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MINUTES OF SPECIAL MEETING 57 0424B

A special meeting of Community Council members, Executive Committee members, members of Issei Advisory Board, and other leaders of the community was called to order by Mr. L. T. Hoffman at 10:00 a.m. Thursday, June 10, 1943 in the conference room of the Canal Ad. Bldg. The following were present:

Mr. L. T. Hoffman
Mr. L. H. Bennett
George Yokoyama
Mats Ando
George Kawahara
Ben Taizo Iida
William J. Furuta
Karl Iwanaga
George Domoto
Eddie Kasugai

George Nagamatsu
Kelly Matsumura
Masao Omoto
Frank Sasaki
Fujimi Yanagihara
Teizo Yahanda
Joe Omachi
Mas Yoshitsu
Kay Nobusada

Mr. Hoffman -----

The purpose of the meeting is to discuss the general situation in the community and problems both of the evacuees and the administration. Everyone reads the newspapers and knows pretty well what the outside situation is. There are constructive phases to this that we sometimes overlook. What we want to do is to continue relocation letting the people know something of the situation outside and at the same time be very careful about the administration at the project here so that we won't have the criticism that is now being directed to Poston by the Dies Committee. We hope to justify everything that we are doing here. We will have to cut down the number of passes issued to nearby towns, strictly limit the use of cars officially, and put more restrictive measures into effect in punishing offenders of law and order. We think a tighter control is needed to present a better front to the people on the outside. Mr. Hoffman read part of a letter to Mr. Welles from Mr. Rundquist, the subject of which was relocation. Resettlement of evacuees who have conducted themselves properly has been very fine. There has been no trouble either in the pay received or with the American public. All people relocated stated that the public did not change after the news of the execution of American flyers was made public.

Some of the questions with which we are concerned are these: Are we instilling too many fears in the people of what will happen outside? Should we have more public meetings or less? Should we give more emphasis to the favorable situation in the East? This is the turning point. Now is the time when the people will really start going out or will be confined in the centers. One member seemed to feel that the WRA is trying to do too much at one time, such as relocation, segregation, and so forth. However, outside pressure is such that the WRA has no choice but to step up relocation.

Mr. Bennett stated that the community has a tremendous amount of work to do. The residents of the centers should not believe all they read in the newspapers and certainly should not let it get them down. We must remember that the newspapers do not print the good things but the adverse ones because this makes good reading. The Dies committee ask questions in such a way that the man on the stand can only answer them in the way the committee wants them to. The Community Enterprises muddle is not legal and is probably a publicity stunt. All rumors should be stopped by the residents instead of making them larger. Any rumor should be reported to the Administration where they may be verified.

Cooperatives

The order refusing a license to the Community Enterprise was issued Saturday noon. It was never signed nor was it submitted to the Governor or the Attorney General of Arizona, and it has never been submitted to us. The group that went to Phoenix however were shown the one copy by the stenographer. The Cooperative Commission wanted a public hearing on Monday but we would not agree. A private hearing will be held tomorrow morning, Friday, at 11 o'clock. We asked that Attorney General Flynn appear for the government and if he does he will ask for an injunction. If Attorney General Flynn cannot appear, one of the best attorneys will be retained by the U. S. Attorney and appear for us. The charges are that the corporation was not a true cooperative and that it was a profit corporation. The Attorney General of Arizona had passed it and the Community Enterprise was organized under the laws of the District of Columbia. The Treasury Dept. has also ruled that it was a non-profit organization.

The Governor of Arizona asked that we do not send any more Japanese Americans into Arizona to relocate and to this we have agreed for the present. We also agreed for the present not to issue any more passes to nearby towns except for emergencies. In the event that the Community Enterprise has to close, the Project Director stated that he would have no choice but to send out hundreds of passes so that the evacuees may buy the bare necessities of life such as soap, toothbrush, and etc. Technically this law was passed to prevent Japanese Americans from buying property, farm machinery or from making of leases by the Japanese Americans. It was never intended to react the way it has. What the Governor wants is to have the state of Arizona as free from Japanese as it was before the war. The Governor agreed to send the President and secretary of his investigation committee down here. For these reasons it is better to wait and not issue any more passes to nearby towns until this is settled.

Relocation

The relocation officer, Mr. Fistere, in Cleveland is a very sound man. He has gone to work areas and has induced the farmers to accept Japanese as workers. The Army still has not approved of Japanese Americans in defense factories but they

may be employed in all other industrial plants. Negroes gave much opposition at first but it has all blown over.

In Chicago trouble has come about due to the younger boys who go out and who are not willing to work, who do not want to stay on one job, and who change from one job to another for a few cents more pay and then try to take their comrades with them. These boys have created a very bad impression. Others have pleased their employees so well by hard work that they were asked to send for more evacuees. When more stable people go out, the opinion is very good and they pave the way for other people to follow. Two committees are now being set up in this center to operate on alternate days to council with the people who are contemplating going out. One group is headed by Mr. Wolter and the other by Mr. Terry. These committees will talk with the people who plan to relocate and try to give them a clear picture of what to expect. The people who go out should be an advertisement for the people who are going out after them. Quality of people going out is much more important than quantity. There is only one employee who was let out from his work out of the thousands that have been placed by the offices of Fitzgerald and Shirrell. If people mind their own business and don't talk too much, especially in Japanese, everything is fine.

Another problem is, girls do not seem to want the stigma of being a domestic. Actually a domestic would get better food, have protection of family by whom employed, a better place to live, and would have more money at the end of the month. There would be many chances to make friends among their own kind of people since so many are relocating. Parents should not be afraid to let their daughters go out because they have every protection. We must sell to the older people that we should go out and make a new start. The older people should not restrict the younger people from going out because after all the life of the young people is just starting.

Mr. Bennett made the following suggestions in Washington: That they send out from the relocation offices one man who has been there a long time and let him stay in the center for a month backing up Mr. Huso.

That they send in here for our library copies of the Sunday paper of major cities of the East so that the people may study the want ads to see what the wage rates actually are.

That they attach some Japanese Americans to the Relocation offices. Objections were that almost all the time when Japanese have gone out to investigate an area, he was immediately discredited by the other Japanese.

Segregation

Segregation will not be a very destructive thing in any center. It will be conducted in such a way that it will not hurt anyone. The plan for segregation will be handled on an

individual basis. The people will have hearings and this is a long hard problem. Official announcement of news on segregation is expected daily from Washington, D. C. One camp will probably be set up and announced as the Segregation Center. Immediately people would be relocated or transferred to other centers. After that a second camp would be closed and the residents relocated or transferred to other centers. If a family wants to repatriate they should be able to do so, and they will probably be the first ones to be segregated.

Labor Employment

An employment survey was made of this center and is now in Washington. We were told that on account of a decreased budget we would be asked to make drastic cuts in the employment field. When the report comes from Washington the crew will be cut drastically although contrary to rumors the wages will not be cut. There will be employment for workers who are willing to put in a full day's work. The timekeepers will be put under federal jurisdiction so that they cannot turn in a false report for they will be under subject of trial in a federal court. In the model ship factory the boys are not willing to stay long enough. After working for a few days they quit say they have learned enough. It would be a shame to have to close the ship model factory and Mr. Bennett has written to Washington asking that Mr. Julius stay on a little longer until things are straightened out.

Constitution

Everything has been approved about the constitution. We have provided for a Judicial commission. In Heart Mountain the Judicial Commission seems to be working very well, and we are now waiting word from Washington D. C. that the proposed charter is approved and ready to submit to a vote of the residents of Gila.

The next meeting of this group will be called for June 17, at 7:30 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Tsuyako Ajari,
Acting Secretary

MINUTES OF MEETING
BLOCK COUNCIL COMMITTEE

DATE: October 26, 1942
TIME: 2:00 P. M.
PLACE: 58-1-D

MEMBERS PRESENT: F. Sakamoto, H. Kuwabara, Dr. Furuta, Earl Iwanaga, K. Utsunomiya.

ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. There shall be a council in each block known as a Block Council.

SECTION 2. The duties of a Block Council shall be to ^{consider} ~~control~~ *matters affecting the residents of the respective blocks;* and direct the welfare of the block residents; to transmit the recommendations of the block residents to the Block Chairman Board; to keep the residents informed as to the proceedings and actions of the Community Government, ^{and such} ~~other duties as provided by the Council.~~ *leg. Council*

SECTION 3. A Block Council shall hold one regular meeting each week and special meetings may be called by the chairman, ~~at his discretion.~~ The first regular meeting shall be held not later than 15 days following each general ~~community~~ election.

SECTION 4. The Block Council shall consist of 14 barrack representatives, ^{or} one representative ~~to be~~ elected from each ~~barrack~~ *barracks* of the 14 barracks.

SECTION 5. The Block Manager and the Mess ^{hall} Supervisor shall be ex-officio members of the Block Council.

SECTION 6. The election of barrack representatives shall be held within 10 days following each general ~~community~~ election.

SECTION 7. The election of barrack representatives shall be by ballot and the candidate receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected.

SECTION 8. In the event of a vacancy in the Block Council, *the residents of* the barrack in which the vacancy occurs shall elect another representative within the period of one week and such person so elected shall hold office for the unexpired term.

SECTION 9. The barrack representative shall hold office for a term of 6 months or until his successor shall have been *duly* elected, ~~and qualified~~.

SECTION 10. Officers of a Block Council shall consist of a chairman, vice-chairman and Secretary, who shall be elected *by the Block Council* from within its own ~~body~~ *representatives* at the first regular meeting of the Block Council.

SECTION 11.

(a) The Chairman shall perform the duties usually performed by chairman of an organization and such other duties as may be assigned by the Block Council.

(b) The vice-chairman shall have all the powers and duties of the chairman in the absence or disability of the

latter ^{and} shall perform such other duties as may be assigned by the chairman or the Block Council.

(c) The secretary shall record and preserve the minutes of all meetings of the Block Council; shall issue notices of all meetings; shall keep a roll of members; shall transmit to the Community Council the names of the members and officers of the Block Council, and shall conduct the election of barrack representatives.

(d) Vacancies in the offices of the Block Council shall be filled ^{at the next regular meeting,} ~~immediately~~ by election.

SECTION 12. In the event a block councilman ^{should be} ~~shall~~ absent himself for three consecutive meetings, ^{the chairman} ~~without legitimate~~ ^{may declare} ~~reason,~~ his office shall be declared vacant.

SECTION 13. Three fourths of the duly elected members ^{as determined} ~~present~~ ^{united at the beginning of the} ~~at the start of a meeting~~ shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of transacting business,

Sec. 14. may

15. No provision of this article shall be construed or have the effect of empowering the Block Council to pass or enact regulations affecting the residents of the block.

DATE: October 29, 1942
TIME: 2:00 P. M.
PLACE: 58-1-D

MEMBERS PRESENT: H. Kuwabara, W. Furuta, T. Yashida,
K. Iwanaga, K. Nobusada, K. Utsunomiya

ARTICLE 1.

BLOCK CHAIRMEN BOARD

54- Name

SECTION 1. There shall be a board known as the Block
Chairmen Board.

55- Duties (next page)

56- Membership

SECTION 2. The Block Chairmen Board shall consist of the
chairman from each and all of the Block Councils.

57- Term of Office

SECTION 3. The term of office ^{of each member} shall be 6 months or ^{until his} ~~for the~~
~~successor is elected.~~
~~unexpired term.~~

58- Officers

SECTION 4. The officers of the Block Chairmen Board shall
be a chairman, vice-chairman, and secretary.

59- Election of Officers

~~SECTION 5. The officers shall be elected by the members of~~
~~the board from among its membership at its first regular~~
~~meeting.~~ ^{Each officer}
^{shall be elected from its membership at its}
^{first regular meeting by a majority vote of}
^{the members present}

^{any}
Vacancies in the offices of the Block Chairmen
Board shall be filled ^{by election at the next regular meeting} immediately by election.

60- Duties of Officers

SECTION 6. The Block Chairmen Board shall hold its regular
meeting at least once every two weeks. The first regular
meeting shall be held within 20 days following each general
community election. The Board shall provide for its own meeting

60.1 Chairman ~~Duties & Officers~~

The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Block Chairman Board. He shall have power to present, discuss and vote upon any matter before the Board. He shall have the right to appoint committees upon the approval of the Board, for the ^{necessary and} proper performance of its functions.

60.2 Vice Chairman -

The Vice Chairman shall perform the duties of the Chairman in event of his absence or disability, and shall perform such other duties as may be imposed upon him by the Board.

60.3 Secretary

The Secretary shall keep correct records of all minutes and proceedings of the Board. He shall transmit the names of all members and officers to the Com C. He shall submit to the Com C in English all recommendations approved by the Board.

place.

55 SECTION 7. The duties of the Block Chairmen Board shall be to consider the recommendations presented by the Block Councils and ^{to} submit such recommendations ^{in writing} to the Community Council upon approval of the majority of its membership; to transmit ~~all~~ ^{received} information from the Community Council to the Block Councils; ^{to} cooperate with the Community Council whenever called upon to consider problems ^{affecting} community welfare; to nominate ~~all~~ candidates for the Community Council and Ju-

dicial Commission as provided for ^{by} in this Constitution; to

perform such other duties as may be prescribed ^{or determined} by the C.C.

61- SECTION 8. ^{the presence of} Three fourths of the total membership ^{as determined} at ^{the opening} ~~start~~ of each meeting shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of transacting business.

62. Meetings -

^{Subsequent} Regular meetings of the Board shall be held at least once every two weeks. Special meetings may be called by the Chairman or at the request of at least one-fourth of the members.

The first regular meeting of the Board shall be held within 30 days following each general election.

NARRATIVE REPORT
BY COMMUNITY COUNCIL

The committee for the re-organization of community government reached the conclusion for presentation at the joint meeting that: instead of conservation of high caliber men it would lower standards inasmuch as most of the able men are holding important positions and WRA ruling forbids a person to hold two jobs and such persons are unlikely to take such jobs even if they were elected. The Council and such, acts as the coordinator between the evacuee residents and the administration and by reasons of the WRA rulings such body is not truly a self-government body. The members of such body would serve the purpose better if they were to stay as free agents instead of becoming a semi-agent of the WRA as in this way they could express more independent view-points. If such body stayed as free agents they would be understood by the evacuee residents more readily in whatever their shortcomings. The reports indicate that the Gila Center is rated one of the best center and the Canal community is operating smoothly and satisfactorily there hardly is any necessity of change unless it is the wishes of the WRA. At the joint meeting discussion was held for a considerable length of time. It was found that the incentive and necessity of change were entirely different between the two communities. Finally the Chairman of the meeting Mr. Ishizu of Butte inquired that the two communities should take different course toward the re-organization and since opinions indicated that such action is up to each community it was decided that the Canal community government would stay as status quo and the Butte community would take whatever necessary steps toward the re-organization.

The Council asked Mr. Wolter about the policy of the WRA for the replacement of doctors. According to the War Manpower Commission the doctors are supplied to the places of the greatest need and WRA's Dr. Thompson will be responsible to fill the quota of physicians in every center.

ATTACHMENT

Problems Referred to Blocks or Other Groups for Discussion:

The problem of accepting the newcomers from Jerome was to have been referred to the Blocks for their fullest cooperation and consideration.

The Executive Board held a joint meeting with the Canal representatives to discuss matters pertaining to the proposed reorganization.

The cleaning-out of irrigation ditches was referred to the Block Managers.

COMMITTEES, BOARDS, COMMISSIONS:

List Those Appointed This Month and Purpose of Each:

Messrs. George Ichimoto, Mitsuzo Daita, Harry H. Kono, Joe Omachi and Frank Sasaki, committee to study some sort of a recreation commission or association.

Messrs. Kirihara, Iida, Sano, Yoshimi and Fukuzawa, committee to appoint someone for replacement on the Judicial Commission.

Five members were approved by the Council to serve on the Board of the newly organized "Recreation Association."

Committee Reports Filed and Substance of Each:

The committee for the re-organization of community government reported that the Canal Community Government would stay as status quo.

Community Activities Report (copy attached).

REPORT ON THE CONSTITUTION

Tentative draft of the Constitution was adopted by the Constitution Commission in the early part of May and submitted to Mr. Terry and Mr. Wolter for their criticisms and suggestions. Thereafter, Mr. Terry had consented to work over and make suggested changes, but he was so busily occupied with other duties that he was unable to spend time on it. About a month later he had found time on a Sunday and had re-worded some of the provisions of the Constitution, and submitted it to Mr. Wolter who obtained the approval of the evacuees. Most of these changes were merely as to terminology and were not especially material on nature. However, there was one provision which he had inserted providing that all proceedings of the Council and of the Judicial Commission must be conducted and recorded entirely in the English language. According to Mr. Terry, he had given the new draft of the Constitution to Mr. Wolter and had been informed by him that the Constitution as changed by him was approved by the evacuees. As a matter of fact, it appears that the Constitution was never submitted to any official body representing evacuees and certainly not to the Constitution Commission. However, the Constitution as thus changed was forwarded to Washington by the Project Director on June 14.

Last Friday I was informed at a joint meeting of the Community Council held at Butte that Mr. Myer of the WRA had forwarded a letter to the Project Director commending those who worked on the Constitution as submitted. The letter indicated that supplement² to Administrative Instruction No. 34 which was issued on June 5, ~~it~~ necessitated certain changes as to eligibility of members of the Council and of persons appointed to any governmental office in the Council. Mr. Myer pointed out also that there were several other matters that required some changes. Of significance were two in particular. The first dealing with a provision for licensing of business enterprises and the second pertaining to the imposition of fines.

As to the provision inserted by Mr. Terry that all proceedings must be conducted in English, there was no comment from the Washington office. It was only after the Washington letter had been disclosed at the Friday meeting that I had inquired and discovered that any changes were made by Mr. Terry or Mr. Wolter in our proposed draft of the Constitution. I had quite an argument with Mr. Terry on the matter of the exclusive use of the English language in Council meetings. He stated that since the Community government is a function of a community of residents in the United States regardless of whether such residents may be residing in a relocation center, that it is only natural to expect that all proceedings should be conducted in English; and that if a person is seriously interested in making this country his home and if he lived in this country for thirty or forty years, it would only be natural to

expect that such a person should have sufficient knowledge of the English language. He also stated that the requirement in the Constitution would stimulate interest in English and would be a strongly educational factor to get these residents to become more interested in learning English. It seemed to me, however, that regardless of the theory and ideals involved, very few of the Issei residents can understand and converse in English at all; and that if this government is to be in any way representative of the residents, this language requirement would be deterrent to the election of representative councilmen. Also the use of interpreters to interpret whatever is said in Japanese into the English language would be cumbersome and not feasible. Even those who have a pretty good knowledge of English have a great deal of difficulty in expressing themselves in English, whereas a majority of the Council members would probably not be able to speak English at all. In such case it is only natural that the predominant discussion among the Councilmen would be conducted entirely in Japanese, although reports, minutes, and official records would of course be reduced to English. Under such circumstances, the use of interpreters would be regarded as foolish and entirely unnecessary. At the meeting of our Constitution Commission held this morning, this matter was discussed at length and Mr. Wolter was of the view that although official proceedings such as motions, resolutions, reports, and minutes, should be in English, it would not be necessary to require that all discussions among Council members be conducted in the English language. Adopting this view, we decided on a provision that all official proceedings of the Council be conducted in English with the understanding that all discussions can be held in Japanese without the use of interpreters. Whether or not Mr. Terry and Mr. Bennett will see fit to adopt this view remains to be seen.

As to the eligibility requirements of office holders and persons holding appointed positions, the Commission decided that the blanket provision that the Constitution should be subject to regulations and instructions of the WRA would be preferable to specifying the requirements as to eligibility submitted in supplement to Administrative Instruction 34. Since the WRA has from time to time on many occasions come out with various changes as to policies, it would not be suitable to make amendments to the Constitution every time these instructions should come out. Instead such a blanket provision would take care of all changes in policies that the WRA might impose. As soon as the

As soon as the Constitution is re-drafted to incorporate the changes adopted by the Commission, it will be submitted

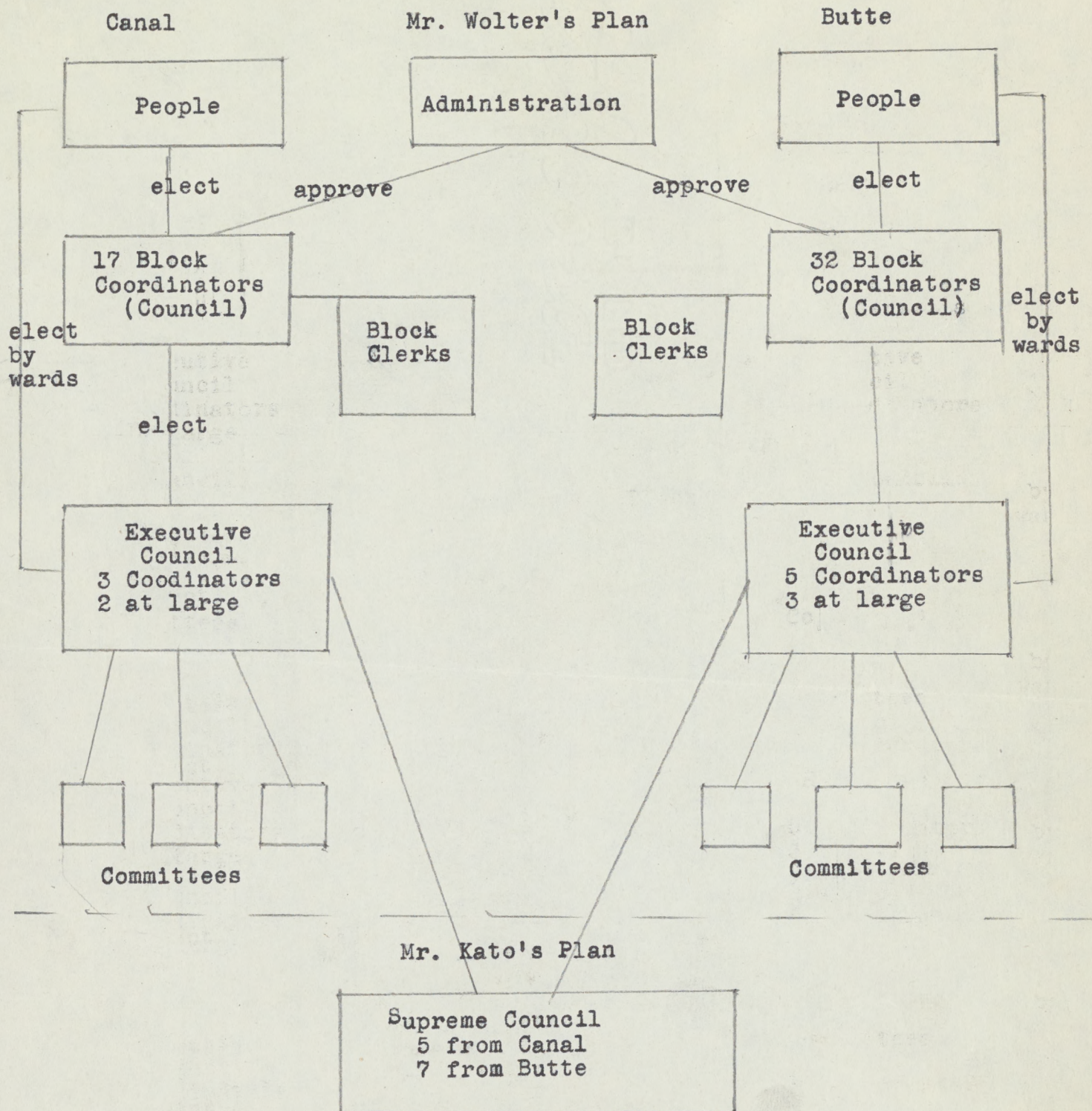
to Mr. Bennett for his approval and then it will be translated to Japanese. A general election of all residents will be conducted for the purpose of having the Constitution adopted by the entire Community. On the third Tuesday following such adoption as specified in the Constitution the first general election of the Community Council will be conducted in order to elect a permanent Community Council.

REPORT ON THE COOPERATIVE

I will submit a comprehensive report on the Cooperative pointing out the various phases of its development, organization, and conflicts.

Recently, the Cooperative has been faced with a particular problem in connection with the cancellation of its license by the Arizona Corporation Commission. After the Cooperative was incorporated in the District of Columbia, a certified copy of the Articles of Incorporation was filed with the Corporation Commission here in Arizona about the first of April. Thereafter the Cooperative has been functioning smoothly until out of the clear sky on June 8 the Corporation Commission had taken action to cancel the license. This action was only hearsay as far as the Cooperative was concerned, and the only reports we received about it was through the newspapers and radio. The Cooperative had, however, immediately called an emergency meeting and passed a resolution to counteract the action of the Corporation Commission. Also, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Terry had immediately got in touch with the Governor and the Attorney General as well as with the members of the Corporation Commission. They were successful in obtaining a postponement of the time at which the cancellation of the license was to be effective. As it is now, such action is not to be effective until ten days after the Corporation Commission has rendered its decision. There is considerable hope and a good possibility that a compromise can be worked out. Along this line, we have already proposed an amendment to the Articles of Incorporation to limit the activities of the Cooperative within the Center and to disband the Cooperative after the Center has discontinued its activities. In addition, we have proposed a resolution adopted by the Congress of Delegates and the Board of Delegates offering to have the WRA submit the license of the Corporation to the Corporation Commission, in event that there should be any violation of our resolution of June 8 or of the proposed amendments to the Articles. The amendment under the District of Columbia laws under which the Cooperative is organized would take thirty days to adopt as at least thirty days notice is required. The date set for adoption of the amendment is July 31. After the amendment is adopted, it will have to be submitted to the District of Columbia office and a certified copy submitted to the Corporation Commission for filing. Thereafter the Corporation Commission will render its decision. Therefore, we expect that the final action of the Commission will probably be taken sometime in the latter part of August.

DIAGRAM 1



Mr. Kato's plan begins as above except that Executive Council of Butte has 7 members (4 Coordinators, 3 at large). These executive councils combine to form the supreme council.

(EXCERPTS FROM MANUAL FOR USE IN ESTABLISHING
COMMUNITY EVACUEE GOVERNMENT IN RELOCATION PROJECTS)

B. The Council

1. Number of Members on the Council and Method of Selection.

The Council should be of such size that it will adequately represent the people and yet not be so large that it cannot effectively carry on its work. A Council of not less than ⁵~~nine~~ nor more than ¹²~~twenty-five~~ members would appear to be the most satisfactory size. Administrative Instruction No. 34 provides that there must be a representative legislative body to be known as the Community Council. Among the methods which may be considered for its election are:

- a. Election at large
- b. Election by blocks
- c. Election by groups of blocks or wards
- d. Election by proportional representation

2. Tenure of Office of Councilmen.

The permanent plan should provide the tenure of office of members of the Community Council. If the commission considers it desirable to have overlapping terms for members of the Council so that there will not be a complete change at any one time this should be provided for in the permanent plan. It could be provided for by stating that at the first election one-half the members shall be elected for one period (for example one year) and the others for another period (for example two years). In that way the term of one-half the members would expire each year.

3. Vacancies in Office

The permanent plan of organization should provide the method of filling vacancies in the office of councilman. Such vacancies might be filled by a special election, or by appointment by the Council or the presiding officer thereof. The question of filling vacancies where members of the Council leave the project to accept temporary work should be considered. This might be met by providing that a

vacancy shall be deemed to exist when a member is absent from a stated number of consecutive council meetings (for example four, five or six) and that the Chairman of the Council shall declare the office to be vacant.

4. Meetings of Community Council.

The permanent plan may either specify the frequency and time of meeting or leave this to the Council. If the latter method is followed the plan might state:

The Community Council shall provide for the time and place of holding its regular meetings and the manner in which special meetings may be called.

If the former method is followed, the plan might state:

The Community Council shall meet at least once each week (or two weeks or monthly as the permanent commission believes is appropriate) and special meetings may be called by the Chairman of the Council in his discretion and must be called upon request of 1/3 of the elected members of the Council.

Another method of meeting this problem would be to require in the permanent plan a minimum of regular meetings, as one each month, and authorize the Council to provide in its rules for more frequent regular meetings. Provision would also need to be made for special meetings. Since it is difficult to determine accurately the amount of time which will be required by the Council to carry out its work, it would appear that the permanent plan should be flexible on this point and leave some discretion to the Council.

5. Council procedure.

The permanent plan of government may specify the rules of procedure

to be followed by the Community Council or it may merely provide that the Council shall provide its own rules of procedure or some rules could be provided in the permanent plan, followed by a general grant to the Council to establish others as may be needed.

Some fundamental rules of procedure for the Community Council which may be considered for inclusion in the permanent plan are:

a. Roll Call. Requiring ayes and naves to be entered on the journal or permanent record of the Council in certain cases, as on the final passage of regulations.

b. Quorum. Defining a quorum for the Community Council, as stating that a majority of all members elected to the Council shall constitute a quorum.

c. Vote Necessary to Enact Regulations. The plan should state the vote necessary to enact regulations, such as a majority vote of the members present (that is if a quorum is present) or a majority of the total membership of the Council.

d. Open Meetings. Requiring meetings of the Community Council to be open to the public.

e. Time Regulations become Effective. The permanent plan might state when regulations are to become effective, such as upon passage, one week after enactment, etc. In the case of regulations carrying penalties it would appear desirable to delay the time at which they become effective. If possible some publicity should be given to the regulations during this period, as by publication in the newspaper or posting in the dining halls. Provision should be made for meeting emergency situations where action is needed immediately. This might be met by providing that emergency regulations may become effective immediately, provided they received a 2/3 affirmative vote of the total membership of the Council.

6. Presiding Officer of Council

The permanent plan of organization should provide for the selection and powers of the presiding officer of the Council. If he is given special appointing power, as of committees, or if his power of voting is limited to cases of tie votes, this should be stated.

7. Functions of Council

The functions of the Community Council are defined in Administrative Instruction No. 34. It would appear advisable for these to be incorporated in the permanent plan. It might be well for the permanent plan to specifically authorize the Council to exercise such other functions as may be conferred upon it subsequently by the War Relocation Authority.

8. Removal of Council Members

The commission on permanent organization should consider the advisability of providing for the removal of members of the Council for neglect of duty or for other causes. Two methods which may be considered are removal by the Council or recall by the voters.

C. Elections and Office Holding

1. Nomination and Election

The nomination and election of members of the Council should be provided for in the permanent plan of organization. The questions to be considered here are:

a. Methods of nomination

1. Caucus or mass meeting of all the voters in the election district
2. Petition
3. Primary

b. Elections

The permanent plan of organization must either provide or give to the Council the power to provide for the preparation of ballots, the selection of election officers, etc.

c. Registration

Some provision should be made for the preparation of lists of qualified voters so that only those persons who are entitled to vote may do so. A system for the registration of voters might be provided for in the permanent plan of government, but it would seem advisable to authorize the Council to do this.

2. Determining Eligibility of Councilman.

While the qualifications of members of the Council are stated in

Administrative Instruction No. 34 the method should be provided in the permanent plan to determine whether a particular individual meets these qualifications.

This might be met by providing that:

The Community Council shall have the power to pass upon and determine whether any member elected has the qualifications stated in Administrative Instruction No. 34.

3. Qualifications for Voting and Holding Office

No discretion is left to the commission on permanent plan of organization relative to qualifications for voting and holding office. These are defined in Administrative Instruction No. 34. It would be desirable however to incorporate these provisions, without change, in the permanent plan.

(EXCERPTS FROM MANUAL FOR USE IN ESTABLISHING
COMMUNITY EVACUEE GOVERNMENT IN RELOCATION PROJECTS)

4. Selection of Committees

At the first meeting of the organization commission some steps should be taken to provide for the appointment of committees. The Project Director or the newly elected chairman of the commission might point out the desirability of working through committees and indicate wherein this procedure is more effective than attempting to discuss matters before they have had committee consideration. Committees to work in the following fields should be useful: Committee on Committees; Committee on Rules; Community Council; Elections; Judicial Commission; Arbitration Commission; Committee on Phraseology and Style.

The Project Director might suggest at this first meeting of the commission that a Committee on Committees be selected to determine what committees should be established, the size of each committee, and possibly the membership. If this procedure is followed it would appear advisable to adopt a resolution at the first meeting making the chairman of the commission an ex-officio member of this committee. It may be considered advisable to carry over the appointment of this committee until the second meeting of the commission.

It would be helpful in the appointment of committees if at the first meeting of the commission blanks were prepared on which the members would indicate pertinent information including their committee preference. If this were done some indication of committees which would probably be established would need to be made, the final decision being in the committee on committees. An information blank has been used at one project in making committee assignments for the Temporary Council. The form suggested in Part I of this Manual (See page 12) for

securing data relative to members of the Temporary Council might be used for this purpose.

If such information blanks are deemed useful they could be filled out at the first meeting and turned over ^{to} the Committee on Committees for its use.

Consideration should be given to the desirability of using non-members of the commission on committees. If desirable, this can be provided in the rules of the commission. The use of non-members of the commission might be required or it could be left on a permissible basis.

5. Drafting the Plan of Permanent Organization

When the commission has been organized and officers elected, it becomes its responsibility to draft a permanent plan of organization. Assistance and advice will be given by the administrative staff of the project when requested. The following suggestions and questions are presented for the assistance and direction of the commission in carrying out its work.

(EXCERPTS FROM MANUAL FOR USE IN ESTABLISHING
COMMUNITY EVACUEE GOVERNMENT IN RELOCATION PROJECTS)

E. Arbitration Commission

The permanent plan of government should provide a method of arbitration for settling civil disputes between residents who voluntarily agree to submit their disputes to a commission set up for this purpose. Among the questions to be considered are the following:

1. Name of such Commission.

It is suggested that the name given such a commission be that used for this type of agency in the law of the state where the project is located.

2. Number of Members and Selection

The permanent plan should provide the number of members, their tenure and method of selection.

3. Panel of Arbitrators

Should a panel of arbitrators be selected from which the arbitrators for a particular dispute are selected?

4. Disqualification of Members of Commission

What provision should be made to disqualify members of the commission who are interested in a particular case so that a panel can be selected to which persons will be willing to submit their dispute?

5. Provisions should be made in the permanent plan as to:

a. Procedure for bringing cases before the arbitration commission.

b. Method of presenting case to arbitration commission, whether attorneys may be used, etc.

c. Vote of commission necessary for an award; majority vote, unanimous, etc.

6. Agreement to be made by parties

An important question to be considered in providing a system of arbitra-

tion is the type of agreement to be made by the parties so that an award will be binding under state law. It would appear that the type of agreement should be left to determination by the arbitration commission rather than specified in the permanent plan. The permanent plan should specifically confer this power upon the arbitration commission. Assistance and advice will be given the arbitration commission by the Project Attorney in working out these details.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

1. Call to order and Roll call.
 2. Minutes of Previous meeting.
 3. Reports of Officers (correspondence by Secretary-Treasurer Report).
 4. Report of Committees
 5. Unfinished Business
(Taken from Minute Book)
 6. New Business
 7. Adjournment.
-

RULES OF ORDER*

1. Introduction of Business.

An assembly having been organized, business is brought before it either by the motion of a member, or by the presentation of a communication to the assembly. There are many cases in the ordinary routine of business where the formality of a motion is dispensed with, but should any member object, a regular motion becomes necessary, or the chair may put the question without waiting for a motion.

2. What Precedes Debate.

Before any subject is open to debate it is necessary, first, that a motion be made by a member who has obtained the floor; second, that it be seconded (with certain exceptions); and third, that it be stated by the chair, that is, by the presiding officer.

3. Obtaining the Floor

Before a member can make a motion, or address the assembly in debate, it is necessary that he should obtain the floor-- that is, he must rise after the floor has been yielded, and address the presiding officer by his official title. If a

* Abstracted from Robert's "Rules of Order"

member rises before the floor has been yielded, or is standing at the time, he cannot obtain the floor provided any one else rises afterwards and addresses the chair. It is out of order to be standing when another has the floor, and the one guilty of this violation of the rules cannot claim he rose first, as he did not rise after the floor had been yielded.

4. Motions and Resolutions.

A motion is a proposal that the assembly take certain action, or that it express itself as holding certain views. It is made by a member's obtaining the floor as already described and saying, "I move that" (which is equivalent to saying, "I propose that"), and then stating the action he proposes to have taken.

5. Seconding Motions

As a general rule, every motion should be seconded. Where the chair is certain the motion meets with general favor, and yet members are slow about seconding it, he may proceed without waiting for a second. Yet, any one may make a point of order that the motion has not been seconded, and then the chair is obliged to proceed formally and call for a second. The better way when a motion is not at once seconded, is for the chair to ask, "Is the motion seconded?" A motion is seconded by a member's saying, "I second the motion", or "I second it," which he does without obtaining the floor, and in small assemblies without rising.

6. Stating the Question

When a motion has been made and seconded, it is the duty of the chair, unless he rules it out of order, immediately to state the question -- that is, state the exact question that is before the assembly for its consideration and action.

7. Debate.

After a question has been stated by the chair, it is before the assembly for consideration and action. Debate must be limited to the merits of the immediately pending question. Speakers must address their remarks to the presiding officer, be courteous in their language and deportment, and avoid all personalities, never alluding to the officers or other members by name, where possible to avoid it, nor to the motives of members.

8. Secondary Motions

To assist in the proper disposal of the question various subsidiary motions are used, such as to amend, to commit, etc., and for the time being the subsidiary motion replaces the resolution, or motion, and becomes the immediately pending question.

9. Putting the Question and Announcing the Vote.

When the debate appears to have closed, the chair asks again, "Are you ready for the question?" If no one rises he proceeds to put the question -- that is, to take the vote on the question, first calling for the affirmative and then for the negative vote. In putting the question the chair should make perfectly clear what the question is that the assembly is to decide. The chair should never neglect to state what is the business next in order after every vote is announced, nor to state the exact question before the assembly whenever a motion is made. The vote should always be taken first by the voice (viva voce) or by show of hands (the latter method being often used in small assemblies), except in the case of motions requiring a two-thirds vote, when a rising vote should be taken at first.

PREPARATION OF THE PLAN OF PERMANENT GOVERNMENT

Administrative Instruction No. 34 makes it the responsibility of the Project Director not later than 30 days after 75 per cent of the residence units are occupied to provide for the selection of an organization commission to prepare a permanent plan of community government.

A. The Council

1. Number of Members on the Council and Method of Selection.

The Council should be of such size that it will adequately represent the people and yet not be so large that it cannot effectively carry on its work. A Council of not less than ~~five~~ nor more than ~~twelve~~ members would appear to be the most satisfactory size. Administrative Instruction No. 34 provides that there must be a representative legislative body to be known as the Community Council. Among the methods which may be considered for its election are:

- a. Election at large
- b. No. of members based on total population

2. Tenure of Office of Councilmen.

The permanent plan should provide the tenure of office of members of the Community Council. If the commission considers it desirable to have overlapping terms for members of the council so that there will not be a complete change at any one time this should be provided for in the permanent plan. It could be provided for by stating that at the first election one-half the members shall be elected for one period (for example one year) and the others for another period (for example two years) and thereafter all shall be elected for the same period (in this case two years). In that way the term of one-half the members would expire each year.

3. Vacancies in Office

The permanent plan of organization should provide the method of filling vacancies in the office of councilman. Such vacancies might be filled by a special election, or by appointment by the council or the presiding officer thereof. The question of filling vacancies where members of the council leave the project to accept temporary work should be considered. This might be met by providing that a vacancy shall be deemed to exist when a member is absent from a stated number of consecutive council meetings (for example four, five or six) and that the chairman of the council shall declare the office to be vacant.

4. Meetings of Community Council.

The permanent plan may either specify the frequency and time of meeting or leave this to the council. If the latter method is followed the plan might state:

The Community Council shall provide for the time and place of holding its regular meetings and the manner in which special meetings may be called.

If the former method is followed, the plan might state:

The Community Council shall meet at least once each week (or two weeks or monthly as the permanent commission believes is appropriate) and special meetings may be called by the chairman of the Council in his discretion and must be called upon request of 1/3 of the elected members of the Council.

Another method of meeting this problem would be to require in the permanent plan a minimum of regular meetings, as one each month, and authorize the Council to provide in its rules for more frequent regular meetings. Provision would also need to be made for special meetings. Since it is difficult to determine accurately the amount of time which will be required by the Council to carry out its work, it would appear that the permanent plan should be flexible on this point and leave some discretion to the Council.

5. Council Procedure

The permanent plan of government may specify the rules of procedure to be followed by the Community Council or it may merely provide that the Council shall provide its own rules of procedure or some rules could be provided in the permanent plan, followed by a general grant to the Council to establish others as may be needed.

Some fundamental rules of procedure for the Community Council which may be considered for inclusion in the permanent plan are:

- a. Roll Call. Requiring ayes and nays to be entered on the journal or permanent record of the Council in certain cases, as on the final passage of regulations.
- b. Quorum. Defining a quorum for the Community Council, as stating that a majority of all members elected to the Council shall constitute a quorum.
- c. Vote Necessary to Enact Regulations. The plan should state the vote necessary to enact regulations, such as a majority vote of the members present (that is if a quorum is present) or a majority of the total membership of the Council.
- d. Open Meetings. Requiring meetings of the Community Council to be open to the public.
- e. Time Regulations become Effective. The permanent plan might state when regulations are to become effective, such as upon passage, one week after enactment, etc. In the case of regulations carrying penalties it would appear desirable to delay the time at which they become effective. If possible some publicity should be given to the regulations during this period, as by publication in the newspaper or posting in the dining halls. Provision should be made for meeting emergency situations where action is needed immediately. This might be met by providing that emergency regulations may become effective immediately, provided they received a 2/3 affirmative vote of the total membership of the Council.

6. Presiding Officer of Council.

The permanent plan of organization should provide for the selection and powers of the presiding officer of the Council. If he is given special appointing power, as of committees, or if his power of voting is limited to cases of tie votes, this should be stated.

7. Functions of Council

The functions of the Community Council are defined in Administrative Instruction No. 34. It would appear advisable for these to be incorporated in the permanent plan. It might be well for the permanent plan to specifically authorize the Council to exercise such other functions as may be conferred upon it subsequently by the War Relocation Authority.

8. Removal of Council Members

The commission on permanent organization should consider the advisability of providing for the removal of members of the Council for neglect of duty or for other causes. Two methods which may be considered are removal by the Council or recall by the voters.

B. Elections and Office Holding

1. Nomination and Election

The nomination and election of members of the Council should be provided for in the permanent plan of organization. The questions to be considered here are:

a. Methods of nomination

1. Caucus or mass meeting of all the voters in the election district
2. Petition
3. Primary

b. Elections

The permanent plan of organization must either provide or give to the Council the power to provide for the preparation of ballots, the selection of election officers, etc.

c. Registration

Some provision should be made for the preparation of lists of qualified voters so that only those persons who are entitled to vote may do so. A system for the registration of voters might be provided for in the permanent plan of government, but it would seem advisable to authorize the Council to do this.

2. Determining Eligibility of Councilmen

While the qualifications of members of the Council are stated in

Administrative Instruction No 34, the method should be provided in the permanent plan to determine whether a particular individual meets these qualifications.

This might be met by providing that:

The Community Council shall have the power to pass upon and determine whether any member elected has the qualifications stated in Administrative Instruction No. 34

3. Qualifications for Voting and Holding Office

No discretion is left to the commission on permanent plan of organization relative to qualifications for voting and holding office. These are defined in Administrative Instruction No. 34 . It would be desirable however to incorporate these provisions, without change, in the permanent plan.

C. Judicial Commission

The commission on permanent plan of government is authorized to provide for a Judicial Committee or commission of not less than three members. It will be noted that the only limitation is that the committee or commission shall have not less than three members. The following are the questions to be considered by the commission.

1. Size and Composition

The exact number of members of the Judicial Commission shall be fixed by the commission on permanent organization; but the number must be not less than three. Other questions to be considered by the Commission on permanent organizations are:

a. How shall the members of the Judicial Commission be selected:

1. Elected
2. Appointed by Chairman of Council
3. Appointed by Council
4. Preparation of a list of qualified persons by a Committee of

the Council with appointment from this list by the Chairman of the Council, the Council, or the Project Director.

b. Who shall be eligible for membership on the Commission?

1. Only Evacuees?
2. Caucasian staff members?
3. Members of Council?

The work of the Judicial Commission in the field of law enforcement is entirely different from that of the Community Council. The latter is charged with the responsibility of making law, or the determination of policies. The Judicial Commission on the other hand does not make policies but applies policies to particular cases. In view of this distinction, the advisability of providing in the permanent plan that members of the Council shall be ineligible for membership on the Judicial Commission should be considered.

c. Tenure of Office of Members of Judicial Committee

d. Vote necessary for a decision? Shall a defendant be acquitted or found guilty by a majority, unanimous or some other vote of the commission.

e. What provision shall be made for the presentation of cases before the commission, as by a prosecuting attorney or other officer.

f. What provision shall be made for representing defendants before the commission as by a public defender.

g. Rules of Procedure. To what extent should rules of procedure for the judicial commission be provided in the permanent plan, by the Community Council, or left to determination by the judicial commission itself.

D. Arbitration Commission

The permanent plan of government should provide a method of arbitration for settling civil disputes between residents who voluntarily agree to submit their disputes to a commission set up for this purpose. Among the questions to be considered are the following:

1. Name of such Commission

It is suggested that the name given such a commission be that used for this type of agency in the law of the state where the project is located.

2. Number of Members and Selection

The permanent plan should provide the number of members, their tenure and method of selection.

3. Panel of Arbitrators

Should a panel of arbitrators be selected from which the arbitrators for a particular dispute are selected?

4. Disqualification of Members of Commission

What provision should be made to disqualify members of the commission who are interested in a particular case so that a panel can be selected to which persons will be willing to submit their dispute?

5. Provision should be made in the permanent plan as to:

- a. Procedure for bringing cases before the arbitration commission.
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- c. Vote of commission necessary for an award; majority vote, unanimous, etc.

6. Agreement to be Made by Parties

An important question to be considered in providing a system of arbitration is the type of agreement to be made by the parties so that an award will be binding under state law. It would appear that the type of agreement should be left to determination by the arbitration commission rather than specified in the permanent plan. The permanent plan should specifically confer this power upon the arbitration commission. Assistance and advice will be given the arbitration commission by the Project Attorney in working out these details.

F. Procedure for Approval

When the organization commission has completed its work, the proposed plan must be submitted to the Project Director who shall satisfy himself that none of its provisions violate any regulations or instructions of the War Relocation

A uthority. If approved by him it is then submitted to the voters and approved by a majority vote of the qualified voters voting at a special election. The permanent plan should provide for the nomination, election, and assumption of office by councilmen following approval of the plan by the residents. This provision should include the number of days that shall elapse before the election is held and how soon the council shall meet and assume the duties of office following election.

G. Limitations

There are certain limitations in Administrative Instruction No. 34 upon the organization commission. Thus the legislative body must be known as a Community Council, elections must be by secret ballot, a definite procedure must be followed in making expenditures of community funds, and the method of amendment of the proposed plan is specified. For purposes of clarity it is suggested that these and other limitations should be included in the permanent plan of government proposed by the commission.

UCC

NOTES ON COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT
GILA RIVER PROJECT

In a discussion with the executive committee of the Community Councils together with the Central Block Managers, Mr. Wolter submitted a plan for the modification of Community Government. This modification he believed to be necessary because of the overlapping of the function of the Community Councils and the Block Managers, and also because the adult population of this center is becoming, and will continue to become increasingly lassel.

Mr. Wolter's plan, in essence is that the Block Managers and Community Councils be abolished. In their place each block will have a Block Co-ordinator. The Block Co-ordinator will be elected by the people and appointed by the Administration, the Administration reserving the right to refuse any elected individual on considerations of desirability. The Block Co-ordinator would perform the functions of both Block Manager and Block Councilmen. Each would have a assistant to do the leg work. The Co-ordinator would elect from their number, by wards 5 members of the executive council. The executive council would be increased by two members elected by the community at large and these two members would not themselves be Block Co-ordinators. Vacancies would be left on the executive council for elected or appointed representatives of people coming from Jerome. These are the number each given for Butte; the executive council of Canal would be somewhat similar. (See diagram 1)

At a meeting held at Mr. Wolter's office on Friday March 17, this proposal was discussed. There were present Messrs. Fukushima, Ishizu and Kato of the Butte Community Council; Messrs. Ando, Fukuzawa and Horiuchi of the Canal Community Council; Mr. Wolter, Mr. Spicer, and Mr. Brown.

Mr. Kato suggested an alternative similar plan. The differences were (1) that he called the members Community Councillors, and the assistants assistant councillors; (2) that the executive council was to be composed of four councillors and three members at large from Butte, and three councillors and two members at large from Canal; and (3) that there be a supreme council composed of the executive councils of Butte and of Canal. (See diagram 2)

Mr. Fukushima said that with the growing scarcity of good men that set-up needed too much personnel. He suggested that there only be a Co-ordinator to each block but that those blocks whose Co-ordinators were elected to the executive council would elect a second Co-ordinator. He highly approved of the supreme council.

Mr. Ishizu submitted two alternative plans. The first did not differ greatly to those of Mr. Kato and Mr. Wolter. The second plan allowed for a equality of membership of appointed members and representatives of the elected block representatives. (See diagram 3).

The discussion was animated and vigorous, and many fundamental facts were considered. All approved of the change from two bodies to one body. It was agreed that the block manager had much more prestige than the councilmen. Ando said that if you lined the block managers on one side and the councilmen on the other and gave the public a gun they would shoot the Community Council in preference to the Block Managers. He said further that the Block manager's prestige was based partly on the fact that he was appointed but partially on the fact that he dispensed toilet paper, soap and other necessities. He said to Fukugawa that if you hit a man he will feel better if you buy him a beer afterwards. He said that when people elect a representative they still blem them if matters were not arranged the way they liked. They would always resent unpopular orders. It almost amounted to saying that they really do not accept popular representative Government. There was a general agreement on this, although they still fel that some kind of representation should be worked out.

Mr. Fukushima insisted that all plans should consider the scarcity of good men. However, he agreed in the electoral principle; he believed the Block Managers should be elected and that they should be considered the council. He said that if a man were a -b----s--- he would soon be driven out.

Mr. Ishizu made the illuminating remark that we wanted peace and harmony now and plans for the future later. He was, apparently, equally balanced between government by appointment and government by election. He was willing to consider any plan which would work.

All agreed that the Issai did not fully accept the working of representative institutions. All further agreed that members of the council, appointed or elected, should be paid. All showed a keen appreciation of the difficulties involved.

These notes were made some time after the meeting and omit many interesting and significant remarks.

COPY

RESOLUTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL

April 17, 1944

1. The Executive Board shall have power exercisable within the sound discretion of the Board to act for the Council in all matters except legislation. The Council reserves power to set aside any action of the Board.
2. The actions of the Executive Board shall be effective only if supported by unanimous vote of the members of the Board present at any meeting.
3. A four-fifths attendance of the Executive Board shall be required for a quorum. All actions of the Board shall be reported to the Council at its next meeting following the action.





K2.16

NOTES ON COMMUNITY GOVERNMENT
GILA RIVER PROJECT

March 18, 1944

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