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S. J. I

The conversation within the several groups that I had eavesdropped upon showed interest in several things occurring in camp. One of them is the crematory that is being built as an addition which is situated behind the kitchen at the hospital. The other subject of interest has been the camouflage factory, and since this subject seemed to be of more paramount interest I volunteered my service to help unload the material at the factory site. I arrived at the site as the first truck load of boys from the Agriculture Department were unloaded at approximately 8:30 A.M. I had several inquiries as to the nature of my business there to which I answered, "I was going to help unload". After sitting around for about 30 minutes the first truck load came in. We unloaded these in about 20 minutes and then there was a noticeable gathering of small groups at various places in the shed. I walked to the largest group which seemed to be having a "session" led by an older man who is one of the leaders in the Agriculture Department. They were discussing the work and living conditions of the boys who had gone out to Layton, Utah. There were expressed by several boys the fact that they did not envy the boys that had left camp. One fellow said, "If they keep out of red tape they will be doing good, but if they go on a "binge" more than once a week, I am afraid they won't have anything to come back on". Then the conversation drifted along other lines such as the shift of the intensity of feeling of the Caucasian on the coast, especially the members of the W.R.A. and other higher ups. I said that <sup>in</sup> the Imperial Valley there is a group who is beginning to favor the return of certain elements because of the realization of those men that the Japanese are indis-



pensable along certain lines of food production. Several boys of the coastal regions mentioned that the big shots who had testified that the white folks could harvest and continue growing the truck crops had realized their mistakes and were trying to favor the bringing back of the Japanese truck farmers.

At this time we were asked by a white foreman to move heavy bales of burlap to another place within the warehouse. After this work was done several boys gathered around the camouflage nets and discussed the possibility of swiping one of these nets for their fish culture project. They talked to the white man responsible for the nets and explained to him just what they wanted the nets for without actually saying so. This little session lasted for about a half hour and I believe it worked out very favorably for the boys of the fish project department for the man told the boys that he might be able to make arrangements to let them have one of the nets. After this man had left this little group one boy said, "We ought to put one of these in the trucks and haul them away without him knowing it because they wouldn't miss one net out of 35,000. At this time sandwiches and milk was brought on a truck and the boys went for their mid-morning snack, and with this snack came another little session on an entirely different subject. There was a discussion of the difference in the lay out between Manzanar and Poston as well as the discussion of various personalities now located in Manzanar. Then one member of the Agriculture Department who had left for Manzanar recently gave his personal experiences on the road. He cited several instances where he was not served in the restaurants in Indio and Mojave. He said that



he wondered how they could tell him apart from the Chinese and the Koreans and that on one instance while sitting in a car as they stopped at an intersection, an elderly <sup>Caucasian</sup>/woman said very distinctly and audibly, "Why the terrible creature". However this was not a general case as the treatment accorded him in the homes were very cordial and hospitable. He then said, "I think people individually are not antagonistic toward us Japanese, but in public they have to express these "public sentiments". There was much swearing done in this particular session.

There was not much said about this camouflage project probably because they were within an ear-shot of the Caucasian employees. However, there were several expressions of disgust such as "This darn job ought to be worth at least .75 an hour and if they force me to work I wouldn't even make an attempt even if the army shoves a rifle in my back".

At 11:00 o'clock L told the boys to knock off for lunch and to come back at 1:00 o'clock so this morning we unloaded only one small truck load of camouflage material. At this time, however, I asked one of the boys Why he volunteered to work and he answered, "One week here and I get a weeks vacation from my regular job; so it seems that in order to get the boys to volunteer their services the agriculture department has had to bribe them.

(TS)



Walking around camp I have overheard much comment by the school age children of the opening of the school term and the buildings that are to be used for classroom purposes. There has also been comments made by members of the Recreation Department occupying the various Recreation Halls as to the break down of the Recreation Department when the schools take over these halls.

In connection with these comments made on the beginning of the new school term there are also much comment expressed about the employment situation for school children above the age of 14. One particular point was brought out by the young lady of 16. She stated that she would hate to work as a maid of one of the teachers and that if the Caucasian teachers could have maids she saw no reason why the Japanese teachers also couldn't have the same.

(TS)



Behind the Recreation Hall of Block 44 was the regular bi-monthly gathering of lovers of fine music. And with the strains of the slightly worn out melody of "The Tales of the Vienna Woods" I found an empty saw-horse which was to serve as my box seat for the evening. There was a slightly smaller than the usual crowd present, but not without the ever present group of "kibitzers" or the younger element out with the idea of doing a little "wolfing".

The program was as follows:

- (1) Overture to the Magic Flute -- Mozart
- (2) Largo, from Xuxis Opera -- Hayden
- Violin Solo by Fritz Kreisler
- (3) Choral -- (9th Symphony D Minor) Beethoven

#### INTERMISSION

- (4) Polanalse -- Paderewsky, Pianist
- (5) Because -- Deanna Durbin
- (6) Bolero -- Ravel

The highlight of the program was the "9th Symphony D Minor" by Beethoven. It was very well recieved, but here again I felt a let down when they continued to play numbers after the intermission and also I felt a let down when "The Tales of the Vienna Woods" was played again during the intermission.

With the playing of Polanalse by Paderewsky I had to listen to the fiftieth thumb nail sketch of the techniques of Paderewsky, Rubenstein, Brahm and the current favorite Vladimir Horowitz which my wife persists in repeating.

(TS)



A lady school teacher stopped me and told me all of her troubles because I was a member of the Bureau of Sociological Research. She said that she had had an accident and was very lame and wanted to know whether she should let the people know about it. She thought that the Japanese would appreciate her if they knew she had come here with all her difficulties and was still willing to go ahead and try to help them. She said she came here to help make them Americans. She told me of Dr. Leighton's lecture about the Acadians and had taken the lesson much to heart. The sighting of the four different cases of isolation and assimilation with extremes of one, isolation and one of assimilation was the school teachers problem to help make the Japanese be better Americans and not to shut themselves off within their own culture. She said she was from Hawaii and was a school teacher there for a number of years and knew the problems first hand from there.

(RBS)



At 11:00 p.m. I left Poston with Toshio Yatsushiro to attend the meeting of the Society for Applied Anthropology in Washington, D. C.

(AHL)



S.J.I.

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I was in Dr. Tsuchiyama's office talking with her and Ann Kunitani who showed us her paper which she had written for the teachers guide book. She said that Dr. Carey had approved it but Dr. Shepherd had gotten very excited about it and refused to let it go in. Ann agreed with Dr. Shepherd that it should be left out so that a schism would not be created in the administration. The opinion of several others is that it could have gone in if it had been signed. Dr. Shepherd felt that it gave the wrong impression of the Nisei. "How could they be that way when they read Plato and Democracy?"

(R. B. S.)

via John G. Evans:

1 transfer from Heart Mountain, Wyoming.	(AHL)
7 transfers from Tanforan Assembly Center.	(AHL)
1 parolee from Bismarck, North Dakota.	(AHL)



SJ I.  
10/2/42

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Mr. Hashima came to the Japanese class with his "shogi board" to teach Dr. Spicer to play. He said that he was a beginner and so he brought another young man with him who was an expert. This young man played with Dr. Spicer but he did not speak and understood little English. His conversation was to Mr. Hashima in Japanese who interpreted for him.

(R. B. S.)



S.J.I

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Dr. Shepherd told me that a recreation room for the personnel would be ready next week. I asked if they will <sup>be</sup> allow<sup>ed</sup> to take Japanese guests and he replied he was sure that it would be arranged so. He said it would be very nice to be able to go over there with more pleasant surroundings with your guests. He would like to take his friends to the dining room but it was so noisy and not too pleasant to take ~~him~~<sup>them</sup> there. He also indicated that he went out visiting his friends a good deal.

Dr. Shepherd feels that the class in great books is making progress and that they have some very interesting discussions.

(R. B. S.)



A Caucasian employee, a new arrival from Hawaii, saw a crowd gathered by the engineering building and went to see what they were doing. A Caucasian said he was waiting to go to Camp III but hadn't been able to get a taxi. He said the taxi service was very bad, you never knew when you could get a taxi; you might ask for one at one o'clock and come and find that they have left at 12:30. The girl is too sweet and doesn't tell the drivers what to do. They report to her but act as they please. They should have some kind of schedule.

(RBS)



With the opening of the schools and the taking over of the Recreation Halls by the school system has brought many comments from the teenage boys. Although the Recreation Department is not held in very high regard by the general populous, they feel that what belongs to the Recreation Department should be left to them. Thus far the Recreation Department has not played too big a part in the acquiring of athletic equipment and with the halls now being used for classrooms the younger element is losing more faith in that particular department. One boy said that unless the administration is able to furnish equipment soon the various organizations would formulate their own baseball leagues and also maybe use other activities indulged in by these organizations. So it seems to me that because of the lack of work by the organization leaders, because of the lack of equipment, it brings the prestige of these members down in the eyes of the general populous and in turn members of the administration who are responsible for the procuring of these equipments are losing their place in the eyes of the Recreation leaders.

Because many of these high school aged boys have been taken away from their regular athletics, because of the evacuation, they have a bitter resentment against the bottleneck. As I remember immediately prior to the evacuation, there were promises of recreational facilities for the younger elements. These in turn with the other lucrative promises have "gone with the wind". If no provisions are made for their recreation, there will be an ever increasing among all, what we might call "juvenile problems" or "adolescent problems".

(TS)

via John G. Evans

CORRECTED REPORT OF ARRIVALS:

1 parolee arrived from Sharp Park

(AHL)



SSI *attitudes*

*Extra copy*  
10-5-42 1

*this morning*  
As I walked through Block 30 I stopped to talk to Mrs. F. We were talking about having children in the barracks and I mentioned how small our rooms <sup>(personnel)</sup> were and how difficult it was to have children in them. She said that no matter how small, she would prefer to have a room of her own or just for the three of them rather than living with other members of her family. She said that it was particularly hard for <sup>newly</sup> married couples that they should live with their parents-in-law. She said that it was three years before she could get along with her in-laws at all and these married people found it very difficult. Many squabbles were raised and it became so unpleasant for the children that they would go off and stay away all day and just come back to sleep. It was very embarrassing for <sup>the newly weds</sup> ~~them~~ without partitions.

We walked over to Block 19 and looked at the gardens there. They were very lovely. She said that she didn't know that the Japanese could do such nice things. She knew that people who had homes before often had those gardens and tools in their backyards but that they had gardeners come in and do that. Here they have a block gardener but other people come in and help do it too, just because they like too.

We noticed two washing machines in the laundry there and she said that someone had brought it and hadn't finished her payments on it. They charged 10¢ an hour until it was paid for and then 5¢ an hour which went into the block fund. She wished she had brought hers along and after it was paid for in the same way it could be later used as the property of the block. She thinks Block 19 is the best organized block in town. The people are from Salinas (She must have meant Bakersfield).



We walked out to the adobe works and found everyone taking their morning rest period. I was surprised to find that there seemed to be more women workers than men. Some of the women were young girls and some were older. We talked to a group of young girls for a few minutes and they explained the process. On the way back we passed the laundry of Block 30 (?) and saw women sewing inside. About eight older women were sitting on mats. We asked what they were sewing and they said, "coats for the ju-jitsu". Two young girls who were sitting at a table showed us theirs. They were made of two layers of white muslin stitched together by close quilting. They said that collars would be put on when it was finished. They said that it was quilted because it had to be very strong and because they pulled it in the ju-jitsu. They were also to make pants but they would be only one thickness. One woman could sew a jacket in three days if she was good, but inexperienced sewers might take a week. Forty-three of the large size had been ordered but many more were wanted.

(RBS)

About 8:30 <sup>the morning</sup> I stopped in Recreation Hall 30 to watch the beginning of school. Only one class was to be here, 6B. The other half of the building was used as the Red Cross Headquarters. There were <sup>bunks</sup> partitions, but still no tables and no regular chairs. Practically all the children came bringing some sort of a chair. As the time came for school to begin, the girls were anxious to go in and sit down, but the boys hung outside. Two went in, some stayed at the door, and some ran away. The teacher finally solved it by coming and asking them to line up at the door and they marched in an orderly fashion. The boys however, kept several seats between themselves and the girls. The tea-



cher introduced herself as Miss Danon. Then read off the names of the children. She had particular trouble pronouncing the names and telling which were boys and which were girls from the names.

The children, however, seemed to understand all her pronunciations. The teacher was very confident in handling the children and soon had them quite at ease and the boys feeling not so shy before the girls.

While waiting for school to begin a young man, whom I know, said, "her mother is sure glad to have that kid in school".

A mother brought her daughter into class a little late. I talked to her and she said, that she had four children whom she had taken to school that morning, <sup>one</sup> in the first, ~~one~~ in the second, one in the fourth, and this one in the sixth. She was certainly glad school had started. The children had been out of school for five months and were running wild all over. She had been here only three <sup>week</sup> months since Santa Anita had come from Los Angeles. She said that she had been in Santa Anita, and the school there were very badly organized.

I left Block 30 and went to Block 17 (?). Three classes were in the Recreation Hall. I think they were the fourth, fifth, and sixth (?) grades. The partitions had been made but in such a way that the center class had no door, so the one section in the middle was left out for the exit. These rooms had tables and chairs which were brought by the children. In one room was the library. There was a young girl who said that she had had two years of Junior College and was working as a librarian. A young high school boy was assisting her. The young



girl said that some of the children liked to come <sup>to school</sup> in and some didn't. It didn't seem like school to them because of the surroundings. In the one class the boys <sup>had</sup> cut up terribly and <sup>were</sup> noisy, but they wouldn't have done it in a regular school with a caucasian teacher. She said that this class had a Japanese teacher. While we were talking I heard a Japanese teacher for whom it was apparently the first day of teaching and she was not too <sup>sure</sup> thorough of herself. She was trying to get the children of the fifth grade to tell her the story of the Gingerbread Man and they were not interested.

I went on to Block 15 where they had primary classes. All three teachers were Japanese. and seemed to be getting along quite well. After they dismissed their classes, one of the teachers came out and said, "have you seen that blond girl"? We hadn't noticed any blond girl, but a high school girl looked around the corner and said "there's a child <sup>who</sup> isn't Japanese, maybe she's the one ~~she~~ meant." I looked and it was one of the Angel children (she is an Indian with Black hair and dark skin).

I talked to three high school girls and they seemed a little perplexed. Each took four courses one of which was always "core" which they said was a combination of social studies and English but they didn't understand very much about it. One girl said that her class had been instructed to write a daily diary and they didn't like that. She thought that those <sup>who</sup> had been asked to write life histories were luckier. Another girl told that <sup>she</sup> had been asked to write her reactions on December 7th and their reactions on their



first arriving here. She said that ~~he~~ didn't like that either. She didn't like to think about those times.

One girl was taking sewing and shorthand, another chemistry and Spanish, and another algebra and typing. They remarked about the distances they had to walk to their classes and said that they were having no physical education because walking would take the place of it. Two girls who were freshmen seemed a little bewildered and were still puzzled about what "core" involved, but they were glad school had begun.

As I walked along the road and saw the children coming home from school they seemed happy and were sitting together and comparing subjects and teachers and what they had done that morning.

RBS



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I spent the forenoon in the Indian Office at Chicago discussing matters relative to the personnel and financial status of the sociological research department.



## ISAMU NOGUCHI ON THE NISEI

I talked a moment with Isamu Noguchi in the hall way of Administration 3. Noguchi: Do you think you will stay around? (I found that the background of this remark was a discussion which Noguchi, Miss Tsuchiyama, and the Kunitanis had had the night before in which Noguchi and the Kunitanis predicted that I would last only a couple of more months in Poston. They having felt from the talk which I gave before the teachers on Friday, that I was not very pleased with the general set-up. This was from Miss Tsuchiyama who told me that she had not gained that impression at all.)

E.H.S.: Oh, I guess I am here for the duration. Sometimes I like it and sometimes I don't. Noguchi: Well, that's the way with me. I go up and down. The only thing that keeps you here is what is in your mind. Everything outside of it just makes you want to get away as quickly as you can. It's what's in you mind that keeps you here. E.H.S.: I guess I still have some adjusting to do. Do you feel that you are adjusted to the situation now? Noguchi: Oh, yes, I am adjusted as far as I will ever be. I understand a lot of things now. I understand the Issei. I have got them figured out and they are all right, but I never will understand the Nisei. I don't like the Nisei and it seems to me that they haven't got anything cultural. I don't mean it in the sense as an anthropologist, but in my sense. They haven't got anything cultural either from America or Japan. They have just the least desirable traits of the two peoples. Perhaps I don't want to understand them and that's why I don't. I wonder if you couldn't have a second generation people who had



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the best of the old and the new cultures. Anyway these Nisei get me. I  
don't understand them.

(EHS)

via John G. Evans;

1 parolee arrived from Tujunga Detention Home.



## SHIBAI AT THE NEW STAGE IN BLOCK 4

I went to the shibai with Dr. Tsuchiyama. When we got there, there was a dance in progress by a man in a beautiful costume. He was accompanied by a "sami-sen" and a woman's voice. She was on the side of the stage. We didn't know what the dance represented. The second dance was announced in Japanese as being a "fish dance". A man with a costume of a short coat came out carrying a small net. He went through a pantomime of catching a slippery fish and putting them in a basket. During the dance there was a yell from the man in front of us which Tanie translated as "your genital organs are showing". While the man danced his coat had spread and you could see his shorts underneath. He went off the stage and 12 older girls with kimonos and obis and red ribbons in their hair did a monotonous but graceful dance across the stage. It seemed to have ~~en~~<sup>no</sup> connection with the fisherman although both danced to the same record which was repeated over and over again, apparently an orchestra of "sami-sens" and a woman's voice. The monotonous dance of the girls tired the audience and they yelled "naki", "pull the curtain". The next number was announced as an autumn dance to portray the spirit of autumn. The costume was a kimono with a head dress. Dr. Tsuchiyama knew it to be a period of Tokugawa. The fourth number was announced as a costume show. First a man and woman came out wearing kimonos (was a man impersonating a woman). They had a long dialogue in Japanese. Then from the other side came a man in black mourning suit with a grip. Their conversation brought many laughs. Dr. Tsuchiyama says they were making Japanese "puns". She said the man in Caucasian clothes represents a man who has studied in Germany and America and at present



was a medical man in Poston. The fifth scene was a skit on doctors in the Poston Hospital. A hospital bed was in the foreground and a rack with carpenter tools hung behind. One of the doctors says that business is bad and that he has had nothing to eat except pickled plums and is very skinny. The other doctor comes in and says he is going to knock somebody over the head so that he could have a patient. The patients, man and woman in kimonos from the other side get into the doctor's office where she is to be examined. He is afraid at first, but becomes intrigued by what they tell him <sup>about</sup> in chloroform. He lies on the bed and they begin to work on him. They take out his intestines and find that he has a very small liver. (Dr. Tsuchiyana says a small liver in Japan denotes a coward.) They take this liver out and replace it with a big one, "Made in America". Then they sew him up but forget to put the intestine back so they push it in any old way. Then they have trouble waking him up. Tamie says the implication of this is that you have to have great courage to stand this place as indicated by substituting a small Japanese liver with a large one. All the actors in this wore a small white mask. The 6th number was three men in Caucasian clothes playing Japanese bamboo flutes. They had a sheet of music and played a very sweet melody in unison. The next number was a "modan" dance by four young girls. The costume according to Dr. Tsuchiyana is a farmer costume indicating that they are "country kids". Their kimonos were pulled up to look like short coats and they wore white cotton pants. Each carried a baby on their backs strapped by an obi. It was supposed to be a lullaby rocking the babies to sleep. Next number was a modern Japanese song sung by an Issei in Caucasian



dress. Dr. Tsuchiyama remarked that it was unusual to get a woman like her before a microphone. The last number that we saw was an act from the drama of Yoshitsune, the youngest son of the <sup>Minamoto</sup> ~~Yamamoto~~ family, who was banished from <sup>Kyoto</sup> ~~Japan~~. The costumes were very ornate and splendid. This section of the drama was a love scene with his mistress and a duel with some other Lord and his little retainer. We left after this, but we were told that the show went on until 1:00 o'clock. The girl, who announced these various acts, was dressed in American clothes. Dr. Tsuchiyama says that she spoke very good Japanese and must be a "kibei". A stage manager in a plain black kimono felt no reserve in running back and forth across the stage to fix things. The stage itself had a main platform and two wings extending to the side in diagonal. Painted curtains were hung for backdrops, the center one having a picture of a garden with cherry blossoms and green hills. One of the side ones was cherry trees in bloom. The curtain was painted with various Japanese characters. The area underneath the stage was used for a dressing room. A gentleman, who seemed to be in charge of the performance, came up to me and asked if I would like to be seated. I indicated that I was with Dr. Tsuchiyama and he asked her if she had an invitation to which she replied no. He shook his head and I said I would be just as happy to remain standing and he went off a little embarrassed. (RBS)



At 6:30 p.m. I was caught in the showers by the wind storm that had come upon us. At the worst part of the storm we were unable to see the barracks across the way. There were many comments in regard to the storm which was also in connection with the Caucasian teachers, who had recently arrived. One boy said, "I hope these damn teachers get a good taste of this wind storm to give them an idea as to just how we've been living here. One teacher in #46 went nuts and they took her to Phoenix last night. She kept asking one little boy if he would like to be whipped or spanked and the little boy said that he would like to be whipped so the teacher chased the little boy around the room. During this process she kept saying, "There's too many Japs in this camp'." The author of this little speech was a boy who was in the 8th grade.

(T. S.)

via John G. Evans:

5 transfers from Stockton Assembly Center.

1 transfer from Tanforan Assembly Center.

(AHL)



Remarks during interview of food survey:

Mr. H. Ogawa, Councilman of Block 38

While talking about the food conditions in their block he started out very bitterly and described in no undecided terms how bad the situation was, but as he got that off his chest he became calmer and less agitated. He then began to tell me some of his reactions. He said, "what can you expect after all, when they were treated like this. I always thought of myself as an American and not Japanese at all. But then they come and try to make us all Japanese." I mentioned that I was going to a Japanese class and he said that he had the same books that we were studying. He had always thought that English was all that he ought to know and that he had no need of the Japanese language. He thought he would use English only all his life, but now he began to realize that they had to learn Japanese in order to get along. This place was no longer with the Americans but with the little men between the Japanese and Americans. As you get into a situation like this you realize that what Sherman said is certainly true. War is hell. I agreed. But the worst thing about this is that the people say such terrible things about the Japanese and you can't do a damn thing to prove otherwise. You just have to sit here and take it. People say "once a Jap always a Jap", and things like that.

I would like to show that I am a good American. But here I am. I can't do a thing. That's what makes you really mad.



I wouldn't be able to stand this place at all if it weren't for my Caucasian friends who write to me. They are real friends and their feelings come right from the heart. They write to me all the time and keep me going. I come from Orange County and the people there are really fine. This man here (the Block Manager) was a big farmer in Orange County.

He and the other farmers there grew different things so there was no competition and no bad feeling. They were real friends and helped each other in many ways. I came from there too and that's the place I like. I want to go back there. They aren't mean to people. On December 7 they didn't change at all. Lots of other people have had the same experience with Caucasians. They didn't change overnight.

I had all these thoughts in me. Excuse me for having spilled over like this, but I can tell you that when we can spill over to someone like you it makes you feel a lot better, and you begin to have confidence to go on. Thank you for the interview.

(RBS)



## ISSEI ATTITUDES

The block manager of Block 43 showed me over the garden plots which had been planted in his block. As he did so he said: All these Issei in this block are disgusted with the Agricultural Department. They have said to me, "Why don't we get 20 acres or so to each block out here in the fire breaks and plant them up with vegetables and work them by individual families. We don't want this big agricultural project that everybody talks about." All the Issei in the block talk that way and I know how it is with them. They want to work in individual family groups or maybe they would work in block groups, but not any larger."

It used to be in this block that the Issei would ask for all kinds of things all the time. Now it is changed. Now they don't ask for anything any more. They know they can't get them <sup>and so</sup> until they just go ahead and forget about them.

(EHS)



(Look in original journal, this date)



SUBJECT: Talk with Jim Yahiro during the Food Survey

While I was sitting at the table eating, Yahiro was talking. He said, "What is the reason for this evacuation? Am I a citizen or am I not?" He talked about his children. He has four. He would like to bring them up as regular American kids, but how can one do it in Poston. In Orange County, he had a large farm with three houses on it. One just finished. He has just heard from a Mexican family who took it over that they can't make enough out of it to pay the rent. They were going to grow alfalfa but don't know how. How can he pay his taxes if those people don't pay the rent? He will lose his farm, whatever happens. Another terrible thing he said was the way the white people suddenly treated you as soon as they heard about the evacuation. "I had a \$37 bill with the gas man. I had had an account with him for <sup>8</sup> years and paid it regularly every month. When he heard about the evacuation, he came and put an attachment on the car without even asking if I had the money to pay. By the time I got it all straightened out, it had cost me \$64. Other people wanted to put attachments on my house and farm. That was the kind of thing they did. *But they owed me bills, too, & I couldn't collect. I was a citizen but they wouldn't let me put attachments on other people's property from my bills!* Then, here we come to Poston. They promise that we will have proper care in the hospital but they haven't the medicines. They have to order it after you get there sick. Why don't they get medicines for us. Another thing, there is going to be a lot of crime here. In this block alone, three watches have already been stolen. I just announced that they were lost and hoped that they would be returned, but there is going to be a lot more of that. \$19 a month isn't enough to raise a family on. Another thing, they shouldn't have ever allowed that canteen. One kid sees another kid come back with



a popsicle and the first kid wants a popsicle too. There isn't money to buy those things. That is going to lead to more stealing. It cost me \$38 a month to keep my kids happy. Another thing, there are a lot of young boys and young girls here and already there is immorality. Next door, they have three hundred kids registered to take judo but they haven't the room to take care of them. I have asked that a big building be put up for the judo classes but nothing is done. Another thing, the head of agriculture over there (indicating the administration) is just a young fellow who learned about agriculture in college and never had any experience farming. When he starts talking to the farmers, they realize he doesn't know anything and so they have no respect for him. That is why they are not getting anywhere. Industry, it is the same thing. They have a lot of people over there who shouldn't hold those jobs, but Mr. Head, he is all right."

(RBS)

SUBJECT: Eating with the Japanese.

Having just come back from lunch at Block 12 on the food survey, I was telling Mrs. Felsted something about it. She said, "I have been wanting to go out and eat in one of the blocks sometime. I wonder if it is possible. I think it would be very interesting. They told us last August we could go but later, they have been against it." I mentioned there probably wouldn't be any trouble if she went to one of the far blocks at noon when the administration workers weren't there.

(RBS)



SUBJECT: Personnel Recreation Room.

During a visit with Mrs. Cary, she had remarked that she could hardly wait for the recreation room to be ready. She was so anxious to have a few people in a discussion group and be able to talk things over. These rooms were too tiny for that. For instance, Mr. Noguchi had come in the night before and she had found him so interesting. She would like to get him and others together. I brought up the question of whether we would be allowed to take Japanese into the recreation room. She looked horrified and said, "I never thought of that." She said, "If they will not allow the Japanese teachers in when we are showing our movies, then I won't have anybody. I wouldn't ever make that distinction."

(RBS)



## THE MORTICIAN AND THE ISSEI

I met Mr. Bowers this morning and asked him what the verdict was on the location of the crematory. He said: I haven't heard yet, but my opinion is that that whole thing yesterday was just plain sabotage. I pointed out the two divisions in the Council and tried to indicate the Issei attitude. Mr. Bowers interrupted me and said: Well, it looks to me as if it is just plain malicious. That's the only way I can figure it. That bunch has been opposing everything. I wouldn't mind so much if it weren't so hard to get laborers and material. I don't want to waste the work we have done up until now.

(EHS)



## ISSEI, NISEI ATTITUDES ON LEAVING CAMP

via John Fukushima:

I think the feeling of the Issei is that they want to stay in Poston. They don't want to try to go out. I know how it's with my relatives. They say, "Well, here we can see a shibai, like the one last night at least every month. We hardly ever saw those things on the outside, so life is lots better in that respect here. Then we have our friends and outside we would be separated from them. But with the Nisei, like myself, it's different. Young couples like myself don't want to waste time getting started again. We have just bought houses and we are getting ourselves established. We ought to get out and begin doing that as soon as we can. That's why I am going out now. I am hoping that I can get located permanently outside, maybe in Denver. That's why we chose beet topping in Colorado so that we would be near cities where we could look for work during the one month that we can stay out <sup>after</sup> finishing the job. I have noticed that in the last week there's been a big change on the part of couples of about my age. They want to go out now although they didn't a few weeks ago, but the Issei want to stay in camp more than ever and I can understand how it is with them.

(EHS)



*Rec of Conv*  
SUBJECT: Trip to Parker

Dr. Tsuchiyama and I went over to the Post Office to catch the mail truck for town. I asked the mail man if we could get a ride and he looked questioningly at Dr. Tsuchiyama. I said she had a pass. He said, in that case it was all right. During the ride in, he said, "Do you know all of those FBI men in camp?" I said, "Who are they?" He said, "Oh, a whole lot of them in there, they are all <sup>around</sup> <sup>lot</sup> right - all of them, and the things they <sup>have</sup> found in Poston!" He gave no details. As I reflected on this afterwards, I realized that this kind of statement is exactly what will do the most harm on the outside. This man is quitting his mail-man's job in a week to take a job in Phoenix. He will make the same statement many times.

While in Parker, Dr. Tsuchiyama and I were waiting for a ride back. A number of Indians wandered by and instead of the usual tourist staring at the Indians, we were the objects of the stares and many curious side glances. We got a ride back with two soldiers in a jeep. They asked us both if we had passes before they consented to take us, <sup>during</sup> ~~but~~ <sup>the ride</sup> ~~after that~~ they were equally polite to both of us.

(RBS)

SUBJECT: Bureau Tea

Tea was served in Ward 7 of the Hospital at 4:00 o'clock. Poston 2 and 3 researchers were not able to make it but we had fourteen <sup>from</sup> in Poston 1. Johnny Fukushima and his wife were guests of honor. Tak Teshima wasn't able to make it. Both are leaving tonight for Colorado. We decided to have three research secretaries to take charge of the next tea, a week from Tuesday as a welcome back to Dr. Leighton and Tosh.

(RBS)



SUBJECT: Mr. McLaren on Warehouse inefficiency.

During supper tonight, Mr. McLaren, with the aid of Miss <sup>Morrison</sup> Cushman, talked about fifteen minutes concerning the mis-management, inadequacy, inefficiency and general troubles at the warehouse. He became very angry over it and said he had threatened Mr. Wickersham with bringing up the case before the administration. Mr. Wickersham had told him to go ahead.

(RBS)

SUBJECT: Caucasian children.

Miss Findley called Dr. Spicer and <sup>me</sup> into her office last evening and said she wanted to tell us something. Yesterday, the hospital laundry crew had discovered that some kids had thrown mud on clean nurses' uniforms and on the ironing boards. They were pretty upset and ready to quit. Miss Findley had promised them that she would bring it up with the parents and see that it was not done again. She had then written a letter to each family with children and told them what happened and asked that the parents take care of the matter and thank them for their cooperation in it. She said that this letter had already taken effect, that the parents were running around talking to each other about it and several had been in to see her. She was convinced that there should be more parental control and teaching of the children.

(RBS)

I had heard Mr. McLaren remarked he was having trouble getting his son to eat, that this <sup>(Poston)</sup> was not like home. "It is very hard to have a real family life here."

(RBS)



I spent the forenoon in Baltimore where I introduced Toshio Yatsushiro to Dr. John C. Whitehorn and Dr. Adolph Meyer and gave them both some idea of the situation at Poston and of the aims. Dr. Whitehorn said that he was a member of a committee recently formed by the American Psychiatric Association and which was called "Committee on International Affairs". At the present time the committee was trying to decide on its aims and policies and Dr. Whitehorn wanted to know if I could tell him what social scientist with experience in community studies it would be profitable for him to contact. This desire of the psychiatrists was to bring their skill and knowledge concerning interpersonal relations to the field of research and improvement in the relationships between various groups of people. Instead of starting with international relationships, they thought they would begin on a relationship of groups within the country. I told him that the Department of Agriculture had done some work along these lines and said I would find out for him what people he should contact.

The afternoon we attended the first of the meetings of the Society for Applied Anthropology. (A discussion of these meetings will be found in the staff conference meeting file of October 20th.)

I had a number of long talks with F. W. W. Richardson, Jr. and Elliott Chappell concerning our research work at Poston and found them both interested and expressive. Richardson was particularly interested in the training program for field workers and felt that there would be need for them in various fields of social science later on. He expressed enthusiasm about their getting university credit for their work. Other people at the meeting that we talked to were Dr. Clyde Kluckhohn, Margaret Mead, Gregory Bateson, Omar Stewart, John Langraff, John Provinse,



Geofrey Goer, Douglas Oliver and Conrad Arensberg. From most of these, we got the impression that the work At Poston was a focus of their attention.

Arensberg showed me a copy of the report which he is about to hand to Mr. Collier. I told him that I approved of it highly. I thought that he said many things that needed to be said but which was injudicious for us for we are still working on the project at the present time. I suggested that he emphasize a little more the need for adequate dissemination of information and this he proceeded to do. We are to receive a copy of this report for our files.

(AHL)



10/10/42

## QUAD DANCE

In the opening of school and the taking of the Recreation Halls by the Education Department has brought along a problem for the mid-teen age boys and girls. These boys and girls are not old enough to attend the weekly dances sponsored by the Recreation Department but are old enough to get in the mood for dancing. Consequently, practice dances were a common occurrence within each block or quads. This particular problem arose in Block 53 Saturday night, and after eaves dropping on several boys and girls, who were around 15 and 16 years old, I overheard a girl remark, "Shall we use the laundry room or the ironing room for our dance tonight?" At 7 o'clock the phonograph radio was taken to the laundry room and by 7:30 a jive session was in full swing. There were approximately 50 boys and girls in attendance.

(T. S.)



## SUBJECT: HAAS ON CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

Mr. Haas came into my office to give me a copy of the Community Council pamphlet to be distributed at the fair which has just been completed. He asked me what I thought of the Constitutional Convention yesterday afternoon. I said: I was disappointed in certain aspects of it. I was disappointed especially in the lack of public interest shown since there were only Mr. Noguchi and two young fellows present of the general public. Mr. Haas said: Well, now of course this was the fumbling period and I think it was right not to have many people present, but you will see public interest increase. You will see a big attendance at the other meetings. Right now, of course, Norris James and the Press are only able to think of the fair. They have not given publicity to this thing yet and was just as well that that is the case. I thought that they should have organized committees to cover legislative aspects of government, the judicial and so on. They didn't act as I wanted them to in beginning with committees but camps. They will waste time, but of course it will be interesting just to see what happens. EHS: It also seemed to me that there was a lack of interest on the part of the committee members itself. For instance, Dr. Ishimaru took the attitude that this was just another load of work for him, yet he was elected chairman. Mr. Haas: (Laughing) Well, that was just a pose as you know. He really wanted that job very badly and he was very pleased that he was elected. You know that it's just because some of the Camp II people were not notified probably that he was elected and Saburo Kido was not, but I think that is a piece of luck because if Kido had been elected then it would have brought in the JACL issue and that might not have been so good for self-government here. (EHS)



via Mits Kunitani:

Mits: There certainly are a lot of things that the people are doing here which aren't in line with what they were doing before. Maybe some people would call it Americanization. For instance, there are a lot of Issei using forks and spoons to eat with who didn't use them before. You don't see any chop sticks around. I imagine a lot of them would prefer chop sticks. They say Mr. Bent ordered a bunch, but they never have come. And then there's the matter of baths. They say in our block that they are going to build a tank to take their daily bath in. You know the kind the Japanese like. You take a shower first to take the dirt off and then everybody, men and women alike, get into a big tank of warm water and just lie in there submerged up to the neck. That's the way they do it in Japan with a fire underneath the tank. They say they are really going to do it in our block. They are going to build a concrete tank or something like that and have their baths the way they like them, but up to now they haven't been able to have the kind of baths they want. (EHS)

via Ann Kunitani:

Isn't the language that these Nisei use atrocious? Why it's just terrible and think of the children listening to it in the classrooms. It isn't just getting the plurals, verbs, and nouns wrong, but they don't know how to use prepositions either. I really feel sorry for the children as they are going to have to learn English from some of these people, that is, from some of these Nisei who are teaching. That's one of the reasons that so many of the parents are antagonistic to the Nisei school teachers. They think they won't be able to teach the children properly when it comes to speaking English. (EHS)



10-11-42

7

via Ann Kunitani:

There's one of the Nisei teachers who goes around all the time with a Japanese-English dictionary and carry it everywhere he goes and says that he regards this stay in Poston as a chance to really learn Japanese now.

(RHS)



I went to St. Elizabeth Hospital to see Dr. Winfred Overholtzer since Dr. Overholtzer with Mr. Collier had suggested to Admiral McIntyre that he loan me to the Indian Office; I thought he might like to hear a report on what I had been doing. I spent about three-quarters of an hour with him giving him a verbal account and also telling him about the Applied Anthropologists' meetings. He appeared interested in the whole thing and asked to become a member of the Society for Applied Anthropology. He then rang up Admiral McIntyre for me to see him. This was to be at 10:00 the next day. Dr. Overholtzer took Toshio Yatsushiro and me to lunch at his apartment, further questioned us concerning our work and the conditions at Poston. I had a chance to meet Mrs. Overholtzer and her mother. Later, they drove us down town.

(AHL)

In the afternoon, I went to see Mr. Provinse in the W R A office and spent a couple of hours with him and John Embrey. They had both seen Arensberg's report and thought it pretty good. Mr. Provinse spoke very strongly for the liberal democratic policies for administering projects and I could see very little difference between his ideas and those of Mr. Colliers. It seems to me that there was an almost perfect agreement and that what difference has existed between W R A and the Indian Office must have been between regional and field offices. Mr. Provinse said that he was particularly pleased to have the W R A independent of any other government office and he felt that it was not only anxious but able to put into effect its ideas. I asked if it were not true that the W R A was somewhat too sensitive to Congress and to public opinion irrespective of what the merits of the particular case might be or ultimate aims. Mr. Provinse replied that Mr. Dillon Myer will never lead



in an irritating Congress unless it was worth it. He was very willing and ready to make small concessions and do what they desire as long as it didn't interfere with main objectives; however, he felt very certain that Mr. Myer would stand by his guns in defending any individual in the W R A or Indian Office who got into hot water through trying to put into effect the liberal democratic policies of the W R A. Mr. Provinse was quite sure that Dillon Myer would not be moved down by narrow-minded, emotional and rationally-prejudiced congressmen. He said that Mr. Myer believed at the present time that it was injudicious to get into any disputes if they could be avoided but he was spending a great deal of his time going around seeing various congressmen with whom he could develop free relations and whom he felt could be made to see the real meaning and needs of the relocation work. By having such friends scattered about in Congress, he felt that when an issue concerning relocation work does come up in the house, the liberal democratic side will have friends who understand what it is all about and give the right kind of support.

(AHL)

I asked Mr. Provinse if any connection had been established between the W R A and the School for Administrators as being run by the Navy at Columbia in New York. He said that the thought had not occurred to him but he believed it would be a very good idea to do so and he thought it might be possible to have some of the students from there fill administrative positions in the WRA, on a sort of internship basis. He thought that in this way, not only would the men get some practical experience in addition to their college work but the W R A would reap the benefits of a higher type of executive than they might otherwise get.

(AHL)



## MISS CUSHMIN ON SCHOOL PROBLEMS

Monday afternoon I went to Miss Cushmin's office, in Mess Hall #32, to get some information on the school system setup. After receiving this information she went on to tell me some of the problems that they're up against. She pointed out numbers of high school children waiting by the door, most of whom had come to straighten out their work permits. No child under 16 is allowed to work more than 8 hours, including school and other work. They have to get new permits and work out the schedules with the school authorities, and the school holds the right to revoke the permits at any time. We must see that those under 18 do not work after 9 p.m. One boy was working in a dining room and signed up for only 4 hours, but said that he was going to work 8 hours voluntarily. She explained to him that this was not possible but he wanted to go ahead and do it anyway because they needed him. She admired his attitude and yet was puzzled by it, and tried to convince him that he should have some recreation and not get worn out washing dishes. They found another boy who insisted on driving a truck all night and go to school in the day time. "There are probably many other cases", she said, "where the boys and girls are not signing up for as much work as they are doing." And yet no check-up has been made



but they will have to. I asked if there were tables in the schools yet and she said they were coming slowly, and most had almost enough. The chairs, they do not have yet. In answer to a question about some supplies she said that Len Nelson had gotten wise last summer and bought quite a number of things which they are now using, but the requisition which she and Dr. Carey worked out in the end of August are still in the office here. They must also be passed by the Washington office and there's no telling when they will come. This problem of supplies and the red tape involved takes a tremendous amount of money when computed according to the time spent by the people such as herself. She cited an example of the effort to get one piece of mimeograph paper in which she herself had to go to four separate people before it could be obtained.

What are we going to do for the feeble minded here? There are a number of them scattered through camp. There should be a separate school for them with trained teachers. But it is a shame to take trained teachers away from the regular school when we do not have enough even to staff them. The high school students are now taking only three courses because of this lack.

We have had at least 350 changes in schedules by the high school students up until now. You can hardly



blame them when they find that they have chemistry in one block and then have to walk a mile to their typing class and another mile back to their core class. We have made practically all the changes because we sympathize with their problem. What I wish could be done is to move all the people from one central block here and put them down in Camp II, perhaps, where I hear they are not filled up yet; then we could put the whole school together in that one block. Our problem would be reduced 40 to 50 per cent if we could do something like that. Another problem which comes up is the differential between elementary (1-6) and high school (7-12) teacher's salaries. We have one mother here who is teaching second grade. Her daughter came to teach and her mother offered to change to 7th grade (so she could get the higher salary) and let her daughter take second grade. There is a great deal of feeling among the teachers on this point. I asked about whether they had teacher's assistants. She said that they had decided that it would be much simpler to call of them just teachers. Later they hope to have teacher's assistants who will actually assist other teachers in their classrooms.

Miss Cushmin thanked me for the interview and asked me to come over and talk to her again sometime. (RBS)



About 11:00 o'clock, I visited Mr. Collier and had several hours with him. In the afternoon he took me up and introduced me to Secretary Ickes. Mr. Ickes asked a number of questions about Poston and the research work. He said, "How do the Japanese feel about the evacuation?" I replied that the young americanized Japanese felt that they had been "sold down the river by democracy". His prompt reply was that he didn't blame them one bit and he would feel exactly like them if he were in their place. Mr. Collier had told about the remarkable way in which the people had taken the hardships imposed. I told him as I told Admiral Mc Intyre that one of the important problem as a whole was the salvaging of the loyalty of these people. My impression from the conversation with Mr. Ickes was that he had more than an incidental interest in Poston and was entirely behind the liberal democratic way of management. I should say this same applied to Admiral Mc Intyre who aside from the practical interest which he had as a Navy man has a broad and human interest as well. Furthermore, he said that when it comes to administering retaken territory, the more efficient and self-regulating that administration makes the community the fewer guards and soldiers will be needed and therefore the more men free for front line action.

Mr. Collier asked me to get in touch with Mr. Fred Eggan on my way to Chicago and see if I would like to have him work with us at Poston.

(AHL)



I asked Mr. Collier what would ultimately happen to our field notes and who would own them. I said that this question had been raised by our Japanese informants who, when told that the files at present were confidential and not open to the administration, wanted to know what would happen eventually. Mr. Collier called up Philip Glick, Attorney for the W R A and got a "curbstone opinion" from him that the raw field notes were the personal possessions of the field workers and that only the finished reports could be government property. Mr. Collier suggested that I rearrange my files so as to make the field notes separate from the finished reports and that I write him a letter explaining my wishes and he said he would get a more formal ruling on the matter.

(AHL)

Dr. Gantt said that he felt sure that Mr. Dos Passos would be enthusiastic about doing some writing in regard to the relocation center.

(AHL)

At 10:30 this morning, I had about 20 minutes interview with Admiral Mc Intyre. He appeared quite cordial and seemed to know all about the work I was doing. He asked about Dorothea and wanted to know if she were working with me. He then questioned me first about the medical conditions at Poston and secondly, the psychological conditions. I told him about the work and about our aims. He heartily endorsed my understanding that the Navy's interest in this work was in the experience that would be gained for administration in the South Pacific. He added, "and <sup>me</sup> in Japan too eventually". He wanted <sup>me</sup> to keep right on in the way we have started and felt that there was nothing else that I should be doing that I am not doing at present. He spoke of leaving me in this work for at least a year. He said I might not get an assignment elsewhere until after



the war is over. if the war in the Pacific except for mopping up operations were to end as it may do within two years. If it lasts for four years, then I will probably be sent to help out in some of the retaken territory. However, he said that probably my first assignment would be in Hawaii and urged me to pay close attention to things Hawaiian. As I was leaving, he asked me to report to him concerning my work once a month. He said, "The President and Mrs. Roosevelt are interested in this and asked me questions about it. On his recent trip around the country, the President wanted very much to pay a visit but thought that it was not wise for him to do so."

(AHL)



## CONTRABAND

Throughout the west side of camp discussions were taking place concerning the new order for the inspection of packages before delivery. There seemed to be much resentment and concern over the matter. One boy of 17 asked me if the army would take over a recording set if he would order it. I told him that I didn't know. One young girl, who was of highschool age, said, "If they won't let us have desk lamps how are we going to study our lessons at night?" There also seems to be much concern by the older niseis and isseis. This was especially so in regards to liquer. It seems that several people were having liquer sent to them through express and in regards to this, a nisei man of 30 said, "A drink now and then never hurt anybody as long as the people are not making a nuisance of themselves, and also since most of these people have no other source of contemptment I don't see why they should not be allowed at least a little bit." Obviously, they didn't know that liquer is not permitted on Indian Reservations. A young lady said to me, pointing to the street lights, "There seems to be a contradiction in the government orders. Here it is broad day light and those street lights are on and yet they tell us to limit the use of electrical appliances and finally gave out orders concerning the confiscation of even desk lamps. Why do they give us a little freedom on the one hand and then turn right around and treat us as prisoners? I wish they would make up their minds."

(T. S.)



Kennedy called to me in the hall of Ad. 3, saying: Come on, don't you want to join this discussion? We've got a tough sociological problem here. Let's go out in the conference room. He indicated the outside (all the rooms were being painted) and pushed me and Tanaka (Employment I) and \_\_\_\_\_ (Employment III) outside and began to talk: Now here is the problem. The Council has taken a very definite stand. They have ruled that no one should go out of camp to work on this cotton-picking for regular wages. They are to get \$19 a month, that's all, the rest going into a trust fund. The thing back of that is that you have all these fellows like Tanaka here, who have been in at the start and sweated their blood out for \$19 all along. Now comes these chances to make some dough, maybe \$3.00 a day. If they take these opportunities, then what. The whole camp is crippled right now. All the good men almost have already gone. I can see just what would happen if you let everybody go out for the good wages now and get paid at the prevailing wages. I can see cliques developing pretty soon, you know what I mean, privileged classes.

Tanaka interrupted: I have been interviewing these fellows. I know what they say. There's no getting them out on \$19 a month. That won't work. They are not trained to understand some nice ideal situation, they haven't lived that way. They want some real things, some money that they can have right now. I know, I've talked to them. They don't want something by and by in the trust fund. It would take years to educate them to where they would look at the thing from the community point of view.

Kennedy: There's your problem, right there. (Tanaka looked at me and shook his head, murmuring "Some tough, I'll say, some tough, what you gonna .")

Camp III Employment chief: Now the thing is that there are lots of us



around, like myself, who have been working in certain jobs because we like it. I'm doing this because I'm getting plenty out of it. I'm learning things about working with people that I never would have got a chance to do. There are fellows in Mr. Powell's (John Powell had just come up) department that are the same way. We don't care about the money. But these farmers, to them it's work, that's all. They think in terms of how much am I going to get for so many hours of work. You can't appeal to them on any other basis.

Kennedy: Now that's just right. That's just it. You can't tell these men to work for the good of the community, put their money in the trust fund. They won't come out. You just won't get any workers. The cotton won't get picked. But you can think around that. These fellows that are working in the Parker warehouse.

Tanaka: You might make some sort of picnic out of it. Just the chance to get out of here for a while.

Camp III: That's it. The play idea. (Powell nods head vigorously.) It could be made into some kind of a lark. Picnic lunch or something.

Tanaka: But that won't work. There has to be some sort of a real incentive. Maybe now if they could -----

Kennedy: Well, here's my thought on the matter. I've just been thinking. After all you don't need a whole lot. These farmers just want about thirty to start, maybe sixty altogether. Now I would like to see this Parker cotton picked. It would be a good thing for public opinion. You know some of the things that have been said about cotton-picking and the Japanese workers not doing. Now here is a cotton area right at our back door. It would be a good thing for Poston if it could be said that we had pitched in right away and picked the cotton. It was there and there was nobody to



do it and Poston pitched in and did the job. And there's \$30,000 in wages to be picked up. It would be a feather in our cap. I would like to see that done. Now why couldn't we just put it this way. Put it up to each block manager to get one man. We could have each block manager responsible for just one picker. In each of the camps. There would be nothing hard in that.

Camp III. Now there's a real idea.

Tanaka: If you could just give some incentive, too. Why couldn't there be an extra clothing allowance, maybe fifty cents a day to each picker.

Camp III: You have something there. I can see that this whole thing will work. It will be simple to raise one picker in each block and they will come out if there is the extra allowance in clothing. Picking cotton means wear and tear on the clothes, you know that. That would really work, I know.

Kennedy: There is the answer all right, each block manager responsible for one picker. Say, I've got to find Ishimaru. He's putting the finishing touches on an article that Yetsu wrote. She went out and picked cotton yesterday, saw the whole thing, wrote a nice little human interest story. Ishimaru is putting in the final paragraph on the Council's stand in regard to putting the surplus of the wages in the community fund. Let's go find him.

(We do off to Ad. #1 seeking Ishimaru. Run into Katow and Sugimoto of the Work Projects Committee of the Council and get them to join in the discussion at the west end of Ad. #1)

Kennedy: Now, Smoot, we've been talking about this cotton-picking.

Tanaka: The whole thing has to be dealt with on the basis of facts. You can't pretend that you are in a dream world. The people aren't think-



ing in terms of working for an ideal community. They never experienced such a thing. It will take years to educate them to work for the community fund.

Kennedy: Now the whole thing is that you aren't going to get anyone out to work on this thing if you stick to the ruling. And if you don't get anyone out to work, then you have the chance of Head making up his mind.

Camp III: Well, it's in the way W.R.A. is doing it now. I hear that it suits them if the projects fold up and they hang a crepe on the Administration Building.

Sugimoto: We made a ruling, I thought, because we were trying to keep this project going.

Kennedy: Suppose nobody comes out to work on this cotton-picking, then Mr. Head is going to make up his mind and make a decision. He is going to say that anybody can go out anyway he pleases. Then where will we be? We've got to settle this thing. We've been having too many rump conferences. We've been talking around.

Katow: Mr. Kennedy, didn't we settle this thing on Monday? Didn't we make a ruling then, that all above \$19 was going into the trust fund?

Kennedy: We could set up the trust fund in ten minutes. But that doesn't get anybody out to pick cotton. Why can't we get a meeting this afternoon, the fellows from Camps II and III? Call John Maeno, get them together. Get a proposal and submit it to Mr. Head. Make it definite what you are going to do.

Sugimoto: We made the ruling to protect the project. We can't lose any more men to these outside jobs without providing for the project. We are trying to get the basic policies clarified. We have got to think of agriculture and the camouflage project. All of these things.

Kennedy: Well, look at today's paper. Those fellows in Camp II went



right ahead and got going. They have decided on the \$19 wage for outside work. Here it is in the Press. (Passes out Press Bulletin and we read article telling of action by Camp II and representatives of Camps III and I.)

Katow: It looks like they stuck their necks out now.

Kennedy: We've got to have a series of meetings, a series, meet with Mr. Head at a regular time, keep getting these things decided, none of this stuff such as we've been doing, these rump conferences.

Katow: I thought we made that ruling Monday.

Kennedy: Now, Smoot, why don't we get this thing decided. You call up John Maseno, get a meeting this afternoon. Make each of the block managers responsible for one picker.

Sugimoto: Come on, let's go to lunch. We've <sup>got</sup> to eat.

Katow: You want to call up Maseno. Want me to. I'm a minister without portfolio. I go around doing things, but I'm just a member of the Work Projects Committee. (Katow and Sugimoto go off to mess hall. Kennedy and I continue talk.)

Kennedy: These fellows don't know how to work. They don't know how to frame a proposal and get action on it. There you can see the two positions in these two. Smoot won't do anything; he says that Camp II has stuck its neck out. He keeps saying that he's got to wait for the people, to see what they want. That's the way one group thinks. They wait around and don't get anything accomplished. Then there's Andy (Sugimoto) he keeps saying we've got to clarify basic policy. That's all. There you have it. When we need action.

(In the afternoon, Katow brought up the matter in Council Meeting--- see minutes of meeting. He tried for a half hour to get the Council to make some declaration of what they would do if "Mr. Head decides to let people go out as they please, if they don't come out under the Council \$19 ruling.")



The Council discussion resulted in general agreement that it was not the Council's obligation to get workers out for cotton-picking. They agreed that the ruling had been made "for the protection of the project." They refused to make any further recommendation, but backed solidly the \$19 ruling. Kennedy came in at the end of the discussion, and was asked whether he had anything to say. He said he didn't. Someone asked whether he thought it was all right to hand the ruling to Head with an other provision in case workers do not come out. He said: It's all right with me.)

After the Council meeting, I met Sugimoto and Katow in Ad. #3.

Katow: Can you give a course in salesmanship?

EHS: Salesmanship, what for?

Katow: We've got to sell a big idea. This idea of socialism. I don't know anything about socialism. (Sugimoto and Katow both laughed.) That's what the trust fund is. We've got to sell the idea.

Sugimoto: The people never heard of it. They don't understand it.

Katow: I don't know. Maybe it will be that way all over the world after the war.

Personal impressions: Kennedy does not understand how much thinking has been done by Katow and the others in regard to the position they have taken. He is confused by suddenly realizing that it would be bad publicity for Poston if the Japanese do not help here in the cotton harvest. He does not seem to realize that the Council under the leadership of Katow and very clear speeches by Sugimoto has for the past weeks (in connection with the camouflage project) been thinking through the whole problem of the conflict between W.R.A. policy of all-out-for-employment-outside and the preservation of the Poston project as an economically sound community. The Council policy has been thrashed out thoroughly as indicated in the last three meetings. Katow has sought aid in thinking out the line to follow all



over the project and has established a definite policy. The policy is that the Council's job is to "defend the project", not to let it become too thoroughly disorganized by yielding to every pressure for outside employment. To Kennedy the cotton-picking is important, to Katow and his group it is merely another one of the many pressures which have <sup>few</sup> been brought to bear in the past/weeks. Katow was, however, willing to try to present Kennedy's point of view to the Council and tried hard to make them realize it, although personally he stuck to his policy.

Kennedy appears as one who is veering with the pressures of the moment. He thinks that he is only up against ignorance and inefficiency. He does not know that he is up against a reasoned program based on considerations of survival and community stability. He was confused in his talk in the morning, forgot that a policy had been decided on on Monday, because of his anxiety to get cotton-pickers out on Wednesday. Katow remembered and kept his head.

(EES)



via various Caucasian teachers.

In several rooms where the teachers have begun by saying that they will study Poston, the children have definitely declared that they do not want to study Poston. One teacher has got around this attitude in the following way: She has said that they will imagine a desert somewhere and a city is going to be built there. They must work out what they are going to have in this city. They have planned out parks and roads, pretending that they are being helped by Mr. Noguchi. But the city is not spoken of as Poston. The children are delighted with this program.

In one room a number of names were considered for the city that is to be studied. Not one of the names had anything Japanese in it. The name finally chosen was a Spanish one. Mr. Peevey thinks that the children of this room were from Imperial Valley.

A teacher said: The children were so surprised because one day I happened to call the houses bungalows. I persisted and said that we should call them bungalows because they have been fixed up so nicely and everything. Now all they talk about is bungalows.

A teacher said to first grader: Now your name is Yoshio isn't it? The boy said: Hell, no, my name is Jimmie.

(EHS)



In Chicago this morning, I met Fred Eggan and over breakfast we discussed the research work at Poston and his interests and experiences. I liked his personality and believed he would be an asset to our work and will write Mr. Collier to this effect. He brought us out to the University where we met Redfield, among others - Warner. Redfield explained that the phrase, student-at-large, which is to be applied to our students means only that the students are not candidates for a degree at the University of Chicago. The credits, however, are resident credits and may be applied for a degree in any other university. If any of the students wish to take the University of Chicago degree, that can be converted to that status and the credits which they have as students-at-large may then be applied toward the degree. The difference will be however that students have a degree at the University of Chicago must have fulfilled certain requirements in their highschool and freshman and sophomore years. It might be that some of our fellow workers would not have had the right kind of courses in those years and in that case they would not be eligible for that degree until they had taken such specific courses. Dr. Redfield volunteered the comment that there would be a future for the field workers receiving this training. He also said that if we wanted some of their students to come down and do some field work in Poston, there could be some arrangements of some kind made. His attitude was not one of passively accepting us into the University of Chicago but one of evident enthusiasm for the research and for the connection with the University.

(AHL)



I mentioned to Dr. Redfield that we might be looking for a permanent home for our field notes and he promptly suggested that the University of Chicago would like very much to have them. I said that it might be a very good idea for us to get together and make a date and talk over some of these things.

(AHL)



## OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT

On my way to work this morning I ran into Harry Fujii, who had quit his job as the head of the Transportation Department of the hospital a few days ago. He was standing beside a tractor that was being warmed up. I asked him why he had quit and he said, "I want to learn how to drive one of these things so that next spring I will be able to get a job in the mid-west driving tractors for large grain fields or sugar beet fields. There's a demand for them now but next spring the demand will be greater. About 40 days of this and two or three months of learning the repairing end then I'll be all set for one of those \$1.50 an hour jobs. Rather than wasting my time topping beets I think this will pay bigger dividends in the long run."

(T. S.)

Mr. Richard S. Nishimoto, Research worker, left the Bureau of Sociological Research today.

(AHL)



## ATTITUDE &amp; BACKGROUND OF A TEACHER

Mrs. Robinson, who is teaching in Block 53(?), wandered by after supper on her way to her barracks. I was sitting in front of C by myself. She questioned me awhile about our research, exclaiming often how anxious she is to know what we are doing. Shortly she launched into a long monologue: And what are you doing about the political-religious aspect? You know I call it that --- the political-religious. You know I taught in the islands. Yes, I was out on the small island, perhaps you know its name . I went over there as principal, it was just a small school, and I was young and full of pep then. I had just a humdinger of a little school and worked all the time. It was so good that all the children, they were Japanese, of course, wanted to stay in with me all the time. But that didn't suit the Buddhists. The priest came over after awhile and I endured him. He sat there one day and then another and another, right on through the week. Well, sir, at the end of the week I asked him what he wanted to know. He asked me in his pidgin English, he couldn't speak real English, he asked me why I did certain things and I told him. He was nice as pie, of course they always are, but I knew enough about human nature to know that he wasn't nice as pie inside. He was aggravated about the children not wanting to leave my school and go over to his. They couldn't stand his place after knowing mine. I knew what he was after. Well, I came straight out after awhile and I told him. I said to him: What do you want to take those children



into your religious school for and tell them about the Japanese Empire ~~for~~ and make them kowtow to the Emperor? They don't want to be made Japanese in one place and then come here and be Americans. They are Americans already. They don't want to have to be trying to be two things at once. I told him that and he didn't come back. And the children kept on coming to my school and they loved it.

Now just the other day something happened. It's very interesting. I tell it to you because I know you'll be interested as a sociologist. I had them bring in drawings. And would you believe it, every one of them brought in drawings of the sun. That is, all except one. One of them had drawn a little hill and on the top of it was a cross and two crosses down on either side of it. Now the sun is all-right, it's a big beautiful thing, but think of it all except one brought in pictures of the sun. I don't know whether you've noticed it, but I certainly <sup>did</sup> in the islands. How much more American the Christian ones are.

Then the first day, I thought that was very interesting I asked them what they wanted to sing. They said "God Bless America," so we sang that. Then I asked them what they wanted to sing next. They said "America," so we sang that. Well then, I asked them what next and they said "The Star Spangled Banner." They sang for all they were worth and the people in the barracks came out and listened to them. They must have been surprised to hear that going on. And the Japanese teacher next door hadn't been singing those first days, but now I notice that her room is always singing "God Bless America." Isn't that fine?



Oh, everything is alright, don't you think? Or is it alright, what do you think. The only thing I have noticed is just this. The other day I was down by my school and a terrible dust storm came up as I was coming home. I was a little frightened, naturally. Well sir, there was a truck right there by the mess hall and <sup>I</sup> went up and asked the young men to take me back to the administration building. They didn't say a word. All I could do was go on in that dust. Now that is the only thing that has happened. I would hate to think that they could treat anyone that way wilfully. You know, it would be terrible. I would just not like to think of it. So I talked with the girl in the truck dispatcher's office. She said that she was sure that the boys had not understood me.

EHS: Yes, probably that was it.

Robinson: Oh, so then, you do hire people around here who don't speak English, is that right?

EHS: Well, perhaps there are some who don't understand very well.

Robinson: Well, the girl said that maybe the boys there were not driving the truck. Maybe the truck driver was in the messhall and so they couldn't speak for him. Do you think that could have been it? I do hope so, for I would not like to think they had treated me so badly. Perhaps they didn't think the dust storm was so terrible either. They say there have been so many this summer.

(EHS)



To Whom It May Concern  
Colorado River War Relocation Project  
Poston, Arizona

In response to several inquiries regarding our policy covering the relationship between the Caucasians employed on this Project and the evacuee residents, I am glad to make the following observations:

It seems to me that in general the relationship between Caucasians and persons of Japanese ancestry in Poston should in no way differ from the relationships in existence between individuals of any population group and any other population group in any other American community. Employees on this Project, whether Caucasians or of Japanese ancestry, during working hours will naturally comport themselves in a manner compatible with the efficient expedition of the business in hand. Outside of office hours, it seems to me, persons of either Caucasian or Japanese ancestry, whether they be employees of the Project or residents of the community, will comport themselves and associate as they see fit, within the limitations of a dignified society, which should be one of the prerequisites of a democratic American community.

I know of no order or restriction, imposed by the War Relocation Authority, limiting or curtailing the association or intermingling of Caucasian employees with evacuee residents. In fact, I believe that it must be apparent to anyone who has given serious thought to the matter, and who knows the stress which the War Relocation Authority lays upon the importance of administering the projects in a democratic, American, and unprejudiced manner, that it would be contrary to all the principles of this policy, and furthermore, contrary to all the principles of democracy and liberty which this nation is fighting to preserve if any such order or restriction were imposed. If the Caucasians employed by this Project, or the employees of other agencies closely connected with the administration of this Project, either collectively or individually, adopted an attitude on the matter, or set up rules or regulations which in any way were discriminatory, or were colored by race prejudice, they would not only be acting in direct contravention to one of the fundamental policies of the War Relocation Authority, but, further, they would be guilty of gross intolerance and lack of understanding of the precepts of democracy.

It should be remembered that War Relocation Projects administered by the War Relocation Authority or by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, through an arrangement with the War Relocation Authority, are not concentration camps. The Colorado River War Relocation Project, in particular, should be free of any stigma of intolerance, administered as it is by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, whose policies on this subject are well known and of long standing.

/s/ John G. Evans

(AhL)



Today I made up a summary of the things which the Research Department has accomplished to date and outlined plans for the next steps to be taken. (These are to be found in the folder on "Research Department Policies")

(AHL)



## FASHION SHOW

Before a crowd of approximately 400 people the fashion show and Camp III talent was given. There were an equal number of men and women with a small group of Isseis also present. The talent show preceded the fashion show and in my opinion, Camp III has given a good act of itself in this manner. A trio composed of 3 girls rendered three selections of which were in the Hawaiian language. Although more encores were called for, because of lack of time they rendered only three numbers. The fashion show was also very successful and showed that in spite of the drab environment of Poston, women's vanity must be satisfied. The commentator was very suave although at times he became flustered with embarrassment from his own out-bursts.

(T.S.)



Oct. 18, 1942

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### ATTITUDE OF LOCAL INDIANS

via Miss Cheney: Some weeks ago a woman's club in Poston decided that they would like to learn something about the Indians of the Colorado River Reservation and thought that an Indian should be asked to tell them at one of their meetings. Arrangements were made through the Parker Agency. That is, a letter was sent to the agent and to Mrs. Williams (a social worker on the reservation?). The Poston women went ahead making arrangements for the lecture. Shortly before it was to be held, long after the letter had been sent, a note came from Mrs. Williams saying that the Tribal Council had decided that "we do not care to be discussed by the Japanese in Poston." Miss Cheney did not pass the letter on to the woman's club, thinking that "it would better if they did not know." (EHS)

via Miss Mahn: The attitude of the Indians on the local reservation at first was extremely antagonistic toward the Japanese. It took the form, however, of antagonism towards the Caucasians for permitting the Japanese to come on to the reservation at least as much as towards the ~~Caucasians~~ <sup>Japanese</sup> themselves. There was anxiety that the land taken up would never be returned, even though it had not been planned that the newly developed land would go to the Parker Indians. The plan had been to resettle other Indians on it. Miss Mahn had been asked last winter to make a survey of homeless Indians in California for the purpose of making up resettlement groups from them. At present the Parker Indians are much less antagonistic towards the Japanese than at



## COMMUNITY COUNCIL ISSUES

The major community council issue, that which provoked the most and the strongest discussion this week was the recruiting of volunteers for cotton-picking in the Parker Valley. Mr. Katow of the Work Projects Committee raised the issue of whether or not the council would stick to its decision of turning all money made in excess of \$19 a mo. back to a trust fund, if no workers volunteered on that basis. The council was indifferent to the matter at first, several members making the statement that that was none of the council's business. Mr. Katow raised the issue repeatedly, however, and the result was heated discussion and a defiant attitude. R. Nishimoto explained to me that he and others of the council came to the conclusion that Katow had made a commitment to the administration to make the council responsible for the recruiting. (See other notes this week on this.)

The question of koden payments was passed directly by the council to the issei representatives who took the stand that they should be discouraged. This surprised me. Background of the decision is suggested as follows: T. Sasaki-- there has been resentment ever since arrival here of the collection of koden by families because it is pointed out that the gov't pays all funeral expenses. R. Nishimoto-- the Japanese gov't in Japan for the past several years had been trying to discourage ~~koden~~ koden payments.

(EHS)



## MOVIE

The movie to Quad 9 again found people taking their chairs out immediately after dinner. People from the west side of the canal and south of Block 27 had come. The show was very enjoyable although outdated. "Melody Lingers On" was the title of the picture and as the title implies, music was appreciated by the audience, although the style of clothes worn by the women brought snickers from the audience. The group of girls sitting behind me were talking all through the show trying to plan a social in the near future. One girl remarked, "We ought to order a dozen chickens and invite some boys." Another girl said, "If we invite boys we won't have enough chickens for ourselves", to which the first girl answered, "The eating of the chicken is secondary. What we want is the boys."

One scene reminded the evacuees of their own plight. That was the scene wherein the people of a certain town in Europe were being evacuated from the war zone during the last big war. They were being herded into small trailers similar to those that we see in camp which are drawn by little Fordsons. This brought a chuckle from the audience and when the heroine remarked, "The food is worse then it is here," that again brought a chuckle from the crowd. It is getting colder as time goes on but this seems to have no effect upon the size of the movie audience.

(T.S.)



Vernon Kennedy came into my office this morning about 9:00 o'clock to warm himself at the stove and looking very depressed. "What can we do to build up public spirit in this community?" "There is absolutely nothing here." After a while, he concluded this by saying that there was some but those who have it cannot be spared to go out and work for the community because they are needed in the jobs they already have.

(AHL)



## AFTERMATH OF THE FAIR

The fair was very much a success as evidenced by a number of items: the receipts of the various concessions and food booths, and the general comments made regarding the various functions, other than that of the entertainment money-making features.

There were two sides to the question. One group states that the Agricultural products displayed at the fair should encourage the Administration to bring in equipment and material necessary for larger scale production of food stuffs. They feel that in spite of the handicaps, they have produced, and with a little backing they feel that they will be able to do greater things. On the other hand, there is a group that feels that since we have produced without the help of the Administration, the Administration will let well enough alone and not help the Agricultural Department in any way.

One young fellow from the Agricultural Department said, "Mr. Mathieson has been away for so long that he is now aware of the acuteness of our manpower situation. He talks of big things still and I believe that he is one of the very few who are still so optimistic."

(T.S.)

## OTHER TOPICS OF DISCUSSION

Along with the above discussion, came that of the differences in the food stuffs and furniture and other comforts between the Caucasian employees and the Japanese residents. This is probably the aftermath of a statement and the editorial of the PRESS BULLETIN in regards to the food served to the Caucasian employees.



One boy said "The recreation hall for the Caucasians at the Press office is really something nice. They have easy chairs and sofas. I feel like burning down the place especially so after hearing from Dr. Powell the reason for such differences between the personnel recreation hall and our own. Dr. Powell said that the reason for such differences is tradition. That the management always get better things for themselves. I think that if more people saw this particular recreation hall, they might really do something very brash.

(T.S.)

Mr. John Furuya, Research worker, left the Bureau of Sociological Research today.

(AHL)



NOTICE TO: All Members of the Bureau of Sociological Research  
FROM: Dr. A. H. Leighton

HELP WANTED!!!

The cotton crop in the vicinity of Poston is in dire need of being picked to make parachutes for our country. Due to the labor shortage, the administration is asking for volunteers from each department to go out on Saturday afternoons and Sundays and "help for victory". Your help in this war effort will put over to the American public on the outside that we are willing to do everything to help.

You will be paid \$4.00 per 100# but this money will be placed in an evacuee trust fund to be retained by the Camp. Transportation will be furnished, leaving camp about 1:00 p.m. Saturdays and 8:00 a.m. Sundays. Cotton bags (anything to substitute) must be furnished by yourself.

Please sign your name below - all of those willing to volunteer their services.

/s/ A. H. Leighton

(AHL)



Via Mr. Norris James:

Speaking with enthusiasm, Mr. James said that he sensed a great improvement in the leadership in the community, but he said they are mostly leaders of small groups. There is no one here who has more than a hundred followers.

(AHL)

att



NAME: TATSUSHI ISHIDA  
ADDRESS: 318-1-B  
REPORTED BY: Miss Frances Cushman

*Rel to Cause*

Tatsushi is a president of the Senior Class in Poston #3 following a class meeting yesterday. I spent some time with him discussing the ways in which he could utilize his leadership ability to increase the effect by the group-thinking in the Senior Class might have upon the school program in Poston.

During the course of the conversation, Tatsushi remarked that one of the problems in Poston #3 which makes for lack of unity is the attitude which many of the people who have come from Santa Anita hold toward Caucasians. He said:

"You know, they weren't like this before they went to Santa Anita. I am from Reedley. I knew many of these boys, but remember they were there for six months. They have forgotten that there are Caucasians different from those they knew in Santa Anita."

I remarked that the generalization which these people have made is typical of the faulty generalization which is frequently made in regard to a whole group of people when one has known only one member of a group. We discussed the fact that the attitude of many people toward Japanese has also been based frequently upon an impression made by one or more



non-representative people.

Tatsushi had hesitated a moment and said:

"It has just occurred to me that when I have always thought of as a 'too careful an examination' of all of those permitted to leave Poston for new centers is a far more important to the Japanese-Americans to anyone else. When one realizes that if the person were to go to a new center, that a hundred more people might think of the Japanese group as all being like the one individual who is representing them; it is certainly important to us to be well represented." (AHL)



Via Vernon Kennedy:

I was in Parker at a meeting which the townpeople and valley people discussed about getting the cotton picked. One farmer, Mr. Sims, and a movie operator spoke somewhat slightly of the evacueecotton pickers and made some reference to them as "star boarders". The rest of the ranchers were strongly in favor of the evacuees and thought that they had done excellent work and wanted that work to continue.

(AHL)

Fryer is back at San Francisco and Cousins is the Director at Gila.

(AHL)



## COTTON-PICKING

via Vernon Kennedy

I went out this morning with Kennedy to get the high school class started picking cotton. There were two truck loads of boys and girls, probably about 200 altogether. On the way up Kennedy talked about the cotton situation. He said: It looks as if it is working out now. Except maybe for Camp III. Everybody talks about Camp III being good, but I'm not so sure. I was down talking with that bunch yesterday. Mr. Burge came to me the other day and said, You had better leave us out of this thing, we're not interested in cotton picking. I went down there and talked with them, to the block managers and councilmen and others. You see, there was some feeling. The other day the block managers agreed to come out and pick for a day, but only about half of them showed up. The others were calling the ones who came suckers. So I tried to get to the bottom of it. They were hanging back in the meeting, saying that they are prisoners here and why should they go out and pick cotton. One fellow said, There is a store in Parker which has a sign out "Jap, you rat, keep out". He said he didn't want to pick cotton for people who had that attitude. Well, I talked to him this way. I said, If you take the attitude that you don't want to help anybody in Parker because there is one small-minded man up there, then you are putting yourself in the position of that same small-minded man. You are taking exactly the same attitude. This problem is larger than that. You have got to take a broader attitude towards it. The cotton picking is part of the war effort. Are you going to let yourself be dominated by small prejudiced attitudes? Now that is the line I have been using for some time. This fellow squirmed a little in his seat



when I said that. He didn't say anything more. I think maybe it had its effect. I don't see any better approach. If the cotton is picked and people from Poston go out, it will be something that can be pointed to now and later on.

At the mass meeting in Parker one of the ranchers, Mr. Sims, got up and made a speech. He said that he had had a couple of Japs working for him and that they were no good. He said that he would just as soon not have them, that the Parker people could pick the cotton. Then when the Parker people decided in the meeting to volunteer one day a week, those who made the pledge, asked that they not be required to work on Sims' place. They didn't like his attitude. Later some Japanese picked for Sims and he wrote a letter, a very fine letter to Miss Cushman, in which he praised the Japanese. You see, what going ahead in a program like this can do. It can dispel bad feeling and put the Japanese in a much better position. Now there is a fellow named Dudley, one of the ranchers. (This Sims fellow used to be in the Indian Service, he is one of the more successful ranchers up here.) Dudley made a speech at the mass meeting in which he said that Poston was a pretty bad place. He said that they are trying to work up socialism down there, that they try to set up a trust fund which is the same as communism and that keeps the Japanese from coming out to pick the cotton. Socialism, he said, comes before cotton for the war effort. Since then he has been getting his cotton picked and I have talked to him, explaining the trust fund business, and he is very well disposed now. He thinks we are alright. He just needed a little explanation. You have to go ahead and work on these things. People come around.



The path of least resistance would have been just to have everybody come out and pick for four dollars a day. That would have been easy. But now you've got something different. These kids who came out yesterday picked four and a half hours. When they finished each one had made maybe 50¢, that's all. If they had been thinking in individual terms, they would have been disgusted. But they could all say, Wow, we've got \$125 for the school fund. It meant something when they could look at it that way. The issei came out, the issei advisory board, and they picked more than any other group."

We watched the high school boys and girls get started. Jones, a Negro rancher who rents his place from year to year from the Indians, was giving out cotton sacks and gunny sacks. The boys and girls all had packages of sandwiches for lunch. They were gay in mood and running here and there and laughing and kidding with each. Most of the comments were bantering ones such as "Hey, I don't want such a big sack," "Gee, that cotton is so tall you can just lie down in a row and go to sleep and nobody will see you," "Well, Mose, is you-all gonna pick a great heap ob cotton, or aint you." The Mose expression ran all through the group when they started to pick and Negro dialect was adopted by many laughingly. The group spread out in every direction, much to the dismay of Jones, the Negro rancher, who said ag in and again, "I cant do nothin with em. Couldn't do nothin yesterday. Oh, lawdy, where they goin now." He walked around in a distracted way, but gave no orders or instructions. There were two Caucasian teachers and another Caucasian staff member among the pickers.



On October 31, Saturday night many Halloween parties were held in the various blocks and quads for adults and the little children. I attended Block 35 children's party and the quad party held at dining hall 46. The Halloween mood seemed to have been prevalent in both places. I heard from people that many of the other blocks and quads also had such parties. In quad 3 which consists of Blocks 5, 6, 11 and 12, three parties were staged simultaneously, one for the Issei, one for the Nisei, and the other for the children below sixteen. (T.Y.)

Mr. Katsuhiko Endo, Research worker, left the Bureau of Sociological Research today. (AHL)