

O 2.91

67/14  
C



We, the people, residing in the Manzanar Relocation Center, in order to uphold the Constitution of the United States of America, to cooperate to the utmost with the national policy under the present emergency, to uphold the democratic way of life, to insure harmony and tranquillity within the community, to promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the Manzanar Relocation Center, Manzanar, California.

#### I

The name of this community shall be the Manzanar Relocation Center.

#### II

The Relocation Center Council shall be the highest body in the framework of self-government in the Manzanar Relocation Center. Such Council shall consist of six councilmen representing the six wards in the Center. Each ward shall consist of six blocks as designated by the majority vote of the block leaders.

#### III

The Relocation Center Council shall advise and assist the administration in the formulation and promulgation of center policies. They shall meet at least once each week.



#### IV

A councilman shall be elected by popular vote through secret ballot. A qualified candidate must file his name with the election board at least two weeks prior to the date of election through the procedure outlined in the by-laws.

#### V

The candidate for councilman must be a resident of that ward in which the election takes place. He must have attained the age of twenty-five at least three months prior to the date of election. No restriction shall be placed upon the candidate because of sex or religion.

#### VI

The candidate receiving the highest vote in the popular election shall be named the councilman in that ward.

#### VII

An alternate councilman shall be chosen from the candidate receiving the second highest vote in the election for the councilman.

#### VIII

The term of a councilman shall be for six months.

#### IX

The councilman shall be the highest office within the ward. It shall be his duty to sit in the city council. He shall adjudicate the differences arising among the block leaders in the ward. He shall interpret the administration policy to the residents of the ward through the block leaders and to interpret the desires and sentiments of the ward residents to the administration. He shall be consulted in the event that the block



leaders are unable to reach satisfactory solution of their problems. He shall have the power to call any emergency meeting of the ward council. He shall act as the chairman of the ward council. He shall assume all powers vested in him by the ward council, subject to the approval of the administration.

X

The Relocation Center Council shall have the power to pass city ordinances subject to review by the administration.

XI

The Center Council may grant a hearing on a proposed city ordinance by the residents if a petition for a hearing on such a proposal is presented to the council with at least one hundred signatures of eligible voters in the Center.

XII

The ward council shall consist of six block leaders from the six blocks of a designated ward. The council shall meet at least once every week under the chairmanship of the ward leaders. The Council shall hear and advise the councilman in the affairs of the ward.

XIII

The alternate councilman shall assume the office of the councilman in the absence of and in the event of incapability of the said leader to execute the duties of his office.

XIV

A councilman may be removed from his office if and when a written petition stating specific reasons for such removal signed by the six block leaders in his ward is presented



to the Relocation Center Council, and when a two-thirds majority of the said council gives approval, subject to final action by the administration.

XV

The Relocation Center Council shall have the power to decide the disposition of the community welfare fund with the approval of the service department head.

BLOCK LEADERS

I

The office of the block leader shall be the highest within the block. It shall be his duty to adjudicate the differences and controversies within the block, if and when request for such settlement is made by either party involved or by a responsible third party. It shall be his duty to look after the welfare of his block residents, to interpret the administration policy to the block residents and to interpret the desires and sentiments of the residents to the administration, to correlate the functions of various agencies within his block, to establish a system of representation within his block, to make report on the affairs of his block to the councilman in his ward, and to attend the meetings of the ward council .

II

A block leader shall be elected by the popular vote through secret ballot at a regular election in his block. After the first election, the candidate must be a resident of that block in which the election takes place at least one month prior to the date of the election. He must have attained the age of



twenty-one at least three months prior to the date of the election. No restrictions may be made on the qualification of a candidate for block leader on the ground of sex, or religious belief.

### III

The block leader council, consisting of all block leaders within the Center shall be called at least once every three months or at the request of the administration and of the Center council. The council shall elect its own chairman who shall serve in the said capacity for six months.

### IV

The chairman of the block leader council shall have a seat and a vote in the Center council.

### V

The candidate receiving the highest vote in the regular election in his block shall be named the block leader. Candidate receiving the second highest vote shall be named the alternate block leader.

### VI

The alternate block leader shall assume the office of the block leader in the absence of, or/and in the event of incapability of the said leader to execute the duties of his office.

### VII

In the event a block leader is elected as councilman, his alternate shall automatically assume the position of the block leader.



VIII

The block leader shall automatically lose his office when he changes his residence to another block.

IX

A recall election of the block leader may be initiated if a written petition asking for a recall election is presented to the election board, signed by at least ten per cent of the eligible voters in the block. The block leader is recalled if two-thirds majority of the voters signify their desire to remove the block leader through their ballots in a special election called by the election board.

X

If and when controversies arise within the block which calls for mediation by the block leader and when a decision is rendered by the said leader, the decision is declared final unless an appeal is made to the councilman by either party involved. Such appeal must be made in a written form and signed by at least ten persons who are bona fide residents of that block and shall be presented to the councilman at least one week in advance of the hearing.

XI

The term of the block leader shall be for six months.

XII

Election for a block leader must take place at least two weeks prior to the expiration of the incumbent's term.

XIII

The block leadership shall be a full time position and the block leader shall be compensated at the highest scale of



wages applicable to the Center residents. In the event a block leader holds another position besides that of block leadership, the position of block leadership shall be the primary vocation and he shall receive compensation only for the position of the block leader.

#### XIV

Candidates for the block leadership must file the intention of candidacy with the duly recognized election board at least one month prior to the date of election. Petitions for candidacy must state the qualifications of the candidate and be signed by at least ten bonafide and qualified residents of the block in which the election takes place.

#### XV

The Center council shall be the election board in the elections of the block leaders.

#### XVI

Seven block leaders duly elected at the meeting of the council of the block leader shall compose the election board for the elections of councilmen.

#### XVII

The election board shall have the power to authorize and set the date for the election in accordance with provisions in this Consitution.



## RESIDENT

Every resident of the Manzanar Relocation Center who has attained the age of twenty-one prior to the date of election shall be eligible to vote, in block leader, councilmanic and such other elections as are held in the Manzanar Relocation Center upon local questions. No restrictions shall be made on the right to vote on the grounds of sex, political beliefs or religious creed.

### II

No resident shall be eligible to vote for block leaders, after the first election, unless he has been a resident in that block at least two weeks prior to the date of election. No resident shall be eligible to vote in a councilmanic election unless he has been a resident of that ward at least two weeks prior to the date of election.

### III

#### REFERENDUM AND INITIATIVE

A special election for referendum or initiative for city ordinance shall be called by the Center Council upon written petition carrying five hundred signatures of the residents eligible to vote is presented to the Center Council.

### IV

#### AMENDMENT

An amendment to this Constitution may be made by the two-thirds majority of the Center Council and the Block Leader Council sitting in one body.



#### POLICE

The block leader shall correlate his duties with that of the Police Department in the enforcement of Center ordinance.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT

The Fire Department shall enforce in cooperation with the Police Department, the Center ordinances in reference to fire regulations.

#### SOCIAL WELFARE

The Social Welfare Department shall assist and cooperate with the block leaders in the solution of family and welfare problems arising in the community.

#### HEALTH

The Center health officers and the block leaders shall have the power to enforce those city ordinances pertaining to health laws.

#### JUDICIAL

The court of law of the Manzanar Relocation Center shall consist of ten block leaders and one chairman who is a member of the Center council sitting en banc at least once a week to hear cases and to take such disciplinary actions as are provided in the city ordinance or the by-laws.

#### II

In the matter of controversies between individuals within one block, the decision of the block leader in that block shall be declared final, unless an appeal is made to the ward council.



III

In the matter of controversies involving individuals from two or more blocks, the collective decision of the block leaders of the individuals so involved shall be declared final unless an appeal is made to the court of law.

IV

In all matters regarding controversies or interpretations of city ordinance, the decision of the Center Council shall be declared final.

V

The Center Council shall be the highest tribunal in the Manzanar Relocation Center. It shall hear appeals from all lower judicial bodies reaching the said Council through proper channels.



COPY

CONSTITUTION AND BY LAWS OF THE  
MANZANAR RELOCATION CENTER

*Temporary*  
*To - M. Wallendoyagi*  
*8/31/42*

Preamble

We, the people, residing in the Manzanar Relocation Center, in order to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America, to cooperate to the utmost with the national policy under the present emergency, to uphold the democratic way of life, to insure harmony and tranquillity within the community, to promote the general welfare and well being of the residents of Manzanar, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the Manzanar Relocation Center, Manzanar, County of Inyo, State of California.

Consitution

I

Block Leaders Council

Section 1. The Block Leaders Council shall be the highest body in the framework of self-government in the Manzanar Relocation Center. The said Council shall consist of all the Block Leaders elected by the duly qualified voters in their respective



blocks.

Section 2. The Block Leaders Council shall advise and assist the administration upon policies to be administered and promulgated in the Center. The Council shall meet at least once each week at the Town Hall.

Section 3. The Council shall elect its own chairman and vice-chairman who shall hold their respective offices concurrent to their tenure of office as Block Leaders. The chairman shall preside over all meetings and shall have the power to call such extraordinary meetings as deemed necessary.

Section 4. The vice-chairman shall assume the office of chairman in the absence of and in the event the chairman is incapable of fulfilling his office.

## II

### Executive Board

Section 1. An Executive Board consisting of six members shall be elected by the Block Leaders Council. The chairman of the Block Leaders Council shall act as the chairman of the Executive Board. Said Board shall act in the behalf of the Council in the interim of regular Council Meetings,



and shall assume such powers as are delegated to it by the Council.

Section 2. Any member of the Board may be removed from his membership in the Executive Board by a two-thirds vote of the Block Leaders present at a Council meeting.

### III.

#### Block Leaders

Section 1. All Block Leaders must be a duly qualified voter of the Manzanar Reception Center. It shall be his duty to adjudicate the differences and controversies within the block if and when request for such settlement is made by either party involved or by a responsible third party. It shall be his duty to look after the welfare of his block residents, to interpret the desires and sentiments of the residents to the administration, to correlate the functions of various agencies within his block, to establish a system of representation within his block and to make the proper reports on the affairs of his block.

Section 2. The Block Leader shall be elected by the popular vote through secret ballot at a regular election in



his block. The candidate must be a resident of that block in which the election takes place at least one month prior to the date of the election. He must have attained the age of twenty-one at the time of election. The candidate receiving the highest vote in the regular election in his block shall be named the Block Leader, the candidate receiving the second highest vote shall be named the alternate Block Leader. In the case of a tie for the election of Block Leader, another election shall be held. In the case of a tie for the office of Alternate Block Leader, the elected Block Leader shall choose his alternate from one of those receiving the highest votes.

Section 3. The Alternate Block Leader shall assume the office of the Block Leader in the absence of, and in the event of the disability of the said Leader to execute the duties of his office.

Section 4. A Block Leader shall automatically lose his office when he changes his residence to another block. This rule shall also apply to the Alternate Block Leader.



IV.

Eligible Voters

Every resident of the Manzanar Relocation Center who has attained the age of twenty-one prior to the date of election shall be eligible to vote. No restriction shall be made on the rights to vote on the grounds of sex, political beliefs or religious creed.

V

Recall

Section 1. A recall election of the Block Leader shall be held when a written petition asking for a recall election is presented to the Block Leaders Council, signed by at least ten per cent of the eligible voters in the block.

Section 2. The candidate receiving the highest vote in the recall election shall be named the Block Leader for the block and shall serve as such for the unexpired term.

VI.

Amendment

An amendment to this Constitution may be made by the two-thirds majority of the Block Leaders Council.



Count your  
Zola

(Copy) The Manzanar Charter



The Manzanar  
C O M M I S S I O N   O N  
S E L F   -   G O V E R N M E N T

Meeting for Commission Vote on the Manzanar Charter

Wednesday, October 7, 1942  
The Town Hall    2:00 p.m.

Commissioners:

Chuman, Frank  
Goto, James M.  
Higashi, Kiyoshi  
Imai, Tom Tamotsu  
Kashitani, J. A.  
Iwata, Jack  
Kikuchi, Miya  
Kondo, Choyei  
Masaoka, Joe  
Mori, Chiye  
Nagatomi, Shingo  
Ogura, Frederick  
Tanaka, Togo  
Tashima, Roy  
Watanabe, Walter  
Yasuda, Frank

Absent on furlough

Ando, Yoshitake  
Neeno, Hiroshi  
Takeno, Roy  
Tsurutani, Henry

Absent due to illness

Togasaki, Yoshiye

A d v i s e r

Thomas Temple Sr.  
Director, Community Ser-  
vices Division

NOTE TO COMMISSION MEMBERS:

Attached is the draft of the Manzanar Charter. It represents the combined efforts of the Committees on Council, Judiciary, Arbitration, Phraseology, Elections during the last three weeks.

It has been discussed, revised, checked by Commission members. It has been reviewed to conform with War Relocation Authority policy by Mr. Harvey Coverley, Acting Project Director.

It has been prepared with instructions brought directly from the Regional Office of the W.R.A. by Dr. Solon Kimball. It has been discussed with Mr. Thomas Temple, Director of Community Services and



adviser to the Commission. It is intended to set down a permanent plan of government for the people of the Manzanar Relocation Center.

In addition to Commission members, a score of civic-minded residents served on preparatory committees. The further services of these and other residents will be needed in the coming weeks. It will be the continuing job of Commission members to correlate these efforts.

The a g e n d a for today's meeting:

- (1) Roll Call by secretary
- (2) Final Committee Reports:  
Council --Rev. J. A. Kashitani,  
Judiciary -- Tom Imai  
Arbitration -- Kiyoshi Higashi  
Election --Walter Watanabe  
Phraseology & style --Frank Chuman
- (3) Discussion of draft of Manzanar Charter  
Revisions, additions, deletions  
are to be made today; this is the  
form in which the Charter will be  
submitted for vote before the  
people of Manzanar.
- (4) Roll call v o t e on Charter approval by  
Commission
- (5) Appointment of Committees by Chairman:  
1- Registration  
2- Open Forum  
3- Administrative (Block managers  
meeting committee)  
4- Japanese mimeograph translation  
5- Publication
- (6) Setting of tentative time-table for Charter  
elections (registration to precede it),  
nominations & election of Council mem-  
bers.
- (7) Date for next Commission meeting. Adjournment.

---

This Commission was originally appointed by former Project Director Roy Nash. Five of its original 17 members, including chairman and secretary, have left in the midst of the work, on furlough to Idaho and Montana. One member has been ill, confined to the hospital. The addition of five new members and the active aid of Mr. Thomas Temple as adviser, has facilitated required work.



The Commission ceases to exist after election of the Council, at which time members may, it is hoped, find satisfaction in service rendered to the community.

In the work still ahead, the aid of willing and capable persons on committees will be needed. To chairmen of committees, the following names are suggested as individuals who have previously been named for possible assistance: (Doubtless there are many others, and this list is by no means complete)--

Eizo Masuyama, Koichi Masunaka, Tom Ozamoto, Frances Kitagawa, Alice Asaka, Genji Yamaguchi, John Aono, Chokichi Nakano, Kenzie Nozaki, Dr. Tom Watanabe, Henry Ishizuka, Sho Onodera, Aiji Hasnii, Ted Akanosni, Tom Yamasaki, John Nakagawa, Akira Itami, Rev. Jun Fujimori, Tokuichi Sakata, Fred Tayama, Mas Takigawa, Ken Oseki, Tom Takeyama, Harry Oshio, Frank Hirashima, George Nakatsuka, Taizo Inazu, Shig Kobayashi, George Minamiki, Henry Tsuchiya, Hideo Okada, Isao Uyematsu, Fred Fujimoto, James Araishi, Toshiko Nakamura, Sadae Nomura, Jun Aramaki.

The complete text of the proposed MANZANAR CHARTER appears in the following pages.

Respectfully submitted,

Togo Tanaka, Vice-Chairman  
Joe Masaoka, Secretary  
COMMISSION ON SELF-GOVERNMENT  
October 7, 1942  
Manzanar, California



M A N Z A N A R  
C H A R T E R

PREAMBLE

WE THE PEOPLE of Manzanar Relocation Center, in order to advance the cause of responsible, intelligent, democratic government; to further the common welfare; to provide for internal peace and order; and to aid in the uplift of morale, do establish this Charter in the creation of a Community Council.

Article I

T h e   C o m m u n i t y   C o u n c i l

Section 1. There shall be established a representative legislative body which shall be known as the "Community Council of Manzanar", which shall function in accordance with the wishes of the people of Manzanar and the regulations of the War Relocation Authority.

Section 2. The Community Council shall be composed of eighteen members.

Section 3. All persons eighteen years of age or over shall be eligible to vote in all elections.

Section 4. Only citizens of the United States who are twenty-one years of age or over shall be eligible to be elected to the Community Council.

Section 5. The Community of Manzanar shall be divided into eighteen electoral districts with each district entitled to elect one Councilman, who must be a resident in that district, to sit as a member of the Community Council. The electoral districts shall be composed of the following two-block areas:

District 1	--	Blocks 1 & 2
District 2	--	Blocks 3 & 4
District 3	--	Blocks 5 & 6
District 4	--	Blocks 7 & 8
District 5	--	Blocks 9 & 10
District 6	--	Blocks 11 & 12
District 7	--	Blocks 13 & 14
District 8	--	Blocks 15 & 16
District 9	--	Blocks 17 & 18
District 10	--	Blocks 19 & 20
District 11	--	Blocks 21 & 22
District 12	--	Blocks 23 & 24
District 13	--	Blocks 25 & 26
District 14	--	Blocks 27 & 28



District 15 -- Blocks 29 & 34  
District 16 -- Blocks 30 & 31  
District 17 -- Blocks 32 & 33  
District 18 -- Blocks 35 & 36

Section 6. The Community Council shall convene at least once a week at the Town Hall of Manzanar. The time and day of regular meetings shall be determined by the Council. Special meetings may be held upon notice of the Chairman or upon petition of Six Councilmen.

Section 7. Each Councilman shall hold office for six months and shall be eligible for re-election.

Section 8. Whenever a Councilman has been absent from four consecutive regular meetings of the Council, the Chairman shall declare that Council position vacant, unless each absence has been excused by the Chairman.

Section 9. Whenever a Councilman changes his place of residence to a district other than the one from which he was elected, the Chairman shall declare that Council position vacant.

Section 10. A Councilman may be removed from his office by a three-fourths vote of the Council.

Section 11. The Chairman of the Council shall declare an election in an electoral district when three-fourths of the voters of that district have signed and presented a petition to the Council requesting the recall of their Councilman.

Section 12. All Council vacancies shall be filled by special election within the electoral district in which such vacancy occurs, except that no such special election shall be held if a regular election is scheduled within one month from the time the vacancy is declared.

## Article II

### T h e   O f f i c e r s   o f   t h e   C o u n c i l

Section 1. The Community Council at its first regular meeting after election shall elect a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

Section 2. Only elected members of the Council shall be eligible to be officers in the Council.

Section 3. The Chairman of the Council shall preside at all meetings but shall not have a vote except in case of a tie.



Section 4. The Chairman may appoint members of the Council to committees which may be deemed necessary to carry on the work of the Council.

Section 5. The Chairman must secure the approval of the Council for the appointment of non-Council members to boards, commissions and committees which the Council may establish. All residents, whether citizens or non-citizens, shall be eligible for membership on appointive committees, commissions, boards, and other appointive administrative positions.

### Article III

#### P R O C E D U R E

Section 1. The Community Council shall be deemed to have a quorum when two-thirds of the Councilmen are present.

Section 2. All regularly scheduled meetings of the Community Council shall be open to the public except that the Council may, by a majority vote of those present, conduct a closed meeting.

Section 3. A majority vote of the Councilmen present at any meeting shall be necessary for the enactment of regulations.

Section 4. No regulation shall be enacted sooner than one week after its introduction. No regulation shall become effective for 10 days after passage, during which intervening time the Council shall provide for adequate publication of its actions.

Section 5. The Council has the authority to abrogate the preceding Section in cases of extreme urgency when the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety requires it by a public declaration of the facts constituting the urgency. The Council may introduce at one and the same meeting such regulations which shall become effective upon passage by two-thirds vote of the Councilmen present.

Section 6. A record of the ayes and naves shall be entered in the permanent minutes of the Council on all votes and on regulations.

Section 7. The Council shall provide such other rules of procedure as may be necessary for the conduct of its business.



## Article IV

### A m e n d m e n t s

Section 1. Amendments to this Charter shall be made through a Community election, to be conducted in each electoral district; amendments shall become effective only when approved by a majority of the voters either at a general or a special election.

Section 2. Amendments may be initiated only upon two-thirds vote of the Council or by a signed petition of one-fourth the qualified voters of Manzanar.

Section 3. Amendments shall become effective immediately upon passage.

## Article V

### F u n c t i o n s   o f   t h e   C o u n c i l

Section 1. The Community Council of Manzanar shall prescribe regulations and provide penalties for their violation on all matters, other than those defined as felonies by the laws of the State of California, which affect the internal peace and order of Manzanar and the welfare of the residents, insofar as such regulations are not in conflict with any federal law, military proclamation, law of the State of California, or any order issued by an appropriate officer of the War Relocation Authority.

Section 2. The regulations enacted by the Community Council may provide for confinement, suspension of privileges, and other suitable punishment, but they shall not provide for the imposition of a fine. In lieu of a fine, the Council may provide for the suspension of the defendant from work privileges, pay privileges, or other privileges to which he would otherwise be entitled.

Section 3. The Community Council may present to the Project Director resolutions on questions affecting the welfare of the residents of the Center.

Section 4. The Community Council may solicit and receive funds and property for community purposes and may administer such funds and property.

Section 5. The Community Council shall have the authority to license and to require reasonable license fees from evacuee-operated enterprises. The total of such license fees from all



sources shall not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000.) for any calendar year. No license fee shall be effective until approved by the Project Director.

Section 6. Any funds available under this provision shall be spent only for purposes which will promote the general welfare of the residents, on the basis of appropriations made by the Council and on warrants against such appropriations issued by the Chairman of the Council.

Section 7. The Council shall not have the authority to manage, operate or conduct business enterprises within the Center.

Section 8. The Community Council may establish such committees, commissions and boards as may be desirable and necessary to facilitate the work of the Council and for the general welfare of the residents.

Section 9. The Community Council shall exercise such other duties and functions as may be conferred upon it from time to time by the War Relocation Authority.

#### Article VI

#### T h e J u d i c i a l C o m m i s s i o n

Section 1. The Community Council shall provide for a Judicial Commission of not less than three members, which shall hear cases and apply penalties for violation of law and order as prescribed by the Council.

Section 2. The Community Council shall provide for orderly methods of arbitration for settling civil disputes between residents.

Section 3. Rules and regulations set forth by the Manual on Judiciary shall be followed by the Judicial Commission and the Arbitration Commission.



Report on the Committee on the  
Judicial Commission

Members of the Committee:

Mr. T. Temple, Chairman  
Mrs. Miya Kikuchi  
Tom Imai  
Mrs. M. D'Ille  
Chief of Police W. Schmidt  
Rev. S. Abe  
Rev. J. Fujimori  
Mr. K. Masunaka  
Eizo Masuyama  
Koji Ariyoshi  
Sumi Uchimura

Judiciary

The Judicial Power of the Manzanar Relocation Center shall be vested in the Judicial Commission.

Number of Members on the Judicial Commission

1. There shall be twelve Commissioners on the Commission, four of whom shall be Caucasian residents of the Center, and eight of whom shall be Japanese residents of the Center.

How Selected

1. The Commissioners shall be appointed by the Council.

Who Shall be Eligible to be a Commissioner

1. Any resident of Manzanar Relocation Center, 21 years or over, shall be eligible to be appointed as a Commissioner.



2. No member of the Council or Police Department shall be eligible to be appointed as a Commissioner.

Number of Commissioners to Sit at Hearing

1. One Chairman who shall be a Caucasian
2. Three Japanese Commissioners
3. Two Caucasian Commissioners.

Procedure for Selecting Commissioners to Hear a Case

1. There shall be two panels, a panel of four for the Caucasian Commissioners and a panel of eight for the Japanese Commissioners. Prior to the date of trial before the Judicial Commission, two names shall be drawn from the Caucasian panel and three names from the Japanese panel by the Factual Coordinator. Those names of the Commissioners drawn shall serve on the Judicial Commission for that particular day's hearing or until such date when all the dockets set for that day's calendar are completed.

2. In case of illness or for other legitimate reason, a Commissioner so chosen should be unable to sit at the hearing, another name shall be drawn from the panel.

3. This procedure of selection of the Commissioners shall be followed each time the Judicial Commission meets to sit for a hearing.

Chairman

1. The Chairman of the Judicial Commission shall be the chief of the Community Services Division.
2. His tenure of office shall be permanent or until such



time as he is no longer the chief of the Community Services Division.

3. His duties shall be to conduct all hearings before the Judicial Commission.

4. He shall not cast his vote for a decision.

#### Vice Chairman

1. The Vice-Chairman of the Judicial Commission shall be a resident Japanese.

2. He shall be chosen from the Commission by the Commission.

3. He shall take over the duties of the Chairman in his absence.

#### Factual Coordinator

1. The Factual Coordinator shall be a resident Japanese of the Center.

2. He shall be appointed by the Judicial Commission.

3. His duties shall be to issue complaints received from the Police Department, other agencies, or by the Commission itself, send out notices of hearing, and subpoenas.

4. He shall coordinate the facts of each case and present them to the Judicial Commission at the hearing.

5. He shall prepare the decisions and recommendations of the court for the Project Director's approval.

#### Term of Office of Commissioners

1. Term of office of the Commissioners shall be six months.

2. Commissioners shall be eligible for reappointment.

#### Duties of the Judicial Commission sitting at a Hearing

1. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners to question



the parties involved and their witnesses, and get all the facts and evidence of the case so as to enable them to render a decision.

2. If during the course of the questioning, the Commission receives facts and evidence not upholding the crime as charged in the Complaint but some related crime, the Commission may prefer such charge consistent with the facts and evidence, without the issuance of a new Complaint and a new trial, and continue with the hearing and render their decision on the new charge.

3. The Judicial Commission shall, after hearing, render a decision finding the defendant either guilty or not and stating the penalty to be supplied. Such decision shall at once be communicated to the Project Director for review by the Factual Coordinator. If the Project Director shall have taken no action by the expiration of 24 hours after the Judicial Commission's decision has been submitted to him, such decision shall become final. The Project Director may affirm the decision and order the penalty to be carried out, or may remand the case to the Judicial Committee with his recommendations. Where the Project Director has remanded a case, within the required 24 hours, he may submit his recommendations within two days time. Upon such remand, the Commission shall further consider the case and enter such judgment as may seem appropriate. Such judgment shall also be subject to review by the Project Director



in accordance with the provisions of this paragraph.

Vote Necessary for Decision

1. A Majority vote, three out of five, shall suffice to render a decision.

Rules of Procedure

1. Rules of procedure of the Judicial Commission shall be set up by the Commissioners

Hearing

1. All hearings shall be open unless the Commission deems it otherwise.

Criminal Cases Involving Felonies -- Civil Cases That Require Hearing in Regular Local and State Courts

In criminal cases involving felonies, the Project Director shall deliver the Defendant to State and local officials for prosecution. In civil cases where parties refuse to arbitrate, probate cases, cases of adoption of children, etc., arrangements should be made through proper channels to give the parties leave from the Center and other proper assistance to enable them to take advantage of the regular State and local courts.



---

## CHARTER ELECTION NOVEMBER 9

Manzanar's first Charter Election will be held on Monday, November 9. The people of Manzanar will vote on that day to either accept or reject the Charter prepared by the Commission on Self-Government.

---

THIS is issued by the Commission on Self-Government as a report to the people on the results of two months' preparation in drawing up the Charter.

TO ANSWER questions asked about it, the following is presented:

### QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

#### 1. Why a Charter for Self-government here?

A.--To assure the people of Manzanar a voice in deciding the laws under which they shall live.

#### 2. Who can vote in the Charter Election Nov. 9?

A.--All residents eighteen years of age or over.

#### 3. What authority will the proposed Charter have?

A.--It was drawn up by resident Commissioners with the authorization of the War Relocation Authority; it sets up the only law-making body elected by residents.

#### 4. What is this 'law-making' body?

A.--Under the proposed Charter, it is a "Community Council", composed of 18 Councilmen, each elected from a District which is made up of two blocks.

#### 5. How much power does the proposed Charter give the Community Council?

A.--The Council will pass all laws. (For complete functions of the Council, see Article V of the Charter which appears on the following pages.)



HERE IS THE COMPLETE TEXT of the Proposed Manzanar Charter,  
on which the people of Manzanar will vote:  
(Japanese translations have also been distributed)

PREAMBLE

WE THE PEOPLE of Manzanar Relocation Center, in order  
to advance the cause of responsible, intelligent,  
democratic government; to further the common wel-  
fare; to provide for internal peace and order; and  
to aid in the uplift of morale, do establish this  
Charter in the creation of a Community Council.

Article I

T h e      C o m m u n i t y      C o u n c i l

Section 1. There shall be established a representative  
legislative body which shall be known as the "Community  
Council of Manzanar" which shall function in accordance  
with the wishes of the people of Manzanar and regulations  
of the War Relocation Authority.

Section 2. The Community Council shall be composed of  
eighteen members.

Section 3. All persons eighteen years of age or over shall  
be eligible to vote in all elections.

Section 4. Only citizens of the United States who are  
twenty-one years of age or over shall be eligible to be elect-  
ed to the Community Council.

Section 5. The Community of Manzanar shall be divided in-  
to eighteen electoral districts with each district entitled  
to elect one Councilman who is a resident in that district,  
to sit as a member of the Community Council. The electoral  
districts shall be composed of the following two blocks:

District 1	---	Blocks 1	and	2
District 2	--	Blocks 3	and	4
District 3	--	Blocks 5	and	6
District 4	--	Blocks 7	and	8
District 5	--	Blocks 9	and	10
District 6	--	Blocks 11	and	12
District 7	--	Blocks 13	and	14
District 8	--	Blocks 15	and	16
District 9	--	Blocks 17	and	18
District 10	--	Blocks 19	and	20
District 11	--	Blocks 21	and	22
District 12	--	Blocks 23	and	24
District 13	--	Blocks 25	and	26
District 14	--	Blocks 27	and	28



District 15 -- Blocks 29 and 34  
District 16 -- Blocks 30 and 31  
District 17 -- Blocks 32 and 33  
District 18 -- Blocks 35 and 36

Section 6. The Community Council shall convene at least once a week at the Town Hall of Manzanar. The time and day of the regular meeting shall be determined by the Council. Special meetings may be held upon notice of the Chairman or upon petition of Six Councilmen.

Section 7. Each Councilman shall hold office for six months and shall be eligible for re-election.

Section 8. Whenever a Councilman has been absent for four consecutive regular meetings of the Council, the Chairman shall declare that Council position vacant, unless each absence has been excused by the Chairman.

Section 9. Whenever a Councilman changes his place of residence to a district other than the one from which he was elected, the Chairman shall declare that Council position vacant.

Section 10. A Councilman may be removed from his office by a three-fourths vote of the Council.

Section 11. The Chairman of the Council shall declare an election in an electoral district when three-fourths of the voters of that district have signed and presented a petition to the Council requesting the recall of their Councilman.

Section 12. All Council vacancies shall be filled by special election within the electoral district in which such vacancy occurs, except that no such special election shall be held if a regular election is scheduled within one month from the time the vacancy is declared.

## Article II

### The Officers of the Council

Section 1. The Community Council at its first regular meeting after election shall elect a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

Section 2. Only elected members of the Council shall be eligible to be officers in the Council.

Section 3. The Chairman of the Council shall preside at all meetings but shall not vote except in case of a tie.

Section 4. The Chairman may appoint members of the Coun-



cil to committees which may be deemed necessary to carry on the work of the Council.

Section 5. The Chairman must secure the approval of the Council for the appointment of non-Council members to boards, commissions and committees which the Council may establish. All residents, whether citizens or non-citizens, shall be eligible for membership on appointive committees, commissions, boards, and other appointive administrative positions.

### Article III

#### P r o c e d u r e

Section 1. The Community Council shall be deemed to have a quorum when two-thirds of the Councilmen are present.

Section 2. All regularly scheduled meetings of the Community Council shall be open to the public except that the Council may, by a majority vote of those present, conduct a closed meeting.

Section 3. A majority vote of the Councilmen present at any meeting shall be necessary for the enactment of regulations.

Section 4. No regulation shall be enacted sooner than one week after its introduction. No regulation shall become effective for ten days after passage, during which intervening time the Council shall provide for adequate publication of its actions.

Section 5. The Council has the authority to abrogate the preceding section in cases of extreme urgency when the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety requires it, by a public declaration of the facts constituting the urgency. The Council may introduce and pass regulations at one and the same meeting, and such regulations shall become effective upon passage by two-thirds vote of the Councilmen present.

Section 6. A record of the ayes and nays shall be entered in the permanent minutes of the Council on all votes on regulations.

Section 7. The Council shall provide such other rules of procedure as may be necessary for the conduct of its business.

### Article IV

#### A m e n d m e n t s

Section 1. Amendments to this Charter shall be made through a Community election, to be conducted in each electoral district; amendments shall become effective only when approved



by a majority vote, either at a general or special election.

Section 2. Amendments may be initiated only upon two-thirds vote of the Council, or upon signed petition by one-fourth of the qualified voters of Manzanar.

Section 3. Amendments shall become effective immediately upon passage.

#### Article V

#### F u n c t i o n s   o f   t h e   C o u n c i l

Section 1. The Community Council of Manzanar shall prescribe regulations and provide penalties for their violation on all matters, other than those defined as felonies by the laws of the State of California, which affect the internal peace and order of Manzanar and the welfare of the residents, insofar as such regulations are not in conflict with any federal law, military proclamation, law of the State of California, or any order issued by an appropriate officer of the War Relocation Authority.

Section 2. The regulations enacted by the Community Council may provide for confinement, suspension of privileges, and other suitable punishment, but they shall not provide for the imposition of a fine. In lieu of a fine, the Council may provide for the suspension of the defendant from work privileges, pay privileges, or other privileges to which he would otherwise be entitled.

Section 3. The Community Council may present to the Project Director resolutions on questions affecting the welfare of the residents of the Center.

Section 4. The Community Council may solicit and receive funds and property for community purposes and may administer such funds and property.

Section 5. The Community Council shall have the authority to license and to require reasonable license fees from evacuee-operated enterprises. The total of such license fees from all sources shall not exceed \$1,000 for any calendar year. Such No license fees shall become effective until approved by the Project Director.

Section 6. Any funds available under this provision shall be spent only for purposes which will promote the general welfare of the residents, on the basis of appropriations made by the Council and on warrants against such appropriations issued by the Chairman of the Council.

Section 7. The Council shall not have authority to manage, operate or conduct business enterprises within the



Center.

Section 8. The Community Council may establish such committees, commissions, and boards as may be desirable and necessary to facilitate the work of the Council and for the general welfare of the residents.

Section 9. The Community Council shall exercise such other duties and functions as may be conferred upon it from time to time by the War Relocation Authority.

#### Article VI

#### The Judiciary

Section 1. The Council shall appoint a Judicial Commission of not less than three members, which shall hear cases and apply penalties for violation of law and order as prescribed by the Council.

Section 2. The Council shall provide for orderly methods of arbitration, for settling civil disputes between residents of the Project.

Section 3. Rules and regulations set forth by the Manual on Judiciary shall govern the Judicial Commission and the Arbitration Commission.

---

THE ELECTION on November 9 is ONLY to approve or reject the Charter. It is not to elect a Council. If the Charter is approved, it becomes effective immediately, and an election for Councilmen will take place.

The foregoing is respectfully submitted in a sincere desire to serve the interests and welfare of the people of Manzanar.

#### --THE COMMISSION ON SELF-GOVERNMENT

Frank Chuman  
James M. Goto  
Kiyoshi Higashi  
Tom T. Inai  
Jack Iwata  
J.A. Kashitani  
Miya Kikuchi  
Choyei Kondo  
Joe G. Masaoka  
(Secretary)  
Chiye Meri  
Shingo Nagatomi  
Frederick Ogura  
Togo Tanaka  
(Vice-chairman)

Sho Onodera  
Roy Tashima  
Walter Watanabe  
Frank Yasuda

#### Absent on Furlough

Yoshitake Ando  
Hiroshi Neeno  
Roy Takeno  
(Secretary)  
Henry Tsurutani  
(Chairman)  
George Kurata



## MANZANAR CHARTER

### Preamble

WE THE PEOPLE of Manzanar Relocation Center, in order to advance the cause of responsible, intelligent, democratic, government; to further the common welfare; to provide for the internal peace and order; and to aid in the uplift of morale, do establish this Charter in the creation of a Community Council.

### ARTICLE 1. THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL.

Section 1. There shall be established a representative legislative body which shall be known as the "Community Council of Manzanar", which shall function in accordance with the wishes of the people of Manzanar and the regulations of the War Relocation Authority.

Section 2. The Community Council shall be composed of eighteen members.

Section 3. All persons eighteen years of age or over shall be eligible to vote in all elections.

Section 4. Only citizens of the United States who are twenty-one years of age or over shall be eligible to be elected to the Community Council.

Section 5. The Community of Manzanar shall be divided into eighteen electoral districts with each district entitled to elect one Councilman, who must be a resident in that district, to sit as a member of the Community Council. The electoral districts shall be composed of the following two-block areas:

District 1, Blocks 1 and 2  
District 2, Blocks 3 and 4  
District 3, Blocks 5 and 6  
District 4, Blocks 7 and 8  
District 5, Blocks 9 and 10  
District 6, Blocks 11 and 12  
District 7, Blocks 13 and 14  
District 8, Blocks 15 and 16  
District 9, Blocks 17 and 18  
District 10, Blocks 19 and 20  
District 11, Blocks 21 and 22  
District 12, Blocks 23 and 24  
District 13, Blocks 25 and 26  
District 14, Blocks 27 and 28  
District 15, Blocks 29 and 34  
District 16, Blocks 30 and 31  
District 17, Blocks 32 and 33  
District 18, Blocks 35 and 36

Section 6. The Community Council shall convene at least once a week at the Town Hall of Manzanar. The time and day of regular meetings shall be determined by the Council. Special meetings may be held upon notice of the Chairman or upon petition of six Councilmen.

Section 7. Each Councilman shall hold office for six months and shall be eligible for re-election.

Section 8. Whenever a Councilman has been absent from four consecutive regular meetings of the Council, the chairman shall declare that Council position vacant, unless each absence has been excused by the Chairman.

Section 9. Whenever a Councilman changes his place of residence to a district other than the one from which he was elected, the Chairman shall declare that Council position vacant.

Section 10. A Councilman may be removed from his office by a three-fourths vote of the Council.



Section 11. The Chairman of the Council shall declare an election in an electoral district when three-fourths of the voters of that district have signed and presented a petition to the Council requesting the recall of their Councilman.

Section 12. All Council vacancies shall be filled by special election within the electoral district in which any vacancy occurs, except that no such special election shall be held if a regular election is scheduled within one month from the time the vacancy is declared.

## ARTICLE 2. THE OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL

Section 1. The Community Council at its first regular meeting after election shall elect a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary, and a Treasurer.

Section 2. Only elected members of the Council shall be eligible to be officers in the Council.

Section 3. The Chairman of the Council shall preside at all meetings but shall not have a vote except in case of a tie.

Section 4. The Chairman may appoint members of the Council to committees which may be deemed necessary to carry on the work of the Council.

Section 5. The Chairman must secure the approval of the Council for the appointment of non-Council members to boards, commissions and committees which the Council may establish. All residents, whether citizens or non-citizens, shall be eligible for membership on appointive committees, commissions, boards, and other appointive administrative positions.

## ARTICLE 3. PROCEDURE

Section 1. The Community Council shall be deemed to have a quorum when two-thirds of the Councilmen are present.

Section 2. All regularly scheduled meetings of the Community Council shall be open to the public except that the Council may, by a majority vote of those present, conduct a closed meeting.

Section 3. A majority vote of the Councilmen present at any meeting shall be necessary for the enactment of regulations.

Section 4. No regulation shall be enacted sooner than one week after its introduction. No regulation shall become effective for 10 days after passage, during which intervening time the Council shall provide for adequate publication of its actions.

Section 5. The Council has the authority to abrogate the preceding Section in cases of extreme urgency when the immediate preservation of the public peace, health or safety requires it by public declaration of the facts constituting the urgency. The Council may introduce at one and the same meeting such regulations which shall become effective upon passage by two-thirds vote of the Councilmen present.

Section 6. A record of the ayes and naves shall be entered in the permanent minutes of the Council on all votes on regulations.

Section 7. The Council shall provide such other rules of procedure as may be necessary for the conduct of its business.

## ARTICLE 4. AMENDMENTS

Section 1. Amendments to this Charter shall be made through a Community election, to be conducted in each electoral district; amendments shall become effective only when approved by a majority of the voters either at a general or a special election.

Section 2. Amendments may be initiated only upon two-thirds vote of the Council or by a signed petition of one-fourth the qualified voters of Manzanar.

Section 3. Amendments shall become effective immediately upon passage.



## ARTICLE 5. FUNCTIONS OF THE COUNCIL

Section 1. The Community Council of Manzanar shall prescribe regulations and provide penalties for their violation on all matters, other than those defined as felonies by the laws of the State of California, which affect the internal peace and order of Manzanar and the welfare of the residents, insofar as such regulations are not in conflict with any federal law, military proclamation, law of the State of California, or any order issued by an appropriate officer of the War Relocation Authority.

Section 2. The regulations enacted by the Community Council may provide for confinement, suspension of privileges, and other suitable punishment, but they shall not provide for the imposition of a fine. In lieu of a fine, the Council may provide for the suspension of the defendant from work privileges, pay privileges, or other privileges to which he would otherwise be entitled.

Section 3. The Community Council may present to the Project Director resolutions on questions affecting the welfare of the residents of the Center.

Section 4. The Community Council may solicit and receive funds and property for community purposes and may administer such funds and property.

Section 5. The Community Council shall have the authority to license and to require reasonable license fees from evacuee-operated enterprises. The total of such license fees from all sources shall not exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for any calendar year. No license fee shall be effective until approved by the Project Director.

Section 6. Any funds available under this provision shall be spent only for purposes which will promote the general welfare of the residents, on the basis of appropriations made by the Council and on warrants against such appropriations issued by the Chairman of the Council.

Section 7. The Council shall not have the authority to manage, operate or conduct business enterprises within the Center.

Section 8. The Community Council may establish such committees, commissions and boards as may be desirable and necessary to facilitate the work of the Council and for the general welfare of the residents.

Section 9. The Community Council shall exercise such other duties and functions as may be conferred upon it from time to time by the War Relocation Authority.

## ARTICLE 6. THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION

Section 1. The Community Council shall provide for a Judicial Commission of not less than three members, which shall hear cases and apply penalties for violation of law and order as prescribed by the Council.

Section 2. The Community Council shall provide for orderly methods of arbitration for settling civil disputes between residents.

Section 3. Rules and regulations set forth by the Manual on Judiciary shall be followed by the Judicial Commission and the Arbitration Commission.



## MANUAL ON JUDICIARY

### AND ARBITRATION

#### PART I. JUDICIARY

##### Article I. THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION

- Section 1. The judicial power of the Manzanar Relocation Center shall be vested in the Judicial Commission. It shall hear and try all cases, with the exception of felonies, civil cases that require hearing in regular, local and state courts, civil cases where parties refuse to arbitrate, probate cases and cases of adoption of children, etc. It shall hear all cases of violations of ordinances and laws which may be passed by the Community Council.
- Section 2. Judicial Commission shall be composed of twelve members, four of whom shall be personnel of the Manzanar Relocation Center, and eight of whom shall be Japanese residents of the Center.
- Section 3. Members of the Judicial Commission shall be appointed by the Council.
- Section 4. Any resident of the Manzanar Relocation Center except the members of the Community Council and employees of the Police Department, over twenty-one years of age, may be appointed Commissioner.
- Section 5. The Commissioner's term of office shall be six months, at the end of which time, he may be eligible for reappointment.
- Section 6. Commissioners and other appointed officials shall be subject to removal by the Council after a fair hearing before the Council.

##### Article II. OFFICERS OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION

- Section 1. The Chairman of the Judicial Commission shall be the Chief of the Community Service Division.
- He shall conduct all hearings before the Judicial Commission.
  - In the absence of the Chairman the Project Director shall appoint a Chairman pro tem to conduct hearings.
  - The Chairman may not vote for a decision in any case tried by the Hearing Board.
- Section 2. The Factual Coordinator
- The Factual Coordinator shall be a highly qualified Japanese resident of the Center.
  - He shall be appointed by the Judicial Commission.
  - His duties shall be to issue formal complaints on charges preferred by the Police Department, other agencies, or by the Commission itself; issue subpoenas, and send out notices of hearings.
  - He shall gather and coordinate the facts and evidence in each case and present them to the Hearing Board at the time of the hearing.
  - The Factual Coordinator shall set the date of the hearing.
  - He shall prepare the decisions and recommendations of the Hearing Board for the Project Director's consideration and approval.
  - The Judicial Commission may appoint assistants to the Factual Coordinator as it may deem necessary.



- h. The Factual Coordinator shall not be appointed for any definite term of office, but shall retain office according to the discretion of the Judicial Commission. He may be removed from office upon proof of gross negligence of duties, defection of character, malfeasance, or when the best interests of the Judicial Commission are jeopardized.
- i. The Factual Coordinator may be disqualified to work on any given case by the Judicial Commission when it is proved that his personal friends, relatives or interests are involved. He may, on his own volition, disqualify himself for any of these reasons. The Judicial Commission may then appoint a Factual Coordinator pro tem to handle the case in question.

### Article III. THE HEARING BOARD

- Section 1. There shall be two panels, a panel of four Caucasian Commissioners and a panel of eight Japanese Commissioners. Prior to the hearing, two names shall be selected by drawing from the Caucasian panel and three names from the Japanese panel by the Factual Coordinator. The Commissioners whose names are drawn shall serve on the Hearing Board to hear a specified case or until such time when all cases on the docket for a given calendar date are completed.
- Section 2. Should a Commissioner selected to sit on a Hearing Board be unable to attend, due to illness or other legitimate reasons, another name shall be drawn from the panel.
- Section 3. A new Hearing Board shall be selected to hear the case or cases on each new docket.
- Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners to question the parties involved in the case and their witnesses; gather all the facts and evidence in order that the Hearing Board may render a fair decision.
- Section 5. If, during the course of the hearing the Hearing Board receives facts and evidence connecting the defendant or any other person with any offense not charged in the Complaint, the Hearing Board may, without the issuance of another formal complaint, prefer new charges consistent with the facts and evidence and, after giving the accused a fair opportunity to assemble and present evidence with respect to the new charges, continue with the hearing. The Hearing Board shall then render its decision on the new charges as well as on the original Complaint.
- Section 6. The Hearing Board, after proper hearing, shall render a decision finding the defendant either "guilty" or "not guilty" and state the penalty to be applied. The Factual Coordinator shall submit the decision at once to the Project Director for review. If the Project Director has taken no action at the expiration of forty-eight hours after the Hearing Board decision has been submitted to him, such decision shall become final. The Project Director may either confirm the decision and order the penalty executed, or may remand the case to the same Hearing Board with his recommendations. Where the Project Director has remanded the case within the required forty-eight hours he may submit his recommendation within two days time. Upon such remand the Hearing Board shall further consider the case and enter such judgment as is appropriate. Such judgment shall be subject to review by the Project Director in accordance to the provisions of this section.
- Section 7. The defendants shall have the right of appeal to the Project Director and through him to higher WRA officials.
- Section 8. The majority vote of three out of five shall suffice for a decision.
- Section 9. All hearings shall be open to the public unless the Commission deems otherwise.
- Section 10. The Judicial Commission shall have the power to alter former sentences and to order parole or probation.



#### ARTICLE IV. RULES OF PROCEDURE

Section 1. Rules of procedure of Judicial Commission and the Hearing Board shall be established by the Commissioners.

#### ARTICLE V. CASES OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION

Section 1. In criminal cases involving felonies the Project Director shall deliver the defendant to the Federal, State or local officials for prosecution.

Section 2. In civil cases where parties refuse to arbitrate, probate cases, cases of adoption of children, arrangements should be made through proper channels to give the parties leave from the Center and other proper assistance to enable them to take advantage of the regular federal, state and local courts.

### PART II: ARBITRATION

#### ARTICLE I. ARBITRATION COMMITTEE

Section 1. The Manzanar Community Council shall establish an Arbitration Committee to settle civil disputes between residents who voluntarily agree to submit their differences to the Commission. The body shall be called THE MANZANAR ARBITRATION COMMISSION.

Section 2. The Commission shall be composed of fifteen members all of whom shall be Japanese residents of Manzanar Relocation Center.

Section 3. Members shall be appointed by the Community Council.

Section 4. The term of office of each Commissioner shall be six months at the end of which he shall be eligible for reappointment.

Section 5. Any member of the Arbitration Commission may be removed from office by the Community Council or the Arbitration Commission upon proof of corruption, fraud, misconduct, or negligence of duty.

Section 6. The minimum age requirement for appointment to the Commission shall be twenty-five years of age.

Section 7. Members of the Commission shall serve without remuneration.

#### ARTICLE II. OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION

Section 1. Officers of the Commission shall be Chairman and Vice-chairman.

#### ARTICLE III. PROCEDURES

Section 1. The Arbitration Commission and its hearing board shall establish their own rules of procedure, governed, wherever applicable, by the California Code of Civil Procedure.

Section 2. Each case must be filed with the Commission in writing.

Section 3. The parties involved shall be notified at least five days in advance of the time and place of the hearing by the Chairman of Arbitration Committee.

Section 4. No legal representatives shall be allowed before the hearing board.

Section 5. Each party may summon his own witness or witnesses.

#### ARTICLE IV. DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

Section 1. The Chairman of the Commission shall appoint three members of the Commission to hear a given case. The members of the hearing board shall be subject to the approval of the parties involved.



- Section 2. Members of the Commission shall be disqualified to sit on any given case by the Arbitration Commission when it is proved that his personal friends, relatives or interests are involved. He may, on his own volition, disqualify himself for any of these reasons. The Chairman may then appoint another member to sit and hear the case.
- Section 3. The Commission shall make adequate provisions for the maintenance of complete records for all cases submitted for Arbitration.
- Section 4. The Commission shall prepare all forms and papers necessary with the advice and assistance of the Project Attorney.

#### ARTICLE V. HEARING BOARD

- Section 1. The Hearing board of three members which has been appointed by the Chairman shall sit and hear all cases brought before it and render a decision.
- Section 2. Decisions may be recorded with the County Recorder if desired by both parties.
- Section 3. Cases may be heard in both English and Japanese whichever is more convenient to the parties involved.
- Section 4. The Commission shall provide for an interpreter whenever necessary.
- Section 5. All facts and evidence of the case shall be kept in confidence except where the hearing board deems otherwise.
- Section 6. Should a member of the hearing board be unable to appear on the date set for the hearing, he shall notify the Chairman in writing at least twenty-four hours before the hearing.
- Section 7. Any hearing on the calendar may be postponed for reasonable periods at the discretion of the hearing board upon the request of either party involved but in no case may the hearing be postponed more than twice.
- Section 8. In case either party fails to appear at the hearing, the Commission shall continue the hearing to a new date. In the event that the party absent from the first hearing, is also absent from the continued hearing, judgment shall be rendered against such defaulting party.
- Section 9. The decision of the Hearing Board shall be final as provided by the Laws of California.



*Duplicate*  
*Manzanar*

MANUAL ON JUDICIARY  
AND ARBITRATION

PART I. JUDICIARY

Article I. THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION

Section 1. The judicial power of the Manzanar Relocation Center shall be vested in the Judicial Commission. It shall hear and try all cases, with the exception of felonies, civil cases that require hearing in regular, local and state courts, civil cases where parties refuse to arbitrate, probate cases and cases of adoption of children, etc. It shall hear all cases of violation of ordinances and laws which may be passed by the Community Council.

Section 2. Judicial Commission shall be composed of twelve members, four of whom shall be personnel of the Manzanar Relocation Center, and eight of whom shall be Japanese residents of the Center.

Section 3. Members of the Judicial Commission shall be appointed by the Council

Section 4. Any resident of the Manzanar Relocation Center except the members of the Community Council and employees of the Police



Department, over twenty-one years of age, may be appointed Commissioner.

Section 5. The Commissioner's term of office shall be six months, at the end of which time, he may be eligible for reappointment.

Section 6. Commissioners and other appointed officials shall be subject to removal by the Council after a fair hearing before the Council.

## Article II. OFFICERS OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION

Section 1. The Chairman of the Judicial Commission shall be the Chief of the Community Service Division.

- a. He shall conduct all hearings before the Judicial Commission.
- b. In the absence of the Chairman the Project Director shall appoint a Chairman pro tem to conduct hearings.
- c. The Chairman may not vote for a decision in any case tried by the Hearing Board.

Section 2. The Factual Coordinator

- a. The Factual Coordinator shall be a highly qualified Japanese resident of the Center.
- b. He shall be appointed by the Judicial Commission.
- c. His duties shall be to issue formal complaints on charges preferred by the Police Department, other agencies, or by the Commission itself; issue subpoenas, and



send out notices of hearings.

- d. He shall gather and coordinate the facts and evidence in each case and present them to the Hearing Board at the time of the hearing.
- e. The Factual Coordinator shall set the date of the hearing.
- f. He shall prepare the decisions and recommendations of the Hearing Board for the Project Director's consideration and approval.
- g. The Judicial Commission may appoint assistants to the Factual Coordinator as it may deem necessary.
- h. The Factual Coordinator shall not be appointed for any definite term of office, but shall retain office according to the discretion of the Judicial Commission. He may be removed from office upon proof of gross negligence of duties, defection of character, malfeasance; or when the best interests of the Judicial Commission are jeopardized.
- i. The Factual Coordinator may be disqualified to work on any given case by the Judicial Commission when it is proved that his personal friends, relatives or interests are involved. He may, on his own violation,



disqualify himself for any of these reasons. The Judicial Commission may then appoint a Factual Coordinator pro tem to handle the case in question.

### Article III. THE HEARING BOARD

Section 1. There shall be two panels, a panel of four Caucasian Commissioners and a panel of eight Japanese Commissioners. Prior to the hearing, two names shall be selected by drawing from the Caucasian panel and three names from the Japanese panel by the Factual Coordinator. The Commissioners whose names are drawn shall serve on the Hearing Board to hear a specified case or until such time when all cases on the docket for a given calendar date are completed.

Section 2. Should a Commissioner selected to sit on a Hearing Board be unable to attend, due to illness or other legitimate reasons, another name shall be drawn from the panel.

Section 3. A new Hearing Board shall be selected to hear the case or cases on each new docket.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners to question the parties involved in the case and their witnesses; gather all the facts and evidence in order that the Hearing Board may render a fair decision.



Section 5. If, during the course of the hearing the Hearing Board receives facts and evidence connecting the defendant or any other person with any offense not charged in the Complaint, the Hearing Board may, without the issuance of another formal complaint, prefer new charges consistent with the facts and evidence and, after giving the accused a fair opportunity to assemble and present evidence with respect to the new charges, continue with the hearing. The Hearing Board shall then render its decision on the new charges as well as on the original Complaint.

Section 6. The Hearing Board, after proper hearing, shall render a decision finding the defendant either "guilty" or "not guilty" and state the penalty to be applied. The Factual Coordinator shall submit the decision at once to the Project Director for review. If the Project Director has taken no action at the expiration of forty-eight hours after the Hearing Board decision has been submitted to him, such decision shall become final. The Project Director may either confirm the decision and order the penalty executed, or may remand the case to the same Hearing Board with his recommendations. Where the Project Director has



remanded the case within the required forty-eight hours he may submit his recommendations. Where the Project Director in accordance to the provisions of this section.

Section 7. The defendants shall have the right of appeal to the Project Director and through him to higher WRA officials.

Section 8. The majority vote of three out of five shall suffice for a decision.

Section 9. All hearings shall be open to the public unless the Commission deems otherwise.

Section 10. The Judicial Commission shall have the power to alter former sentences and to order parole or probation.

#### Article IV. RULES OF PROCEDURE

Section 1. Rules of procedure of Judicial Commission and the Hearing Board shall be established by the Commissioners.

#### Article V. CASES OUTSIDE THE JURISDICTION OF THE JUDICIAL COMMISSION

Section 1. In criminal cases involving felonies the Project Director shall deliver the defendant to the Federal, State or local officials for prosecution.

Section 2. In civil cases where parties refuse to arbitrate, probate cases, cases of



7.

adoption of children, arrangements should be made through proper channels to give the parties leave from the Center and other proper assistance to enable them to take advantage of the regular federal, state and local courts.



MANUAL ON JUDICIARY  
AND ARBITRATION

PART II: ARBITRATION

Article I ARBITRATION COMMITTEE

Section 1. The Manzanar Community Council shall establish an Arbitration Committee to settle civil disputes between residents who voluntarily agree to submit their differences to the Commission. The body shall be called THE MANZANAR ARBITRATION COMMISSION.

Section 2. The Commission shall be composed of fifteen members all of whom shall be Japanese residents of Manzanar Relocation Center.

Section 3. Members shall be appointed by the Community Council.

Section 4. The term of office of each Commissioner shall be six months at the end of which he shall be eligible for reappointment.

Section 5. Any member of the Arbitration Commission may be removed from office by the Community Council or the Arbitration Commission upon proof of corruptions, fraud, misconduct, or negligence of duty.

Section 6. The minimum age requirement for appointment to the commission shall be twenty-five years of age.



Section 7. Members of the Commission shall serve without remuneration.

Article II. OFFICERS OF THE COMMISSION

Section 1. Officers of the Commission shall be Chairman and Vice-chairman.

Article III. PROCEDURES

Section 1. The Arbitration Commission and its hearing board shall establish their own rules of procedure, governed, wherever applicable, by the California Code of Civil Procedure.

Section 2. Each case must be filed with the Commission in writing.

Section 3. The parties involved shall be notified at least five days in advance of the time and place of the hearing by the Chairman of Arbitration Committee.

Section 4. No legal representatives shall be allowed before the hearing board.

Section 5. Each party may summon his own witness or witnesses.



#### Article IV DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION

Section 1. The Chairman of the Commission shall appoint three members of the Commission to hear a given case. The members of the hearing board shall be subject to the approval of the parties involved.

Section 2. Members of the Commission shall be disqualified to sit on any given case by the Arbitration Commission when it is proved that his personal friends, relatives or interests are involved. He may, on his own volition, disqualify himself for any of these reasons. The Chairman may then appoint another member to sit and hear the case.

Section 3. The Commission shall make adequate provisions for the maintenance of complete records for all cases submitted for Arbitration.

Section 4. The Commission shall prepare all forms and papers necessary with the advice and assistance of the Project Attorney.

#### Article V. HEARING BOARD

Section 1. The Hearing board of three members which has been appointed by the Chairman shall sit and hear all cases brought before it and render a decision.

Section 2. Decisions may be recorded with the County Recorder if desired by both parties.



- 11
- Section 3. Cases may be heard in both English and Japanese whichever is more convenient to the parties involved.
- Section 4. The Commission shall provide for an interpreter whenever necessary.
- Section 5. All facts and evidence of the case shall be kept in confidence except where the hearing board deems otherwise.
- Section 6. Should a member of the hearing board be unable to appear on the date set for the hearing, he shall notify the Chairman in writing at least twenty-four hours before the hearing.
- Section 7. Any hearing on the calendar may be postponed for reasonable periods at the discretion of the hearing board upon the request of either party involved but in no case may the hearing be postponed more than twice.
- Section 8. In case either party fails to appear at the hearing, the Commission shall continue the hearing to a new date. In the event that the party absent from the first hearing, is also absent from the continued hearing, judgment shall be rendered against such defaulting party.
- Section 9. The decision of the Hearing Board shall be final as provided by the Laws of California.



April 19, 1943

MANZANAR COORDINATING COUNCIL

*Dille*  
*from Carter*

FUNCTION

Coordinating Councils vary in organization from city to city. The purpose of the Coordinating Council is usually the same: better community planning through the coordinated efforts of all the agencies within the community. Gaps in community service as well as useless duplication is discovered and cooperatively corrected. Coordinating Councils, with the united effort of several agencies interested in the same problem, work on such problems as:

- × Juvenile delinquency
  - Various phases of child welfare
  - Better use of city recreation
  - Hazards and "eye sores" within the city
  - City policing and laws in relation to needed protection
  - Educational resources for youth training
  - Unemployment or distribution of labor
  - General welfare problems, housing, health etc.
  - Safety Committee

COMPOSITION

- Every agency working toward community improvement is represented in the Coordinating Council. The complete Council holds meetings monthly or usually bi-monthly. Specific committees on delinquency or vocational training would meet in between and report to the general Coordinating Council. The chairman on delinquency would call together those agencies representatives who are concerned with youth service (i.e. The recent incidents of all night youth gambling in Manzanar will call for the united efforts of housing, police, social welfare, and education. Recreation would be called in for plan of treatment).
- ×

→ × Starting Case Co.

ORGANIZATION

The official head of a Coordinating Council is usually called Executive Secretary who has had some background in agency administration, community organization, and social welfare. On a W. R. A. project the most logical person for executive secretary of the Manzanar Coordinating Council would be the Chief of Community Services since most of the agencies concerned are already placed administratively in the Community Services Division. The Executive is responsible for initiating regular Council meetings, planning the program, making reports available, bringing agency representatives together for the constructive planning of Community problems, to make community resources known to each agency, reviewing departmental services to become acquainted with new



community problems which require inter-agency cooperation and solution.

Certain committees working under the Council would be permanent such as Juvenile delinquency or vocational training; others would be of a temporary nature dissolving after that unit of work is completed.

The Project Director would authorize such a Council and appoint the Executive Secretary.



Suggested scope of work for position of Director, of the  
Coordinating Council.

1. To act as chairman of the Community Council, composed of professional representatives of such agencies and institutions as:

- |   |                                   |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| (1) Schools<br>Administrative<br>Guidance | (7) Health Services               |
| (2) Adult Education                       | (8) Recreation Agency             |
| (3) Library Service                       | (9) Relocation Authority-         |
| (4) Employment Bureau                     | (10) Army--citizen control-police |
| (5) Child Welfare                         | (11) Farm Security                |
| (6) Family Service                        |                                   |

2. To develop and find sponsorship for certain community service groups whose representatives could form a community auxiliary lay council:

P.T.A. groups, Mothers Clubs, Church organizations, Newspaper project, Garden Club, Women's Auxiliary, Junior Red Cross, Boy Scouts, High Y----- and such.

3. To serve as coordinating center of information about the community---- and policy and aims of the government agencies in control:

- (1) To the agencies and institutions within the community
- (2) To the citizenry of the community
- (3) As a general field representative and liaison officer between various independent units within the community and the Relocation Authority.

4. To serve as clearing house( in capacity of social psychologist) on such vital techniques as propaganda, indoctrination, morale. The office of the director could well be the hub for surveying and analyzing the morale of the community as a whole--- and assist with the techniques necessary to shape and direct desired attitudes and beliefs.

5. To be able to conduct and interpret such surveys or studies on local problems or agencies that might be required by the government or the local agency.



6. Through Council meetings arrive as such ends as:

Prevention of overlapping of agency service

Pointing out gaps in community service

Improving general community conditions, reducing disorder and confusion by coordinated effort and understanding.

Allow for professional "airing" and reduce the customary "buck-passing".

Improving individual agency service

Allow for coordinated attack in solving particular community problems that develop, such as:

prostitution, stealing, breakdown of parental control of children, gang pressures, the morale of the 20 to 30 age group, epidemics, unrest and bickering resulting from all classes Japanese being thrown together, etc.

The Council Director has no authority.

Her techniques for results depend on:

- (a) Developing a cooperative and interested council.
- (b) In keeping close and harmonious contact with the community life and its agencies and institutions.
- (c) In diplomatic steering, counselling---- in pointing out needs and placing responsibility for meeting such needs in the hands of the organization, agency or authority that is in position to handle the assignment.



To - Mr. Allen Aoyagi  
Gila River Relocation Center  
River, Arizona

COPY

June 27, 1942

8/31/42

# SELF GOVERNMENT AT MANZANAR

The self-government of Manzanar Relocation Center began on when ten Block Leaders were chosen by the Administration from candidates nominated by the residents. These ten Block Leaders have met often with the Administration; rendering advice on application of various Administrative policies and to inform the Administration of the sentiments and the conditions of the block residents.

Since then fifteen more new Block Leaders have been elected by a popular vote within their blocks. The candidate receiving the highest vote in his block automatically assumes the position of the Block Leader. This procedure will be followed in all future elections. The procedure is as follows:

Block residents are called into a meeting by the Election Board at which time candidates are nominated.

The names of the candidates will be published and the suitable time will be given for discussion and merits of each candidates.

Then a polling station will be designated within the block supervised by an election officer and all eligible residents within that block may cast their secret ballot there.

At present we have made no restrictions upon the qualities of the candidates except that he be over 21 years of age and that he be loyal in spirit and in deed to the United States Government.

Of the twenty five Block Leaders now elected, fifteen of them are first generation Japanese, while the remaining ten are American citizens.

The Block Leaders Council meets once every week regularly on Friday morning to discuss the welfare of the people. They have been called into conferences frequently to discuss and to advise the Administration on application of the policies here. At the last council meeting an executive committee of six members were chosen to confer and to advise the Administration.

At present the Constitution Committee of the Block Leaders are drafting a Constitution for the self-government in accordance with the Administration policies and in crys-



tallizing the established practices of self-government at Manzanar.

Among the recent developments in self-government at Manzanar has been the defining of the duties of the Block Leaders, which are as follows:

- A. Assume all responsibility for the welfare of all people in his block.
- B. Keep his own records for properly accounting for Administration property.
- C. Assume responsibility for distributing official information.
- D. Hear all complaints and assume the responsibility of investigation. See that all cases are presented on the proper form to the Administration with your recommendations.
- E. Assume responsibility for all janitor work in your block.
- F. For reasons of courtesy and effective management, it is essential that all matters in connection with visits of social service workers, medical workers, police and fire department representatives, etc. should clear through the Block Leader.
- G. Assume responsibility for the cleanliness of your block mess hall.
- H. Assume responsibility for coordinating the mail for your block with the central system.
- I. Assume responsibility for distribution of all supplies going to families in your block. This will be done through y ur office.
- J. Each Block Leader shall designate his place of residence with a sign so that in an emergency he can be found easily.
- K. Assume responsibility for garbage collection and coordinate the work among all blocks so that one group will not have this work more than one week at a time and only at long intervals.
- L. Assume responsibility for drawing up a procedure for the replacement of Block Leaders.
- M. Assume responsibility for getting things you need for your block.



- N. Assume responsibility for securing proper help.

Important qualities of the Block Leaders we have found, as follows:

1. That he be respected by the residents of the block, so that he will be in a position to influence them.
2. That he show a whole-hearted cooperation with the Administration and have an understanding of the desires of the Administration.
3. That he be bi-lingual, ie, he speaks both Japanese and English so that he can represent the Japanese speaking and English speaking residents of his block. We have found that in some blocks, Niseis have been qualified to take this position and in other blocks the first generation Japanese have shown these qualifications.

Among the subjects taken up for discussion by the Block Leaders recently have been:

1. Mobilization of American citizens in each block to the camouflage net project, at which time the Block Leaders have followed the instructions of the Administration in urging every citizen to participate in the project.
2. Discussion of the traffic rules within the Center.
3. Of certain health regulations.
4. Of community beautification projects.
5. Prevention of fire hazards in the Center, etc.

Each Block Leader is expected to open his office within the block shortly, at which time he will be in a position to carry out all the functions as outlined above.

On the whole I feel that the development of self-government in Manzanar and the Administration guidance has progressed smoothly. It has been of definite value to the Administration and to the residents and has shown a wholesome effect within the community. As it progresses it will contribute vitally to the welfare of the people of Manzanar and will greatly expediate and aid the work of the Administration.

*This outline was written by Mr. Tom Yamaguchi, a former Block Leader and a member of the Executive Board.*



## MEETING OF THE MANZANAR CITIZENS' FEDERATION

September 9, 1942  
8:20 pm---9:30 pm

The opening topic of discussion lead by Koji Ariyoshi, Temporary Chairman of the Manzanar Citizens' Federation was the future of the Federation as a camp-wide organization. First, the chairman spoke on the new system of government which will be installed in Manzanar shortly.

According to reports, the administration will appoint a Board of Commissioners to plan and draw up the governmental set-up. This Board will draft a constitution enumerating and outlining the procedure of government. Then, it will disband as soon as this work is completed. Since the Board is to be appointed, non-citizens may hold positions on it. However, it was pointed out that elective offices will be held only by citizens. An elective legislative body will be called the Community Council. Besides this, there will be people designated as Block Managers who will act as a type of messenger boy or flunkie. In this way, both the duties and the nomenclature of the Block Leaders will be changed; furthermore, the Block Managers will be appointed by the administration. They will carry out routine duties and be directly connected with the administration and not with the community.

According to Mr. Sol F. Kimball, Chief of Organized Community Government, the Project Director has the power to dismiss and disband the present Block Leader type of government at any time.

Since the Nisei will be represented in the proposed new type of community government, there was an opinion that the Manzanar Citizens' Federation should not be camp-wide in scope. Fred Tayama stated that even if the M.C.F. doesn't do anything at the present time, it would be a good thing to have such an organization formed to represent and speak for the Nisei. An occasion for the use of such an organ may come up suddenly; then, it would be too late to organize to meet the situation.

Koji Ariyoshi, George Kurata, Paul H. Kusuda and others were of the opinion that if necessary, the M.C.F. could have a formation on a voluntary basis instead of a camp-wide set-up. In addition, it will be with the understanding that such an organization would not represent the whole Nisei population, but would reflect the opinion of those who are interested in the underlying ideas of the M.C.F.

George Kurata suggested having a committee within the new community governmental structure to embrace the ideas and aims of the M.C.F. Practically everyone present agreed with that suggestion.

Fred Tayama expressed his desire and the desire of the National Headquarters of the Japanese American Citizens' League to establish a chapter of the JACL within Manzanar. He was of the opinion that the MCF could be changed into the JACL since the purposes are parallel in structure.



Then, Paul H. Kusuda declared that at the beginning of the M.C.F., it was stated upon question of one of the persons present (Paul H. Kusuda) that the M.C.F. will not in any way be connected with the J.A.C.L. Thus, if the J.A.C.L. were to be organized, the M.C.F. should be dropped and disbanded definitely. Then, if the people so desire, the J.A.C.L. should be started anew and not be connected or affiliated in any fashion with the M.C.F.

In regard to the present M.C.F., it was suggested that since Koji Ariyoshi may leave Manzanar in the very near future, a substitute temporary chairman should be appointed or selected to open the next meeting. Then, if necessary, a new temporary chairman can be elected.

Since the Board of Commissioners is to be appointed, Koji Ariyoshi asked for and received suggestions for likely prospects for the posts.

There was a short discussion on the matter of furlough work. At a previous meeting, a committee was appointed to draft a set of rules governing the workers. After the "Rules and Regulations for Furlough Workers" was drafted, copies were sent to various administrative persons. Probably, every furlough worker would have to sign it so that it would be binding upon him. It was suggested that a Board of Examiners (to be appointed by the Project Director) pass upon all prospective workers. Also, it was planned to create a disciplinary body to assist in taking care of conditions at the furlough workers' camp. Then, the Chairman gave a short description of some of the adverse conditions which existed at the camp where the first group of workers lived.

The chairman appointed a delegation to go to the administration to talk about the furloughs and bring forth suggestions. Those appointed were George Kurata, Shogo Nishida, Sho Onodera, Sumi Uchimura, and Koji Ariyoshi.

It was decided at the close of the meeting to wait until the Board of Commissioners is appointed before anything is done with the M.C.F.

Those present at the meeting were: Koji Ariyoshi, Katherine Saka, Fred Tayama, Kiyoshi Higashi, Joe Masaoka, Shogo Nishida, George Kurata, Martin "Moose" Tanaka, Henry "Hank" Tsuchiya, Sho Onodera, Chico Sakaguchi, Sumi Uchimura, Paul H. Kusuda, and two others.



*Duplicate*

PROPOSED CONSTITUTION OF MANZANAR WORK CORPS  
REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY, FAIR PRACTICE COMMITTEE

(As Printed in Manzanar FREE PRESS, Vol. 11, No. 19)

ARTICLE I.

NAME: This organization shall be known as the Manzanar Work Corps Representative Assembly.

ARTICLE II.

AIMS AND PURPOSES: The purpose of this organization shall be to afford Manzanar with a democratic representative organization within the work corps in order to maintain fair employment practice.

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP: All persons on acceptance of employment automatically become a member of the Manzanar Work Corps of the War Relocation Authority. The membership shall consist of first, the executive staff and second, all others defined as project employees. The executive staff membership is defined as those persons with direct supervisory responsibility to an administrative official.

ARTICLE IV. REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY:

Section A. ORGANIZATION: There shall be a representative assembly consisting of all members of the executive staff and of the elected representatives of the project employees. At least two-thirds of the membership of the work corps represented at this assembly shall be representatives of project employees. The general policy shall be that a working unit, consisting of fifty or less employees, shall elect one representative. For each additional fifty employees or portion thereof, an additional representative will be elected.

Section B. POWERS AND DUTIES

1. The Workers Representative Assembly shall elect a Fair Practice Committee which shall consist of seven members, three of whom shall be elected from the Assembly membership of the executive staff and four of whom shall be elected from the Assembly membership of the project employees. Not more than one representative shall be elected to membership in the Fair Practice Committee from any one of the major occupational groupings. Under these same provisions four alternate members shall be elected, two from the executive staff and two from the project employees, to replace any vacancy which may occur in the Fair Practice Committee by reason of the departure of its members or resignation.

2. The Representative Assembly shall elect a chairman of the following standing committees to work with and report to the Fair Practice Committee: Off-Project Employment Committee, Educational Committee, Investigations Committee, Worker Training Committee, Vocational Counseling and Guidance Committee.

(more)



ARTICLE IV. (cont'd.)

Section C. MEETINGS AND TERMS OF OFFICE. Regular meetings of the Workers Representative Assembly shall be held once in three months or oftener at the call of its chairman. The terms of office of the members of the Workers Representative Assembly shall be for six months.

ARTICLE V. FAIR PRACTICE COMMITTEE:

Section A. ORGANIZATION: The Fair Practice Committee shall elect its own chairman who shall devote full time to the job and be remunerated by the War Relocation Authority. He shall preside at all meetings of the Fair Practice Committee and be in charge of and responsible for the office staff and records of the Committee. It shall be the duty and responsibility of the chairman to conduct investigation of all cases coming to his attention and to call upon the chairmen of all standing committees for service and advice.

Section B. POWERS AND DUTIES: Any employee may report in writing any employment complaint to the Fair Practice Committee or to any of its members. The chairman will investigate and by consultations with the parties concerned seek to effect a satisfactory solution. If such solution is not immediately secured, he shall present the case to a meeting of the Fair Practice Committee, which shall arrive at an opinion of the validity of the complaint and will authorize the chairman to prepare a written statement of the case. This shall be presented by the chairman to the Chief of the Division of Employment and Housing for his action. Appeal may be taken to the Project Director whose decision shall be final.

Section C. MEETINGS AND TERMS OF OFFICE: The Fair Practice Committee shall hold meetings as often as necessary, either on a regular schedule or at the call of the chairman. All meetings will be held during regular working hours and time spent at meetings will be considered as regular duty and carried as such on the time records by project timekeepers. Terms of office of members shall be for six months.

ARTICLE VI.

STANDING COMMITTEES: The standing committees named in Article IV, Section B, Paragraph 3, shall have such powers and responsibilities as usually pertain to such committees as indicated by their names.

ARTICLE VII. ADOPTION AND AMENDMENTS:

Section A. ADOPTION. The majority vote of the Workers Representative Assembly shall be necessary to adopt this constitution.

Section B. AMENDMENTS. Amendments to this constitution may be proposed to the Workers Representative Assembly by any twenty-five of its members at a regular meeting. The adoption of any amendments shall be brought before the next meeting of the Assembly and a two-thirds vote shall be necessary to adopt.



## REPORT ON COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT

January 1, 1944 to June 30, 1944

Community Government has been the organization through which the community has been able to present its views and needs to the administration, to discuss policy and problems, and to plan and coordinate for community betterment. Government has contributed to community stability. It has given leadership for crystallizing opinion on critical issues. It has given to many thousands their first opportunity to learn and participate in the democratic process.

Eight of the nine relocation centers have adopted a constitution or charter and elected a Community Council. The Councils have enacted law and order codes and established Judicial Commissions to apply penalties to violators of community law. The health, education, food, employment, production, and public relation problems of the community have been handled through committees composed of Council members. Many Councils have also established a number of commissions of a permanent nature to which non-Council members have been appointed. The Relocation Planning Commission has been established at all Centers and is playing an active and significant part in stimulating resettlement. Other groups include Health, and School Boards, Manpower Commissions, Juvenile Commissions, Police Commission and Cemetery Boards. Selective Service and segregation committees have been established at many Centers to handle these special problems.

The responsible role of Community Government during the sometimes heated discussions over the reinstitution of selective service was demonstrated at every Center. Most Councils either sponsored or transmitted petitions from citizen groups welcoming selective service but requesting clarification of citizenship rights for all nisei. The Councils at Heart Mountain, Minidoka, and Central Utah, sponsored the visit of Sgt. Ben Kuroki, the nisei war hero. Departing inductees have been honored by Councils at all Centers.

The Councils have contributed to the internal stability of the Centers by negotiating labor disputes, improving labor relations, and meeting critical shortages of workers. Manpower Commissions have been established at several Centers to work with the Administration in determining job priorities and allocating the available labor supply. Councils have also resolved many intra-community disputes between individuals or groups.

48698





90000



A national meeting of Council representatives was given additional study. It was finally decided that it was advisable to postpone planning for such a conference until later in the year. Recommendations for the establishment of a joint staff Council Manpower Commission to meet the increasingly critical labor shortage were transmitted to the Projects in June.

Through the Judicial Commission, the residents have assumed a responsibility for maintaining law and order. Violators of Council regulations are cited to the Commission for hearing and sentence. One hundred thirty-six cases in all were docketed during the first five months of the year. Nearly half of these were for gambling and a quarter for traffic violations. A table showing number and type of cases is given below.

Offenses Heard by Judicial Commission by Center  
January to June 1944

Center	Assault	Disturbing the Peace	Gam- bling	Intoxica- tion	Theft or Larceny	Tres- passing	Misc.	Total
Central Utah					2	19	1	22
Colorado River	2	5	23		1	1	3	35
Gila River	6	3	37			11	4	66
Granada Heart				4				4
Mountain	4						1	5
Jerome	2			1			1	4
Rohrer								0
Minidoka								0
Total	14	8	60	5	3	31	10	136

Community Government has had an important role in preparing the evacuees for a return to normal life, promoting good public relations, and maintaining a constructive attitude among Center population.

COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT AT THE CENTERS

COLORADO RIVER

The Community Council and the three local Councils of the Colorado River Center continued to have a significant role in the affairs of the community and in administration through collaboration with the staff.







The Council requested cooperation of the community in the drive to raise money for the prevention of infantile paralysis. It developed and circulated a questionnaire on relocation and assisted the visiting relocation team. It discussed the establishment of a cleaning service and a barber shop in the hospital with Community Enterprises. It prepared plans for holding memorial services for deceased soldiers. It approved and assisted in the construction of a log shade for tubercular patients and arranged for the purchase and distribution of literature on tuberculosis. It recommended that such patients be allowed to return home only after discharge by medical authorities.

The Community Council called to the attention of the Project Director a request for the purchase of uniforms for the police department and for an increase in the number of policemen. It presented a petition representing the viewpoint of the nisei on the reinstitution of Selective Service and the restoration of rights of American citizens. It recommended the establishment of a bakery and suggested changes in the handling and distribution of ice, meat, rice and bread. It recommended that negotiations be carried on for the release of interned doctors at Snata Fe.

The Law and Order Code was expanded to include regulations on cats and dogs, a school code, additions to the traffic regulations, a procedure for eviction of residents, a rabbit and poultry regulation, and a regulation covering disturbance of the peace. The Judicial Commission heard 35 cases during the first five months. A resolution of appreciation to Mr. Wade Head was passed upon the announcement of his departure from Poston.

The new Council was elected and installed in April. Offices for the Council officials were established in the administration building. The Council made plans for the establishment of a trading post to permit residents to sell or exchange articles for which they had no additional use. The trading posts were to be under the supervision of the local Councils.

Due to the shortage of workers, an emergency Manpower Commission was established in May. This Commission had as its function the determination of essential labor needs, the establishment of priorities and the formulation of rules and regulations governing employment and transfers. The Commission made its first report in June.

The continued assumption of responsibilities is an indication of the progress of Community Government. A report states "Much time and effort, with no financial benefit, is rendered by some of the evacuee members. On the whole, the evacuee Community Government seems to be developing a feeling of responsibility and a fitness in public affairs, together with a feeling of being a real part of community life here."







### Central Utah

A number of internal problems affecting the welfare of the community consumed much of the time and energy of the Council during the six month period. These problems included the dispute between the cooperative and the credit union, a consideration of the demands of various organizations to solicit funds from the residents, and food and labor problems.

The Council discussed with the Project Director questions affecting employment quotas, public assistance grants, food in the hospital, establishment of a Junior College, the extension of the sewer pipe line, the issuance of privilege cards for members of the enlisted reserve, and the adequacy of recreational facilities.

The Project Director discussed with the Community Council the transfer of the WRA to the Department of Interior, the establishment of vocational training courses, the establishment of policy governing the use of the civic auditorium, and the closing of two dining halls.

The community problems which arose and which were considered by the Council included the reinstitution of Selective Service for nisei, voluntary donations to hospital workers, distribution of articles received from the Japanese Red Cross, voluntary blood donors, the establishment of a central diet kitchen, requests for food from various groups, and the establishment of a community fund.

Regulations prohibiting gambling and establishing procedure for resignation from the Council were enacted. Resolutions were passed granting full power to the Judicial Commission. The Council appointed a Mediation Board to negotiate the dispute between Business Enterprises and the Credit Union and appointed committees to consider the establishment of a community fund, and one on public safety.

The new Project Director, Mr. Luther T. Hoffman, was introduced to the Council in June. A public reception sponsored jointly by the Council and block managers was held in the civic auditorium. Elections for the new Council held in June, resulted in fewer than half of the old members being reelected.

### GILA RIVER

Community Government at Gila River was faced with a number of important problems during the half-year period. These included an investigation of the functions and organization of the Internal Security Section, the establishment of a recreation commission and plan of recreation for the community, reorganization of the Council, relations with the block managers, juvenile delinquency, and the welcoming of the new residents from Jerome.







The Council enacted a code of offenses, a traffic code and a regulation prohibiting private enterprise. The Butte Council passed a resolution condemning the Japanese atrocities against American prisoners of war, recommended the retention of Dr. Jack Sleath as Chief Health Officer, established an executive board of seven members, established a recreation association, issued a formal welcome to the incoming people from Jerome and recommended the establishment of optical service by Business Enterprises.

The Council discussed, with the Project Director, a number of problems. Major among these was the presentation of a petition requesting the restoration of civil rights to the nisei following the announcement of reinstitution of Selective Service. It also recommended that a notary be appointed for the Canal community.

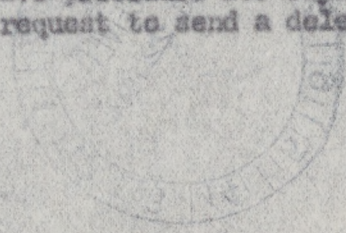
Problems of community concern included the investigation of the Internal Security Section, a report of the Public Health Committee on optometry services, block sanitation and blood typing for emergencies. It supervised the distribution of a shipment of goods received from the Japanese Red Cross and conducted a relocation survey. It called to the attention of the block residents the impending visit of the Spanish Consul to discuss problems of Japanese Nationals, a proposed juvenile code, the establishment of family eating in the mess halls, welcoming of Jerome residents and the forthcoming June election.

The Project Director discussed with the Council the need for cleaning irrigation drainage, the prohibition of private enterprise and the need for improvement of sanitary conditions within the Center.

#### GRANADA

The Community Council had an active role in discussions on the citizenship rights of nisei and the preparation of a petition on this subject. Problems of community concern included the reduction in employment under the quota for the third quarter, distribution of goods received from the Japanese Red Cross, compensation for accumulated overtime and the provision of incentive wages to workers in the slaughterhouse.

The Council called to the attention of the Project Director a request for reclassifying the position of Murae's Aide to \$19.00, the distribution of clothing allowances on a monthly instead of quarterly basis and a request to expedite the leave procedure for boys called for physical examination for the Army. A request to send a delegate to the staff meetings was denied.





The first of these is the fact that the United States is a democracy. This is a fact which is often forgotten by those who are not citizens of this country. It is a fact which is often forgotten by those who are not citizens of this country. It is a fact which is often forgotten by those who are not citizens of this country.

The second of these is the fact that the United States is a democracy. This is a fact which is often forgotten by those who are not citizens of this country. It is a fact which is often forgotten by those who are not citizens of this country. It is a fact which is often forgotten by those who are not citizens of this country.

The third of these is the fact that the United States is a democracy. This is a fact which is often forgotten by those who are not citizens of this country. It is a fact which is often forgotten by those who are not citizens of this country. It is a fact which is often forgotten by those who are not citizens of this country.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States is a democracy. This is a fact which is often forgotten by those who are not citizens of this country. It is a fact which is often forgotten by those who are not citizens of this country. It is a fact which is often forgotten by those who are not citizens of this country.

The fifth of these is the fact that the United States is a democracy. This is a fact which is often forgotten by those who are not citizens of this country. It is a fact which is often forgotten by those who are not citizens of this country. It is a fact which is often forgotten by those who are not citizens of this country.

The sixth of these is the fact that the United States is a democracy. This is a fact which is often forgotten by those who are not citizens of this country. It is a fact which is often forgotten by those who are not citizens of this country. It is a fact which is often forgotten by those who are not citizens of this country.





The Project Director informed the Council of agricultural plans for the present year and requested assistance in solving labor shortages by recruitment of additional workers. He also suggested to the Council the extension of a formal invitation to residents of Jerome coming to the Center and inclusion in the Council body of members of the Jerome Council. The Council at Granada continued to have a preponderance of nisei members.

#### HEART MOUNTAIN

The Heart Mountain Community Council was concerned with one major and several minor community problems. Following the announcement of the reopening of Selective Service for nisei, strong agitation developed under the leadership of a Fair Play Committee which threatened to influence large numbers of citizens to ignore their calls for pre-induction physicals and induction into the Army. The Community Council in an attempt to give perspective to members of the community and to emphasize the responsibility of the citizens prepared and circulated a petition for transmission to the President. The Council also requested and sponsored a visit of Sgt. Ben Kuroki. Sgt. Kuroki was at the project for several days, was honored by a banquet sponsored by the Council, and made several public addresses to the community. Members of the Council speak at ceremonies held for the young men who depart for Army service.

Other problems of community interest included representing members of the janitorial service in the labor reduction of the third quarter labor quota. The Council sponsored the distribution of RedCross gifts, discussed the establishment of a scholarship fund, recommended that evacuee doctors be given Civil Service status, sponsored the establishment of a local unit of the USO, discussed the advisability of establishing cooperative business enterprises outside the Center, presented the purchase of uniforms for the police force to the blocks and investigated a labor dispute in the poultry section.

The Council discussed with the Project Director several problems in connection with relocation and urged that certain time-consuming procedures be modified to ease the departure of those leaving the Center. It presented requests for urgently needed repair and maintenance. It favored the establishment of a Junior College, of a manufacturing plant to produce miso, the construction of wind breaks at the hospital clinic and laundry rooms, the distribution of free soap and washboards, and additional medical assistance. The Project Director called to the attention of the Council a number of problems in relation to relocation and asked Council sponsorship of the fourth and fifth War Loan Drives. The Council communicated with a number of Centers on a national meeting of representatives from all Centers.



A circular clock face with numbers 1 through 12. In the center, the word "RECEIVED" is stamped in a bold, sans-serif font. Below it, the date "AUG 22 1944" is stamped in a similar font. The clock face is slightly tilted and has a textured, aged appearance.



Regulations governing the keeping of pets and fowl were enacted and the criminal code amended. Resolutions were passed making Council action binding on all Council members, requested the WRA purchase of uniforms for the police department and prohibiting the use of food for any special group or party.

#### ROHWER

The Community Council, through its various committees, maintained a close working partnership with the Administration. The committees that were particularly active were those concerned with relocation, segregation, employment and reception of incoming residents from Jerome.

The Council sponsored the visit of Hibutsu Murai, a specialist in mid-western farming. Mr. Murai gave a series of lectures on agricultural possibilities in the mid-west. The segregation committee handled a major share of the burden in connection with the movement of segregants to Fule Lake. The labor committee had a number of problems involving minor disputes, employment, hours of work and the like. The committee for the reception of the Jerome residents worked on details of cleaning vacant apartments, providing adequate housing space and formally welcoming Jeromites as they arrived on the Project.

The Council brought to the attention of the Project Director a number of problems. It requested that consideration be given to a possible stoppage of work in connection with cutting of fuel. It recommended that clothing allowances and salary payments be made in cash rather than by check. It proposed that a series of conferences be held between committees of the Council and members of the Administrative staff in order to improve relations and understanding of problems. It called to the attention of the Administration the excessive infestation of cockroaches in the mess halls, the need for additional street lighting, the rumor that mental patients of Japanese ancestry at the State Hospital were being mistreated, and the need for an old men's home. It recommended that plans be made for the manufacture of Japanese foods, that operating and maternity rooms in the hospital be air conditioned, that doctors from Jerome be invited to come to Rohwer.

It assisted the Administration in the quarterly population count, in securing compliance with Selective Service regulations and in selecting a site for the old men's home.

Problems of general community concern considered by the Council included the provision of adequate tokens of appreciation to the hospital staff for their services to the community, recruitment of additional nurse's aides and securing voluntary blood donors. In conjunction with the block managers, it sponsored a Center-wide clean-up.







### MINIDOKA

Community Government became operative at Minidoka with the election of a seven-man Council and 34 Block Commissioners in February. The immediate problem was that of organization and six committees including education, health, welfare, public relations, education and juvenile were established with the chairman of each committee a representative of the Council and the other members being drawn from the block commissioners. Following the initial meeting of the Council the election of officers and the appointment of committees, the Council was confronted with a number of serious problems. The strike of workers in the warehouse and the subsequent halting of deliveries of food and other essential supplies was called to the attention of the Council in April by the Project Director. The Council appointed a 15 man Fact Finding Committee which conducted hearings and prepared a report for the Project Director on the labor situation. During the period of investigation, the Council assumed responsibility for the operation of those sections affected by the strike.

A second serious situation arose when a ditch rider from a nearby irrigation area reported that some of the Center residents had set fire to the grass and brush rip-rap along the Canal bank. The Project Director with members of the Community Council inspected the damage caused by the fire and the chairman assumed responsibility for making repairs and recruited 75 volunteer workers.

The Council called to the attention of the Project Director a number of situations within the community. It recommended that a sedan be provided for transporting pregnant women to and from the hospital. This request was granted. It sponsored a public meeting on west coast property problems in conjunction with the legal and property sections. It assumed responsibility for the Red Cross drive which collected over \$2300. It advocated provision of temporary hospital facilities for mental patients. It proposed that facilities be provided for the manufacture of Japanese foods. It assumed responsibility for recruitment of additional nurse's aides.

The organization of Community Government proceeded with the establishment of several civic groups by the Council. A cemetery board was appointed which prepared plans for beautifying the local cemetery. Volunteers provided the labor and Memorial Day services were held at the cemetery site. It established a Judicial Commission, considered a Fair Labor Practice Board and discussed relations with the Relocation Commission. It also appointed a special hospital committee to provide gifts to hospital personnel in appreciation of their services to the community.







### MANZANAR

Manzanar continued to be the only relocation center lacking a formally organized Community Government. The Block Managers Assembly composed of one representative from each block acts in the dual capacity of representing the administration and the community. Progress was made in organization and standing committees were appointed for food, public works, welfare, community relations, employment and administrative cabinet. A resolution was presented on the rights of Nisei and Selective Service. The Assembly decided that materials for wedding cakes could be supplied from the available quota of foodstuffs and that the keeping of chickens and rabbits should be controlled.

The work of the Block Managers in the segregation program was commendable. Not only did these Block Managers which remained at Manzanar take an active part in making certain that members of their blocks were adequately cared for but several block managers were in the contingent which went to Tule Lake and represented their people at that center.

The block managers and the Administration jointly sponsored a panel discussion on "America in The Making". It also considered problems in connection with relocation, the C.A.C.A., standardization of social life, manpower shortage, food complaints and representations to the Spanish Consul.

The Project Director brought a number of problems to the attention of the assembly. These included the movement of segregants to Tule Lake, reinstitution of Selective Service, the future of Manzanar, a report on the Washington Conference of Project Directors, housing problems and problems of seasonal and indefinite leave.

### TULE LAKE

The problem of establishing a responsible representative group among the residents at Tule Lake was not satisfactorily solved during this period. The confusion and disorganization which resulted in the November incident continued to have its effect. Some progress was made but a final solution has not yet been reached.

A center-wide vote on the question of continuing or ending the status quo was held on January 11. Those favoring the ending of the impasse won by a small majority. Following this vote, a coordinating committee was appointed from the Division of Responsible Men. This committee working in conjunction with an advisory committee of seven from the project staff tackled a number of problems facing the Center. These included reemployment of several thousand workers, the release of persons held in the stockade, the lifting of the curfew and the



SECRET

The following information was obtained from a review of the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Reclamation, and is being furnished to you for your information. It is requested that you keep this information confidential and not discuss it with anyone outside your organization.

The records of the Bureau of Land Management show that the land in question was acquired by the Government in 1910, and was then transferred to the Bureau of Reclamation. The land was then used for the purpose of irrigation, and was later transferred to the Bureau of Land Management.

The records of the Bureau of Reclamation show that the land in question was used for the purpose of irrigation, and was later transferred to the Bureau of Land Management. The land was then used for the purpose of irrigation, and was later transferred to the Bureau of Land Management.

The records of the Bureau of Land Management show that the land in question was used for the purpose of irrigation, and was later transferred to the Bureau of Land Management. The land was then used for the purpose of irrigation, and was later transferred to the Bureau of Land Management.

The records of the Bureau of Land Management show that the land in question was used for the purpose of irrigation, and was later transferred to the Bureau of Land Management. The land was then used for the purpose of irrigation, and was later transferred to the Bureau of Land Management.

The records of the Bureau of Land Management show that the land in question was used for the purpose of irrigation, and was later transferred to the Bureau of Land Management. The land was then used for the purpose of irrigation, and was later transferred to the Bureau of Land Management.

The records of the Bureau of Land Management show that the land in question was used for the purpose of irrigation, and was later transferred to the Bureau of Land Management. The land was then used for the purpose of irrigation, and was later transferred to the Bureau of Land Management.





modification of Army control. Within a short time, the back-to-work movement had assumed considerable proportions and before the end of the month over 3800 workers were again employed.

During February, the committee recommended the lifting of the curfew and appointed an Arrangements Committee which was to develop a plan of community organization. It also recommended the names of six individuals to act as Police Commissioners as advisors to the Colonial Police. Three of these men were appointed in that capacity. It also assisted the Administration by recommending appointments to key supervisory positions. It called to the attention of the Administration petitions recommending the release of numbers of persons from the stockade. It distributed the shoyu and miso received from the Japanese Red Cross.

The Coordinating Committee continued its work during the month of March. It became apparent, however, that there was an increasing loss of confidence on the part of the residents because of the failure of the committee to secure the release of more persons from the stockade. The Coordinating Committee sensing the loss of prestige offered its resignation to the Project Director on April 8. The Project Director requested the committee to continue its work until policy for the establishment of a representative system could be announced by Washington. The announcement of policy was made April 22 and the resignation of the Coordinating Committee was accepted as of April 29.

The new policy provided "The residents of the segregation center will be invited to establish a Representative Committee. The membership of this Representative Committee shall be selected by orderly, representative, elective procedures. The members shall be selected on a geographical basis to represent residential areas within the Center, shall be selected for fixed periods of time and the total membership of the committee shall not be greater than 12 persons.

"The function of the Representative Committee shall be that of acting as the official representative of the residents of the Center in communicating to the Project Director its viewpoint, attitudes and requests of the residents, in conveying to the residents information concerning WRA regulations and determinations affecting them and in advising with the Project Director on matters as to which collaboration between the Administration and the residents is needed."

Following the announcement, plans were made for the election of delegates to an arrangements committee. It was proposed that each block send two delegates and that block delegates convening by wards would select one member of the arrangements committee. The arrangements committee had as its function developing a plan of government and supervising the elections of persons to a representative committee.







Responsibility for conducting the elections was given to Civic Organizations. The block elections were scheduled for May 18 but because relatively few blocks elected delegates, it was decided that further attempts to establish a Representative Committee would be postponed until there was an indication of a definite interest on the part of the residents.

The Police Commissioners appointed by the Coordinating Committee also resigned and gave as their explanation the fact that since the group responsible for their appointment had dissolved they had no further obligation to act in that capacity. The attempt to secure the election of Police Commissioners to replace the former body failed.

The situation at Tule Lake has many complications which will influence the eventual establishment of a Representative Committee. The block managers group under the leadership of Civic Organizations has in the past been concerned with political questions. There is a tendency for this group to retain their present vested position as the primary channel of communication and negotiation with the Administration. Their position is strengthened by the attitude of the fairly large Manzanar contingent. The stockade is an additional factor. The sentiment is prevalent that until the stockade problem is solved the residents are not interested in establishing any type of group to work with the Administration. The opinion has been expressed that such a group would be powerless and that in the event of trouble the members would be subject to immediate incarceration.

It is apparent that until additional understandings are reached between the Administration and the residents at Tule Lake that no organized form of community representation is possible.

