese in the past have had a favored situation in certain fields such as fishing and produce, they may or may not retain this, the point is

they must have other skills, not only special skills but such common skills as carpentry which will cause them to blend into the working population of the United States.

I propose then that in the civic setup for Boston that special advantages be given to the formation of guild labor organizations. They should cut across block and management supervision - they should be permitted autonomously to develop.

Very sincerely,

Isamu Noguchi

Labor Conditions in Warehouses

I was talking with Mr. and Mrs. Felsted in front of C. Barracks after dinner.

Mrs. F: What did you think of Mr. Collier's speech to the teachers?
EHS: I thought it was very inspiring.

Mrs. F: Yes, he seems pleased with how democratic things are in Poston. He is very interesting, isn't he?

Mr. F (Assistant Warehouseman): Well now, I don't know about this. I don't call it democracy when you've got a bunch of cars on the siding and can't get anybody to unload them. We've been fooling around on this thing long enough. We're here to get a job done, now aren't we? Isn't that why we're here? (His voice was rising and Mrs. F. was looking worried.)

EHS: Well, yes, the job has to be done. Poston has to work.

Mr. F: Well now, what are you going to do with a bunch of people who won't work. We've met all their demands. There's nothing keeping them from working. They say there will be a gang of thirty to unload the stuff from Camps II and III. And what happens? Well, about six shows up. What they need is to be told to do it.

EHS: Maybe it's the wages.

Mr. F: Oh, yeah, I know. They come around to me, you hear them saying it. They say, 'Well, we're getting 8 cents an hour. We're goin' to do 8 cents worth of work.' That's what they say. I've heard 'em. Now what I say is this. (Mrs. F. was trying to interpose and Mr. F. was speaking louder and with more insistence, emphasizing his points with his hands.) You've gotta tell em what to do and make em do it. We've got enough men around here.

I say you've got to be firm with them. That's the only thing if we're going to do this job and that's what we're here for, isn't it, to do the job. Now I've got a bunch of issei working down there. I know what they're saying. They want Japan to win the war. I know what they're saying.

(A teacher had come by and sat down with the Felsteds. He said, "Really, is that right? Have you heard say them things like that? Mr. F; No, I haven't heard them say it, but I know they're saying it. There's plenty of them believe that.

Now what got my goat was they busted up the crews. Our best men that we'd spent months teaching the job to, they got up and went off to top beets. One after the other, they pulled out. Then we had to stick other fellows in that wasn't as good. Well, we got them going fair. Then these others are coming back. They'll be looking for their jobs. But I say we can't give them back. You wouldn't say that was right, would you, to put them back in, after we got these other fellows so they know the ropes.

The teacher: Well, Mr. Felsted, now what would you say is the solution to this labor problem.

Mr. F: I say you've got to be firm with them. I say you've got to say to them: now you work or you don't eat. None of this fooling around.

NOTES ON MR. COLLIER'S SPEECH TO THE TEACHERS

Now what is being attempted, I don't say achieved necessarily, in Poston? What is being attempted is a community of profound, thoroughgoing democracy. A democracy not consisting merely of people who vote, not a passive democracy. We mean the participation of the people in the communities up through life, a creative democracy. This is being attempted within a lot of cruel limitations, many of which we cannot do away with. Is it not true, however, that all life is lived in the face of frustrations? Is that not what it consists of always? This is true of our individual lives and it is true of the communities. It is just as true of the communities as it is of the nation. There are obstructions to democracy in the nation. And these obstructions lie deeper than economics. We ought to welcome the limiting conditions. They are no more numerous than they always will be.

Let us consider our responsibilities. Let us consider ourselves in the world scheme. We have had some colonial experience. Lately it is a record of square dealing. We have done a swell job in the Philippines. We have done a fine job in Hawaii. We are working out something in Porto Rico. Our colonial record is decent, but not distinguished. Here we may start accumulating data on which colonial policy will be based. Poston is an existent colony right here and now. It is as populous as some other colonies. It can be made a training ground for colonial administrators. The President is in contact with Poston through Admiral McIntyre. They are watching it; they are interested in it.

I am pleased with what has been accomplished in Poston. I had not expected too much. A great deal has been done in the past three months. I had thought that there would be ill effects on the people. There would be shock. But if you read the psychosomatic chart, you see that this has not happened. It has not risen. There has rather been a rising up within the people themselves of some will to live, some spiritual force. We can help the Japanese to go ahead in a triumphal march. It is an opportunity for great growth, for both the staff and for the evacuees. Coming back after three months I can see a lot of gain. There has been progress, enough to send me away with confidence. I am glad that these people have responded, back of whom lies a long and sometimes very beautiful tradition.

In the world things are not hopeless. We cannot say that the Renaissance was useless because we now have Mussolini. We cannot say that everything is useless because we now have Hitler. We don't do that. We do not know enough about Japan. But we know that Japan has received the whole heritage of Buddhism.

DR. Carey: Thank you Mr. Collier for this great talk, for this fine introduction to the study of curriculum values here in Poston.

(Reactions by Mich Kunitani: It made the cold shivers go thru me when I heard him talking about this being a test-tube for colonial administration. That's no good. I mean, I don't like that. I want this to be a training ground for our national problems. I don't want to be in a test-tube for colonial administration. I mean, we're not Japanese. The people in Poston aren't Japanese. The issei aren't Japanese.)

On Thursday, November 12, 1942 along with nine other staff members of the Bureau of Sociological Research and two other friends, I went cotton picking on ^{the} Jones farm which was a few miles out of Poston. The group first met in front of the Administration building and was prepared to go at 8:30 a.m., but due to transportation difficulties it was about 10 o'clock before we left Poston. We all piled in a big truck which was half filled with high school students who were also going cotton picking that day. We arrived at our destination at about 10:30 a.m. and immediately went to work.

A big Negro man was our foreman and he instructed some of us in the art of picking. The group was a little dismayed when it was learned that we were to pick long staple cotton instead of short staples. However, the cold morning drove them to work faster. We worked till 12 o'clock before we called a recess for lunch and we were surprised to learn that we had collectively picked over a hundred pounds. One of the secretaries, (Florence Mohri) picked 15 pounds and was acclaimed the champion picker for that morning. After a refreshing lunch we were back in the field picking cotton again. It was pretty warm that afternoon, but some of the group worked as hard as possible to see how much they could pick within a certain period. A few members of the group felt the morning's pace a little too strenuous and did not do as good in the afternoon. Nevertheless the group picked cotton continuously for about an hour and 45 minutes that afternoon before we called it a "day". In weighing the cotton it was found that the group had picked a total of 293 pounds of cotton

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and at four cents a pound the money earned amounted to \$11.72. Tom Sasaki was the champion picker for the day with a total of 34 pounds to his credit. The average per person was 25 pounds and the total number of hours worked per person was 3 1/4 hours. After the weighing of the cotton was completed and we had received our well-earned money at the Trading Post, we returned to Poston. Everyone was rather tired but happy.

(TY)

PREVAILING WAGES AND COST OF SERVICES

Beauty Shop

The beauty shop operators are very indignant over the fact that one of the school teachers had made a protest to the Community Enterprise Management that they were being charged prevailing prices for the beauty treatment, whereas, the Japanese were given their own lower prices. The operators feel that since the teachers are receiving prevailing wages, they should be charged prevailing outside prices for the various beauty treatments as has been the case up to a few days ago. It seems that the manager, Fred Ota, has told the operators to give them the same price as those given to the evacuees as a goodwill measure. The operators feel that some of the teachers are too haughty and also have bad habits of demanding treatments immediately without having made appointments, and these are the teachers that seem to have rubbed the fur the wrong way.

(T. S.)

PROPOSED HI-SCHOOL LOCAL

At one of the Issei Advisory meeting the local for the high school had been discussed. Block 12 people were asked to evacuate or vacate the block and transfer to either Camp 2 or 3. This proposition was met with great disapproval. I contacted a few of the residences and asked for their frank opinion. A middle aged Issei man, a close friend prior to the evacuation, commented as follows: "If it is for the convenience of the school children, the school should be centralized and not in the end or corner of the camp. However, if the cause for our removal is only because that Block 12 is the smallest in population, it is not justified, and what's going to happen if the residents refuse to move out?" I went around the corner of the building and met up with my Nisei friend. She stated, "The rumors are exaggerated and nothing has been decided. The question remains that either Block 21 or 12 will have to vacate the block. I hope we don't have to move, it is so troublesome." I went up to the Block Manager's Office and met up with some Kibeis. One of them said, "It may be the whole quad, who knows?"

The Issei representative of our block was very concerned over the subject. He showed sign of difficulties in the meeting and the people were being stubborn and said, "Why don't Wade Head just tell or order the people to vacate the block temporarily until the school building are constructed?"

I've been informed from the Issei representative that \$350,000 has been appropriated for the school project but the building can't get started because of the lack of material. This is contrary to Mr. Collier's statement when he dedicated the locale for the elementary schools. Mr. Collier informed the people that material were at hand and the schools will be erected very soon. Which statement is true will remain to be seen. Another middle aged Issei joined our conversation and asked the Issei representative, "What are they, the Administration, going to do with the \$350,000? Didn't the W.R.A. have any idea of having an educational set-up in camp?" The Issei representative replied, "Frankly, no. I've been informed in today's meeting that priorities are getting worse. You can't even buy enough electric wires and sockets." After the conversation I was faced with a question, -- Should our Bureau take any steps in promoting action for the construction of school buildings?

I had an interview with Mr. Ono about the Food Survey but our conversation drifted to schooling. Mr. Ono, a busy, active leader in the P.T.A., was very much disturbed about the school and opened the discussion of schools. Mr. Ono informed me that a suggestion was presented to the City Council to transport the open barracks in Camp 2 and 3 to Camp 1 for schools. The result of this presentation was undecided. I hope some quick action will be taken for the benefit of the school children.

(G.Y.)

11/25/42

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That sign on the barber shop in Parker is still up. It hasn't been taken down yet.

(AHL)

Mr. Richard S. Nishimoto, Research worker, entered the Bureau of Sociological for the second time.

(AHL)

The following program should be followed in relation to beet and other outside workers:

1. A questionnaire should be submitted to returning workers in order to determine what aid was rendered by the evacuees.

2. If evacuees have sided a great deal and they know a company official or farmer who would gladly bouch for that fact, they should endeavor to get a letter stating this fact.

3. Any criticisms of the contract or of the relations with farmers or sugar beet companies should be listed in order to enable a revision of the contracts and the making of regional maps.

4. An article should be written having in mind the public relations aspects of the beet workers, etc.

5. Comments and criticisms and reactions to Poston should be solicited.

6. Persons who went to other relocation centers on visits - Heart Mountain, Manzanar and Gila - should discuss differences and advantages and disadvantages.

7. What were the reactions of communities and various groups of people to the residents of Poston?

By T. H.

(AHL)

COTTON PICKING AND HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS

The high school seniors of Poston I did their share of cotton picking and brought back impressions and comments that are very interesting. Many of them seem to have gone out with the feeling that they were going out on a picnic. Also, certain groups felt "gypped" because they did not get to go in a co-educational group, that is to say, one group of boys felt that cotton picking was a drudgery because there were only boys in that group. After having spoken to about ten seniors, they all expressed unanimously that the best part of the day was the refreshments that were brought to them by the Caucasian teachers. These refreshments consisted of bananas and other fruits, soda pop, and cookies. Other students were fortunate in being able to stop off at the trading post where they were able to purchase things to satisfy their sweet tooth. This brought a comment from one boy. "I don't see why a canteen couldn't get in the cakes and cookies when just about three miles out of camp, they are able to sell them." Another subject among the boys were levies or what we might call in regular terms, denim pants. Apparently these denim trousers, which are sold by mail order houses, are not satisfactory to the boys and several of them asked if these levies were sold at the trading post.

The after math of the senior cotton picking day finds many of them unenthusiastic about going out another day. The complaints are: "It's too cold to ride out on the trucks." "The lunches are not very good." "It's too hard to work for your money, especially, when you don't see it." "They promised

us ice water but we didn't see any."

(T.S.)

Dec. 2, 1942

At dinner I was talking with Mr. Andresen(Transportation) and Mrs. Andresen(Teacher). Mr. A. (apropos of my turning the conversation on results of the strike) said: Well, believe it or not, it's come to the point where the Japanese are asking the white women for dates. Last night-----.

Here Mrs. Andresen took up the story, looking rather intently at me: I have to go to the other barracks for a shower.
about 11:30

Last night I was coming back after a shower and a young Japanese fellow accosted me. He asked me something about the way to the hospital. I told him and went on. But he followed me, right on to my barracks. At the door, he said he would like to ask me something. I had closed the screen door behind me, but he pulled it open and said, 'I would like to have a date with you.' I was surprised. Mr. A: Yes, and boy did I go

out after that guy. When she told me I went out and if I'd have got him, it would have been a dead Jap. I was sore.

Mrs. A.: We've always gotten along with them fine. Mr. A: Yes, but it's too bad, isn't, if women aren't safe around here now. Both Mr. and Mrs. A now began to laugh, although they

had been deadly serious during the telling of the story. Mr. A said, "Well, I went and told Miller about it this morning. He said, joking the way he does, Well, you'd better be careful; the administration frowns on Caucasians and Japanese fraternizing." Mrs. A laughed loudly and said: He would say 'frowns on', wouldn't he?

(EHS)

Via Ted Haas:

*Com
Coun*

Mr. Kawashima mentioned that evidently the Executive Board had decided that it was best for its members not to seek election on the Community Council but continue to serve on the Executive Committee. Although he was not on the Executive Committee, he works well, he stated, with Mr. Sugimoto and Mr. Katow, the latter being very intellectual and the former better rounded and he being in between. Mr. Kawashima stated that his block wanted to re-elect him and that would attend the meeting today at 2:00 but thereafter, he felt his job was done since he was working for the Executive Committee. Four other candidates were going to be elected by his block. He stated that many of the Niseis and some of the administrative staff had misunderstood the function which was played by such members - most of the Committee of 72. Some of them were known as "softies". They had nothing whatsoever to do with any terror. In fact, they were opposed to it and any action taken was merely by particular people in particular blocks and do not act for the committee. Furthermore, he maintained that they had risked their lives in order to prevent blood-shed which worried them during the first few days. It was because of his belief that something had to be done to prevent a more serious state that many of them who were formerly on the council seeing that they had a duty

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to perform as leaders of the community participated in the
committee.

(AHL)

Via Ted Haas:

Yesterday Mr. Andy Sugimoto came to see me, apparently after Rev. Mitani had seen Mr. Evans in regard to having certain translation work of minutes of the meeting of Dec. 7th of the Council of 72. Mr. Sugimoto wanted me to approve the minutes so that they could be circulated in Japanese and English throughout the camp. I stated that I was not at the meeting and therefore had no knowledge of whether

the minutes were correct but that I would be glad to read it if he wished. The first portion stated that Mr. Head had authorized the committee to be the legislative body until a temporary community council was elected. The second portion dealt with the Honor Court. I stated that no one could under the WRA rules authorize any legislative body elected in the way in which this one was and containing Isseis with full power to vote. After explaining this and other matters to Mr. Sugimoto, he decided that it would not be advisable to circulate the minutes of this meeting. He mentioned that a legislative body was needed until the new council was elected but I stated that apparently the people had gotten along without a legal legislative body for about a month.

(AHL)

BULL SESSION

Gathered around the fire in front of Apartment 4-A were Kay Sakemi, Jim _____, Musashi, and myself about 8:00 o'clock in the evening. Mrs. Jim _____ was broiling fish over the charcoal while little Layne played around the fireside. Jim mentioned the fact that Saburo Kido and Tep Ishimaru had sent in a resolution to Washington stating that Niseis from Poston should be eligible for the draft. Jim didn't seem to like the resolution and said, "Before the war I was willing to go and serve my country because this is the only country I know, but one day they sent me in here. I don't feel that we should be obliged to go again. Dr. Nakadate was a Captain at March Field, but when his wife and children were evacuated into Santa Anita he resigned his post and came into Poston with his family. When Tep sent in the resolution, he should have taken a sort of "gallop poll" first." (TS)

Via Nell Findley:

38 workers returned from outside employment today.

(AHL)

SOCIAL

Around 9:00 o'clock I left the fireside in front of Apartment 4-A and walked over to the music hall in front of Block 44. There were gathered in front of the building across the road groups of people huddled around a camp fire listening to the "Halleleujah Chorus", "Ave Maria", and other more recent numbers such as "White Christmas". There were several people from Block 53 listening and conversing. Among those who were present were Jim Hiroto, Kats Takemoto, Roy Sasaki, Miss Sano, Sachiko Kuwano, Walter Hanaoka, and Miss Morikawa. This concert was the last of the series and was not too well attended probably because of the cold and because there was a mass choir rehearsal and basketball games going on at the same time.

(TS)

STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL MEETING

Those present:

Miss Findley	Dr. Takahashi
Dr. Bouldston	Mr. Bob Sakai
Miss Cushman	Mr. George Takaoka
Mrs. Masuda	Mr. Masami Toyotomi
Miss Takata	Miss Mikami

Mr. Tom Sasaki

The subject: Further plans for mass meeting for prospective college students and finishing up of old business.

The meeting was opened by Dr. Takahashi who asked Miss Masuda, the secretary, to read the minutes of the last meeting. Miss Masuda outlined briefly the problems discussed which included writing letters to students outside for their part in the spreading good will towards the Caucasians, discussion on establishing offices at both Camps II and III, and a resumé of a letter from the relocation office in San Francisco concerning the different council groups in other centers. Miss Masuda then read the problem for the evening which included (1) mass meeting, (2) getting information on the various mid-west colleges from the members of the administration and school teachers, (3) writing of letters to students outside, (4) holding office hours for Camps II and III, (5) adding or subtracting of additional members to the council. A very lengthy discussion took place on the subject of the

mass meeting and George Takata said that unless we are able to answer pertinent questions and have a good program the meeting should not be held. Then Dr. Takahashi said that he will outline a program first and then decide whether we hold a meeting or not. The program was outlined then which included a resumé of facts to be presented by the secretary, Mrs. Masuda; letters to be read which were sent in by students who have left camp for school and questions and answers which were to be answered by Dr. Takahashi, Dr. Bouldston, Mrs. Masuda, and Miss Findley. The meeting was to take about an hours time and the date was to be considered later with Camp III being the first on the list. Shortly after this both Miss Cushman and Miss Mikami left for a high school party. The other problems were then discusses and the high-light of the meeting was reading of a letter to the National Relocation chairman expressing thanks and hope for peace by Dr. Takahashi. I don't remember the exact wording of the letter, but the content was very good. It expressed the feeling that there is no bitterness on the part of the students here and a hope that there will be a peace that will make up for the war.

George Takaoka expresses the fact that he would like to have full information regarding W.R.A. policies on student relocation, the current procedures for getting students out and future hopes so that he would be able to answer questions when students asked them questions. A newspaper of the Abo-

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lene High School was passed around with a picture and an interview of two Boston girls who had gone there. This paper is on file at the student relocation office here. (TS)

OBSERVATION

Today Gene Shimamoto, Kobayashi, and T-Bone went to the foot hills to collect iron wood, clay, and rocks. They left at 9:00 in the morning and came back about 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon.

(TS)

SOCIALS

This evening many of the Block 53 people attended the picture show in Block 4. I left home about 6:15, but when I arrived at the theater sight I found that I was not too early. There were quite a number of young people there, but I didn't see a single Issei attending from our block. Around me were sitting a group of young people about 13 to 15 playing cards and when I looked around the crowd I noticed several groups of boys playing cards. The picture show was entitled "Union Pacific" and was the longest picture that we have seen here in Poston to date. I didn't get home until 10:30.

(TS)

OBSERVATION

During the evening after dinner Harold Okano brought out his little gas motor which he had purchased for a model airplane and tried it out. Tom Sakemi and George Takii both were responsible for the testing. They started the motor and it roared with a noise too loud for its size. In a short time about one dozen small boys gathered around to watch the proceedings. One boy asked, "How many R.P.M does it go?" and Tom answered, "About ten thousand". During the day Harold works on his model while supposedly looking after his real job of fixing typewriters. Roy Hanaoka said that he makes a lot of money on the side by fixing radios and people from all over camp come to him to have their radios repaired. Harold told me that he had already spent about \$75 on model airplanes.

(TS)

SOCIALS

Today at lunch Mr. Hara, the blockmanager, announced that there would be held a Christmas party for the youngsters under fifteen so all the children should be there. At 2:15 the mess hall bell was rung by the priest's wife and the children were gathered around the volley ball court and also in front of the Barracks 12 and 13. The girls and boys between the ages of 12 and 15 played volley ball under the leadership of Toshie Hara and Rosie Tamaki while the younger children were lead in games by Roy Koike, his mother, and Mrs. Takahashi. "Sluggo's" kid brother wanted to play, but his father, Mr. Nishikawa, thought he was too young and took him away from the circle. Kenji then cried and was brought back into the circle by Mrs. Takahashi. In the mean time several women gathered around to watch and also to laugh with the children. These women included Mrs. Sasaki, Mrs. K. Sasaki, Mrs. Hara, Mrs. Kumegae, Mrs. Morikawa, Mrs. Nishikawa, Mrs. Shimamoto and several men including Mr. Mori and Mrs. Hashimoto. These children played games such as "cat and mouse", "flying Dutchman", and "dodge ball". About 4:00 o'clock the games ended and the children were given small boxes of fig bars and a special cake mady by Mr. Nishimoto, who is attending the cooking school, and Mr. Mori. Two large cakes were made, but one of them met with a disastrous accident. Two ladies, Mrs. Koike and Mrs. Morikawa, who were carrying it accidentally

dropped one cake, but the children all were glad to receive a large portion from the other one.

During the same afternoon several girls including Rosie Tamaki and Toshie Hara decorated the mess hall with crepe paper and holly rings made from brush. Toshie said, "This isn't holly. This is just plain brush." (TS)

BLOCK 5 RESIDENTS TO OBSERVE CHRISTMAS SOCIAL

The representatives of the P.T.A. decided to sponsor a Christmas Social for the benefit of the young children and the social was to be held on Christmas Eve at the mess hall, but the younger people of the block also decided to have a Christmas program and the refreshments for both parties would have been a difficult problem for the mess hall to supply. Therefore, it has been requested that both parties be combined and be held on Christmas Eve. The Issei generation also wished to have a program by themselves, but the leaders and members of the mess hall did not approve of having so much parties at one time within the block. This would have caused much difficulty for the kitchen. Three parties held continuously was not approved by one of the elder Issei and the members of the P.T.A. The blockmanager officially announced that the Christmas Social for young and old will be held on December 24th.

Various questions arising from the members of the block were: Why have parties all on different nights? Why don't they have one big social together? When the blockmanager heard these remarks, he immediately gathered the P.T.A. representatives and the various committee members who were helping on the program and refreshments for the young people's party.

The Christmas Social will begin at 7:00 P.M. and games will be played in the early part of the program and refresh-

ments will be served toward the middle of the program and climaxing the evening will be the community singing of Christmas carols.

ISSEI DOMINATION OVER BLOCK ACTIVITIES

Reference: Competition between four isseis, one being male.

This morning at the blockmanager's office the P.T.A. representatives and an Issei representative of Block 5 were conversing on these Christmas social problems. The Issei representative thought that the Nisei were selfish with some of the ideas of the activities occurring within the block. The Nisei representatives of the P.T.A. stoutly denied this statement and said that the Nisei were taking a minor role in the block activities and were shy to voice themselves among the Isseis and that the Isseis were having too much "say so". She continued her statement by stating that the "Issei should realize the Nisei stand and try to meet the resolution half-way". For example the Christmas Social which was planned for the young people on December 26 had to be cancelled so that the social could be held in conjunction with the elder Isseis and the younger children. This is not exactly what the younger generation wished to have. However, to please the Isseis the younger generation gave in and "did as they were told". After the discussion of whether to have a separate Christmas Social and leaving the younger generation to have their own the Nisei

representative called me to her side and asked me to explain the entire set-up as a Christmas Social for the younger people. I told the P.T.A. representatives and also the Issei representative that the younger people's party has been cancelled and we were to hold the social together with the young kids and the Isseis. The Isseis misunderstood the Niseis and thought that the young people were going to have the party despite the objections from the Isseis. However, the blockmanager consulting with other members of the block decided it was more appropriate that we combined with the Isseis and cooperate with them. After the misunderstanding was cleared the representatives asked us to take over the entire program and that they would only help serve refreshments and observe the program for the evening. The Nisei representative excused the Issei representative and continued by saying it was very hard for the Niseis to convince some of the Isseis to observe Christmas Holidays. She stated that some of the Isseis believed that they should observe New Years. Eve and Christmas was not as important. This is very hard because of the complication of the religious group within this block being the fact that the Buddhists and Christian members are about equal.

(GY)

CHOIR FESTIVAL

The long anticipated presentation of Christmas music and other sacred music culminated in a performance before a crowd of approximately 400. The performance was much better than most people had expected, especially, in view of the fact that a similar undertaking was previously attempted and which had failed miserably. The lack of talent, as far as singing was concerned and in the directing, made it twice as hard on the work of the committee men. The hymns were very well presented, but the lords prayer and the Twenty-third Psalm and Ave Verum from the female voices were too strong and a noticeable weakness in the male voices. Perhaps the best number in the program was "Silent Night, Holy Night" which was sung by Uta Shimotsuka accompanied by the rest of the choir.

Perhaps the two things that marred the beautiful program were the droning of the motor of the airplane and the unappreciativeness of the audience. There was unnecessary rowdiness and applause. I believe that this was not due to enthusiasm from part of the people but more ignorance of the audience in respect to sacred music and program. Acknowledgments were given to various people on the committee, and those people from Block 53 which were included in the acknowledgments were Roy Koike and Amy Takahashi. Two other choir members from Block 53 were Toshi Hara and Lili Kumagai.

(T.S.)

CHRISTMAS ACTIVITIES

The blockmanager's office was busy with all the preparations for the joint Christmas Social of the residents of the block. The girls were typing Christmas carols and the Nisei representatives of the P.T.A. were busy preparing gifts for the children below the age of 15. Candies and nuts were put into special Christmas boxes which were ordered by the members of the "fujinkai". These special Christmas boxes were purchased by the Community Enterprise and the women of the block with the aid of some girls made lovely gifts for all the young people that were not married. The whole afternoon was spent in preparing for the social activities for that night. Supper was served one hour earlier than the regular time and a group of boys immediately cleared out the tables and brought the piano from the Recreational Hall. The mess tables were placed in a "u" shape so that games could be played between the isles and the people could observe the games. The program started around 7:00 P.M. The mess hall was decorated with red and green crepe paper and the "fujinkai" made poinsettias and California poppies to be decorated in the mess hall. I had the honor of performing the duties of "master of ceremonies". Being the first time I had anything to do with a Christmas Social I was embarrassed because I didn't know what to say as an introductory speech. However, I did say that we people in Poston are fortunate that we are able to observe a

Christmas Social on a time like today. I also made a speech in Japanese stating that the proposed plan was to have three separate parties, one for the children and the others for the Isseis and the Niseis on three separate occasions. However, various comments from the block aroused and a feeling of dissatisfaction was common. The blockmanager assured me that if we had a party jointly with the old and young it would create a more harmonious feeling and he proposed that we should discontinue the young peoples socials and have the party jointly with the Isseis. I thanked the members of the "fujinkai" and the mess hall personnel for their untimely efforts to make this social as good as the one back home. After the formalities of speeches the game committee chairman was introduced. The first game was the "apple eating contest". All of the Isseis didn't want to participate in the game, but they were happy to see the young people enjoying the game. The following games were also played: cloth exchanging game and lemon contest. The games for different ages had been planned, but due to the uncooperative notions some of the games were not played. Following the games various talents from the block entertained the people. First of all the program opened up with the Japanese dance and followed by a guitar solo. A group of young girls around the age of 14 sang Christmas carols and following the group singing there was a mandolin solo. The entertainment concluded with a Japanese vocal solo.

The refreshment that was prepared by the mess hall

consisted of the following: cake, cookies, cocoa, fig bars, oranges, and Christmas candies which was prepared by the "fujinkai". While the refreshments were being served, the girls passed out Christmas carols which were typed at the blockmanager office. One of the members of the mass choir lead the group with Christmas carols. Evidently the people were not so enthusiastic in singing but were vitally interested on the refreshments so the mass singing was called off. Santa Claus, who was dressed in red crepe paper, came through the north side of the mess hall ringing his customary bell. Gifts that were provided by the Christian Society on the outside was Santa's present to the children below the age of 15. Names were written on the packages and Santa called out the names, but some of the younger children were frightened by Santa's mask and cried. However, with a little effort the parents were able to take the children to Santa and receive the gifts. After all the gifts had been issued Santa said, "Within these packages there may be some names and addresses of the sender so please answer their letters and thank them to show your appreciation and gratitude." Santa left the room ringing his bell and promising the children he will be back again next year. It was getting pretty late and the party came to a halt. It was here that I realized the cooperative spirit which was within the hearts of many Isseis. They realized that tonight there was a Christmas Eve dance at the Fireman's station and knew that some of the younger people would like to attend that social.

Without any hesitation the older Isseis volunteered their service to wash the dishes and to clear up the mess. It took approximately half an hour to clear up the mess hall and I also joined some of my friends at the Firemen's station.

(GY)

POSTON SCHOOL BUILDING PROJECT

December 24, 1942

I. Priority Ratings Granted, December 15, 1942

The Division of Industry Operations of the War Production Board has granted high priorities to the Colorado War Relocation Project for the purchase of building materials to be used in the construction of school buildings. This is the gist of an important communication from Washington, D. C. received on Monday, December 21, by Mr. Wade Head, Project Director. (Priority ratings: AA2-x for lumber and AA-x for other materials.)

II. The People Encouraged to help

Mr. Popkin, Superintendent of Building, Construction, has expressed the opinion that: If a sufficient number of workers can be secured now, the construction of our school buildings will move forward rapidly.

Workers may apply at the Employment Office.

Dr. Cary, Director of Education, has expressed the belief that the completion and use of these new school buildings is probably the most important thing that could happen in Poston today. That the children would show much more interest in their school work if they were working in these new buildings. Furthermore, that these buildings would be exceedingly useful to the adults on all sorts of occasions. They will be warm in the winter and cool in the summer. They will be pleasing in appearance. The completion of the new schools in Poston I will release recreation halls for adult and community activities. We need the help of the mothers and fathers of our children in the construction of our new schools.

III. Four School Units Planned

Plans for Poston Schools include an elementary and secondary school for Poston I, and consolidated schools for Poston II and III. The four schools will include some 64 buildings distributed as follows:

	Poston I Elem- School	Poston I Secondary School	Poston II	Poston III	Total
Classroom Bldgs.	8	9	8	8	33

(Continued)	Poston I		Poston II	Poston III	Total
	Elem- School	Secondary School			
Library	1	1	1	1	4
Administration & Health	1	1	1	1	4
Commercial	-	2	1	1	4
Home Economics	-	1	1	1	3
Science	-	2	1	1	4
General Science & Art	-	1	-	-	1
Auditorium or Assembly	1	1	1	1	4
Shop	1	1	2	2	6
Crafts	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	13	19	16	16	64

IV. Teachers' Quarters

Plans include teachers' quarters for each of the three Poston Centers, as follows:

- POSTON I: 1 Dormitory containing kitchen, mess hall, and 24 double bedrooms
2 Dormitories containing 8 double bedrooms
8 Cottages
- POSTON II: 1 Dormitory containing kitchen, mess hall, and 24 double bedrooms
2 Cottages
- POSTON III: 1 Dormitory containing kitchen, mess hall, and 6 double bedrooms
1 Dormitory containing 8 double bedrooms
5 Cottages

V. Cost of Materials

The Materials used in the school buildings and teachers' quarters will cost approximately \$340,000.00.

VI. Where Do We Go From Here?

The purchase of necessary materials, such as lumber, hardware, electrical equipment, cement, roofing, etc., is being made at once.

It is estimated that 700,000 adobe blocks will be

needed to complete our buildings. It is estimated that 175,000 adobe blocks are now ready in Poston I and II combined. The adobe plant at Poston III is to be established in the near future.

Workers needed immediately for construction of school buildings, (in addition to present crews):

Types of workers	Poston I	Poston II	Poston III
Concrete foundation workers	25	25	25
Adobe plant workers	65	40	15 women 100 men
Adobe block layers	40	40	later
Carpenters for construction of concrete forms	--	15	20
TOTALS	130	120	160

Note: This statement was prepared by Dr. Miles E. Cary, Director of Education, for the Education Committee of Poston I, Community Council.

(AML)

Via Vernon Kennedy:

Mr. Nakai came to see Mr. Theodore Haas and asked how he could get on the council. He wanted to be part of the community government. He had been persuaded not to run in his block because he had felt that the Labor Relations Committee would be a top committee. Now he wants to get on the council because his block wants him to.

Mr. Haas has talked to Andy and Smoot.

Council of II and III feel jubilant about it.

Got most of dope from Mr. Haas and Mr. Norris James.

Have talked to people in II and III, don't know names who say there is fine reaction in II and III. George One in II is quite pleased to be able to deal with community council, count on labor - that they could get places dealing with him.

Council is very pleased.

(AHL)

Council

CHRISTMAS DAY

An announcement had been made that the breakfast would be served at 8:00 A.M. and it was quite evident that the residents of Block 5 didn't hurry to the mess hall. After the breakfast had been served a group of people gathered around the fire place which is centered between the barracks 7 and 8. One of the residents brought out his portable radio and the people around the fire was eager to listen to the news of the day. The assassination of Darlan was the main topic. When the war news came on, the majority of the Isseis didn't believe what was said and all thought it was more propoganda than the truth. The group stood around the fire until 10:30. About this time many Christian people were entering Block 5 park to observe the Christmas Service. The blockmanager's office was closed and the canteen was also closed so the people within the block were busy making things in the house. Some of the things were such things as canes, "hibachi", and various wooden vases. The morning was quite cold so the people didn't show any activeness on the outside.

Christmas lunch was to be served at 1:00, but due to some mishap the lunch had been delayed until 1:30. The people were very hungry and when the bell rang everybody ran to the mess hall. One of the Isseis acted as a chairman and introduced the eldest Issei to say a few words to thank the kitchen and the leaders who helped prepare the

day's lunch. One of the employees of the Recreation Department let the residents use a public address system. Music was played throughout the lunch. When the eldest Issei was asked to make a short speech, his speech was not entirely short. However, he relayed the same thought over and over of the people here showing signs of disgust. Some began to eat, but it looked very conspicuous so the people were wishing the old man would hurry up with his speech. There weren't any men or leaders to lead the people in a "grace".

The Christmas dinner was as follows: turkey and dressing, creamed peas, mashed potatoes, fruit salad, pumpkin pie, fig bars, fresh orange, and milk and tea.

I have heard various comments around the table that today's meal would be hard to get on the outside. The afternoon's activity some of the people went to other blocks while some remained and played "500". In the afternoon the weather was cold and the people gathered around the fire. It was toward evening that the block residents went to the mess hall and received a portion of steak and rice which was prepared by the "fujinkai". The members of the block were able to get any vegetable around the block garden and they were to prepare the supper at their own barracks or on the outside. Various members of the block cooked the steak over an open fire while some of the families cooked "sukiyaki" over a charcoal burner. It was the first time since we arrived in Poston that we were able to eat in our own home truly in a family fashion. Comments arose that they

wished the chef would allow the people to cook at least one meal at home. This was primarily to maintain family unity. The sky was overcast and the wind began to blow stronger and stronger. Most of the people remained within their own barracks. The young people of the block were invited to attend a Christmas Social sponsored by the young people of Block 6. The night was very cold, but this didn't stop the young people from attending the Christmas event. Games were played and scores were attached to every game. The persons who accumulated the most score received a prize. Fortunately I was able to receive the first prize for the male sex. A married lady received the first prize for the girls with forty points to my thirty-six. After the games the evening was spent dancing while some continued to play cards and other games provided by the game committee.

A light refreshment was served which consisted of canned apricots, fig bars, fruit jello and hot tea. The program ended around 12:15 and I am sure everybody that attended the social had a very enjoyable time.

Note: Christmas program presented at the Rec. Hall. (GY)

Via Nell Findley:

2 workers returned from outside employment.

(AHL)

Christmas Greetings from

Poston Red Cross

It has been suggested by some of the members of the "fujinkai" to present gifts to the mess hall personnel, but the subject was dropped because it would involve so many people and it would be difficult for the "fujinkai" to obtain gifts for the respective workers. It also had had been suggested that the block residents offer a gift to the janitors who cleans the latrine. This subject had been brought up before Christmas, but since the Isseis don't observe Christmas as rigidly as the New Year. The plans had been shifted so that the gifts will be presented on New Years day. However, this idea has not received the sanction of the block members. This morning the eldest Issei came over to our house and asked whether this idea of presenting gifts would be acceptable to the residents. The old Issei was informed by mother and father that such ideas were in the minds of some of the people, but the plans have not been arranged to buy the gifts. Father suggested that it would be a good idea to bring this matter before the block council meeting and have the general sanction of the people. However, the old Issei maintained that it was a good idea to propogate the idea before the meeting so that the residents will have some general aspect as to what type of gift would be suitable for the workers. The morning was very cold so the old men gathered around the "hibatchi" and discussed for a short while how they would propogate this idea. The matter has been left up to the block council and I think it is a very good idea to

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give gifts in appreciation for the service they these
men and ladies offered since the opening of the camp.

(GY)

revised
Dr. Robert Redfield, Dean of Social Sciences, University of Chicago, arrived to spend two days. He is a Consultant to the WRA, particularly Mr. Provinse, and is examining a number of relocation centers. This morning, I took Mr. Provinse and introduced him to Mr. Head. Mr. Head said that the WRA was going to promote a policy of getting all the people who wanted to leave and go out of relocation centers into private employment or government employment in non-military areas as rapidly as possible. He hopes to have 3,000 out of here by spring.

Miss Findley, in her office, introduced me to a woman who is half Hawaiian and half Japanese who has an opportunity to return to her old job in California but is not sure now, when it comes to a show-down that she really wants to leave here and be separated from her friends.

(AHL)

BLOCK 5 RESIDENTS OBSERVE NEW YEAR'S EVE SOCIAL

The Block 5 mess hall was crowded with young and old and friends from other blocks for tonight the Issei members were going to observe the New Year's Eve Social. The program was a typical Japanese fashion with the Issei taking the major role. There were many lyrics, songs, and shibais presented for the entertainment.

Customarily in the Japanese families "osoba"-Japanese noodles is eaten on New Year's Eve. The significance of "osoba" is to have a harmonious and long life. In place of the "osoba" the mess hall personnel cooked some Chinese noodles. This was served after the entertainment. The party lasted until 10:30 and the people/^{who}attended the shibai were very much pleased. The young people of our block did not enjoy the program so they excused themselves in the early part of the program and attended other socials in the camp, the main function being the New Year's Eve Social at the Firemen's Station.

(GY)