

J 6/1/45

1. Boilerroom crowd.

W ent to the Irrigator office to ask Calvin whether he could come to a party on Monday, and he said that he could. Kitayama asked me whether I could write an article for the Irrigator, and I did not make any commitment. He said that my article on the Issei was very good, and that he had translated it in the Japanese section of the Irrigator. I made the statement that the boilerroom crowd seems to have become very quiet. I got an immediate reaction from Yoshi, who said: "They aren't getting together any more because they heard that some people are turning them in." Kitayama said that he was not aware of this, and he said that the people in the block were still getting together in the boilerrom. He mentioned that Kitaoka, the bachelor who was always protesting went to work for the OWI, and said that he was the last one h e would have expected to relocated right now.

2. Hiroshi Nakayama

Ran into Hiroshi. He said that he had gone to Seattle for a visit and found conditions there poor. He said that it was better to relocate out east, and said that he might go to New York. I'll have to see him again.

3. Lefty Yamaguchi

Was all dressed up to go to Jerome. Said that he was thinking of going out soon.

4. Yoshimoto

Met the youngest Yoshimoto girl in the Leaves Office. I sat and talked with her and got the story of her family/pre-dicament. There are three girls in the family. The oldest one, evidently conservative, wanted to return to the coast, and went back to Seattle to look over the situation. The next daughter is now relocated and working in Boise. The youngest girl thought it would be a better idea to go out east. She had received offer of a job from a number of places, but she did not think that the pay was high enough. She thought that she would not be able to save anything on \$165. I told her that anything above \$150 ought to be considered good since I thought she was aiming for too much. I said that I thought Nisei would find jobs easier to find out east than on the coast, because there was less prejudice out east. S he agreed with me, although I'm not sure that she meant it. But she did say that she was sure that she could make a go of it out east. Her parents did not want to leave the project, and wanted to stay to see what would happen. They did not want to let the girls relocate, but were more than willing to let them go back to the coast than out to the east. If they did relocate, they wanted to return to a place which was familiar to them. They had farmed before in Bellevue. They had nothing to return to, and she did not think that her parents were young enough to start farming again. She could not understand why they could not let the girls support them out east some place. She ~~was~~ also

thought that their reasoning that they could not get together any more if the girls went out east was nonsense.

She related a rather interesting incident to me. She went out to Boise to attend Business College. She then applied for a job in the state legislature. Two of the men on the employment committee approved of her. The matter was brought up in the floor of the house and 60% were for hiring her, 40% against. However, she was not hired because the speaker of the house, "a Jap-hater", threatened to quit if she were hired. She also stated that hakuji girls, even though they could barely type and take shorthand were able to get a civil service job right away. When Japanese girls went to find a civil service job they were told that they were all filled. Once when a WRA man called up, he was told that there were plenty of openings. One Idaho resident (not an evacuee) was recently able to get a CAF-4 job with the Minidoka WRA.

5. Nobie Suyama

Met one of the girls who used to work on the switch board and who is from Tacoma. She is the oldest in the family, and she has a brother who is 16. I asked her whether she had made any plans to leave, and she said that she wanted to, but had no say in the matter. Everything was left up to her father. He hasn't made up his mind whether he wants to return to the coast or not, she said. They had a hotel before, which they sold before coming out. Their parents (father only) wanted to stay as long as possible, she said. I asked her whether they were not worried about the education of the boy. "They are, but they are not worried enough to go out right away," she said.

6. Covington

I went to the statistic office, but Miss Covington was not in. There were three Caucasians working in the office now, where there used to be only one. Later when she came she said that she was going to hire two teachers in the office. Before she came I found a serious flaw in the data placed on the cards and on the roster. For date of entry she had the date that they entered assembly centers instead of the date of the persons entry into Minidoka. For her own purpose, she would not be able to make the quarterly census without correcting this column. When she came I pointed out this error to her immediately. She realized the serious mistake that had been made, and here she had thought that she was just about finished with the roster to send to Washington. I discussed ways and means of correcting the error. She seemed to have neurosis, and was possibly on the verge of a mental breakdown. She seemed to be confused, and could not think clearly about what step to take next. She did not want to type the whole list over again because it took so long. I suggested pasting in corrections on the sheets. She said: "I tried to do too much in the first place. It was too much for me. I took over an impossible situation. On top of that the food was so bad that I became

anemic. I have to have plenty of red meat to keep me going."

7. Jack Nichols

Jack Nichols came in and she asked him whether she could send the cards back to the University by express. Jack asked me what the cards were about, and I explained briefly that the cards belonged to the University and that the University was letting Miss C. use it. He said that it should be sent by freight. I popped up and said that I would have it sent with University expense. Nichols then said that maybe it should be sent express. He went out. I don't trust the guy, and prefer to send the cards out on University expense. I am going to do it as soon as possible before anything happens to the cards.

8. Hikida

On the way home I ran into Hikida, former Councilman and postmaster. He was telling a man about his trip to Seattle. He said: "I was there for two weeks, but it's not good. I went with the intention of starting something-- hotel or anything--but the chances aren't very good." He said that it was very difficult to start anything unless it was a business one was going to take over.

I asked about Mr. Fujii. He said that Mr. Fujii had taken over a large hotel belonging to his wife's family, and therefore it was not a difficult matter. He was using the people working there all along and making little changes at the present. The people staying in the hotel were Filipinos, he said. A lso a large hotel would be difficult to operate when depression came.

9. Roman Beauty

Sat across from Roman beauty at lunch time. He smiled and greeted me briefly. We did not talk very much, but were able to exchange a few words. I said that a lot of people seemed to be going out. He said that they were. "What's going to happen," he said, but did not committ myself. I next said that it was too bad that the schools were being closed. He said: "That certainly hurts. People like myself who plan to return to Japan after the war now have to think about the best welfare of the children." However, he did not say that he was going out. He did not seem to be too greatly depressed by the situation.

10. Mrs. Kurata

Said "hello" to Mrs. Kurata. She asked me how it was. I said that it wasn't so bad because I was going to school. She said: "I suppose it's not too bad for some people."

11.
Joe, Driver

I met Joe in the shower room, and we said "hello" to each other. I said: "People are certainly moving out fast

here. It's about twice as much as other center." Joe's answer was: "Sure, Minidoka has always been first in everything." He seemed to be proud of this fact.

12. Cards

In the afternoon I went to the statistic office to pack away the cards. I went to the property control section to pick up a box. I asked a genial looking Caucasian for it, and he let me have what I wanted. I then asked him for some wrapping paper and gummed tape, which he gave me. I wrapped up the boxes and put them in the cardboard box. I ran out of paper, and went back for some more. A tough looking hombre came out and demanded: "What's the matter with you." I should have been offended but I wasn't. I told him that I had asked the other man, and he went away. I decided that the statistics section could not be trusted any more, and asked Miss Covington for my copy of the roster. She said that she would get them together for me tomorrow.

I also looked into the matter of following up on the leaves. We decided that the best thing to do was to get hold of one of the copies of the daily report, listing all indefinite leaves. I may be able to get one at the coop office. I told this to Elmer and he said that he would get one for his own office, and in the meantime try to get a back file someplace. I have been thinking, however, that it might be better to wait until later in the year and spend a couple of days working with the departure advices. This won't be very difficult because there is a sheet for each person, and they can easily be shuffled into alphabetical order.

I must figure out a plan of putting the cards back into its present order when necessary. One way of doing this is to ~~get~~^{give} each person a number in the order listed on the roster. Another way of doing it is to give each family a number and each person a letter.

13. Working Girls

The attitude of the working girls in the statistics office is certainly bad. Only two or three of the girls seem to be businesslike about their work at all, and they are probably older than the others. Some of them are just out of highschool. Half of the time they are not working at all. They look bored and don't seem to take any interest in their work. They chat among themselves a great deal, and I can imagine the amount of irritation they cause ^{their} supervisors. I heard one of the girls referring to her supervisor as "Basan" (old lady), as she spoke in Japanese. I turned to one sloppy young girl standing by me and said: "It's a good thing that people around here don't understand Japanese." She replied: "If they did we wouldn't say it." I asked her whether students talked back to their teachers, and she said: "Sure, they all do. We even tell them in English." She complained that she did not like to study. I asked her whether it was any different from outside. She said: "Sure, you can't study in a place like this, when everybody lives in one small apartment. Nobody feels like studying.

14. Smith

I walked down to Smith's office. Oyama, council chairman, was there, and immediately asked me to help him in writing the final report on self-government. Smith suggested that we meet on Monday afternoon. I said that I did not have any material except that of council minutes. Then I started to explain how a report would differ according to point of view: administration, evacuees, Washington.

Later I asked why the council should be so interested in a final report. They could write something very general and let it go at that. Smith said that they did not want to do anything else. They thought it was hopeless, and they were right. The administration said this was this, and would not change its stand. The council had given up trying to push anything through.

15. Kimball on Report

According to Smith, Kimball wants to have the final report on self-government include the fact that Stafford prevented it from working smoothly by some of the orders he issued.

16. Sam Yamada

Sam Yamada broke his probation by getting into two fights-- one on the school grounds. Stafford gave him 30 days in which to get out of the project. Father Joe and Tom Ogawa arranged to send him out to Minneapolis. Sam's father opposed this vigorously. A plan was made secretly and Sam was whisked off of the project.

17. Sagami

Mrs. Sagami (look up age) left the project to join ^eoff of her children, who is going to have a baby soon. She did not want to remain in the center when she could be of help to her children. Mr. S. refused to go along with her, and is still tending the boiler. He seems to be slightly senile.

18. Miyake and Mano

Last night I ran into Mrs. Miyake, and we both went to Mrs. Mano's place to chat. Both of them came from Sacramento, and transferred to this center from Tule Lake. Mrs. Miyake once had T.B., and Mrs. Mano's daughter now is recuperating from it, too.

Mrs. Miyake said that her son had gone to Denver to look for a job there and a place to stay. He wanted ~~to~~ a job as a mechanic. the WRA here advised him to go and look for the job himself in person. Denver was chosen because it was thought that the climate there would be suitable. Mrs. Miyake was willing to do housework and expressed willingness to play up to the hakujin. She expressed a dislike for Negroes, and ended up by concluding that Japanese could not very well blame hakujins for not liking Japanese. In many ways she is very broad-minded.

Mrs. Mano's situation was more difficult. She had a feeble-minded boy and a weak girl to take care of. Evidently she had some money in the bank, probably the proceeds from the hotel they sold. She also had a daughter working in St. Louis and a son now going to school. For some reason her son was excluded from the coast. Mrs. Mano wanted to know the chances of returning to Berkeley because she had an idea that the weather there was good. Her daughter and son both agreed that Berkeley was a very good place to live. Her daughter was willing to move to Berkeley. I told her that the weather in Berkeley was cool, and that southern climate might be better for her daughter. But she still seemed to think that Berkeley had the ideal climate. ~~XXXXXX~~ I asked Mrs. Mano whether she had gone to the social welfare department, and she gave a very vague answer. Later, however, she explained that she had received a notice, and had gone, entirely unprepared for the grilling that she received. She was asked how much money she had, how much insurance she had, how much money she had sent to her son. She was told that her son ought to be able to support the family now. She replied that he was having difficulty finding a job. (He took a course in architecture). The reply was that there were plenty of jobs everywhere. She had the impression that the social welfare department was not willing to help under the circumstances. She asked whether they meant that they were not going to help her. The reply was that they would get her the regular travel grant. She came home and decided that it wasn't worth the effort to try to get anything from the welfare department. She said that she did not want to do anything which might reflect later on her son.

Mrs. Mano said that she had read in the paper that the welfare grant was very difficult to get. A man who had attempted to get aid and failed had written in the paper. ~~THE~~ A separate agency outside of the WRA took care of the grants and were very strict about it.

19. War

We then moved on to the topic of war. There was little reticence, it seemed to me. Mrs. Miyake mentioned that America had lost a large number of ships and men, and wondered whether it might not be possible that America might want to stop the war. I discouraged her from this idea. Mrs. Mano stated that ~~XXXXXX~~ ~~THE~~ from the way Japan was losing all of the island, she must be having a difficult time. It was awful that the war was now being carried to the home island. She laughed in an awkward manner as if it were wrong to say that Japan seemed to be losing the war. Both agreed that Tokyo had been burned down to the ground. Neither one actually stated, however, that Japan might lose the war.

20. Ken Yamada

I went to Ken Yamada's place, but found out that he had already left for San Francisco. Mom had said that he had taken a job as translator. I went to see his wife, who is a kibe (evidently) and rather plain. There were two small boys and she had another one in her arm. She seemed glad to see me, and told me all about

her husband's job. He had received offers from both San Francisco O.W.I. and Portland. The former offered \$3200 to start with, whereas the latter only offered \$2300, but offered to find a place to stay. He went to San Francisco, knowing that the housing situation would be difficult, remarking that it was better to go after more money. She was worried about the lack of housing, and thought that she might not be able to go for another six months or so. I told her something about Berkeley, and about the shopping problem. People all seem to be surprised when I tell them that I haven't been able to buy a chicken since I've been there, and she was also surprised. I told her that I would drop in again to get Ken's address. I think I'm going to see more of that fellow.

21. Morines

I dropped in at the Morines. They both seem to have been nodding away. The apartment was scattered with things. They seemed rather surprised to see me. I made the statement first that I came back to see why so many people left Minidoka. Mrs. M. said: "Don't you think that they're crazy, rushing out that way? Papa gets all sorts of offers for jobs all the time, but we don't consider them." Then she went on to say: "They say that Seattle is bad. Some people can't even get jobs." I contradicted her saying that good and bad depended on a lot of things. First of all, I said, it wasn't as bad in the city as in the country. I assured her that her husband would be able to find a job in Seattle. Since they had a home in Seattle, I said that it would probably be best for them to return there. Mr. M. then said that he had always thought that it was best to return to a place which was familiar to him. However, he had evidently been wondering whether it was safe to go back or not.

22. Ken Yamada

I asked the Morines about what people were saying about Ken Y. Mrs. M. cited two opposing points of view. One person was heard saying that he was hired because the Nisei that they have been hiring until now were not adequate for the job, and they needed an issei who understood both English and Japanese well. The other version was that if people did not do translating work, it would be easier for Japan in her present difficult situation. The implication was that Ken, as an Issei, was not doing the right thing about accepting the job.

J 6/2/45

1/ Tsukamoto

I talked to the Tsukamoto boy in the washroom. I asked him how everything was, and he said "all right." I asked him whether his parents were thinking of going out, and he said: "No, they want to stay here. That gets me mad," he said. He said that he still had another year of highschool to go and the junior and senior years were the time when students had the most fun. I suggested that he could go out on short term and not come back again, and he faltered in his speech, and showed that he disapproved of the idea. I told him that he could go out and do part time work and go to school. He agreed that this would be a very good thing for him.

2. Rec Hall

I talked with Mr. Hata, commissioner, and asked him what had become of the recreation hall. He said that when there was some damage to a recreation hall in Block 36, the residents were asked to pay for it. Therefore, he told the C.A. that he could no longer take any responsibility for the recreation hall. The parents, too, had not given him any support on the matter, and some of them stated that it was a mistake to have borrowed the recreation hall in the first place. He said that the boys had not cooperated at all, and had kept the place in very poor shape. C.A. decided to close the recreation hall, and suggested that empty apartments be used instead. Hata stated that the o.k. of the neighbors must be gotten before empty apartments are used for recreation space. He is sure that no neighbor will give this o.k. ~~He~~ When I left I told the kids that they had better be careful or the Issei would try to close the recreation hall. Well, they did. I was angry to think how little the Issei were willing to take responsibility for the sake of their children.

I asked Mr. Hata how the council was doing. He said that he never went to the meetings. I said that the council did not seem to be doing anything. He replied: "What is there to do." I mentioned the garbage trouble, and he said that Mayeno and others were taking care of that, but did not seem to be able to reach a solution.

3. Kakiuchi

Ran into the Kakiuchi girl. She seems to have changed somewhat from a quiet stay-at-home into a slightly flippant girl. She was standing in front of the Finance office, where she works, chatting with some other girls. She asked me whether I had come alone, and I said that I came back because I was home-sick. She and the other girl laughed as if it was very strange for anyone to be home-sick. I asked her if it were wrong to be home-sick of the place, and she said that noone should be home-sick of a "dump" like this. She thought that it would be much better if she were in Tule Lake. I told her that she would not like the present Tule Lake. Undoubtedly she was thinking of Tule Lake of the past. (In contrast ^{most} ~~to~~ Issei take for granted that former residents should want to come back for a visit.) I asked her whether her family were returning to California. She said

that things did not look so good in Placer County and her parents did not want to go back there. The other girl mentioned that the Nittas were not getting along well and were thinking of coming back again. I decided that more accurate information was necessary before I believed the story. Yuri said that her parents were breaking down more and more and said that it was possible that they might go out some place else. I asked her whether she did not want to go out. She said that she wanted to work, possibly doing housework. I asked her why she did not go to business college first. She said that she wanted to have some fun, too, and anyway, she felt that she did not have enough ambition to go out to school. I mentioned that there weren't many boys left in camp, and she said that she did not care because she had her one and only. I couldn't quite believe that, either. She said that her parents did not seem to trust her out alone, but she herself thought that she could take care of herself. I suggested that she go out some place with her brother. She replied that her brother did not want her around when he went out. He was still still a detainee. Her other brother still has another year of high school. I said that the family would have to go out then. She thought that they should, but wasn't quite sure whether her parents were going to leave camp or not.

4. Graham

Ran into Graham. He asked me how my work was coming along. "Very slow," I said. I could sense that he was thinking of some way of making use of me. I asked him how things were coming along. He said: "The evacuees seem to be doing all right, but things seem to be popping up here and there on the project all the time. They can't seem to leave anything alone." I did not know whether he was blaming the evacuees or the A.P.'s. I mentioned that it might be better if they improved the food of the A.P.'s, and he did not agree wholeheartedly that this would do very much good. He asked me to come in to see him some time, and I said that I would see him early next week. I have a hunch he wants some help on his report.

5. Mrs. Pepper

I went to the Episcopal Church office and Mrs. Pepper grabbed hold of me. She said that she and Mr. Johnston thought it would be a good idea if I could give a speech to a women's group in Eden on the boys overseas. I told her that I could not give a speech because I was not capable, did not want to, and it was wiser in my line of work not to appear in public.

6. Irrigator Picnic

Went to the Irrigator office and was asked to attend a picnic tomorrow afternoon, which I readily accepted. It's one group in which I feel perfectly at home.

7. Hatate

Hatate was getting on the old coop car, and I shook hands with him. He asked me how it was. I said that it wasn't so bad. He said: "Seattle is pretty bad. I haven't been there, but people tee me that it's difficult even to get a job, and of

course there are no houses. I understand that the unions are not so good. It's not always the unions. Sometimes it's the workers who won't allow Japanese to work." I told him that I would see him again.

8. George Shimizu

Ran into George, who works in the Placement office. We stood and talked for a while. He asked me how things were. I asked him what he intended to do. He said that he's been thinking of doing something, but did not want to work too hard. He said that there were some offers from the country clubs to take care of the garden, which he was considering. It would have to be some place where they could furnish housing for his family, he said.

9. Yamashita

Mr. and Mrs. Yamashita, who were our neighbors, left this morning for the farm for which he worked last year. Since they were both old and he was a member of the boiler room crowd here, he could have very well been one of those who insisted on staying here until the very end. I thought that the fact that he had gone out on seasonal work last year and had gotten a taste of money-making, in addition to becoming used to life on the outside, made it easier for him to relocate. I still think that seasonal leave is a big factor in encouraging relocation.

10. Horikawa

Mr. Horikawa has five children ranging from about 13 years down. He used to be a gardener. He is not too old to work, but is too old to work very hard. He was saying to Mr. Izumi:

"I hope that they're going to send those who are remaining here to Tule Lake. I'll be glad to go back to Tule Lake if they'll send me there." He was later discussing the matter with other men.

"They say that they're going to send people who are left behind to Tule Lake. I want to go there. You're all right, but with so many small children I won't be able to get along on the outside.

11. Hamada

Mr. Hamada declared: "I'm prepared to go the Tule Lake. I have had one hearing already. I received a notice to go to another hearing, but I'm not going. They can come after me if they have any business with me." Another man said: "They probably want you to go out of here."

He also explained that the statement that those remaining behind would be sent to Tule Lake was made in the Utah Nippo. Wherever it was, some such statement seems to have been made.

12. Bob and Yoshiko N a katsu

Saw them go by, and stopped to talk with them. They seemed glad enough to talk with me. I asked them what they planned to do. Yoshiko said that they were going to get a job in Washington D. C., but they could not go because Bob was placed on the detained list. He's going to have a hearing next Friday, and they hope to have him cleared. Yoshiko and Bob said that they were considering going overseas with the AMG. One Japanese was working in Australia, they said. The pay was 3/4 more than the regular pay, and in addition they would receive \$7 per diem to live on. They did not seem to be conscious at all of possible criticism attached to such work.

13. Nishimatsu

Mrs. N. asked me how conditions were. I said that it was not so very bad. Nothing happened on the street. She said: "It would be terrible if one met with unpleasant incidents on the street. The news in the newspaper isn't so very good. Stones are being thrown and shots are being fired through the window." Then she went on to say: "It's certainly terrible when you have children who are too young to know very much. It's all right if they are old enough. They are getting worse by the day." I mentioned that it would be all right to stay if it had not been for the children. She said: "Certainly, if it were only us two old people, it would be all right if we stayed here for a long time. But when you have children you can't see it that way."

Mr. N. did not say anything, although he was sitting close by. I gathered that he had not made up his mind to go out.

Mrs. N. also said: "Of course, you can't tell whether the centers are really going to be closed or not. They seemd to be in a dilemma.

14. Ninomiya

Calvin is leaving for the Army on the 6th. I asked him what his parents were going to do. He said that he was going to try to relocate them if he could.

15. Interview with Calvin Ninomiya

A. Work hours.

sloppy from the beginning.

15-B. Calvin on Voluntary labor.

Willing to haul coal, etc. Reaction set in when carried to extreme. Not paid for voluntary work.

15-C. Calvin on defeat of self-government.

At that time center was going good. Residents were satisfied.

15-D. Calvin on Block managers.

I don't think they were ever really liked.

15-E. Calvin on day passes.

Very hard to get. No pass for shopping. Only legitimate business: optometrist, soldiers. No bus service.

15-F. Calvin on Co-op.

Never very popular.

15-G. Calvin on Twin Falls.

Idaho didn't like center at first. Feeling improved. Seasonal work helped. Businessmen liked business. Idaho Dept. store--good. C.C. Anderson store--Mrs. anti-Japan. Won't hire Japanese in home.

15-H. Registration, Calvin on.

Parental objection to registration--yes. Many kids didn't tell parents. Segregated unit opposed unanimously. Shafer effective in explaining advantage of segregated unit. Reaction to block managers very strong after this; e.g. Nomura of Block 10.

15-I. Calvin on Hosokawa.

Supported pretty well by block residents. Highly disliked by other blocks.

15-J. Calvin on Puyallup & JACL.

Reaction to JACL rule in Puyallup. May have been partly responsible for defeat of charter. Fear of some people getting in.

15-K. Calvin on JACL leaders.

George Ishihara, Dick Setsuda

George Takigawa: reputation--sent workers to cannery and took money.

Clarence Arai--suspicion because not sent to another center.

15-L. Block managers--information flowed down to block more quickly.

15-M. Retrenchment

Reaction in Steward Division.

15-N. Kibei always quiet.

Hashimoto threatened people with knife. Such people left for Tule Lake.

15-O. Calvin on Manzanar zoot-suiters.

Came with seasonal leave Impression of Californians--crashed dances.

15-P. Calvin on Bainbridge transfers.

Rumor that Bainbridge people were beaten up in Manzanar. Girls mistreated. Bainbridge people confirmed this impression. Never got along with Californians. Practically all came up this way. Adjustment here difficult. Bainbridge people walk together in school, e.g. Even to this date. Brought California customs along. E.G.: high pompadours (girls). Sloppier in dress. Girls wore jeans. They were farmers, anyway. (Urban-rural conflict). Tended to change to Northwest customs. Brought in slow dancing. Didn't take on and only Bainbridge people danced slow together.

15-Q. Calvin on Tuleans.

Real change came with them. Slow dancing. One month after they came it was obvious. Went down after about a year. Clothes: changed toward informal dresses. Young kids have taken on Tulean dress a great deal. Those who go around in gang-- (D.G.'s--degenerates).. Extreme--long hair, jeans.

15-R. Calvin on Strike

Attributed to Tuleans. They tried to spoil our good record. Tuleans liked Tule Lake better. Bainbridge people wanted to leave Manzanar. Tuleans spread out, helped integration.

15-S. Calvin on Portlanders.

10 and 12 kept open. People said it was for Portlanders. Portlanders-Seattlite conflict at first. Jealousy. Seattlites had everything, jobs for example. Was true for a while. Many went out on seasonal. Broke down right away.

15-T. Tuleans Calvin on

Rather untactful and said Minidoka was their third choice. Boasted mainly about Tule Lake conditions. People tried to make best of it, before Tuleans came in but Tuleans complained. Made people antagonistic toward the administration. Tuleans talked about the grant, recreation, gym and the high school and the hikes to the mountain in Tule Lake. Many Tuleans like the freedom here, though. They charged the Minidokans of being pre-administration. Integration took time although Bainbridge people kept together more.

15-U. Calvin on Juvenile Delinquency.

Reaction against Mrs. Stillinger's "You're just a sneaking yellow-bellied Jap from across the sea." Everybody says this. There has been juvenile delinquency all the time. Dancing party did damage to her room. Block 39 rec hall case.

15-V. Calvin on Block 7.

Block 10 Ziros reported to have punched hole in the wall, and also broke furniture. Ordered boys to pay. Threatened with FBI's. Solved in some way. List of six and seven boys picked up. Matter dropped.

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A Juvenile Board was set up to take care of the delinquency.

There was a stolen car, and several kids were picked up. But no charges were made against them.

The boys involved in delinquency refused to go back to school. All except one were failing in all classes.

Sam Yamada got into a fight, and broke his probation. He was placed on a work program on Memorial Park every afternoon. Other boys offered to work with Sam.

There was a growth of small gangs among younger kids.

15-W. Calvin on C.A. Termination

A gang got into the C.A. They had their own interests. Johnston told them to do some footwork. The boys refused. A fight ensued in which Johnston was told to take off his glasses. The boys thereupon quit as a group.

According to the boys, Johnston says yes to both sides.

The C.A. program was reorganized, but it broke down right away. The canteen didn't work out very well, and Johnston planned to close it down. Father J. persuaded Townsend to keep it open. It was being monopolized by one gang. Some claimed that it was a breeding ground for delinquency. Students skipped class to be there. It's going to be supervised by a teacher, as it should have been in the beginning.

I think the lack of recreation is a cause of delinquency.

15-X. Calvin on Graham-Stafford Conflict

Graham had difficulty with transportation section. They had a hearing for John because he used to keep cars out too late. He drinks and has escapades. He's been seen with the Yorita woman. Anyway, Yamaguchi used Graham's car without a license, and that wasn't good. The Irrigator staff went to Twin when they were supposed to be in Jerome. His secretary (Mrs. Erickson)'s tactless, and misuses transportation besides. Graham's now on probation for one month. He could not use a car after five, and had to use the bus at times.

Graham doesn't get along with A.P.'s or evacuees. He blames Irrigator for part of his difficulties. He says that he stuck out his neck for evacuees, but was not appreciated. He says that Stafford is the most liberal person in camp. The staff (Irrigator) thinks that he's too pro-Stafford. Graham bought his own car to solve the transportation problem.

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15-Y. Calvin on Niver

There wasn't much work in Adult Ed and Niver was detailed to relocation. Information was sent to Graham to publish. Niver wanted certain things put in. Kitayama volunteered to put out a bulletin. There was one item which didn't have any local value, and was about Japan. Stafford says it can't go in. Kitayama quit putting out the bulletin.

Kitayama filed his Form 57 to be the editor of a WRA Japanese section to be contracted with a Japanese daily.

Niver is suspected of telling A.P.'s about Father Joe's group. He certainly stabbed them in the back.

Stafford suspects Tom's maneuver as that of a politician.

15-Z. Calvin on Rawling's Committee

Rawling's committee hasn't done a thing.

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16. Yone

I dropped in at the canteen today, and Yone greeted me in her casual manner. I said I had come back because I was homesick, and she thought it was funny. She then said that she was going back to Tacoma to see how conditions were. She said: "We have to go now, you know. If you have children to think about, you can't stay here." I mentioned that the WRA was smart in closing down the schools. She said: "Ya, they were too smart, I'm afraid."

Yone Nomura is not married, and is taking care of her older brother's child and very aged parents.

17. Mrs. Izuta

I was going out this evening after dinner, when Mrs. Izuta, who lives at the end of the barrack called me. I should have visited her before this, but it was one of those duties that Niseis are likely to overlook because they are too troublesome. I talked with her for a while. She started out by asking me how it was on the coast. I told her the usual story, that it wasn't too bad, but housing was very difficult to get. I asked her about Jimmy, and she said that Jimmy recently had an appendicitis operation, and probably would not be going overseas for a couple of months yet. I asked her to tell him to drop in when he was passing through San Francisco. Her voice was shaking, and she seemed to be on the verge of tears when she heard this. She said that Jimmy would probably come to camp on his last furlough. She also said that Johnny, the older son, was working in a hospital in Denver and going to school at the same time. She expected him to return to camp for a visit at the same time when Jimmy came back. Then she went on to tell me about her relocation plans. She said that her former employer (hotel, I believe) had inquired about them, and were anxious to have the couple return to work. She said that she was thinking of returning and finding out what sort of workers were there and look into the matter before deciding definitely to go out.

Mr. Izuta did not enter into the conversation at all. I could imagine that Mrs. Izuta did not agree at all with her husband and I would not be surprised if she left him behind if he refused to leave.

18. Ogawa:

I dropped in to see Mrs. Ogawa. She said that Tom and Father Joe would be back by about the 22nd of June. Tom had applied for a job with the WRA in Seattle, but he was turned down because he was a deportee. Tom also applied for a job with the OWI, but he was not sure that he would be accepted. Tom wanted to improve his status in this country. Both he and Father Joe went to check up on their status in Philadelphia and Washington, D.C.

19. Clarence Arai

Mrs. Ogawa told me some gossip about some of the other

people. I asked about Clarence Arai, her brother. She said that he was now on a diet. He had applied for a job with the OWI, but was turned down because he was too fat.

20. Sam Yamada

According to Mrs. Ogawa, Sam had a difficult time leaving camp. First his father agreed to have him relocated. Then Sam began to say that he did not want to go alone to Minneapolis although he was willing to go to places like Spokane. Then his father changed his mind and declared that he was opposed to Sam's going alone. Arrangements were made to have a soldier accompany Sam from Chicago to Minneapolis, to which both Sam and his father were opposed. This sort of wrangling went on until the very day of Sam's departure. Genya Oye is working on the park along with the boys on probation. When he is not around, they are reputed to be in the canteen and not working. They were thrown out of the canteen twice, she said, when Genya Oye was not present.

21. Hosokawa

Hosokawa returned to Seattle with about five families, who are living in a ten-room house that he had rented, according to Mrs. O. According to Mr. Ohara, H. took back 50 people (which seems to be a great exaggeration) and they were in trouble because they could not get work in Seattle. The Union was obstructing their work.

22. Nomura

Nomura has already made three trips to Seattle. The first time he went to look after his own belongings. The second time he went on WRA expense to straighten out some goods belonging to the Buddhists which had been removed to a WRA warehouse. The third time, he went as a representative of the Buddhist group.

23. FBI

Mrs. O. said that the FBI was in here and checking up short wave sets. There was one place in Block 16 where a large number of people used to gather to hear the news broadcast which was recently raided. Now the people are being pretty careful about their short wave sets.

This seems to confirm some of the reports on this that I have heard.

24. Mrs. Furumoto

Mrs. Furumoto used to have an eating place in Seattle. She and Mr. Sakumoto (common law marriage?) returned to Seattle together to look over the situation. I met her on the road, and exchanged greetings. I asked her how Seattle was. She laughed and did not give a definite answer. She said that the belongings in the place where she used to live is now being used by Chinese to raise chickens. He had brought a truck to haul away some of her belongings. She did not say whether she intended to return to Seattle or not.

25. Sumi-san

25. Sumi-san

According to Mrs. Furumoto, Sumi-san, who had been previously reported to have failed to find a job was working as a cook of a good place. His wife was not working, she reported. This offsets the story that jobs are very difficult to get in Seattle.

26. People

According to Mrs. Ogawa, people on the project used to show antagonism towards ones leaving by saying "go out, we don't want you around here." Now, she said, they don't say things like that.

27. Kiharas

The Kiharas from Block 12, according to Mrs. F, are getting along well. Presumably they are not doing any sort of work or business yet. According to Mom they returned because the man living in the house wanted to leave, and asked them to come back and take over the house.

28. Charas

Dropped in to see the Charas, Betty was home alone at first and Reiko and her mother came in later. Reiko is around 24, and Mari around 20. Both of them are conservative in their habits. Both of them, for instance, declared that they did not like going out very much or attend socials or cocktail parties. Mari said that for the sake of her parents she wanted to return to the coast. I told her that for a number of reasons it was better for her to go out east. Some of the reasons I gave her:

1. More housing in the east.
2. Less discrimination in obtaining jobs.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~

Mari gave signs of being convinced of the wisdom of going east, although she said that she was afraid of going too far. Mrs. Chara said that she thought the coast would be good for them because the climate was good. She pointed out that Reiko had been ill for about a month in the hospital, and would have ~~her~~ to be careful for a while. Reiko is thin, in contrast with Mari, who is plump. But this was somewhat balanced off with her understanding that the coast was dangerous. When I stated that there was ^{more} ~~no~~ discrimination on the coast than out east, she seemed to have understood that this meant, among other things, that it was safer out east.

We looked over some catalogues which Mari had. I suggested her going out to the east coast, since she had a catalogue from R. I. We considered that possibility for a while. Mari said that she did not like fashion designing, and we concluded that she might go into advertising design. I then asked Reiko what she wanted to do. She said that she was not thinking of going to school so much, and was thinking of getting a job. I immediately thought of her going to a place she at least had a

chance of association with Japanese men if she cared to, and suggested that the two of them might go to Chicago. One could go to school and the other work. I then pointed out that the parents would be able to find some sort of job in Chicago. They said that their father was used to doing utility work and was handy with his hands. Reiko was afraid that the job of just an ordinary secretary might be rather insecure when the depression came. I told her that this did not have to be so necessarily.

Mrs. Chara was anxious to have her daughters leave camp soon to continue with their education and career. She said that once before her husband had opposed Reiko's going to school in Hollywood and she felt very indignant about it. She said that she understood the feeling of the mother who left her husband with a son instead to give her daughter the education they desired. She complained that her husband objected to her idea as being too ambitious. She said that education meant security for a girl. ~~xxxxgixis~~ She said that she was opposed to having her girls marry just anyone, as some families would.

The father came in late, and soon became evident that his point of view was different from that of the other three. It was more different than the ideas of Reiko and Mari and their mother. He began to say that the weather in Seattle was the best weather of all. There are no trees out east, he said. Chicago was a very dirty place. Mrs. Chara then began to minimize the dirtiness of Chicago. He then said that it might be best to wait and see what things turned out. Mrs. C. and I then pointed out the advantage of the girls ~~xxxxx~~ going out as soon as possible and start their education. To this "r. C. agreed. ~~He~~ did not say very much about the dirtiness of Chicago. I explained that most Japanese at first lived in the dirtiest section of the city, but later moved to better places. I then stated that it would be best if one or two went first to look over the situation, that it might be a good idea if the two girls went on ahead and called their parents later. Mrs. C., however, suggested the possibility of Mari and the father going, since Reiko was still a little weak from her sickness. The father did not say very much to this. I then suggested that he could go out on short-term leave first, and then reconvert to indefinite leave if the prospects out there were good. I left at this point, feeling that I had done a fairly good job of getting the family plan for relocation started.

29. Betty Murakami

According to Chara's, Mrs. Murakami does not ^{seem to be} look so peppy since her husband died. Mari said that Betty seemed to be getting along all right. Betty did not know why more Japanese did not return to the coast, she wrote, when there were plenty of jobs for Niseis. Also, Mrs. C. said that Mr. Fujii was often seen eating at Murakami's place. He did not show up there when Tom was in Seattle.

J 6/3/45

1. Mrs. Mori

Met Mrs. Mori who works in the messhall, and who is from Block 14. She greeted me and asked me how it was on the outside. I said that it wasn't too bad. She said that it probably was not as bad as some people thought it was, as if to agree with what I said. She then said: "I think we'll have to be going out pretty soon."

2. Mr. Hayashida

I ran into Mr. Hayashida, our neighbor, on the way. He has lost his wife some time ago, and is now left with a girl and a boy. He drinks and acts ^{more} like a bachelor than a family man. Last year he went out on seasonal leave. Before we got very far with conversation he offered the information that he was planning to leave soon. I was surprised, and asked him where he planned to go. He said: "I was thinking of going to Utah where there is work for both my boy and girl. If we leave now they can work before school starts. We have to go out now."

3. Hiroshi Nakayama

I went to see Hiroshi Nakayama, a kibe. His wife and her mother were home with the baby. They did not say very much, and it was quite awkward. They asked me where I had been, and I said Berkeley. But they did not ask me anything else. Mrs. N. asked me whether Minidoka would be emptied and people here sent to other centers, or whether people from other camps would come here. She said that ~~xxxxxxx~~ there was a story going around that people were to be sent to Minidoka, because it was so easy to relocate people from here. Hiroshi was at Sunday school, and I decided to go ~~xxx~~ there instead of waiting for him. I found 4 or 5 older girls taking care of a group of about 30 children. First they sang Buddhist hymns, and then they began to play games. The girls included Mary Masunaga, Marcelline Uyeji, the older Mori girl, and two other girls who worked in the A d area. All of the girls were above 20 and among the stable and older N isei group.

Hiroshi was there, too, and we sat and talked, while we watched the girls playing with the children. He said that he ~~xxxxxxx~~ had been to Seattle on a short-term visit. The feeling was not too bad, he said. But work was scarce, he said. I said that it seemed to me that it was better to go out east to look for work, and he agreed with me. His wife's parents wanted to leave camp, he said, but he was not too anxious to leave camp in a hurry. "When you have a family, you can't be rash," he said. He has a wife, two small children, father-in-law and mother-in-law to take care of. His father-in-law cannot work because of rheumatism, but his mother-in-law can. In Seattle he had considered the possibility of buying a 100 room hotel (for \$23,000) but hesitated because he was not sure that good times would last very long. He said that within a year they ought to be able to get their money back if present conditions continued. We discussed the possibility of going east. He said that he might have to go into farming in order

to support the family. He was also thinking of going to New York with Steiding, relocation officer from New York, whom he met in Seattle. I said that He might go out on short-term and look around. He said that it would be too expensive. I then said that he could convert to indefinite leave out there if he found it favorable. We discussed the draft. He said that he was still 4-C--for which he was glad. He asked me if there was a possibility of being drafted if he went out or the possibility of being trailed by FBI's. I said that I did not think so, since I was in the same predicament as he. We discussed the possibility of people renouncing their citizenship in order to be allowed to stay here. He thought that the WRA would have to reserve a center for those who did not go out, or else it would become an international problem. If it became a matter of going out or renouncing citizenship, he thought that a lot of people would choose the later course. Then he wondered whether he should not do the same, and I told him that it would be a very foolish thing to do when things were so uncertain. I said that I thought it would be the best if he went to New York and looked around.

4. Shortwave sets.

I asked Hiroshi whether it was true that a shortwave set had been picked up in Block 16. He asked me where I had heard it. I said that I heard it in Block 10. He said that it was true. He also said that Smith had written a report against searching shortwave sets. I asked him about how many sets had been picked up. He thought about three or four. They were returned after the shortwave mechanism was taken off.

5. Harry Katsuyama

Sat with Harry during lunch time, and stood outside talking with him afterwards. I asked him whether he was thinking of going east or west. He said that he thought east was better. There were more opportunities for jobs. I asked him whether there were opportunities in the architectural field. There wasn't much until now, he said, but there would be more from now on. When the soldiers returned and became married, they would want to build houses. They would be able to borrow money from the government to build houses, he said. He would have gone out sooner, he said, if it had not been for a baby being born and several other things. He was turned down by one ship-building company because he was an alien. Harry said that the war was turning out very badly for Japan. He said that the boilerroom crowd was pretty quiet now. He said that America would do a great deal of bombing before they would dare land any troupe in Japan proper. He ~~xxxx~~ pointed to the large casualties suffered by the Americans on a small place like Okinawa. He did not think that a lot of the Issei who said that they were returning to Japan would be able to make a living in Japan. We agreed that the Issei were through. It was now up to the Nisei to establish themselves. He did not seem to be too pessimistic of the possibility of getting along in this country. If he went out east, he did not think that he would want to go back to California, even though the weather was very good.

6. Irrigator Picnic

The Irrigator held a picnic in S hoshone Falls in the afternoon. The girls made lunches of tuna and chicken sandwiches, olives, pickles, potato salad, and potato chips. The group that went was divided in several different ways. The older staff members kept together. They were Sachi Yasui, Yo Terayama, Yoshi K, Calvin Ninomiya, John Matsushima. I tagged along this group most of the time. Kimi Tambara, editor, tended to be by herself. Those working in the ad area under Graham constituted another group, including the photographer, his assistant, Mrs. Erickson, Graham himself. Graham was said to have "passed out" this morning, and the staff made fun of him when he finally showed up in the afternoon with a sleepy face. The younger girls who were much more conservative than the others tended to split away from the older group and keep to themselves. ~~They~~ There were three Issei women who kep to themselves, too.

The picnic was lively. The water dropping over the fall was plentiful and a beautiful sight. Yoshi, a girl scout, led her group in short hikes. There was a great deal of laughter when the group came upon a soldier embracing a girl. The group also played croquet and baseball. Graham and Tanaka, the photographer, took pictures all during the day. Yo Terayama, especially, was used as a model because she was the prettiest girl there. Much of what might be called fun consisted in laughter over silly remarks.

After eating lunch all the young people insisted on going to Twin Falls to see a movie. The ladies did not want to go but had to because one car alone could not go back to the center.

7. Sachi Yasui

I asked Sachi on the way home what she was going to do. She said that she was leaving soon for Seattle. She did not have a job, but evidently hoped to find one. She is taking an indefinite leave.

8. Yoshie Terayama

Calvin told me that Yo was from Bainbridge and I questioned her about ~~the~~--especially of the Bainbridge people. About Manzanar she said: "I did not like it there at all. There were a lot of people from San Pedro there, and they just about ran the place. There were a lot of gangs in Manzanar, and they did not think anything of beating up people. I did not like it at all. The people from California seem to be rougher than the people from the northwest."

The Bainbridge people moved up to Minidoka in February 1943, immediately after registration. About her adjustment here in Minidoka, she said: "I don't think any Bainbridge people volunteered in Manzanar. When they came here the boys felt bad because the others were registering. My brother wanted to volunteer, but my mother was against it because he

me
 hadn't finished school yet. She told ~~him~~ me to beg him not to volunteer, and we were finally able to persuade him not to. He felt bad because his friends were all volunteering. There was one boy that did not volunteer in Manzanar, but did so in Minidoka. The people in Minidoka were different from those in Manzanar. They were ^{not} pro-American here. In Manzanar you could not even make a pro-American remark."

Yo had been in Seattle as well as on the island of Bainbridge. She contrasted her adjustment with those of other Bainbridgers. "Most of the Bainbridge people liked it in Manzanar, but I did not. When I came here I had friends and liked it very much. In Manzanar it was hard to make close friends, even with those we with whom we worked. I think it's harder to make friends with people from California than from the northwest. When the Bainbridge people came here they kept to themselves. One reason it took them some ~~to~~ time to get along with the other people was because they were shoved way into the end of the project."

We discussed some of the differences between behavior in Manzanar and Minidoka. Yo stated that the people here seemed to dress up a great deal. Their philosophy was that they were preparing for the life outside, she said. She agreed with me that some of the girls here were wearing high-heels to work. Sachi objected to this statement, and said that only a few people were actually wearing high-heels.

As Calvin has pointed out the people from Bainbridge confirmed the general notion that people from California were zoot-suiters and rough.

I asked Yo what she was going to do. She said that she wanted to go someplace to look for a job. She wanted to consult her brother who was returning from Chicago before she made up her mind. She said that she wanted to leave her parents here in the project and in care of her brothers (one relocated and another is in the army, it seems) and go on out ahead by herself.

9. Kayama

On the way to Block 22 I ran into Mr. Kayama, a kind issei whom I met as a coop delegate. He was interested in hearing about conditions on the west coast. He said that he was thinking of going out east someplace. "It can't be helped. We have to go out now. A lot of people are leaving now."

6/4/45 Wednesday

1. Mom

On expenditure I asked mom how much she had spent since evacuation. She said about 2000 dollars. This did not include the amount that Pop had earned while he was not in the center. This includes the expense for the wedding, too. Pop was working all the time that he was not in the center. Sometimes two other members of the family were working, too.

2. Cards

I went to the Statistics Office this morning, and Miss Covington gave me a copy of the roster. I packed that and the cards away in a carton box, and got it ready for shipment. In the afternoon I went to the Coop office and asked Mr. Hatate to send it out for me. He said that the Coop did not handle express shipments now, but said that he would be glad to do it for me.

3. K. Ishii

I ran into K. Ishii on the way to the Ad. Area. He greeted me pleasantly. He asked me about conditions on the outside, and gave me only a hint of what was going on here. He said: "Activities here have dropped down a great deal. People are going out pretty fast. But ~~it~~ there's going to be quite a number remaining. I wonder what they're going to do with them." When asking me about conditions on the coast I mentioned that there was probably less discrimination in the east, he made the statement that there was no discrimination in the east in finding housing. I pointed out to him that he was wrong about this, because there was discrimination in the east, too. I hope he hasn't been telling people that there is no discrimination.

4. Niver

Niver was talking with Graham on the street and I stopped. He did not greet me cordially. He did most of the talking, while I listened. He gave the impression that everything was going along so smoothly that the center would close at the end of the year. I asked him what his work was now. He said that he was doing educational work for the relocation division. He said: "Everythin is going along swell. I don't know anyone who isn't planning to relocate. People have accepted the idea that the centers are going to close." He said that he was putting out a pamphlet explaining matters of interest to the people. He seemed to take credit for part of the success of the relocation program. He said that the new arrangement to give welfare grants here on the project would aid the program. \$25 was to be given in cash. He said that it was ridiculous how some people demanded a chair of a certain type, etc. when asking for aid. I asked him whether the furniture grant was going to be given in cash. He said that the welfare office at the other end had to supervise the buying of the furniture. Otherwise, he said, there would be people who had thousands of dollars in the bank and ask for assistance. He said one man who asked for assistance, and then he said that he had \$4,000 in the bank. He sneered (so it seemed) and said

that the Washington Welfare Worker could not allow a thing like that. Since he was on the topic of welfare, I asked him how the continuing welfare assistance was coming along. It was pretty good, he said, except for certain places. The assistance in Idaho was not so good, but the agency was cooperative. They came to understand the importance of giving assistance to evacuees. I asked him about Washington. He said that he did not know. ~~the~~ Oregon, however, was very poor, he said. I left him at that point because it began to rain. I did not want to continue the conversation, anyway.

5. Marcelline Uyeji

Marcelline Uyeji stopped in right after lunch to ask me if I would make a speech in front of the War Mothers of Eden. I told her that I already refused Mrs. Peppers. She did not know about this. She chatted about other things after that. I asked about her own family. Her brother was out working, but did not write anything home about his physical. She suspected that he was about to be drafted. Her father was opposed to his being drafted, and told him not to report. She had written to him that he should make up his own mind on the matter. "We're too Americanized, I think. The younger kids are all ~~xxx~~ right because they don't seem to care about how their parents feel. They don't let themselves get caught caught in mixed emotions." ~~She~~

Concerning relocation she said that her father was opposed to relocation. She wanted to relocate very badly. Whenever she brought the matter up, he would point to Japanese' present condition, and say that he did not want to have her help the war effort and help to defeat Japan. Evidently she did not have a mother. She then mentioned that her father was from Okinawa. I said that I was interested in hearing more about Okinawa. She said that there were only three families from Okinawa here in Minidoka. There were a great many in California, she said. There were a hundred families in Tule Lake, she ~~xxx~~ had heard. She said that she could not speak or understand the dialect, and said that she had some recordings in the dialect. I said that I would be interested in hearing them.

I began to probe more into her background. She had lived on the outskirts of Seattle. She had attended Japanese School for 11 years, but quit when her teacher ~~bx~~ began to mix political propoganda about how good Japan was in the lessons. I asked her if she had friends among Nisei, and she said she did. (But I still believe that her family was somewhat isolated. Maybe her mother died early.) She went to Tule Lake and changed somewhat. There was one friend who told her that she used to be a shy girl and was surprised to see her sing for the fukiyose. Some lady had asked her evidently. She thought that the people from Calif. were more friendly than people from the northwest. At least when she first came here she felt like that. She said that she would rather go to Calif. now than to Seattle. I asked her why, and she said the people from Calif. were more broad-minded. I asked her how she had become acquainted ~~xxx~~ with the kibeis, and she said she knew one of them through her Buddhist teaching activities. Evidently she was a staunch bussei.

5a. C.A.

Concerning the C.A. she said that Johnson had accused Frank of mishandling the money. Frank claimed that only Johnson touched the money. The boys supported Frank, and he felt that he could not stay in his position. She said that Johnson was the sort of person who wanted to take all the credit for himself and not give anyone else the credit. He did not seem to be a good supervisor at all, and said that he was the one that should have been kicked out. The young nisei group now does not get along with the kibe boys that have taken over the program for the older people. She agreed with me that one set of politician was substituted for another.

6. Hatate

I went to see Hatate about having the coop send out my express package from Eden, and also to ask him to lend me the list of leaves. Hatate said that he would be glad to do it for me. His list of indefinites, however, only goes back to March of this year. I'll have to get the rest of it some place else.

We got to talking about things in general. I said that the Bay Area was not so good. Hatate said that Seattle was bad (dame). Only 2 Japanese had opened up new businesses. A barber was catering to Japanese and a few Filipinos. A florist opened a shop but the wholesale would not sell him any flowers. He was able to get barely enough from a Japanese florist in California to make a bare living. The AFL union was bad, he said, and work was difficult to get.

He asked me if I had come across any good opportunity. I said that I had not. He said that he wanted to do something for the duration, and thought that a Udonya (noodle shop) might be a good idea because it would not require too much capital. I asked him for an interview, and he said that he was leaving with a group of bachelors. I suggested that we meet in Father Joe's room.

7. Co-op Receptionist

The co-op receptionist asked me how it was on the outside. I really did not know her, but I took the opportunity to talk with her. She said that her father did not want to leave unless housing was available. He had been a railroad worker, and was confident about being able to find a job. She herself wanted to go out, and was thinking whether she should not go out alone first. She was even willing to do house-work, but that ~~was~~ was a last resort, she said. She was thinking that she might go to Spokane. Her brother was still a sophomore, and the family had to leave before school began again (she has ~~is~~ two brothers in the army). I asked her what training she had. She said that she could type and take shorthand, although not too well. I asked her whether she did not want to brush up on her shorthand and typing before she began to work. She said that she was too lazy, and showed that she was not enthusiastic about the matter.

8. Barbara

Barbara was still working in the co-op. (~~But~~ she took the job after losing her job as switchboard operator.) She is a fat girl and looks glum a great deal of the time. She said that she was going out east. "I'm going out east. You can always go back to the west coast. We might as well take this chance to do a little traveling. In a way evacuation might have been a very good thing."

9. Female Juvenile Delinquents

I went to Smith's office and two girls were discussing something with him. One of them was saying: "It doesn't pay to be honest. We told them the truth, and look what happens. Everybody else does it, too." One of the girls had flowing hair, looked ~~xxxx~~ tough, and spoke in a loud voice. The other girl was more reserved and quiet. Afterwards I found out from Smith that four of the girls working in the relocation office were terminated for taking home a ream of paper. The girls evidently did not attempt to conceal their theft. Their claim was that everybody else was doing the same thing. One of the girls who spoke up for the girls was also terminated. Smith was at a loss because he did not know how to deal with the girls. He claimed that he knew how the boys felt because he had done the same things ~~with~~ they did. Miss Amerman has offered to help out if necessary.

10. Oyama and final report.

Oyama asked Smith and myself for some suggestion about writing a final report. We met this afternoon to discuss the matter. This was the first time that I had ^{visited the} Council office since coming back. I exchanged greetings with Sunohara, the Executive Secretary, but did not learn anything. (about project conditions.) Smith and I ~~xxxx~~ reviewed the outline in the manual on closure, and decided that it was too complicated. We reduced four sections into one, and listed a number of convenient categories for the ones listed under four different sections. The sub-headings were:

1. Community welfare
2. Labor
3. Communication
4. Law and order
5. Ceremonial
6. WRA programs.

O. wanted me to write part of the report, but I dodged the task.

Smith had mentioned to me that Kimball wanted Stafford's role in making the council difficult to function brought out in the report. I mentioned this to Oyama. The latter then went to an explanation of his impression of Stafford. He had met Stafford when he went to call on him when his son had died. Stafford said that he was going to speak on the importance of having children ^{respect} their parents ~~xxx~~ at the graduation because he thought that this was important.

O. agreed with him. Stafford then said that the son that had died was his favorite son. He did not worry about the first son when he left, but when the second one left he had a premonition that ~~we~~ they would not meet again. Stafford then discussed premonitions in general, and was very entertaining. He did not know Stafford very well, and this was the sort of impression that he got from him. He stated that from his observations it was Rawlings who could not be trusted. He had tangled with Rawlings on the garbage crew matter.

11. Garbage crew.

According to Oyama, the conflict of the garbage crew was based on the demand by the administration that the garbage crew be called a ground maintenance crew and do other work besides garbage collecting. The crew objected to this, and did not show up for work. The Council evidently took part in this negotiation. The administration in the meantime approached the hog farm crew of 8 ~~xxxxxx~~ with the same proposition, but they turned it down. The administration then decided to ~~xxxx~~ let the hog farm crew do the work on the old basis--i.e. do one job only. Since the crew was short of workers (20 men were required, I believe) some members of the old crew were asked to work. This they refused to do because their own foreman was not included in the transfer. Oyama stated that the attitude of the administration was highly unsatisfactory. When there was any sort of an argument they came out and said that they would hire people from the outside to do the work. The only thing the evacuees could do was to say, "all right, there isn't anything else to discuss." This was the manner in which the administration and the council parted company on the garbage issue before they learned that the administration had approached the hog farm crew. Recently work collecting trash has begun again.

12. Bullsession

Mrs. Okawa gave a dinner in honor of Calvin Ninomiya, who is leaving for the army. Those invited included: Elmer Smith, Helen Amerman, John Matsushima, Osni Asaba, Kimi Tambara and myself. Elmer brought along the bottle of Lord Calvert that I had brought for him, and he just about cleaned up the bottle by himself. With a little help from Helen and John. Elmer did most of the talking and was very entertaining. We stayed until past 12 as usual. The topic of conversation was less about the project than usual and about more general topics.

13. Elmer's life history

During the course of the evening I brought up the topic of marginal personality. I gave a brief discussion of the attitude of some Nisei toward the Nisei group. Kimi came out with a good example of two sisters, one of whom ~~wight~~ made a good adjustment to the Japanese and the other which could not make that adjustment. Elmer then wanted to know how we would account for members of the minority group who felt more at home among the members of the minority group. He said that in a train he had invariably find himself among Nisei or Negroes. He found more in common with them

When he went out to live with Indians they accepted him as one of them and let him join the snake dance and other ceremonies. At the same time, however, he was still looked upon as a white man--a white man who was not a white man. I asked him whether he had ever written a life history. He said that he had, and would send me a copy of it.

He then went on to explain about his childhood. He had never been close to the majority group. When he was small he was living in the country, with no close neighbors. He was an only child, and considered a "hick." I asked him whether he had been called a "sissy". No, he said, but he had been considered a prude. (He had lived with two aunts.) Later on he was considered unique and when there was anything revolutionary in school to present to the administration, he was always selected to do the job. He was still on the periphery of the group, and he always has been. I asked him whether it would be easy to change his attitude towards the majority group. He said that it was not.

Elmer thought that A merman was in the same category. Elmer tried to explain her own situation in terms of a closer relation with evacuees than most A.P.'s. I asked her whether this identification with the minority group had started since she came here. She was not sure. I asked her whether she had always been "off center" and she nodded her head. She was not too willing to discuss the matter.

The point that I was driving at during the evening was that the task of a psychiatrist was not easy, because people's ~~xxx~~ attitudes are hard to change. I used the marginal personality as an example.

14. Labor Relations Adviser

According to Elmer the A.P.'s did not like dealing with me as Labor Relations Adviser because I never put myself in a position where they could get me and I did not lose a single case. I pointed to the termination of the switch board operators. They did not think that I had lost that case because the burden was placed on them to keep the switch board going and they did not like it. This made me feel good, but I think I could have handled many of the situations more skillfully. The gym construction issue, for instance, could have been won if we had been more tenacious.

15. Drunks at Parties

According to Elmer he has been at two parties last week, and at both they were several boys who were drunk. At one party in the mess hall 4, boys were drunk and the rest of the people avoided them. Four tough boys then came in and glared at the other four who were drunk, and they quieted down.

At the senior dance several boys who were planning to relocate drank some 180 ~~xxxx~~ proof ethyl alcohol. Several of them became very sick, and Elmer nursed them. Elmer says that he became drunk when he graduated from high school and college.

16. Mukai

Mukai, Nisei, about 31, was sitting in the latrine past twelve o'clock. He asked me about the outside and then said that he was being drafted. I said that it was too bad. He said: "I'm 31 and they're drafting me. Maybe they're doing it because I'm a Japanese. If you're not a Christian you could believe such a thing, but it could be a scheme to do away with the whole yellow race. They want to send as many as possible to the army, and absorb the rest. If you're not Christian you could believe such a thing....." I sensed that he was drunk, but humored him along. According to Mom he was working out on the farm, but chose to go to work on the railroad and elsewhere. Perhaps he believed the newspaper announcement stating that noone over thirty would be drafted. Some parents are saying that it's too bad that he did not stay on the farm.

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1. Kusumoto

I met old man Kusumoto in the latrine. As I sat by him, I started the conversation. He is a taciturn man, and when he does speak he speaks in a gruff sort of way. He has always been a frequenter of the boilerroom in the block. To start out the conversation I chose an innocent subject. His son left for the army today. I asked him whether his son had not been a 4-F. He said that he was his eldest son. I asked him whether the eldest son was out to work now. He said that he was in Detroit. I asked him how Detroit was. His son wrote and said that he was able to save about \$150 a month because he worked all day Saturday and Sundays, too. The company (safety glass) changed hands, he said, and now he works half-day on Saturday and rests on Sunday and therefore is not making as much as he used to. He brought up the fact that people were leaving the shipyards on the coast because they could not make any money. They worked only about three days a week because there wasn't enough material to carry on the needed work. Actually there was a great deal of work to be done because damaged ships were coming back from the Pacific. The Franklin went to New York instead of coming to the West Coast because there weren't enough workers there. He intimated that America was losing a lot of ships now. He did not mention relocation at all, and I gathered that he was reserving his judgment at the present. Many people have told me that they were planning to relocate, and a few have told me that they intended not to relocate.

2. Mickey on work.

I went to Smith's office today and discussed with him the procedure to catch up on the leave data since January 1945. He wants to have the roster filled in, just as I do. I outlined a plan ~~of~~ to type name, family number, and leave data from a daily report. He agreed to this arrangement. He said that he would ask Lucius to do the work. Mickey, his secretary, was reading a book, looking very bored. She asked me what it was all about. I called her over and explained the importance of filling in the leave data on the roster. I asked her whether she liked to type, and she answered: "In a way." I asked Smith whether it was all right to have her work on the roster typing. He said that it was all right. Mickey said that she was thinking of quitting work soon. I ~~was~~ knew that it was difficult to get workers now, and decided that she should be persuaded to stay. Evidently Elmer had asked her to stay. He raised her from a secretary to an assistant analyst. She said that she was going to ~~quit~~ work soon. Elmer kidded her about quitting because no boys would be coming to the office after they relocated. I asked Mickey whether she had some other job in mind or was going to relocate. She said that she did not. I asked her if she could work a little longer. She said that she could work for about a week more. She was thinking of quitting tomorrow, she said. I explained the work to her, and asked her whether she cared to do it. She did not seem too enthusiastic, but she seemed willing enough. I then said that she could stay until she finished the job. I asked her why she had wanted to leave, but she did not say.

I asked her whether it was something somebody else had said. She said no. She said that she really did not want to leave. I made a guess that it was something that Elmer had said which she took to mean that he did not want her anymore. I'll have to check with Elmer on that. I looked through some of the typing that she had done for Elmer, and there were a great many errors, and I thought that her typing might be the reason for her feeling that she was not wanted in the office. I wondered whether it's worth trying to improve her work.

3. Lucius Horiuchi

A high school graduate and now working for Elmer. He seems to like to type. He began on the typing, too. Later in the afternoon I came across the fact that departure advices and admission advices were listed in the same form. So I had to have them put in the notation D.A. or A.A. along with the typing of leave or admission. The work is going to take twice as long because we are checking up the short term leaves as well as the others.

4. Lucius Horiuchi

Lucius is a very level-headed lad. As a member of the Ziros (taken from Japanese Zeros) he has done his share of going around with a group of boys, but his activities ~~are~~ along with those of his friends have been ~~concentrated~~ concentrated on constructive ones, such as school activities. In spite of the fact that he has a very disgruntled father, he himself has a well-balanced personality. When he had to start all over again today because of the addition we decided to make, he did not mind it. He said that the work would take him long time to complete, but he would rather type than just sit around. He did not expect to be relocated for a little while yet because his father was dead set against relocation. He seemed perfectly satisfied in the center for a while.

5. Rowdy Boys

Tsuboi and several of the boys involved in the high school vandalism case and several of the other boys came into Smith's office. Some of them were smoking pipes. The others just sat around and played around with the little gadget in the office. Elmer left the office with four of them, but the others stayed on until the office closed. They were generally sullen, and not prepared to listen to requests for ~~order~~ order in the room. One of them was locked out by some of the boys, and began to kick the door vigorously. There was certainly a contrast among boys.

6. Co-op workers

I went into the co-op office today to ~~pick~~ pick up my tobacco pouch. I noticed it yesterday, and noticed it again today. The workers in the coop office seemed to be well adjusted in their jobs and did not seem to mind working steadily. It was certainly a great contrast from the statistics office. People who have not gotten along very well with caucasians have tended to work for the coop. Some of the girls I noticed were conservative. One of the

girls I saw at the Buddhist church the other day. Barbara is certainly conservative. The best examples are the men working there. Hatate, Urakawa, Takeda, Minoru Mihara. It could be said that the co-op has some of the best workers on the project.

7. Takeoka

I ran into Takeoka near the coop office. He was all dressed up in a suit and was carrying his overcoat. I wonder where he thought he was going. We exchanged a few words, and he said that he wanted to call on me and learn more in detail how conditions were on the outside.

8. Mrs. Yamamoto

I ran into Mrs. Y. after coming back on the convoy. She asked me how it was on the outside, and how Hattie was getting along. We discussed the tight housing condition. She said that her husband had gone out with the understanding that she and the baby could join him and the sons when housing was available in Nampa. She said that she would have to leave because the center was going to close. She looked at me as if she wanted me to confirm what she said. I told her that some people would probably stay behind. She then echoed that certainly some people would remain. Then she asked me about the rumor that people are going to receive extra money from June when they go out. I told her that that assistance applied to a family and not to an individual. She said: "Oh, I thought it was going to be true." I told and explained to her that it was necessary to be almost penniless in order to get such grants. Her reply was: "Japanese do not want to tell a lie in order to get a little sum of money." I made a flippant remark that probably people who stayed the longest would probably get the most amount of money, and she laughed. She did not like what I said, for she said: "Well, if you can stand this place that long, it would be all right."

9. Statistics Office

Went to see Calvin off, and met John, Yo, Kimi, Sachi at the front gate. A girl who works at the statistics office and looks very businesslike was there to see Calvin off, too, and I got to talking with her about conditions in the statistics office. I did not influence in her thinking because she offered most of the information without my prompting her. Her story went something like this.

Miss Covington has changed a lot. When she first came she was very nice to the workers. Now she's just mean as anything to the workers. She gives them lectures and treats them as if they were high school students. She wants to help the Nihonjin more. I'll give her that much credit. All the workers say bad things about her, and do not seem to care whether they get any work done or not. They all gang up on her and it's pretty bad if one worker does not side with the rest. Mrs Mann (who took over one section of the statistics office) is certainly nice. Our section of the office gets along very nicely because we have two good hakujin to work with. Even Mrs. Mann thinks that

Miss Covington is mean. She does not say so, but you could tell by her behavior.

I mentioned that I ~~did~~^{would} not be surprised if Miss Covington had a nervous breakdown. The girl said that Miss Covington left for Montana and did not show up for half a week and went to see a doctor. "All the girls are not interested in their work, and are ready to quit."

10. Stafford

The statistics office worker gave me a rather frank opinion of Stafford. She said that Stafford probably did not mean it when he ~~thought the speech~~^{wrote the speech} for the graduation.

"Somebody else probably wrote the speech for him. If he did it himself, he probably did not mean it. He talked about obeying parents and had the Isseis thinking he was good." I did not succeed in getting over the point that Stafford thought that he was a good director and acted accordingly sometimes. The others ~~probably~~ approved of her conception of the project director.

11. Calvin Ninomiya leaves for Army

I dropped in at Calvin's place just before it was time to leave for the front gate. His mother greeted me at the door, and I recognized her face, but could not quite place it. Later I realized that she was working in the barber shop. His father was telling him to keep track of the names of persons who had given him money. Calvin shook hands with his father, who did not go to the gate. I thought that the reason for it was ill health. Some Isseis came in and wished him good health. Calvin merely grunted and at the end merely said in English: "Thank you." The leave-taking was very simple.

At the front gate Calvin chatted merrily with his friends. When he tried to thank them for coming out to the gate, they just laughed it off. Only about four boys left on the evening bus.

12. Kakiuchi's

I decided to drop in to see the Kakiuchi's, since I was in the same area. Yuri (19?) and Minoru (17) were home. Minoru did not say anything the whole time that I was there. It seemed to me that he had matured noticeably since I saw him last. He looked more like a boy who has stepped out socially. His shoes were shined, his pants cuff rolled up slightly. Yuri, on the other hand, seemed quite willing to keep me entertained. I got to talking with her about her job and her training in shorthand. She said that she had a chance of working for Murray as a secretary but did not want to because she was not too confident. I said that Murray was all right in urging her to take the opportunity to improve her skills. She said that she was thinking of getting some shorthand books, but had never gotten around to it. I asked her whether she knew where she could get it. She said that it

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listed in the catalogue. I asked her to see the catalogue, and then urged her to write the letter right away. She said that perhaps she had better if she ever wanted to get it done. She wrote the letter while I was talking with her mother.

Her mother was as jovial as ever. She said that she was surprised to see me here. She asked me how Berkeley was, and I painted a fairly rosy picture of the place, pointing out that many nursery men have returned. I told her that I had visited the Shibata's and found them getting along well. She asked me whether the school would not begin again in September, and I was really surprised. Her ideas have always been out of step with actuality, it seems to me. I told her flatly that there was no chance that the schools would re-open in September (there would be a chance if the WRA changed its policy drastically). She said that it was too dangerous to return to the coast and farm. The family had made arrangements to have their farm transferred from joint ownership with a sister in Tule Lake to complete ownership by their son, George. They had sent the judge, who was caring for some of their property, \$10 for this transaction ~~this~~ and inquired whether it would be all right to take this step at present. The judge, she said, had not sent a reply yet. Caucasians in that section who were friendly to the evacuees did not want evacuees to put the return address on their envelopes, because it put them in bad with their friends. This, she said, showed how bad conditions were near their home. She also said that the Nittas were working for the manager of their farm, and was not getting along very well. They wrote to a relative here that they intended to return to this area in September, again showing the poor reception evacuees were receiving in that area.

He then asked me how she thought the war in Okinawa was coming along. I said that I did not know because I had not read a newspaper or listened to a radio. She said: "It's favorable news. I think it's possible that Japan may even lose ~~xxx~~ Okinawa. When Japan continues to lose island after island and Tokyo is reduced to ashes, you can't believe it's only a matter of strategy." I said that if Japan loses Okinawa it's rather hopeless for Japan. She said: "I don't think that Japan will ever lose the war, but she seems to be in a very difficult position."

I turned around and began talking with Yuri again. I could see that Mrs. K. did not like it very much. She ~~xx~~ picked up the envelope lying on the table and looked in to see what she had written. Yuri did not see her, and did not say anything, but I thought that it would have made some Nisei very angry. I asked Yuri what she thought about the war. She said that she thought Japan was going to lose Okinawa. I asked her whether she did not get into arguments with her father. She said: "Oh, he tells me a lot of foolishness, and I tell him that he's all wrong. I think that Japan is just about pattai". Mrs. K was listening in, and said: "You should not say anything like that." I asked her whether she had ever been to Japan. She said she hadn't. I asked her again whether she would like to ~~xxxx~~ live in Japan, and she said that she did not.

I asked her about her plans for relocation. She said that she did not want to go out alone because she was scared to. I asked her whether she wanted to go back to her farm. She did not, she said, because there weren't any young people around there. The nearest neighbor was about a mile away, and there weren't any young people around there, anyway. She said that if her folks relocated someplace, she wanted to go out east.

I noticed that Yuri had changed since I first saw her. She used to be a rather quiet and conservative girl. Now she talks in a friendly manner with me in the flippant manner common among many Niseis. I asked her whether people said she changed. Many people did not know her before, she said. She herself, however, believed that she had changed. "I used to be loud, too, but now I'm grouchy. Before when I wanted to criticize anybody, I did it in a way which did not hurt. Now I'm more direct."

I sensed that Yuri craved fun and association with other young people. Also, she had drifted away from parents' control. Mrs. K seemed to me to be somewhat bewildered in the way her children were becoming more and more independent.

George and Mr. K came home, and we had fried noodles together. It was interesting to watch the conversation that took place. Mrs. K said: "How about going to Shibata's place to work. We'll have to get up some courage to go back because the schools are not going to open again." Mr. K. did not commit himself definitely. "You can't be too sure what's going to happen around here. Nobody knows." He seems to be referring both to the closure program and also to the trend of the war. Mrs. K asked George whether he did not want to go to Shibata's to work. George said sullenly:

"No, I'm going to Moses Lake to work for the Hattori's. I promised them that I would." (The work is farm work.) I asked him whether he did not want to go back to his farm. He said:

"No, I have a guilty conscience because I have a 4-C. They're going to ask me why I'm not in the Army. I can't go back now." (George was recently taken off the detainee list and placed on the cleared list.)

Mr. K. said: "Maybe, if he returns to California he will be drafted right away."

I assured him that this did not happen. Mrs. K said: "You don't have to worry about your draft status. If you worry about a thing like that you can never go back." She seemed anxious to go back to California. "We still feel that it's best to go back to California. The weather is so good there."

Mrs. K asked George to make a trip to Placer County to see how conditions were there, and to see about transferring the property to his name. George bluntly replied that he wasn't going. Mrs. K rubbed her husband by saying that he would probably be afraid to go alone. He declared that it did not scare him a bit. Mrs. K then began to say that perhaps it was best for George to go to work at Moses Lake. They suggested that he work by the day

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rather than by the month because it would be easier. George said that he could not arrange matters as he wished.

Disunity was evident in the family. The family solidarity that was evident at the time of registration was gone, it seemed to me. The children were less under the control of their parents than they had been before.

13. Finance Office

Yuri and I discussed office habits. She said that her office was fortunate in having two good bosses: Murray and another man who never got raises. She said: "Mr. Murray is very nice to us. He keeps telling us that it's important to keep up good work habit because work on the outside is hard. He writes recommendations for the girls when they go out, but there was one girl who did not work for whom he did not write a recommendation. He said that he could not do it. We work when there is work to do, but we play when there is no work coming in. We kid around with the boss, and have a good time.

Mentally I compared the situation with that in the statistic office.

14. Girl Delinquents

I mentioned that the younger set seemed to be getting pretty bad. I said it loudly enough for Mrs. K. to hear, because I thought that she should know that the young people were getting very bad in here. Yuri said that even the girls were getting bad. She cited the theft of paper in the relocation office. She stood up for the girls, however. "Four girls stole a little bit of paper, and the hakujin there ganged up on them and terminated them. They also terminated another girl who had nothing to do with the paper. Gee, they're mean. The girls aren't bad, at all." I told her that one of the girls seemed pretty ^{bad} ~~rough~~ enough to me.

We then got started into the subject of delinquents (girls). She offered the information: "Even girls are getting bad now. There's one group of girls--Ruth Kawahara and her group. They have nicknames, which I didn't even know that they had. They go around in a group. They make a lot of noise at the movie, and we always get to see a double feature. They're certainly rugged. It wasn't like that before. It began sometime around March this year. It started this year, anyway. They go around in groups. Almost all of them are girls who graduated this year, I think."

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1. Pop

Pop came home for a visit this morning, because the recent rain allowed him to leave his job for a short time. I told him ~~that~~ about the kind of opportunities in the Bay Area, and he said that he would be willing to go there. I asked him to determine the date that he wanted to leave about six weeks ahead of time, and suggested October as a convenient month. He could finish his own work at the country club, and Mom would have sufficient time to attend a few classes and make some clothes. Pop said that he preferred to be close together with us if it were possible.

2. Kitayama on Delinquency

I went to see Kitayama about translation of some words, and stopped to discuss matters with him. He asked me whether I was interested in writing some article for the Issei, and I sidestepped the matter. We then became involved in a discussion of his personal matter. He said that he wanted to ask my opinion about accepting a job with the WRA, as editor of a Japanese paper, which the WRA was thinking of contracting. The contracting was to be with the Rocky Shimpō. It was to be a civil service job. He said that he would be ready to relocate within a month. He had recently received job offers from OWI, FCC, and OSS, but had turned them all down until now. He thought that this job as editor was a pretty good one. I asked him what he used to do and what he expected to do when he relocated. He said that he used to work for a number of Japanese papers on the northwest and Portland and also teaching Japanese part-time. He was considering accepting some of the job offers that had been made to him. He asked me why I thought some of the other jobs were not as good as the job offer as editor. I said that if he wanted to work for a vernacular press, it was necessary to please the Issei and he would have to watch out for his reputation among them. He agreed with me, but did not seem to realize the significance of what I said. I also said that it would not be wise to accept the ^{work} job as editor if he did not have a reasonable amount of free time in editing the news. If it were to be a mere propaganda sheet, it was better not to consider the job, I said, if he wanted to do newspaper work later on.

3. Irrigator Bulletin Conflict

Kitayama told me something about the conflict with Stafford over the weekly bulletin issued by him. It was evidently something worked out between Graham and himself. Stafford then sent a memo to Graham pointing out some faults in the bulletin from the standpoint of public relations. Graham prepared a translation and ~~explained~~ explanation of his point of view on the matter.

Kitayama decided it was best to wash his hands of the whole affair, and refused to cooperate any more in the matter. About

this time Provinse visited the project. Stafford invited Graham to dinner, and the matter was dropped at that point. According to Kitayama, Niver was involved in the conflict as publicity man for the relocation division. K. indirectly blamed him for some of the accusations made against his writing. K. said that Tom suggested that it was best not to make an issue of the matter.

This is another instance of the stoppage of cooperation between the administration and the residents because of the inability of the administration to see the evacuee point of view.

4. Delinquent girls

I read Elmer's report on delinquency. It had some good material on different types of delinquency. I asked him about girls in particular. He said that there was one group of girls who went to excess. They drink. They frequent an empty apartment next to a bachelor's quarter. About March when there was a dance going on in the highschool gym they locked up a boy in the women's latrine. Elmer said that he was passing by, and had to let the boy out.

5. Fukushima on Olympia

In the latrine I ran into Fukushima who is Mrs. Inouye's common law husband. He's a good natured man, but has the appearance of a bachelor. I did not want to force him by asking him questions directly, but still was curious to know what he planned to do. I mentioned that people were going out fast. He said that they certainly were. I asked where they were all going. He said that most of them were not returning to the Seattle area, but were settling down around here in farm jobs. I asked what those who did not have a place to go were going to do. I filled my pipe and lighted it. He finally came ~~in~~ with the type of information that I wanted. He said: "There's a man who went to Olympia and brought back a crew. He's going to take a few men back. He says that the WRA has negotiated with the Union, and the Union has agreed to allow persons with family members in the Army to join the Union. Until now there's been only one man who has gone back to Olympia. He's married to a hakujin woman, and has an oyster farm of his own. Most of the people do not own their own farm and were formerly working for a company. The company tells Japanese not to come back now."

6. Student on Minidoka

I asked a student from Salt Lake City when he left Minidoka. He said in January 1943. I asked him if he saw any difference in the people here. He said that they now seemed to be more like the Yogores that came to Salt Lake City, from Topaz. The boys ~~xxxx~~ here had become like rowdies. ~~xxx~~ The girls in Salt Lake City, he said, were not so very bad.

7. Mickey Nakano on Relocation

Mickey has been working steadily all day at the job of typing. She's sloppy in her work, but she does not seem to mind

keeping at it. After all, she's been working in the office for about an year. I asked her whether Elmer had ever said anything about her typing, and she said that he had not. Somehow we got into the subject of accuracy, and I told her that it was likely to be a habit, and told her how my sister used to make about 20 mistakes on a page.

Later in the day I found an opportunity to ask her what she planned to do. She said that she did not know. I asked her whether she was planning to stay here. She said that she wanted to go out but her parents did not want to. I asked her whether she wanted to work or go to school. She said that she wanted to go to business college. I asked her why she had not made any plans. She said that she had plans, but her mother was narrow minded, and was opposed to it. The family did not want to go out east, and if she did go, they wanted her to go out close by-- Spokane or Salt Lake City. I asked her why she did not take any steps to carry through her plan. She just shrugged her shoulders. I asked her whether she wanted someone to help her put her plan into effect. She said that she did. I asked her whether she was willing to do house-work and go to school. She said that she would rather do that than live in an apartment. At least her parents would not worry so much then. I asked her whether she had gone to the relocation office to ask about a house-work situation in Spokane. Since I did not know anyone in Spokane, I suggested that she take the morning off the next day and look into the matter. I asked Elmer whether he knew anyone in Spokane, but he did not. It's too bad Father Joe isn't here, because he knows some church people. I asked her what religion she believed in. She said that she was more Buddhist --at least her parents were Buddhists. I asked her again to go to the relocation office. She said that it would be a good idea which had never occurred to her before. But she did not seem so determined about it.

8. College-bound Club

Helen A merman invited me to the meeting of the College-bound Club. 9 boys and 3 girls were present. The younger boys looked rather sullen and kept quiet during the whole evening. It was only when we put on the recording of Tokyo Ondo the older group--John Matsushima, Yoshi Asaba, Kimi Tambara were more at home. Lucius Horiuchi, Fudge Sakanashi and Ed Uyeki were growing into well-balanced, poised individuals. Tak Miyamoto was present, too, and definitely belonged to the latter group.

I put on some records in Okinawa dialect, which I had borrowed from Marcelline Uyeji. Everyone present seemed to be interested in hearing what they were like, but lost interest when they discovered that they could not understand it at all. Yoshi, John and Tak tried to follow the words written in Japanese. I then asked whether they would like to hear Tokyo Ondo, and I received an enthusiastic reply. Yoshi and Fudge began to rehearse the dance to the music. Kimi and some of the other boys were well-acquainted with it. I was surprised to see such an interest in this Japanese song. They began to discuss the time they used to dance the Ondo

on the streets of Seattle and also in camp. Yoshi and Fudge were prevailed upon to dance a few steps, and some of the other boys followed suit.

The question of the role of baishakunin came up, and I explained it as a symbol to Isseis that the marriage was carried out in the proper manner.

Lucius asked about Etas. I did not want to discuss the matter. I asked how many knew the word. Most of the older people had heard about it, but the younger ones had not heard anything about it. I went ahead and explained the prejudice against the eta as best as I could.

The gathering lasted until 11:30. Yoshi asked John to walk her home.

9. Youths on Stafford

Before the others came I talked with Yoshi, Fudge and Lucius about project condition. I asked them if the attitude of the students toward Stafford was as bad as the person who claimed that Stafford was not sincere when he wrote the commencement speech. Fudge said that the attitude of the student towards Stafford became bad at the time of the slow-down strike because he and the teachers did not explain why it was not possible to be excused from class and they had to suffer because of the strike. Lucius said: "Everybody says bad things about Stafford all the time. When the food is bad they say that Stafford is again trying to force them out of camp." Yoshi mentioned that at the time of the rice shortage, people said that Stafford was trying to force them out.

10. Juvenile Delinquency

I asked the others about juvenile delinquency. They agreed that there has been an increase in delinquency over a period of time. There was a tendency for young people to break up into definite cliques. Lucius said that this was evident in his own class about 9 months ago.

J 6/7/45

1. Pop on Incident

Pop reported that he met his first incident recently. He was working on the turf late in the afternoon. A man crossed the fence from across the street and approached him. His lips were white and quivering. Pop said that he did not feel bad because of the incident. The man told him that he was in the South Pacific and was greatly mistreated by the Japs. He accused Pop of doing work which was formerly done by a white person. He warned him to leave the place by ten o'clock tomorrow morning. Pop merely nodded his head and said, "All right." He then went and reported the incident to his foreman. The foreman went over to the house of the soldier to explain matters. He said that if the soldier wanted the job he could have one any time he pleased. The argument was quite heated, but evidently did not reach an amicable solution. The foreman then called up the sheriff, who arrived on the scene. The soldier defended himself by saying that he had really done no harm. He had only talked to the Jap. The man with whom the soldier was staying said that he was there on a visit and would be leaving the vicinity in a few days. The incident ended there.

Pop said that he was not afraid. "If a person is scared by something like that, he can't go out. You've got to expect it." "He wasn't really going to do any harm." I mentioned that it was necessary to be prepared to say something when a person met with such an incident. Pop said that he had in mind something to say: "I came to this country when I was small, and lived in this country for so many years. I'm on America's side now." If the other party did not relent even if he said this, then there was nothing else that he could do.

2. War News

Pop was looking at the Utah Nippo today, and showed me a large spread announcing the large amount of damage suffered by the American navy near Okinawa. He asked me whether the same news had been printed in the American papers, but I could not tell him because I had not seen a newspaper hardly since coming here. This was the news that Kusumoto was talking about.

Pop went on to say that Mr. Iwatsuki heard the same news when he visited the center recently. (end of February) He was able to hear the news as it came over the Tokyo radio.

3. Uncles attitude towards relocation

According to Pop Uncle and his wife warned him to come back to camp if there were any danger on the outside. Their reasoning was that the American navy had a great loss in the Okinawa's and it was likely that the American people would retaliate against the Japanese in this country.

Pop believes that Uncle should have gone to Tule Lake since they say they want to return to Japan after the war is over.

Uncle admits that he made a mistake when he did not go to Tule Lake at the time of segregation.

4. Hasegawa on Relocation

Hasegawa is a warden. I met him at the front gate when I went to see Pop off. He spoke to me in a somewhat broken English although I started out to speak to him in Japanese. He said that his wife had already gone out. He thought that it was funny that some people were waiting for \$1500 or so to be given to them if they stayed in here. He said that it was better to go out and earn the money for oneself. I said that those who stayed longer might get a little more than the present \$25. He said that they might get \$50 instead of \$25.

5. Marie Hamanishi (?)

On School--I went to the Statistics Office, and spoke to Miss Covington, who mentioned that Marie wanted to go to school but was thinking of getting a job as waitress first to earn some money. I went to speak to Marie. She said that she wanted to go to school. I asked her where she wanted to go. To the University of Washington, she said. I asked her whether she came from Washington. She said that she was from Vancouver, Washington. I suggested Washington State, and she said that she thought that U.W. was better. I asked her if she had a catalogue or had gone to see Miss Amerman. She said that she had not. She said that she was thinking that it was better to work first before going to school and had been asking Mr. Gish (new A.P.) and others to help her. I suggested that it would be better if she took a room and board job and started off to school right away. I urged her to go to see Miss Amerman about the school first.

Marie is intelligent and capable from all appearances. But she needs guidance in going to school. She said: "I've never left home before so I don't know what to do." I told her that it would be a simple matter to go to school if she made up her mind and carried out her plans.

6. Nagaro on Father Joe

I thanked Mr. Nagaro for some oranges that he brought me. (I don't know why he brought it) He said that the Bishop in Seattle wanted Father Joe to come out to Seattle to carry on church work, but Father Joe wanted to carry on social work within the center. I gathered that Mr. N. wanted Father Joe to carry on church work rather than social work, but he did not say so directly. I told him that the people remaining would want to have Father Joe stay and help.

J 6/7/45 #6-

7.a Interview with Doi

I ran into Doi in the Irrigator office, and asked him for an interview. He talked with me about the history of Minidoka, giving me what I believed to be his frank opinion. Except where the coal crew was concerned, in which case he seemed to be biased in favor of it, he gave me what seemed to be a fairly good account of an evacuee leader's view of Minidoka.

7-b. Doi on Organization Commission (6/7/45)

Block representatives were selected first, and then a Kosho-iin (Negotiation Committee) was formed. This committee returned from a negotiation with the administration and formed the Organization Commission.

7-c. Doi on Movement from Puyallup (J 6/7/45)

They asked for volunteers. A group of about 30 truck drivers came in that group. Seiichi Hara came along as a kantoku (supervisor). He was probably approved by James Sakamoto.

7-d. Appointment of Block Managers (J 6/7/45), Doi on

The head block manager, Seiichi Hara, appointed others through Schafer's name. He selected his own friends, and caused dissatisfaction among other people. Block 40, for instance, desired to have ^{their own} ~~their own~~ block manager and recommended Ishikawa. Hara finally had to appoint him. There were other blocks which selected their own block manager.

7-e. Doi on JACL (J 6/7/45)

Nothing was done by the JACL group after they got to Minidoka. There was a strong resentment against them as ^{was} a result of their rule in assembly center. Sakamoto ^{was} recommended for the Organization Commission by his friends, but failed to get in. I told them that it was useless, and that it was better not to try.

7-f. Doi on Block Manager Rule (J 6/7/45)

The block managers did not know what was what. It was a new setup, and they were busy setting it up. There was a lack of supplies, and things like that. There was too much work for them to do--such as, delivery of mail, taking care of apartments. A lot of complaints came in. They had to negotiate matters with the administration. The block people considered the block manager as representatives of the people--at least that's the way it was in my block. It was difficult because promises of the administration was ~~was~~ not carried out.

J 6/7/45 #7-f-2

7-g. Doi on Volunteer Work

The hauling of coal was volunteer work. The making of sidewalks was done in February or March of 1945. The hauling of material was done mostly by the coal crew, and the block people filled the road with rock and sand. There was no resentment at the time because of the volunteer work. Resentment increased after Schafer left.

7-h. Doi on Schafer v.s. Stafford (J 6/7/45)

If Schafer were still here, he would have solved problems. He didn't always tell Stafford what he was doing. Schafer always carried out his promises. He didn't make promises that couldn't be fulfilled. He took care of most of the problems by himself.

Stafford did not know the Japanese at first. He kind of ~~enryo~~ held back (enryo shite ita). He was entirely different from now.

7i. Doi on Steward Trouble (J 6/7/45)

Jack Yamaguchi was the foreman of Warehouse 7, the butcher shop, and was terminated because of trouble. Trouble started about this time. Also, 4 supervisors were cut out even before Yamaguchi's case.

7-j. Doi on Early Working Conditions (J 6/7/45)

The first policy was to give everyone work. Then they started to cut down. The first big cut came in July, 1943.

Everyone worked pretty well. The hours were about the same as now. Those who worked hard was only a small ~~xxx~~ group. The coal crew especially worked hard.

7-k. Doi on Coal Crew (J 6/7/45)

The coal crew was small at first. It increased when the coal came in. C. T. was behind it. Ed Osawa, Ben Naganawa, and Joe Yamashita helped. It wasn't hard to run the coal crew at that time. Anderson controlled the warehouse area, and left matters up to the evacuees.

Then the A.P.'s were increased. C. T. was one of the first ones to be hit. He had worked voluntarily. Every truck that was used had to have C. T.'s ok.-- even A.P.'s had to get it. C. T. was finally chased out. I took over after that. I was supervising the steward warehouse trucks. No change was made in the setup, however.

J 6/7/45 #7-k-2

7-l. Doi on Central Service

The Central Service setup came into being on July 15, 1943. There was a garbage crew trouble, and no unity in work. Some department had no crew at all. Workers were often sent from Central Service to help out.

Anderson was reduced to the head of Central Service only. He had a conflict with other A.P.'s. Anderson came in the fall of 1943. Best called him because Anderson had worked under him before.

on
7-m. Doi/Law and Order (J 6/7/45)

As a result of seasonal work there was a lot of gambling going on. The work habit was about the same as now. The treatment by the WRA at that time was still pretty good. Some workers were able to commute from the project. There was no crime as such. There were only small fights. It was only after the creation of the Central Service that an A.P. car was stolen. The night crew started it. That was August, 1943, or later.

There was no gangs, although there were work groups such as the water crew, sanitation crew, etc. The Kibei group may have had some tendency toward gang formation. There were small troubles such as the upsetting of a garbage can of a messhall. It was the reaction of Area B boys who wanted to eat in Area A and were told to go home. There was an argument, and then that.

There were kids about 15 or 16 who were pretty bad. Some peeked into women's bathroom. That was around November, 1942.

The coal crew was rough sometimes, but were not lawless. They weren't bad. There were no fights. There was only a little theft and gambling from the beginning. They were given special treatment in each messhall, and had a very good reputation.

7-n. Doi on Recent gang-formation (J 6/7/45)

Gangs began to be formed recently. Take the O.T. gang in Area A, for instance. It dates from the beginning of Central Service. At that time there were about 300 workers, when it was large. They were gathered in one place. There was gambling going on. Big gambling was stopped after C. S. was started. The old group left the project. I didn't allow gambling during the daytime. But I hear that they did it at night.

J 6/7/45 #7-n-2

7-n. Doi on Boilermen Conflict

Group rowdyism occurred at the time of the boilermen conflict for the first and last time. It was done by boys in the Central Service gang. They were mostly members of the old coal crew-- tough boys whom Ford used to fear. They didn't want to let anyone break the strike. They went up to the Ad. Area and also went around dousing fires in the block. After that bad behavior was on the part of small groups.

7-p. Doi on Internal Security (J 6/7/45)

I was a cook for five days, and then worked in Internal Security for 3 months. The I.S. wanted to help residents. They let them take lumber when they were not looking. The fight between the Internal Security and residents were almost non-existent.

Lee was all right. He didn't say much. Barclay was his assistant then. The force numbered 130.

The administration was on the lookout because of lumber in the central field. Only a small amount of lumber belonging to the contractors were stolen at first. After they left, the WRA tried to buy the lumber. The Boise Lumber Co. bought it. The Internal Security left, and a large ~~number~~^{amount} of lumber was stolen before it was removed entirely.

The Internal Security didn't have a club at first. They didn't carry it around much even when distributed. There were some fights with the residents, which I helped to settle peacefully. The Internal Security recently picked up a few cases--axe case and a kid case.

Boys are getting worse gradually. But it can't be pinned down to the mess slowdown strike.

7-q. Doi on Seiichi Hara (J 6/7/45)

Hara had a bad reputation since coming here. His name was written in latrine. It was the sort of thing similar to Fujii's grave.

7-r. Doi on Hosokawa (J 6/7/45)

Hosokawa had a bad reputation from Seattle. They made a grave for him and Jimmy Sakamoto in Puyallup. Both the father and son had bad reputations.

7-s. Doi on Clarence Arai (J 6/7/45)

Arai's bad reputation was from Seattle and personal.

J 6/7/45 #7-s-2

7-t. Doi on Turnover of Leadership

Yes, I've noticed the turnover of leadership. The trouble is, I think, people made impossible demands on the leaders. JACL had a plan for voluntary evacuation to M^ooses Lake. Sakamoto's policy just didn't fit the situation.

7-u. Doi on Jack Yamaguchi Case (J 6/7/45)

Yes, about Yamaguchi's case. It went something like this. There was trouble in the butcher shop. Murao, the foreman, was fired. Warehouse 7 and 10 were supposed to help out, but refused to do so. So they fired Jack Yamaguchi. Jack came to the block delegates. A ghosa-iiin (investigation committee) was set up. It was composed of Doi, C.T., Hatate, Akiyama. We appealed to Schafer, and Jack was reinstated. I don't think this would have been done if Stafford were there.

7-v. Inu Accusation (J 6/7/45) Doi on

Sugawara was an Issei, a treaty merchant. He was seen by Central Service kids talking suspiciously with Wilder and Powers. A hearing was held for him. He refuted the charges. He relocated soon after. He used to be the supervisor for the steward warehouse.

(Note: This was evidently after the arrival of Tuleans and ~~kokk~~ Kenji Ito took part in it. Check.)

7-w. Doi on Takigawa (J 6/7/45)

Takigawa had a bad reputation from the outside. I think it was more his mother's fault than his (for accepting bribe to join the union). He was not especially bad. The story that housing was taking bribe came up after he left the office.

7-x. Doi on Issei-Nisei Conflict (J 6/7/45)

There was no special trouble here between Issei and Nisei. At the time of volunteering there was some trouble. There were stories of sons beating up their father. Issei got into good positions from the very beginning. Jimmy Sakamoto was a failure her. Tom Masuda, Kenji Ito, and Bill Mimbu were sent elsewhere, and people thought that it was the work of the JACL.

J 6/7/45 #7-x-2

7-y. Doi on JACL

I really think that the punishment for Jimmy Sakamoto was too severe. They JACL didn't have enough experience. On the closure program they don't know how the center residents feel. They tried to form a chapter here, but failed.

7-z. Doi on Traitor's Grave (J 6/7/45)

If you want to know my ~~private~~ own opinion I think that grave was a private matter. Someone tried to make it look as though it was a public matter. A Seattle person wrote it, but lived in a Portland block. He actually had only a few in mind when he mentioned a lot of names. The two persons he had in mind were Fujii and Osawa. He had a reason for holding a grudge against these two. He was not appointed as councilman when Takeda left, and I was put in instead. Osawa also had a collision with him. If you want another hint, he was also connected with a newspaper.

(From the description he must be Kuraoka, the troublesome bachelor.)

8-a. Doi on Fujii (J 6/7/45)

There was a small pamphlet being circulated which denounced the Council as having "rotted" (fuhai). Fujii carried negotiations too far. He was too optimistic. There are too many people who want positions even though they are called inu.

8-b. Doi on Garbage Crew Trouble (J 6/7/45)

Murata, the hog farm foreman, came to me to ask about taking over the garbage crew work. I bawled him out. I told him that people like him were the cause of Japanese defeat. I told Oyama too to let things alone. The cause of defeat on the part of the Japanese is the bad opponent (warui aite) and lack of unity.

8-c. Doi on Kamaya (J 6/7/45)

George Kamaya is the same way, ~~xxxxxxxx~~
He took the farm crew and is now working in the Property Control Section.

8-d. Doi on Central Service (J 6/7/45)

Stafford thought that Central Service was a group of gansters.

8-e. Doi on Switchboard Case (J 6/7/45)

You don't know it, but the motor pool boys took it out on the Hakujin operators by calling up in Japanese.

J 6/7/45 #8-e-2

8-f. Doi on Schafer

Schafer came to Block 44 and made a speech welcoming the Bainbridge people. He wasn't like Stafford at all.

J 6/7/45

9. Council on Stafford

Oya ma came around looking for me, and I went to the Council office to see what he wanted. He gave me a copy of the outline that Elmer and I had helped him prepare. Mayeno and Sunohara were both present. Mayeno made a rather significant statement in connection with relocation.

"It's going to be to Stafford's credit that so many people are relocating. It's going to seem as if he had good executive ability. Of course, it's not true, but you can't help it."

We reviewed some of the difficult troubles that the Council has met. Sunohara's memory went back as far as the warehouse conflict. Mayeno only knew of the conflicts that took place in the fall of 1944, and mentioned the gym trouble, when Stafford did not back down on some of the ridiculous demands that he had made. Most of these events were news to Oyama, and when we made the statement that Stafford was very stubborn, he muttered to himself: "I wonder why he did that." Mayeno said that Stafford had somewhat changed his attitude since his son died. He told Mayeno that a person could not really know of what it meant to lose a son until it really happened to him.

The general atmosphere in the Council was that it was Stafford who made it difficult for things to work out smoothly. Oyama brought up the Rec. Hall 39 incident and the garbage crew strike as examples of the poor approach employed by the administration.

10. Kitayama on Bulletin Conflict

K asked me if I would not translate some passages from the bulletin to show that Stafford had the wrong translation and that his accusations were false. He said that Ishii had made the translations and Niver had them. K. was not able to get hold of the translation thus far. He said that he wanted a third person to translate the passage instead of doing it himself to make it objective. He had consulted Elmer on the matter and was advised to wait until Washington officials came to the project to look into the matter of the trouble in the administration. K. Made the statement: "The trouble with the administration is that they are too busy fighting among themselves to get anything done." I told him that I should not become involved in such a trouble. He said that I was the only one that he could think of who could do the translation. I told him that I'd look it over, but did not promise him that I would do anything about it. The trouble is that I don't quite trust the old boy completely.

11. Tsujikawa's

I came home on the convoy and passed by barrack 9. Mrs. Tsujikawa was sitting on the porch, and greeted me. Mrs. Kurimoto and Mrs. Mukai were around, too, but I did most of the talking with Mrs. T. They wanted to know how Berkeley was. I said that it was good on the surface, but hinted that housing was difficult to get, and discrimination would have to be expected in finding jobs.

I made the statement that a lot of people were leaving, and waited for some sort of reaction. She said: "When the government says it's going to close the camps, it is." I then asked where people were going. She said that news of Seattle was not so very good. It was good on the surface, but bad below. Influential people like the President of the Chamber of Commerce, senators, and the like were opposed to Japanese returning. The unions, too, were bad. She also said: "There are going to be more than a few persons left in the center. They probably think that they will be taken care of in some way if they are kept here."

She discussed the hotel business, and her husband came back and added more. There were about 500 hotels in Seattle, and over 250 of them at one time were being run by Japanese. The hotel business was an easy business to run, and one which did not require knowledge of English. Many of the hotels were hotels which catered to hakujins, and some of them second class hotels. There were no first class hotels being run by Japanese. Large number of hotels which were retained by Japanese even after the war were now being run by returning evacuees. They found it very easy to start running a hotel again. Seattle was good for businessmen, but not good for working people. They deplored the fact that they had not retained their hotel. They had bought the hotel for \$6000 a long time ago, but had to sell it for \$1000 at the time of evacuation. It was just like throwing the hotel away. (Evidently they bought only the furniture, and were required to pay rent to the owner.) It would have been wonderful if they could return to the same hotel now. It was a 100 room hotel, which was worth at least \$10,000 now. Some of the hotel owners who still had rights to hotels had their lease taken away, and could not operate the hotel. One man stored his furniture in a WRA warehouse in retaliation against the owner who would not give him the lease. They were hesitant about buying a hotel right now when prices were so high. They lamented the fact that if they were running the hotel now they could make a lot of money and pay a low rent because of the ceiling price. During the last war they were required to pay a rent of \$700, and were still able to make a profit. During the depression the rent was reduced to \$100, but still it was difficult to operate. An hotel was a difficult thing to operate during depression, because the operations cost remained about the same whether the rooms were full or not. Hotels were bound to fall in prices, and they figured that it would be possible to buy an hotel cheaper when prices began to fall. But maybe, they said, they would not be able to wait that long.

12. JACL, Tsujikawa on

Mr. T. told me that I should continue going to school and be of some service to Issei and Japanese in general. Mrs. Kurimoto made the statement that there was a rumor that the JACL had requested the government to send N iseis to the Pacific theater of war. She said: "Fools of the JACL, why don't they mind their own business, instead of always doing something that Isseis don't like. When we relocated they advised us to bring tan plates and not to bring to many things along. They gave us all the wrong orders. Why do they always do the wrong thing,"

13. Izuta and Shortwave

I went to turn off the switch today in order to fix the light fixture in the room. After turning off the switch I knocked on Mr. I's room. He seemed a little excited and turned off his radio quickly. Then he told me that he was listening to news about Okinawa. I asked him to continue listening to the broadcast, but he said that he did not want to. I think he was afraid that the FBI or something had come to check up on his radio. Mom thought that Hata was listening to shortwave broadcast too because he always quit his work at 11 o'clock.

14. Roy Akiyama

Went to see Roy Akiyama tonight to ask him about past history of Minidoka. His comments were somewhat vague, and he brought himself too much into the picture, but the interview will be useful as a check on the material that I have. I stepped in to see Shig Osawa, but he was not home.

During the interview I slipped in a few questions about relocation. His friend's wife said: "I think the people here are going to be sent to some other center because the people are leaving so fast." Roy countered with a different story. "I heard the story that people from other centers are going to be sent here because people find it easier to relocate from this center. An A.P. was supposed to have said this. A person from Poston has also written that he expects to come to Minidoka."

Concerning the rate of relocation, Roy said that the remaining population would not drop below 4,000, which I thought was too high of an estimate.

J 6/7/45 #14-

15-a. Akiyama on Townsend-Schafer

Townsend and Schafer were sympathetic. Nobody has been as sympathetic since. Stafford didn't know the Japanese. He followed the advice of representatives fully at first. We had a Kosho-iin (Negotiating Committee) of seven.~~x~~

Organization Commission

15-b. Akiyama on ~~Assembly Center~~ ~~Rule~~ (J 6/7/45)

The Nisei ruled in the assembly center. Issei had no right to speak. Ito and others were sent away. Here a statement of Nisei misconduct was presented to the administration. Some Nisei in Portland Assembly Center came and asked Issei to take over here. I asked that the Nisei be given ~~x~~ time to learn. ~~xxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxmeetingwithMr.Stafford~~ A vote was taken. Only several were opposed to the resolution. Most of the people supported the statement. The JACL and Sakamoto were criticized and suppressed. Later we met with Stafford.

The Organization Commission was made. Clarence Arai was suggested as advisor, but was voted down. It was because of his connection with the JACL and personal reasons. The latter meetings were held with Schafer.

15-c. Akiyama on Stafford-Schafer (J 6/7/45)

Stafford was swayed either way. He lacked his own principles. Schafer admitted that. It was Schafer who lead Stafford. I guaranteed that if Schafer left Stafford would be swayed by the next assistant. The proof of that is Miller. Stafford became more tyrannical. Stafford is way behind Schafer in character. Schafer often acted without consulting Stafford. He left before the Community Council was formed. He would have made a difference. Townsend and Schafer were on the same team. They consulted each other. They got along. Things proceeded very smoothly.

The change here has been very big. Stafford is mostly ego. He's conceited. Schafer and Townsend listened and analyzed evacuee demands. It was a matter of "head."

Stafford made stabs in the dark (Mekuraban on osu.). He trusted people blindly.

15-d. Volunteering (J 6/7/45)

In volunteering I was all for it. There were some Issei-Nisei conflicts. There were many cases where the son beat up the father. There were two or three cases that I heard of. The Issei-Nisei conflict was hot. You can make the son understand. It was bad for the straight Nisei, who wanted to chase out such

J 6/7/45 #15-d-2

Nisei. They wanted Nisei who would fight for their rights.

Stafford gave a banquet. There were son, fathers, and leaders like us. Some people helped in a hidden way. I advised a turkey dinner for residents. Stafford o.k.'s it immediately

15-e. Akiyama on Block 26 park (J 6/7/45)

Take another example. There was a gardener named Kubota. I ~~xx~~ thought that the honor-roll was in a poor surrounding. I ~~xx~~ suggested that the surrounding be beautified. Stafford asked how much was needed. He said about \$1500-\$2000. Stafford o.k.'d it right away. After the beautification was completed I thought of a park near Block 26. Stafford's attitude changed immediately after volunteering, and he refused.

15-f. Akiyama on Rejection of Charter (J 6/7/45)

Stafford asked seven of us to write our opinion. Read my statement. I said that the charter should be simple. People are of a low level. They are not refined. They made a complicated thing, and it was defeated.

One reason for the defeat was that the people thought that everything was going smoothly and we had a good administration. Why change, they said. Another reason ~~xx~~ was that the block managers, who were self-styled leaders, feared competition.

15-g. Akiyama on Revision of Charter (J 6/7/45)

The name advisory council sounded as though we were on the side of the administration. Therefore we changed it to community council. The judicial commission was opposed by the Organization Commission as being in name only. Washington requested that it be retained. The administration opposed it, too.

• Other centers looked up to the Council

15-h. Akiyama on Fujii (J 6/7/45)

Other centers looked up to the Council. ~~There's~~ ~~nothing~~ ~~to~~ ~~look~~ ~~up~~ No one looks up to Fujii's conduct.

15-i. Akiyama on Seiichi Hara (J 6/7/45)

Jimmy Sakamoto sent a hotel man to Minidoka to be the head. He recommended Hara, who organized things here. Residents resented Hara. The public denounced him in writing on the wall. This was from the beginning.

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15-j. Akiyama on Puyallup

In Puyallup they had what they called Tonarigumi (neighborhood group). They were against people who were pro-administration. They took action here. One group came to me, and I heard the story about Puyallup Assembly Center. Kenji Ito and others were sent away.

15-k. Akiyama on Reaction to Leadership (J 6/7/45)

Hara put pressure on the residents. Resentment increased. During volunteering there was resentment against block managers. On the coal crew volunteering people didn't realize that they were volunteering. But people began to fear lack of jobs. They felt that the administration was taking advantage of them.

15-l. Akiyama's Friend on Volunteer Work (J 6/7/45)

People wanted to know why they had to do administration work. We went because we had to or else go without coal. A block couldn't get coal if it didn't volunteer. There was also pressure from on the family to produce volunteers.

15-m. Akiyama on Stooage (J 6/7/45)

Sakoda: Was there fear against the B.M. as stooges?

Hara was suspected. Block managers were suspected in general. The first time that the accusation was made openly was when Sugawara was accused by Ito and C.T., and a meeting was held for it. This was before the boilermen incident. There was some Tulean influence, perhaps. Stafford said that Tuleans were trouble-makers.

15-n. Akiyama on Tuleans (J 6/7/45)

The comparison of the Tuleans was effective. We figured that the administration must be making money. Requests for clothing was rejected at first, and allowed only after a long negotiation. Clothes issued were deducted from the clothing allowance. We didn't even think about the matter at the time.

I think the project director in other projects were more cooperative with residents.

15-o. Akiyama on Organization Commission (J 6/7/45)

There were good members in the organization commission and had more of the confidence of the residents. By the time the first community council was set up the people were tired. The project director used to call in the O.C. into all meetings. We discussed registration with the administration until late.

J 6/4/45

16. Mary Inouye

Mary Inouye had just returned from Ogden for a visit. I ran into her this morning. She was working for the Duplex Fur Co., but transferred to cannery work because it paid more money. I asked her what she planned to do with her mother. She said that they were waiting for an opportunity to go back to the West Coast. I asked her whether she meant Olympia, and she said that that was where they planned to return. She wanted to go along with her mother, but until then she was going to return to Ogden to continue working.

17. Rex Yamashita

I met Rex (Issei with a good speaking knowledge of English) in the Coop office. He said: "We've all got to go. This is no place to live." Later on he said: "Of course, this is a good place to live if you didn't have any children. I have three children, and have to worry about them because this is no place for them. I'm thinking of going east temporarily, doing any kind of work. When the war is over and foreign trade begins again, I expect to go back to the coast."

18. Shimokon

S. stopped to talk with me when I ran into him. He said that his wife's folks were supposed to return to Placer County but they did not want to go back now because it was dangerous. Later this year, he said, they may find it safe enough to return. When that happened, he was going to go along with them.

19. George Yamatani

I took the opportunity to ask about George Yamatani, and asked whether he had come from Tule Lake. Shimokon said that George was from Tule Lake, and that he was now a block manager from one of the blocks. He was a nice fellow, S. said. He was an old man who spoke good English.

20. George Hara

Came back to the block on the convoy, and stopped to talk with George Hara. I asked him why he could not find work with the training he had. He said that he did not like all the offers that had been made to him--FCC, OWI, OSC. I asked him about getting work as an accountant. He said that jobs in this field were very difficult to get. He said that he once applied for a job as statistician, but was not able to get a job. Once when Folsom offered him a job in Washington, he was not in mood to relocate to Washington.

21. Elsie Hamada

Elsie Hamada, a girl of about 7, was sitting on the same bench. She mumbled, "My mother says that we have to go to Tule Lake again." Evidently the statement by the father that he was thinking of going to Tule Lake is serious.

22. Interview with Helen Amerman

At the last meeting of the young people I had asked Helen Amerman to review my outline with me. She said that she would be glad to do so. I went this morning and she suggested that we meet in Elmer's office. She was keeping to other women busy keeping school records.

I gave her the background of the method of organization, and then proceeded to tell her something about static v.s. dynamic features on the project. I had included education in the static group, and she came right out and told me that she thought that education today and education as it was before were entirely different. She also pointed out that the trend toward increasing delinquency was definitely linked with the poor administration of the school. She then began to tell me about the troubles that had occurred in the school, and I was glad that she gave her account without being too biased by my outline, because I did not show her the rest of the outline until later. She said that until the spring of 1944 juvenile delinquency was almost nil. It all began in the fall of 1944 when two boys got into trouble on the farm. Then she mentioned the Jiroux case, Harpo's threatening Lloyd, Hikida case, Stillinger's room case. The trouble began, she said, when Light left and the idea of being strict with the children gradually took force. Fogarty carried out this idea to some extent. Harker was a little more understanding, but he was definitely under pressure to "crack down" on the boys.

The change of administrative policy also resulted in the student council's not having very much say about how things were to be run in the school. The unexcused absences rule was changed without consultation. The turnover among teachers did not help matters. She also told how the guidance program was cut out by Kleinkopf.

23. Administration.

We discussed the administration. I asked her whether the sympathetic and non-sympathetic attitude towards evacuees was a continuous scale or not and whether the majority of the people were on the middle. Helen thought that there were very few people in the middle, which meant that the distribution was somewhat bimodal. She said that there were people who established a very good working relationship with evacuees during the daytime, but in their weaker moments would admit that they did not have a Jap ~~in the middle~~ on the dance floor with them. Those in the middle, she said, could be people who did not have much opportunity to come in contact with evacuees directly.

24. Non-fraternization rule

I started to show her the outline that I had. She said that the non-fraternization rule started in July, 1943 with the rest of the hard-boiled policy. In emphasizing relocation it was believed to be better if the relation with evacuees were "institutional" so that the A.P.'s could be firm in urging relocation.

The rule was listed after Folsom came back from a Personnel Officers' conference in Ogden, 1944, about the time Huberman arrived on the project. Some effort was made then to mingle with evacuees ~~but~~ by inviting evacuees to a.p. parties.

25. Ad. Tension

She saw that I had a section on administrative disorganization in the period of reaction. She pointed out that the tension in the Ad area began in July 1943, when there was a change from the democratic to the autocratic. The staff meetings were discontinued, and it became difficult to know what was going on in the project.

J 6/8/45

1. 1-A

Heard from Elmer that Dorothy had called long distance to tell him that I had received my 1-A, and that I was to return to Berkeley right away. It took me very much by surprise because I had thought that the Western Defense Command had just about made up its mind about not using 4-C's, but it seems that I was mistaken. I thought of all the work that I had to do before leaving Minidoka. I hadn't seen Townsend yet, nor had I visited the Social Welfare Department. I was supposed to meet with the young people over the weekend. I also thought of the possibility of being deferred in some way, such as teaching Japanese. This seemed to me at the moment as a good way out because it would prepare the ground-work for my career after the war teaching in a university. I thought of the possibility of having Dorothy making an appeal for me in her own behalf so that at least I would have more time to complete my report. This upsets my schedule, but it does the same for Dorothy, too. I asked Elmer when he thought that I should leave. He said that I should leave not later than Monday, and so I made up my mind to leave on Monday.

I came home and broke the news to Mom. She seemed a little dejected and began to wonder what should be done with Hattie. She wondered whether she shouldn't return this way and possibly live in Boise. I pointed out that there was no housing available in Boise where the three could live together. I suggested that it might be possible to find work for a couple where the three could live together. She said that she did not feel like eating because I brought home bad news. She asked me whether it wasn't possible to get a deferment in some way. I told her that it was possible. We did not say much as we ate together at home. I told her that it was best not to tell the people in the block because they would begin to say that those who went out to the coast are being drafted. I began to plan about seeing the rest of the people that I had to see.

2. Hata

I haven't gone to see Mr. Hata since I have come to the center, and he's probably one person that I ought to visit, within the block. I took along the mandolin because he seemed to want it and I did not think that I would have much use for it. I did not have to start the conversation about the war. His wife said: "People are saying that Japan is losing, but I don't think that such a thing is possible." I asked what the news was like, since I hadn't been able to keep track on the outside. Mr. Hata gummed the situation up in the following manner. "Japan is not sending much reinforcement to Okinawa. Instead they've sent a lot of suicide ships to blast the American fleet. Her strategy was probably to sacrifice Okinawa and reduce the strength of the American fleet to a point where Japan can attack America. The military reporters say that now

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2-2

is the time to strike against America, but the military leaders may think differently. It's possible that Japan was bombed more than she expected.

Concerning the relocation program, Mr. H. said that the news from the coast was bad. He said that his son in Detroit urged the two to come out to join him several times, but they did not want to right now.

3. A.P.-Evacuee baseball.

The A.P.'s and evacuees have had a series of softball games. They played the co-op a while back, and tonight they were playing evacuees from block 10 and 12. It was interesting to see the A.P. team supplemented by several evacuees who were denounced as inu on a number of occasions. They included Clarence Arai, C. T. Takahashi, and Shig Osawa. Townsend was pitching for the A.P.'s.

4. Shig Osawa

At the ball game I asked Mr. Townsend for an interview, and asked Shig Osawa to stop in on his way home, which he did. Since the breaking up of the C. A. he has not done anything. He expects to relocate before school begins again, so that he can get his children in school. He hopes to be able to get back into some business, and he does not seem worried about his ability to do so. He has been telling people that it's not so difficult to make a living on the outside. He told one family he said, that if he went out to Chicago now he would wish that he had gone out a year ago. In spite of his "cooperative" attitude he was dissatisfied with the way in which C. A. was suspended. He said that he spent more money while in the business than he earned in pay, and wanted to quit anyway because it was too much work.

I ran through the outline with Shig, one of the first evacuee with whom I have done this, but he was not very much interested in the outline as such. He preferred to go on talking about his own experiences, and I let him do this, and asked the questions that I had in mind to ask. Shig emphasized the fact that the people were dissatisfied from the very beginning and that the trouble that occurred later was an outgrowth of existing dissatisfaction. This was speeded up by changes in the administration and the coming of the Tuleans. I stayed up until twelve o'clock with Shig in talking about project conditions. (see notes).

J 6/8/45 Friday

5-a. Interview with Shig Osawa on Early Politics

Young people ruled in Puyallup, and the older people expected a new deal when they came here. The administration realized this. There was some carry-over of Nisei rule, such as George Ishihara in C.A. and Kaneko in I.S. Seiichi Hara and Jimmy Sakamoto got together often, and were close to each other. In Puyallup they and others had tombstones set up for them by residents.

Quite early there was a rumor that only Nisei would be able to participate in civic affair. The block delegates were to be composed of one Issei and one Nisei. Kuraoka and Minami wanted the Issei to nominate all delegates. Then the suggestion came up for the first generation to nominate Nisei and for the second generation to nominate Issei. Then someone asked if it were all right to nominate Hoshide, and everyone cried out, No, no. The Issei wanted to control everything. I dropped out then because of that.

5-b. Osawa on Housing Problem (J 6/8/45)

The housing problem was acute in the beginning. It was for about a month and a half after we got here. There were often 30 or 40 waiting outside to get into the housing office. The Housing Adjustment Board was set up, and it included Fujii and Osawa. An office was set up in an vacant apartment. There were 5-6 investigators:

Hashiguchi
Miura
Hara (church Hara)
Fujioka
Kurata

We lived up to rules. The work was above Huycke, but he tried hard. I handled from Blocks 1-19 and 21-28. Fujii and Huycke handed the rest.

5-c. Osawa on Ad. Resident Relation (J 6/8/45)

We got along well at first in spite of handicaps. WRA officials worked with the people. They listened to the people more than now. At the start WRA officials were inexperienced. They looked to evacuees for advice.

Mr. Schafer took the bulk of the work. You ~~see~~ could see him anytime. He listened to problems. He tried to help.

George Townsend had quite a bit of power, too. Harold James was pretty good, too. Stafford recently

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made the statement: ~~that~~ "Since we got the visionaries out, things are running more smoothly."

Schafer and Townsend carried the bulk of the load in the beginning. Stafford didn't put his finger into every pie. There was an A.P. meeting once a week.

There were A.P.'s who weren't liked by evacuees like Bacca, Neher, Krumnicker.

They made maximum use of evacuees at first.

Schafer could say no and make you like it. For instance, he turned down both a football team and a baseball team.

The residents never came to the point that they thought that the administration was good. It was possible under the circumstances, that some thought they were doing their best. For example, there was no electric lights the first night--some people got lost. I'd say that there was almost as much dissatisfaction as now.

Schafer and Townsend were fairly popular. Stafford was just as popular as the others the first year or two.

5-d. Osawa on Employment Cut (J 6/8/45)

The C.A. staff was cut down from 126 to 16. Townsend left, and Kipp took over. There were reports that Stafford and A.P.'s who did not like evacuees kept the program in check.

5-e. Food Improvement, Osawa on (J 6/8/45)

The food was best last summer and fall when the council got into action.

5-f. Osawa on Outside Latrine (J 6/8/45)

Outside latrines were an inconvenience. Actually there wasn't too much resentment over it.

5-g. Osawa on Coal Shortage (J 6/8/45)

There was no actual hardship from the coal shortage.

5-h. Osawa on Messhall Committee (J 6/8/45)

The Messhall Committee was formed from two delegates from each block. They asked for oyatsu, ice and got both. This was before the Council. The Committee included Soeda, Hashiguch, and Osawa. ~~Next~~ investigated a messhall trouble in Block 38. But that was the only one.

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5-i. Osawa on Voluntary Labor (J 6/8/45)

The voluntary labor wasn't too bad. But it was beginning to become bad. Somebody was bound to grumble about it. There was a necessity for sidewalks, for digging holes for latrines, for coal.

5-j. Osawa on Charter Defeat (J 6/8/45)

The defeat of the charter in a way was a reaction against those in charge of it. They were too slow, and took too much time. Okajima made a statement of his own at the time of volunteering, remember. Things were fairly smooth, too.

5-k. Osawa on Central Service (J 6/8/45)

C. T. was with the coal crew. He was opposed at first to the Central Service. The coal crew was dissolved. Some in the administration probably thought that the coal crew was too strong.

5-l. Block Managers, Osawa on (J 6/8/45)

There was some resentment against the appointment of block managers. People were generally satisfied with the Issei domination. Block managers themselves got the idea that they were representatives of the people. Not all of them were bossy. Maybe some. They themselves had the feeling of being leaders. Some blocks had difficulty filling block manager positions. Volunteering did not become an issue for block managers.

5-m. Osawa on Change (J 6/8/45)

When Schafer came back he was one of three assistants. He didn't have ^{as} much say as before. Things didn't run as smoothly after that. When the Bainbridge people were transferred there was little housing trouble. People here would have become dissatisfied with the administration even though Tuleans did not come.

5-n. Osawa on Sugar Incident (J 6/8/45)

There was a sugar shortage. Osawa saw Krumnicker and asked to see the books. Krumnicker could not prove that the figures that he issued were right, and refused to reveal the books. Krumnicker gave the excuse that Stafford said that the figures were secret, and that it was not necessary to reveal them. He made a mild threat by saying that there was a center made in Leupp.

5-o. Osawa on Passing of Charter (J 6/8/45)

Some reasons why the charter was passed ~~was~~ were that Issei could run for office. There was to be only one block commissioner from each block, which meant that Nisei would not be considered.

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5-p. Osawa on Mess Slowdown (J 6/8/45)

My block (28) was only 28 minutes late. We didn't take much of a cut. (Was against strike.)

5-q. Draft Issue, Osawa on (J 6/8/45)

Most leaders didn't do anything about the draft. The cream of the crop had relocated by then. The remaining population had a stronger concentration of people with negative attitudes. The repatriates were still here.

5-r. Osawa on Community Council (J 6/8/45)

Kimball encouraged the Community Council, but it was entirely different from what he said it would be.

5-s. Osawa on Fujii (J 6/8/45)

Fujii was obligated to Stafford because he was trying to get his wife's ~~father's~~ father (Shitamaya) released.

5-t. Osawa on Initial Period (J 6/8/45)

People didn't change much. They weren't all loyal in the beginning. There was resentment even in the beginning. It just wasn't brought to the surface, that's all.

5-u. Osawa on Expenditure (J 6/8/45)

I spent \$4000 in 3 years.

5-v. Osawa on Liquidation (J 6/8/45)

You can advocate relocation now, which could not be done before. ~~xxxxxxbeginning~~ It goes to show the ~~xxxx~~ ~~xxxx~~ change in the attitude of the people toward relocation. Seattle is a difficult place to start a business. It's foolish to buy a hotel now. I'm thinking of going East, even though I prefer to live in Seattle.

J 6/8/45 #5-v-2

6. Interview with Helen Amerman on Education

(Objecting to my statement that education was static.)

Many important changes took place in education. It's not the same as it was before. In the spring of 1944 the juvenile delinquency problem was almost nil. In the fall of 1944 there was trouble about two boys on the farm. Then Jiroux let loose. Harpo threatened Mr. Lloyd. Stafford checked up on the record of 12 boys under suspicion. There's the Hikida case. Five boys are known as worst in the school. The Stillinger room episode. Harper compiled a list of problem students. The rumor that FBI's were coming in, which was forestalled. Juvenile delinquents taken into court.

6-b. Amerman on Kleinkopf (J 6/8/45)

After Light left Kleinkopf and a few others expected a "normal" school. Things were going to be different, they said. We're going to be more strict.

6-c. Amerman on Jiroux Case (J 6/8/45)

The boy had been in trouble before. The blame was placed on the boys. I punched holes in Jiroux's story. He admitted that he was at fault, too. He was rejected from the Army because of psychoneuroticism. Fogarty believed in punishing boys. Harker was a little bit more understanding. Under pressure, he'd say that we've got to crack down on them. There were teachers with little understanding. Some were definitely anti-Japanese.

6-d. Amerman on Student-Teacher Relation (J 6/8/45)

There were teachers with little understanding. Some were definitely anti-Japanese. The kids resented it. The student council was formerly consulted. The attendance rule was considered too liberal. It was changed so that only 3 unexcused absences were allowed. The student council was not consulted at all. They were just told what to do. Kids resented that. The thing was rubbed in day after day. The administration changed in the eyes of the kids. There were some very neurotic teachers who rubbed it in.

6-e. Amerman-Kleinkopf Relation (J 6/8/45)

One of the most significant things--it was personal. Kleinkopf was furious with me since that work experience meeting. Work was sheered off from me. That was on October 13, 1944. I was told that I would become a teacher. There was no place that I could call my headquarters. Harker allowed me a desk in his office.

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I was cut out from meetings. The work experience chairmanship was transferred. I took over Mrs. Mullin's classes. 5 hours per day. On January 1 student guidance and student relocation were discontinued. Each teacher was made responsible for student problems. Provinse was disturbed. Kimball investigated the matter. He came to see me. That gave Kleinkopf the jitters. He attempt to reinstate guidance work. I showed him that the consolidation of classes was possible. That would leave time for guidance. I got rid of all but three classes. Mr. Kleinkopf, however, would never rescind the January memo.

The latter part of March I was called on the carpet for giving folders to Elmer. (On delinquency, etc.) I was asked for ~~xxxx~~ a clarification. Kleinkopf told Harker and Amerman to work out an arrangement, but he would never sign it when the arrangements were made.

U-f. Amerman on Stillinger Case (J 6/8/45)

I said that boys should be gotten for guidance work before they blew up. I was told that time for guidance was past. Drastic action was now necessary. One teacher said that guidance was primary. Destruction to school building had shown where it lead to. Therefore emphasis should be placed on curriculum. They also pointed to carvings on the wall, destruction of fixture in the toilet on carnival night. Destruction to Stillinger's room became a focal point. It became a symbol to attack. No one consulted the confidential files of the students except the analyst. All they did was to make vague attacks.

6-g. Amerman on Harpo-Lloyd Case (J 6/8/45)

I asked Harpo, "Why did you do that?" His answer was, "Because there was no place I could take my complaint." He felt as though he were against a stone wall. The general story goes something like this. Lloyd was in charge of the library that day. There was some noise. He picked on someone not making the noise, and this fellow objected. Lloyd argued it out. They were sore at each other. Harker called and took five boys into his office. They came back to the library. Lloyd was standing in the path of Harpo, who was coming. Lloyd reached out and grabbed Harpo. Harpo is supposed to have said: "One of these days you're going to find a knife in your back." Lloyd took Harpo to Harker and asked to have him turned over to the law. Harker wouldn't do it. Lloyd was angry at both Harker and Kleinkopf, saying that there was a lack of protection. He threatened to have congressional investigation. There was a hearing on the project level, and the boy was put on probation with social welfare. He was put in charge of the teen-age canteen, and has been perfectly o.k. since.

6-h. Amerman on Administration

(Discussing different kinds of A.P.'s) I suppose there can be a middle group people with little contact with evacuees. They only hear things. Some are friendly through incidental contacts. Then there are those with friends among the anti's. In relocation, hospital, education, etc. they come in direct contact with evacuees. I think the tendency is to break off into two groups. But they're not all black or white. There's a fair-sized group at the A.P. parties. They establish a working relationship. They say of evacuees: "They're all right, but damn if I'll have them on my dance floor." They get along with evacuees during the daytime. Some of them object to evacuee children playing with A.P. children.

6-i. Fraternization Rule, Amerman on (J 6/8/45)

When Folsom came back from a personnel conference in Denver in August the A.P. Council was formed. There was more mingling with evacuees. Evacuees were brought to the first two parties. The non-fraternization rule was broken then. The Minidoka Matinee people were invited and mixed in pretty well. They were very popular at A.P. parties.

6-j. Amerman on Ad. Conflict (J 6/8/45)

Tension in the administration began in July, 1943, when staff meetings were no longer held. There was confusion. It was as though we were all thrown out into the cold. Things changed from being democratic to being autocratic. There was a turnover of workers. It was hard to know what was going on. Staff meetings began to be held again about the time Huberman came back.

6-k. Nonfraternization Rule, Amerman on (J 6/8/45)

The institutional point of view came in with the relocation emphasis. The administration was going to be firm about relocation. It started in July, 1943.

In the winter of 1942 there was some opposition to evacuees in the A.P. messhall. There was an undercurrent of opposition even then. Evacuees were invited to the sagebrush review.

6-l. Stafford-Schafer, Amerman on (J 6/8/45)

During the early period Stafford wasn't on the project a great deal of the time. Both A.P.'s and evacuees say so. Schafer was often the acting P.D. Stafford was also married in the Spring of 1943.

There was a sidewalk in the ad area, which was to extend to Block 24. Stafford ordered C.T. not to finish the walk.

J 6/8/45 #6-n-2

Stafford told evacuees to take down the fences, because they made good clothes lines. He refused to man the guard towers with M.P.'s. He also refused to have a jail.

6-m. Amerman on Delinquency (J 6/8/45)

The composition of present gangs--most of the nucleus and leaders are former coal crew workers. They are mostly younger members of the coal crew or central service.

The main gang activities began after the summer of 1943. After the first work experience program began.

6/9/45

1. Townsend

I kept my interview with Townsend in the morning. I let him talk for a little while before I pulled out my notebook to record something very innocent. After that I just kept writing as much as possible, but he did not seem to mind it at all. Townsend was able to confirm some of the material on the earlier period that I had. In general, the relationship between A.P.s and evacuees was fairly good in the early days. About the time that the employment cut was being made, Townsend left. He said that he did not believe that such a policy was justified at the time. Also, he did not want to pass up the offer of a good job. Then he stated that he came back because he believed that the center was not the place for evacuees, especially children, and he was anxious to help them relocate. He had given up a higher salary to accept his present job.

In his interview Townsend became only slightly defensive on the present administration. He admitted that a great deal of changes had been made. When I asked him about the non-fraternization rule, he admitted that Mr. Stafford did not believe that A.P.'s should associate closely with evacuees. But in spite of Stafford's point of view, Townsend himself said that he had kept up his social contacts with evacuees. He said he was thinking of going into home appliance business after the war, and would even consider going into partnership with evacuees. He considered evacuees as individuals and treated them as such.

I came out of the interview with the feeling that the outline in general was a good one. (See notes)

J 6/9/45 Saturday

1a. Interview with Townsend on Relocation

In the spring of 1942 the relocation pressure was strong from the Nisei group. They were just begging us to get them out.

1-b. Townsend on Employment Cut (J 6/9/45)

In the beginning everyone was provided with a job. The employment cut was made because of appropriations. This reflected the attitude on the part of congress. It was one of the reasons why I left.

1-c. Townsend on Labor (J 6/9/45)

We took pride in the fact that there were no A.P. secretaries. We tried to prepare and train evacuees for the jobs.

1-d. Townsend on Discontent (J 6/9/45)

The basic discontent was probably still there.

1-e. Townsend on I.S. (J 6/9/45)

There were some breakdowns in services, of course. The evacuee I.S. force had to live here and in many cases had to close their eyes to things.

1-f. Townsend on Ad. Resident Relation (J 6/9/45)

The administration was superimposed on the evacuees. When the administration opposed evacuees too much evacuees lost interest.

1-g. Townsend on C. T. (J 6/9/45)

Success in those days was often built around personalities. C. T., for instance, did a good job with the coal crew.

1-h. Townsend on Block Managers (J 6/9/45)

I organized the block managers with the help of Seiichi Hara. The project got along beautifully. Then Washington insisted upon setting up a community council. It was impractical, I believe, to force the community council down the people's throat. Evacuee leaders were consulted, and they said that they didn't want any power and responsibility. They decided that they wanted an advisory board. Two persons in Washington insisted on building the council.

We got along swell because of mutual respect and understanding. We sat down and talked things over. They went along with us. We went along with them, too.

J 6/9/45 #1-j-2

1-k. Townsend on Change (J 6/9/45)

I couldn't agree with some WRA policy. That's one reason I left. You'd want to know why I came back. I came back because I'm convinced that this is no place for young people. When the closure program came, it changed everything in my mind. Opportunities are available now. It's better to relocate now than later.

~~ix~~ Young kids are extremely race conscious now. Take the high school kids, for instance. They hesitate in dancing with Caucasian girls. There wasn't much of that with their older brothers and sisters.

There didn't used to be any gang fights, delinquency, van vandalism. The trouble is that there's no challenging job here for them to do. There's too much leisure. It's a wonder we didn't have more delinquency. There's been a breakdown of control of parents over their children. Pride in conformity to parents is breaking down.

Evacuees are now opposed to A.P.'s. That never existed before. Psychologically people are against WRA policy.

J 6/9/45

3. Amerman on fraternization

Later on I checked with Miss Amerman on the point at which non-fraternization began. I told her that Townsend had given me the impression that it had existed from the beginning. Amerman said that it did not begin until about January or February of 1943. It was common at first for A.P.'s to join evacuees at their dances, and for evacuees to be invited to A.P.'s bridge parties. Helen thought that it was after Stafford returned from some sort of a conference that he issued his non-fraternization edict.

4. C. T. Takahashi

Ran into C. T. in the Ad area. I asked him whether he was still paying for his room and board. He did not seem to like this question. He said that he could get his money back if he wanted to. He had his hearing recently, and was now waiting for the result. He asked me whether I would be interested in a translator's job. He was recruiter now for the Army, he said, which wanted translators for a legal division at the University of Michigan. He told me that I could get my education while I worked. I put him off by saying that if I were interested, I'd let him know.

C. T. is still trying to clear his name.

5. Gish

Mr. Gish, who works in the statistics office stopped to talk with me. He said that he was from the University of Washington, and had written to some professors that he knew there to help Maria go on to college. There were four or five girls in the office, he said, who should be going to college. "I'm different from some of the others," he said, "and really interested in helping evacuees make an adjustment." I had an appointment with Townsend, and I had to shake him off. I wondered how long he would be able to maintain his sympathetic attitude in the face of project conditions.

6. Masumoto

I ran into Masumoto, too. He said that he had just come back from Seattle. "It's all right," he said in English. He said that he was going back soon to Seattle into some sort of business.

7. Kitayama

Went to Smith's office and said good bye to him. Made arrangements with the young people to have a meeting with them on Sunday afternoon. Miss Amerman was invited originally, but I decided that it was better to have just the young people instead to get there reactions to teachers in general, including Miss Amerman herself.

At the Irrigator Office Kitayama got hold of me, and asked me what I thought of Stafford's criticism of the bulletin. I told him what I thought. First I asked him ~~why~~ with what intention he had included articles to which Stafford had objected. He said that if news items were not included in the news sheet, together with the job offers, nobody would take the time to read it. It would be just the same as relocation releases, which no one had bothered to read in the past. Since bad incidents occurred along with the good, the residents should have the benefit of both. I told him that I agreed with him. To be read by the residents the type of news that Issei would read would have to be included. I told him that I had brought up this matter with Townsend. The latter defended the favorable news by saying that only the unfavorable news was printed in the newspaper. I had told him that he was right, but that nobody would read the bulletin if only the favorable news were included, and jobs offers printed. In order to get anything across to the Issei, it was necessary to speak the language. Also, there was no way in which bad news could be counteracted, since the Issei read it in the Japanese newspapers. Attempts to print only good news would result in people's not believing any of the news which was printed.

Kitayama's response was strong. He begged me to write my point of view on the matter because I was the only one who could understand it and because it would carry some weight. I told him that I could not take any action officially on the matter, but he continued to beg me to do something about the matter. The whole affair seemed very silly to me, but I could see that Kitayama was taking it very seriously. I told him that I'd think the whole thing over and see what I could do for him.

Here is an example of the necessity for someone who could write English, understand the situation, and be willing to stick his neck out against the administration. Father Joe, Tom Ogawa, and I had already done it too often. But I can't help feeling that I should do what I can for Kitayama, in spite of his reputation of being an inu.

8. Jack Chikata:

Jack, a pharmacist, had just returned from Seattle, and was walking by our block, and I stopped him to discuss matters. Our relationship was very good, and he told me things very frankly.

His first remarks were that Seattle was a good place. "Seattle is all right. It was much better than I thought it was from the things I had heard here in camp. They say that the union is bad, but that's all wrong." He went on to explain that if a person found a job, the union usually came along and asked him to join. One man who tried to reopen a dyework place was told by the wholesale dyework that his patronage was not needed because they had enough business. It was not a matter of unions at all. Other workers have been asked to join the union after they started to work, he said.

I asked him whether he was going to open his business again. He said that he was. I asked him whether his goods had been stolen. He said that the store had been broken into. I had to ask for the details of the loss, and he did not give me the information of his own accord. He said that the basement where the goods had been stored had been ransacked. He lost among other things three ~~xxxx~~ cash registers, beds, and numerous goods, which he did not have the time to check over. Boxes and trunks were broken into and ransacked. He concluded: "But if ^{you} they're worried over losses of that sort, you can't go out. After all, I started from scratch in the depths of depression, and I'm better off now than starting from scratch. The Negroes aren't bad towards Japanese at all, and I'm sure that I can get along." He said that he planned to return first, and call his family later.

He asked about the resettlement assistance. I told him that a person would have to be practically destitute in order to get any assistance. He said that he might as well get as much as possible before he went. I told him that it would be worth trying.

Jobs: He said that there were plenty of jobs. There was a carpenter who was going around doing repair jobs with a crew, and had plenty of business. He made a contract recently for a one thousand dollar job. Gardeners considered \$1.00 an hour too low. Nisei girls were working as stenographers.

Jack's account of the florist was a good contrast to the story told by ones who believed conditions in Seattle were bad. The wholesalers did not sell to the florists, and so he made arrangements to buy flowers from California. He claimed that he made more profit in this way because the flowers from California were of a better grade than those of the same grade on the local market. Also, local growers ~~and~~ brought flowers and plants to him directly, making it unnecessary to depend upon the wholesalers. The man was happy in his business, Jack said.

9. Fujii

Jack said that Fujii was very fearful in his N.P. Hotel, which was formerly patronized by a large number of Japanese. It was now filled 80% with Filipinos, and Fujii did not even dare to appear in the lobby, and used the back door in going in and out. Also, he discouraged Japanese from working and staying in his hotel, and Jack said that he did not believe that Fujii was doing the right thing by his people. He was always thinking about himself. The same had been true when he was president of the Council, Jack said. He had curried favors from Stafford, but it had really brought him nothing.

10. Hosokawa

Concerning Hosokawa, Jack said that he attempted to gyp a barber out of money. The barber was required to put in a

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concrete floor. He made arrangements with the real estate owner and hotel manager to share the expense, which was supposed to amount to \$1,000. Hosokawa was employed as interpreter, and he later announced that the job would now cost \$2,000. Jack said that H. was trying to get a cut of the extra \$1,000.

The families that H. had brought along with him to Seattle, too, were disappointed, Jack said. Satisfactory housing and jobs were not available, although they were probably able to find housing. Some women who were promised jobs as chamber maids at Fujii's N.P. hotel were told that they could not be hired right now.

11. Housing

I asked Jack about housing. Jack admitted that housing was very difficult to get. It was the one stumbling block in the relocation program. He himself was able to get a place to open up his business, he said, because the real estate agent was willing to throw out a veteran who did not do much work.

12. Discrimination

Jack gave ^{an} account of an incident that occurred at the hotel at which he was staying. He banged the door as he came out of the washroom, and a man cussed at him and declared that Japs were making too much noise. Jack merely said that he was sorry. He remembered that the hotel was owned by a Japanese and that it was being managed by a Caucasian. He did not want to cause any trouble to the owner. Later the man was heard telling the manager that he did not like having Japs in the same hotel. The manager, a lady, told him that if he did not want to stay at the hotel he could leave. The man did not say anything more.

13. Oyama

I said that the Council wasn't doing very much. Jack said that when there was a party with the project director at the hospital, he got sick of hearing Oyama saying "Mr. Stafford, Mr. Stafford," all the time.

14. Kimura

I went to the barber shop today, and Kimura, Block commissioner, greeted me warmly. He said that I had written something in which I had expressed a thought that Issei wanted to have expressed. He was referring to the article which was printed in the churchman, and which was translated in the Irrigator Japanese section.

15. Hobson and Social Welfare

In the afternoon I went to see Mrs. Hobson. Ever since she has come to the project last fall she has been trying to contact me, but I only got to see her once or twice. When we started to

talk about the welfare program she was frank, and was not on the defensive at all. First I asked her about the particulars of the welfare program. The resettlement assistance program under the new plan made assistance more difficult to get than before, she said. Evidently the WRA had begun to run low on funds and found it necessary to keep a closer watch of the money. A person had to be almost destitute in order to get assistance. All of his assets were listed on one side including cash, furniture, on hand, etc, and on the other side was listed the things that were needed, including furniture, rent, clothing, etc. Some of the provisions were not fair to evacuees, she said. Couples, for instance, were not able to get furniture on the ground that they could find a furnished place to stay. She pointed out that this was not true in the rural area. I told her that it was also true in some cities. The whole procedure was highly discouraging, because few people would be eligible for assistance, and many people who came in for assistance had to be rejected and caused a ground for hard feelings. She deplored the fact that assistance was not sufficient.

The continuing assistance was more hopeful, she said. In Washington and Oregon, the State Board of Welfare was cooperating and accepting evacuees. The allowance given by the State of Washington was liberal, she said, and allowed a minimum of \$50 a month per person, which allowed a person to live decently. California, she had heard, was not cooperating so well.

She mentioned that the resistance against discussing relocation had subsided to quite an extent. When the closure program was announced the Social Welfare section had a file of 1500 or 1600 families who were dependency or possible dependency cases. These were interviewed in turn, and in the beginning the Welfare workers met with a great deal of resistance. Some of the people told the interviewers not to come back. Since then the resistance has subsided. People who formerly refused to talk with the Welfare representatives have come in of their own accord. She said that she remembered one case which came about April. It was discovered that many of the cases in their files did not need assistance. The file has now dwindled to about 400 or 500 families, she said.

I asked about large families. She said that she did not know of any categorical assistance that they could receive. Their case would have to be considered individually. I pointed out that people with large families were saying that they were willing to go to Tule Lake because they could not make a living on the outside.

We talked about camp conditions. I mentioned that the AP-evacuee relationship was very poor here. She said that the AP's were slapped down too if they got out of line. She said that she had already been slapped down on occasions. She approved for assistance old men, whom she felt were disturbed emotionally and deserved financial aid. She had expected the new welfare head to appeal deserving cases for which there were not provisions in the rules, as she said she would, but the supervisor was not willing to consider taking up the matter with the Washington

Office a case that she had taken to her.

She said: "When we came to Minidoka, we came with the hope that we could make friends among evacuees. Instead we found that there were two worlds, and that we lived in only one of them." She said that her mother was surprised to find the feeling between evacuees and A.P.'s so bad.

Concerning the closing of the centers, she said that she thought the centers were going to be closed. People who had been in government agencies before had told her that it had been done before even though people believed that it could not be done. She thought that the center was no place for people, and thought that the centers should be gotten rid of as soon as possible but she deplored the fact that sufficient aid was not being given.

16. Mrs. Okawa

I went to Mrs. Okawa's place. She told me about the agony she went through when Father Joe was associating closely with M.M. and rumors were flying about that Father Joe was responsible for preventing the engagement between M.M. and N. According to Mrs. Okawa, Mrs. M had told people that the engagement was called off because Father Joe had hinted that she would take care of M. There were rumors, too, that M. was too familiar with Father Joe, and even held hands with him, that he met secretly at Sakoda's. The most disturbing to herself, Mrs. O said, was that Father Joe and M's behavior towards her. She tried to be as nice as possible to Mrs. O. M. on the other hand winked in a wicked sort of way when Mrs. Okawa gave her cottage cheese and pineapple. ~~THE~~ At ~~XXXXXXXX~~ M's farewell, Father Joe asked Mrs. O not to come to the other room. She was highly indignant, she said, because of the way in which she had been slighted. She said that she had been spending \$60 a month for her own and Father Joe's expenses. She had never told this to anybody. She had defended Father Joe when people came around to warn her that he was going wrong. Mrs. Matsushita, for instance, tried to warn her about Father Joe's involvement with M. Mrs. O. was definitely against Father Joe's involvement with M. because she did not want to have him accused of having broken up an engagement and taken away a bride from a son of the member of the church. She was recently disturbed by an innocent remark made by Calvin asking whether Father Joe meant to marry M. She ~~thought~~ wrote to Father Joe regularly without writing her return address. She wondered whether she should not tell Father Joe how she felt. If Father Joe should marry M., she said, she ~~was~~ ^{would} not stay any longer in camp to help him. She had brought up ~~this~~ ^{this} matter with Father Joe before, and he insisted that he ~~was~~ ^{would} not get married.

I was embarrassed by this conversation. I tried to treat the matter as if it were not so serious. I pointed out that this was not the first time that Father Joe had become involved. It was something that she should not worry about. After I came home I thought that I should have ~~xxx~~ told her that Father Joe was acting like a Nisei, and such behavior was common among them.

17. Mrs. Egusa

Mrs. Egusa recently came back from Ohio, where she visited her daughter. She was asked to stay, but her son George insisted on her coming back. She told him that she wanted to go away alone and make her own way. George insisted on her coming with his family. Mrs. Egusa is caught in a dilemma because she does not wish to become a burden to her son as ~~xxlixax~~ long as she can work herself.

J 6/10/45 # Sunday

1a. Interview with Young People

Fudge and Lucius were saying that they wanted to have another bullsession because it was so much fun, and was wondering whether it couldn't be held on Saturday. I told them that I would be willing to meet with them, especially because I wanted to discuss the point of view of the students with them. They said that they would ask Miss Amerman to call another meeting of the College Bound Club. Yoshi said that she would not be free on Saturday, and therefore I discussed with the three of them the possibility of calling a meeting on Sunday. The girls didn't want it to last until late. Yoshi said that she didn't want to bother Mrs. Okawa and have to go all the way over to Area A late at night. We finally decided to have a meeting in the afternoon and have each one bring something for a pot-luck supper.

Before the meeting began I went over to Kitayama, the Japanese editor's place, to borrow his portable radio. He was worried about the bulletin matter, and I showed him what I had written for him. He seemed pleased to see it, saying it was just what he wanted.

The following were present at the meeting: Yoshi Asaba, Lucius Horiuchi, John Matsushima, Fudge Sakanashi, Ed Uyeki, Dick Sakurai, Elizabeth Shoji, Sachi Yasui, Shingo. A few others had been invited, but did not show up. Most of them were graduates of Hunt High School, and a few were seniors. It did not include any of the rowdier element, and on the whole the group formed a clique, which was inclined to be more sophisticated than the average run of students. They had almost all been active leaders in school, and had been prominent in putting out the school annual. Yoshi, a graduate, was a sensible girl. Lucius, considering his cantankerous father, was inclined to be on the cooperative side. He did not show a mean streak. John Matsushima, who had returned from several months at a college, showed a tendency to see things in a bad light. Fudge Sakanashi was somewhat naive, and showed ~~some desire for~~ a desire for social prestige. Ed Uyeki was quiet, and did not say very much. Dick Sakurai, also a visiting student, seemed to be level-headed. Elizabeth Shoji and Sachi Yasui, both graduates, did not say very much. Shingo was the quietest in the group and did not seem to have a strong opinion of his own.

The notes were kept in longhand, and does not always show who is talking. It gives a fairly good idea, however, of how the young people reacted to various issues on the project.

J 6/10/45 #1a

1b. Young People on School

Sakoda: Did you get along in school from the beginning?

Everyone: No!

John: The core class was unorganized. Take Miss Amerman's class, for instance. A few raised Cain, and others raised Cain, too. She just lost control of the class. She once told those who did not want to be quiet to leave, and the whole class walked out on her. She gave a hard and detailed exam once, and looked very triumphant. That made the students mad.

Later the class was split in two. She kept the louder boys in her class. When she gave out grades, the louder guys got the better grades. That made her pretty unpopular with the rest of the class. She didn't get along when she went back to the other group.

Others: She seems to favor boys.

X: The kids say that her guidance counseling is no good. She's all right as a teacher, though. But she was partial to boys. She's the one that once said: "You people deserve to be put in a relocation center."

Fudge: We had a nice teacher, Miss Hughes. She taught core. Nobody kicked about her. She taught it like a regular class. She gave regular assignments and tests.

Core System John: We didn't learn anything. The biggest thorn was the core system. General things are important, I suppose. But when you go to college you need to have things like English and literature. They had the core system because they didn't have enough teachers.

Gilbertson Gilbertson was the most popular teacher. That was because she was easy. But she knew her history dates. She tried to understand the Nisei problems.

Candee We learned more from Candee than from Amerman.

Ed: I had Amerman for a month and learned more from her than I did in a whole year from Gilbertson. Gilbertson was even raw at times--kids sometimes took her as one of the students. She was liberal with her marks.

School Facilities The school facilities were poor. There were no books. We froze in the morning. It was unorganized when we first came. There were no set text books enough to go around. We sat on mess tables. In science there were no chemicals. They barely had enough books to go around.

Hunt (math teacher) I didn't mind her. I liked her after a while. She was very strict. She holds her dis-

J 6/10/45 #1b-2

tance. She's fair though. She was against our using slang. I guess she was the strict school marm type. Of course, she didn't have to do much talking. In core class they always talked about evacuation. Kids would always get into arguments with their teachers.

Hunt's good in her line. Yaeger, look at him in geometry. He has no control over his class. They tell him off in class. Even teachers didn't think highly of him.

Barber (chemistry and physics) used to heckle him. He wasn't so bad. You don't learn much from him, though.

But look at his comprehensives.

Fudge: But he doesn't explain. He takes for granted that you know. It takes a long time to catch on. When he can't answer, he comes back next day with the answer.

Haglund Yes, yes. She was nice. You learned a lot from her. I remember a lot of ~~the~~ things I learned from her in chemistry.

Paulette I think she was good.

Coombs I was in his class. There were no rowdies. It was a good class. In public speaking he was good.

Linder She was good. But rowdies gave her a bad time. She really knew her stuff. She's understanding.

Herndon She favors boys. She was nice, but didn't teach us anything. I think some evacuees taught more than A.P.'s.

We had 4 or 5 changes of teachers in one semester.

Yes, yes, that was bad.

I liked Miss Askew.

Everybody seemed to like her, but I didn't.

The teachers didn't understand how we felt. We'd start out on a topic like Portland v.s. Seattle people. We'd argue about the pro and con. Students themselves didn't mix in too well. They had a chip on their shoulders, and took it out on the teacher. We wanted convocs, but we didn't get it.

Teacher's difficulties Sure it was difficult for the teacher.

We'd have to learn the preamble of the constitution or something. Someone would mention evacuation, and we'd say that it was unconstitutional. We'd insist we were

J 6/10/45 #1b-2

right. The teacher didn't know what to say. Then we'd argue. The teacher would say that we have to go by the ruling of the Supreme Court, and that it was for our protection, and things like that. This year, however, some teachers said that evacuation was wrong.

The Japanese here are not as quiet as they used to be. At first no one talked in class, but started to later.

It was all Japanese, for one thing.

Sachi: We didn't feel like studying.

Lucius: Wasn't there a feeling of inferiority while among Hakujin. Here we're all Japanese. We used to raise Cain in Japanese school.

I didn't feel like studying. I didn't give a darn. You wouldn't learn anything day after day. What's the use of coming to school, some of the smart kids would say. We used to tell teachers off. If everybody else doesn't study, there's no use. The teacher's too busy trying to keep class in order.

Teacher Qualification It was low.

We used to call Hunt a Burmese missionary.

Amerman couldn't keep order in class. She didn't know anything.

You kinda expected them to be worse here.

A lot were all right, of course.

Sure, some were all right, like Miss Haglund.

Barber didn't know a thing.

There was something inside everything wanting to burst out.

Everybody thought that poor teachers were brought here.

They were poor compared ~~to~~ with Seattle teachers.

Isn't it because of being closer to the teachers here and knowing what they do. You find out that they're not so clean. (meaning good)

There were usually half a dozen in each class who talked back to teachers. They were just certain people. The leaders would start it. Now even the quiet ones would start kibitzing. It wasn't that way in the beginning.

Everybody was bitter and tense and the teacher was the scapegoat for all your troubles.

J 6/10/45 #1b-4

Sakoda: Dis some teachers provoke their students?

Sure, Stillinger and Jones.

Isn't that why students broke windows in their room?
She says: Why bring your gang.

She picks on the little ones to shove around.

We know that teachers go to the P-X and get drunk. They get cozy with the sãldiers, too.

Harker said that that was known, but that the teachers couldn't be kicked out for it.

Stillinger called students "Japs."

Students dig into rumors about teachers. There's nothing else to do. They ask about where they came from, talk about their lack of education, and things like that.

Coombs got sore when students talked about him and Miss Askew. He was asked: "When you're going to get hitched?" He really got sore.

Everybody tease Goodfriend and Yaeger. Elmer and Amerman, too. At the senior banquet Elmer gave a speech, and he was introduced as "Mr. Amerman." It wasn't a mistake; it was intentional.

They talk about Amerman and Bodine, too. I heard that she really chased him.

Even Issei refer to Amerman as "that lady that goes chasing young men."

J 6/10/45

1-c. Volunteering: Interview with Young People

Stafford offered a lot of things that those who volunteered didn't get. They were asking for the \$50 that he promised. I understand that they got it in other centers.

Some volunteered because they wanted to get their interned dads out.

John: Sure, all kinds of sly ways.

Stafford talked to the students. Some of them argued about their 4-C status.

J 6/10/45

1-d. Employment Cut (Interview with Young People)

I was terminated. It didn't bother me at all. I was on the work experience program.

J 6/10/45 #1-d-2

1-e. Work Experience Program (Interview with Young People)

They always tried to shove us into the work experience program because they were short of workers.

It was a trick.

Even in gym they wanted us to clear sagebrush. They'd expect us to go out and plant something. We kept a senior garden instead of having P.E. (physical education).

Lucius; I put down male nurse, and they put me in right away. I liked it. I thought that I was helping.

Students

~~xxxx~~ interest in school. It was a way to get away from books. They got credit for working in the coal crew.

1-f. Boilermen Conflict (Interview with Young People)

J 6/10/45

Sakoda mentions Light's memo. Very few seemed to remember it.

Everybody just threw it away.

1-g. Draft (Interview with Young People)

J 6/10/45

There was a lot of debates in class.

Student kept stressing why we should be drafted. We couldn't go to the West Coast. We couldn't get jobs in defense plants. A few wanted to know why we should fight when we didn't have any rights.

J 6/10/45

1-h. Kuroki (Interview with Young People)

Laughter.

I got his autograph.

Fudge: Everybody took him as a hero. All the girls went after him. There was an all-girl dance for him in Block 10. When he came all the girls screamed. They were so thrilled. He was quite shy, and had a pleasing personality.

Yoshi: I didn't think much of him. Why should he get all the glory when our boys are doing just as much. They call him typical Nisei, but he's not. He comes from a small community in Nebraska. It seemed more like the build-up of the A.P. than the evacuees. School was let out for an hour. He didn't get loud cheers. We were just curious.

Sachi: We were quite thrilled. The Irrigator had a luncheon with him. He was a Nisei war hero to us. He cut lose.

J 6/10/45 #1-2

John: He didn't make much of an impression. He didn't get much of a welcome. Everybody was quiet. I saw him at school and at the May Day thing.

Lucius: I got his autograph. I was all cheered up. His speech inspired me.

Dick: I didn't think much of him.

Shingo: When I saw him I thought that here's was a guy who had never been here before. I wondered what he thought of this place. I thought of my brother in the Army. I enjoyed him.

J 6/10/45

#1-i. Light Case (Interview with Young People)

That's when we started talking about Stafford so and so.

The student body was antagonistic to Light's being transferred. They even went up to take the signature of the student body. Kleinkopf said that it was none of the student body's business. Calvin went around to get petitions. We went up to see Stafford. There was Keinkopf, a man from Washington, and Folsom. We told Stafford that we wanted to see him alone. It looked funny to see the villain there. Until then we thought it was all right. Stafford made us sign a paper. Then we told him the whole thing. He told us that we were unAmerican. Don't you think that it's more American to let us decide for ourselves, we told him. But we were scared. We kicked. We figured that Stafford was in with Kleinkopf and all those guys. Stafford wasn't the good guy we thought he was. He made us feel like a bunch of gangsters. But we got our ideas across. Kanno talked. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ But I guess Stafford already knew all about it.

It was the same among the teachers. Some said that they would resign along with Light. Some did. Kleinkopf was surprised when he heard that students were worked up. We thought Connor's expose was going to do something, but Stafford is still sitting up in his Cadillac.

We had ~~xxxx~~ almost 1000 signatures. They knew why they were signing. They all wanted Light to stay.

In the office we were mad when we heard about it. All we heard was that Light did a lot for evacuees. It was a clash of personalities--Light and Kleinkopf. Right after that Davidson was kicked out.

Light couldn't even go out and get a haircut.

Right after that we started to call Kleinkopf "Snake-eye." Before that we thought that he was all right. He once came and sang for the class.

J 6/10/45 #1-i-2

1-j. Closure Program (Interview with Young People)

There was a discussion at school. We asked why, but the teachers didn't know. We had to follow orders. (Come to school or else lose credit.)

What are they going to do with those left.

Those who are left--it's unfair to them.

The food is bad now because they want to relocate us. We had fish 4 times in one week.

It doesn't make sense to me. I think school should remain open until the center is closed.

Maybe they'll open school in September.

The whole evacuation was muddled.

The Coast isn't ready.

I don't think they think it's really going to work.

I was disgusted with Fistere.

What can you do with \$25?

They should give us more. There are lots of problems to take care of.

I don't think it'll work.

I always wanted to relocate. Because I can't now, I'm against it. (Lucius)

What's going to happen to a lot of people who depend on a Japanese community?

I 6/10/45

1-k. Boilermen (Interview with Young People)

Yah, can't we do something about that boilerroom?

It's a crowd. Issei men. Yah, I guess there are some women, too. They're narrowminded people.

They're anti-American.

They know a lot.

J 6/10/45

1-l. Mess Slowdown Strike (Interview with Young People)

That was the worse thing in school. Everybody was mad.

J 6/10/45 #1-1-2

Harker made the announcement (that students would have to attend classes in spite of the strike). Students groaned: Oh! Somebody asked for an explanation, but Harker wouldn't say anything.

I felt like telling students not to come to school.

Teachers didn't know the answer either.

Harker said that Idaho State rules made it necessary to attend, but aren't there exceptions, sometimes?

Some teachers were lenient, and others were strict.

Some kids came without eating, and did it make us mad.

Everybody was mad! Harker said Stafford had ordered it.

J 6/10/45

#1-m. Issei-Nisei (Interview with Young People)

Yoshi: Nisei realized what Issei went through--all the prejudice and all. I think Nisei understand parents more than before evacuation.

Sure, you grow older.

A lot of parents don't have much say-so about children. Others are stricter now.

Kids are much more independent now.

Most parents don't know what their kids are doing. They're away from home too much.

Even little kids tell off their parents.

Moral standards are lower in here than before, but it's not as bad as in some cities.

J 6/10/45 #1-n. Tuleans (Interview with Young people)

When Tuleans came in, things changed.

Kids became bolder.

Before we were yes-yes. We became bolder. We found out how the administration was.

Tuleans looked awfully rugged. We looked so meek.

There are exceptions.

Everybody had the impression that they were rugged.

J 6/10/45 #1-n-2

They were bold. They came in levis, and whistled at the girls.

A lot of girls wanted to go out earlier than on the outside. Parents tried to stop it. The early ones start around 11, 12, and 13. Before, my sis didn't want me to go out before the senior prom.

J 6/10/45

1. Taniguchi

Ran into old man Taniguchi in block 13. I asked him whether he was going out. He said that he was, but that it required time to make arrangements, finding a place to go back to. He comes from around Sacramento.

2. Miyake

Mrs. Miyake asked me when she should make an application for deferment for her son. He was a 4-C, but recently received his 1-A, soon after he was cleared for the Coast. She had a record of poor health, and she was told by Mrs. Alexander that she would put in her application for deferment for her son. I suggested that she apply right away.

3. Iida

Dropped in at Iida's place. He had just returned from Twin Falls where a close relative was married. He apologized to me for not being able to return the \$10 that I had given him in loan. He said that his son Harry had wrote to him and advised him not to leave camp right away. Takeda had told him that it was too early to return to the Sacramento area right now. Concerning the closure program, he said:

"They're going to close the center if this much goes out." He was receiving \$37.50 in allowance from the Army, and he expected to receive \$50 if he went out. He told the Social Welfare Office that he could not get along on that amount, and needed at least \$70. Some hope has been extended to him that he would be able to receive that amount.

Being on good terms with him, I asked him how the war was coming along. He mentioned that a certain place in Okinawa was taken and that Japan was in danger. 70% of the people thought that Japan was going to lose, he said. If Japan lost, he said, the Japanese in America, even citizens, would have a very dismal future. Now was the time for offensive, he said, but at the same time stated that America had superior arms. America had lost a large number of ships, but ~~now~~ were still able to hold its own in Okinawa. He did not think that Japan would surrender unconditionally.

4. Fudge Sakanashi

Fudge was talking with Elizabeth before the others came. I asked Fudge when she was going out. She said that she did not know yet. She lived with her father, who did not want to go out right a way. She told him that she would go to school wherever he wanted to go, but he does not want to leave right now. She said that she wanted to take a liberal arts course even if it killed her. Her father is a boilerman, and she said about him:

"He comes home with all these ideas about the war. Some of his friends come in and say that the American news is all lies.

4-2.

It certainly gets me mad."

I suggested that her father might change his mind when the trend of the war in the Pacific became more definite. She said: "I certainly hope that it happens soon."

5. Father Joe

Since I talked with Mrs. Okawa last night, I have been worried about what I had said to her. I felt that I should have sympathized with her more and defended Father Joe a little more. I did not realize how serious the situation was until I talked over the matter with Yoshi Asaba, Father Joe's present secretary. She said that Michi cried when the engagement was broken with N. She thought that Michi knew Father Joe well enough to know his shortcomings. After she went along with him to Seattle, Yoshi seems to have become wary of him. She felt funny, she said, when Tom told her that Father Joe was now able to marry. She didn't want to be talked about travelling with him if he were going to be married. She also realized that Father Joe had many admirers in the past who were strewn along the wayside. She also thought that Father Joe was being ridiculous by trying to direct the future of some of the young people. There were people, she said, who did not say nice things about him. He had urged her to go on the trip out east with him, but she refused to go. He was insisting that she go to a girl's college, she said, and she was now thinking first about her father. Also, even if she went to college, she did not think that she would like to go to a girls' college.

6. Kitayama

Kitayama begged me so earnestly to write something for him on the bulletin issue that I finally did so this morning. I wrote a letter to him dated June 13, the date I am supposed to be in Berkeley. I am having Yoshi type up the letter and sign my name to it and give it to Kitayama. I took it to his place, and he seemed to be happy enough. He was worried a little about being suspected of sabotaging the war effort through the bulletin.

7. Young People

Met with the young people this afternoon and evening and got some work done and had some fun, too. I discussed some of the problems that they faced in camp and took notes. The discussion was not entirely satisfactory, and I felt that it would have been much better if I had had time to talk to everyone separately. But I think I got some good material. (See notes)

J 6/11/45

1. Bulletin Issue

I told Kitayama that I would have Yoshi type up the letter that I had written him, and would have her sign my name on it. He did not seem to like this at all, and said that he could have the typing done himself. Evidently he wanted to have it made clear that I, James Sakoda, had written the letter (how flattering!) He went to Yoshi and demanded the letter of her, and then took it to Graham, Reports Officer, to have his secretary type it. I had felt all along that K. could not be trusted fully, but I did not think he would be so indiscreet as to allow a Caucasian into his confidential matter. Yoshi later met him at the gate, and looked a bit worried. I told her that K was a rat and could not be trusted, but that it would not do too much harm. Graham and K. later arrived with the typing complete, but with gross errors. I signed one copy and kept one for myself. I noticed the awkward signature: "James Sakoda (Jim)." As if K. wanted to make sure of my identity. Graham said that he had come to the conclusion that a letter of that sort should not be used locally. He said that Tozier would be very much interested in it. I told him not to get into trouble. He said that he kept out of trouble, but boiled over inside when he became involved in them. This will be another reason why Stafford will consider me a two-bit politician.

2. Statistical data

When I left, the typing of the admission and departure advices were well on its way to completion ~~but~~ by Lucius and Mickey. I left Lucius \$5 with which to buy refreshments since I was going to get a copy of the list. They thought that I should have the original, but I told them that they could send me the carbon.

I was going to leave Yoshi \$1 for the typing I asked her to do, but she became indignant and shouted that she would not do any typing for me if I left any money. I explained to her that the University was paying for it, but she still refused. I guess I'll have to send her something instead. We left on very good terms, especially since we discussed Father Joe's problems.

3. Father Joe

I had wanted to see Mrs. Okawa once more about Father Joe and tell her that I agreed with her entirely, but did not have the time. This morning while I was in the midst of packing she came with Japanese bottled food to take home. I agreed with her that the situation was pretty bad because it did not matter which way it turned out there would be criticisms. If Father Joe really married M. then he would be accused of taking her away from the son of a church member, and it would reflect greatly on his career. If he did not marry M., then Father Joe would be accused of having misled her as to his intentions, and her possible engagement to N. would be difficult to revive. I told Mrs. O. that I understood very well how she felt. I said that I wasn't worried so much about the difference of opinion between Issei and Nisei, but that I was concerned for Father Joe because

he was beginning to lose the confidence of some of the young people as they began to know him better. Mrs. O. said that she did not say very much about the matter now, probably taking my previous advice. I told her to consult Tom on the matter, because Father Joe certainly needed some counseling or pressure, not from the Issei side, but from the young people with whom he dealt.

The whole story is packed with mystery (I have been reading mystery stories on the train). The facts to be as follows:
seem

1. M. and N. were considering engagement, but N's family put it off because N. was to be sent overseas and they did not want to place excessive hardship on M.
2. M. began to work for Father Joe in September.
3. Soon after N. returned for a furlough, and the N family expected the engagement to carry through this time. (A check should be made on this date of N. arrival.)
4. M's family refused to go through with the engagement.
5. M's mother has been telling people that Father Joe promised that he would see to it that M. would receive adequate consideration (warui yo niwa shinai kara) M's mother evidently has her faults according to Mrs. O. According to Mrs. O. she had to be expelled from the church in Block 16 in order to avoid conflicts, she precipitated. She has also rumored to be an ambitious woman.
6. While M. was working for Father Joe they both played up to each other, and to a by-stander it seemed as though both of them were serious. Father Joe evidently has a habit of making girls fall for him without carrying an affair to far. His relationship with M. seemed to be carried to the danger point.
7. The N's are evidently anxious to contact M, since they have been inquiring for her address at Oberlin College.

J 6/13/45 Wednesday

1. Kenny Murase's Visit

Late last night someone knocked at the door, and Kenny walked in with a small bag in his hand. I had thought that he was already in the Army, but he said that he was still on the reserve list. He and his wife, Kimi, had taken a trip to the West Coast. He visited his hometown, Visalia, where his parents have returned. They are now staying with some Japanese, but hope to return to their own small patch of land after the harvest season. According to Kenny, conditions in the valley were discouraging. Issei on the whole were more pessimistic than Nisei. Some fruit packers would not accept produce raised by Japanese. There was always a way of shipping them out to the market, he said. His folks were still thinking of returning to Japan, he said. I asked him ~~what his parents~~ what his parents thought about the war in the Pacific. He said that his mother thought that Japan would not be able to last very long and that the war would be over soon. I guessed that his father was more stubborn than his mother. Kenny himself was discouraged about the situation. A large number of families in the area had returned to their farms, and more were expected to return soon. One reason for this was that schools were closed, and families with children wanted to relocate for the sake of their children. This increase in the number of Japanese, Kenny thought, would be detrimental to evacuee relationship with Caucasians. He confessed that he thought that he had been fairly happy working on the farm before. After a few days on the farm, however, he decided that it was not the life for him. He said that many boys who worked in factories in the east did not want to go back to farming again.

Kenny was working as an assistant in a psychiatric hospital. He said that the veterans in the hospitals did not receive the right treatment, and spoke of them in a tender manner. Hattie later commented that Kenny seemed to want to help people. He was not receiving very much, he said, and his wife who worked as a bookkeeper received much more than he did--40 dollars a week. He said that he was not quite sure what branch of social work he wanted to go into, and seemed uncertain about his future. He certainly did not have the abundance of vitality and hope considered characteristic of youth. I asked him whether he did much writing, and he said that he had given up the idea of trying to be a writer. I asked him whether there was a chance for a job in the field of social work for Nisei, and he said that one could always get a job. Shizu Abe, he said, was the head of some department or something and was doing very well. Kaz Tanabe, who had gone to New York hoping to get a job was now working with the Salvation Army and expressed discontentment with her lot. Nao Hoshino, he said, was also working for the Salvation Army. I asked whether the S.A. paid very much, and he said that it had good standards.

2. Kenny Murase's Friends

Kenny and I discussed some of our friends. With some of them he had lost in contact, and with others it was I who had done so. He kept in touch with those in New York City, where he lived. I gathered the impression that that had been quite a bit of change in the three years. When he came into the apartment he remarked that I had improved my standard of living, which was true. He then said that an apartment of the kind which we had would be a luxury in New York. There was a tired quality in the way he spoke, and it carried over in the way he talked about the people we knew. George Konoshima, for instance, had married a Eurasian girl who was not very good looking. Kenny said that he was disappointed in George because Kenny thought that George had married the girl for convenience. Coke Sonoda was attending an art institute, studying art under Kuniyoshi. Kenny said that Coke was one of the more promising students, but I doubted it because I had occasion to give Coke an art test for one of my courses, and he did not ~~xxx~~ do too well on it. Perhaps, the test was not reliable. I really hope that Coke is doing well. Kenny said that Coke had abandoned his mother and sister, who were now in camp. Kaz Tanabe had gone to New York from Salt Lake City, after being unable to find a job in Utah. She was working for the Salvation Army, but did not seem to be too satisfied with her job. He expected that she would attend the school of social work there and get an M.A. From the way Kenny talked one would have thought that there was very little in the future to look forward to. I asked him how the YD's were coming along in New York. He said that they were enthusiastic in the beginning, but seem to have lost interest. Ernie Iyama is still carrying on, he said.

3. Mark Hayashi on JACL

Mark Hayashi dropped in to ask me about the ag econ job. I gave him the address that Dorothy gave me, and told him that it was a job in Hawaii. He said that he didn't care for a job in Hawaii now because he was worried about relocating his parents. He was making a trip down to Los Angeles to see how their store was. He did not believe that it would be broken into because they knew the people around there well.

Mark mentioned that there had been a number of JACL meetings lately. He had attended a meeting two weeks ago and setting up the machinery for the organization. He thought that Dave Tatsuno would probably be the head of the organization. There were about 45 Japanese and 15 Caucasians. Concerning the latter he said:

"I don't want to be prejudiced, but I think that the Hakujin dominated the meeting. They tried to make

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the JACL the same as before. I think Japanese are too backward. They ought to speak up. If I were there with some of my friends, I would have said what I really thought. I think that the JACL ought to organize along practical lines."

He then went on to explain his concept of "practical," which he had explained to me before. He wanted to have Japanese up and down the Coast organize for action. He seemed to believe that out of such action would appear a job for someone who was trained, as he was. He was not afraid of the postwar period, he said, because there were very few ag econ majors at the present time. There were only five in his present class, he said.

J 6/22/45 Friday

1. Draft

I haven't been keeping up my journal since I came back, and I feel that I should at least write in something of what I have done about my 1-A classification. I returned on the 13th, the date on which my physical had originally been scheduled, but which had been postponed because of my delay in returning. The day after I returned I reported to the draft board here in Berkeley, and I was asked to fill out four copies of 304-A. This was sent me through the mail, and I filled them out over the weekend. I did not answer all of the questions the same way as I had during registration. Many things have happened since then, and there's no reason why answers to questions shouldn't change. The Army can pick on differences on answers and put me on the spot if they want to, I suppose. I left my answers to Questions 27 and 28 the same, of course. I had read that Question 28 had been changed to read differently, but I found it just the same. I was told that I would receive a notice of my physical after filling in the questionnaire, but to date I have not received any notice. I would not be surprised if the questionnaire first had to be cleared through Washington first. Any delay is now welcome.

In the meantime Dorothy has seen Chaney of the University War Council. He was not too sympathetic to Dorothy's plea that she must have me to finish the report on which I am now working. He is supposed to have told her that I could finish by working 16 hours a day. He told her that I must first take my physical before anything could be done. The University War Council cannot recommend me for an appeal, Dorothy says, since only the most essential persons under 30 qualify. To date there are only two deferred who are under 30. Chaney acts as though he's tough at first, and later loosens up a little. When Charlie's case came up, Chaney finally let her appear before the draft board and to ask for an appeal. She thinks that he'll let her do the same for me. The best we can expect now is a few month's delay.

I told Dorothy that I would like to teach Japanese if I am to be drafted. If I am in the Army I will not be able to go on with my education, and it is to my advantage to get teaching experience. Also, if I can get deferment as a teacher, I can work on my report on the side. In general, anyway, a deferment is better than being stuck in the Army indefinitely. Hattie would certainly like it that way, and so would I. The rest of my friends wish the same for me. Dorothy suggested that we go over to Stanford and look into the possibilities there. We went over there and waited in Mr. Sokol's office for some time. I talked with one of the Nisei girls teaching on the language program (), and learned that her name was Masuyama and that she used to know

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Ruby in Los Angeles. She was brought up in Little Tokyo, and spoke English with a slight accent. I noticed that the Nipponshiki Romaji (~~XXXXXXXX~~) (Nipponsiki Romaji) was being used. I didn't want to raise too many questions about the course because I didn't want to seem as though I was hornning in on someone else's job. We finally located Mr. Sokol in his home. He said that he did not have any opening at the moment. His staff worked smoothly together, unlike Michigan and Chicago, and he seemed to be proud of this fact. However, if an opening did occur, he said that he would be glad to have me. He had heard that the number of persons trained in his program was being doubled, and he believed that there was a good chance for expansion.

I wrote letters to Dr. Quigley in charge of the language program at Minnesota to inquire about the possibility for an opening. Ruby and Noby used to teach there, and I had an opportunity to meet Dr. Quigley. I also wrote to Reiko Urabe, who is teaching at Michigan, to inquire about a teaching job there. I also wrote to Father Dai in Minneapolis to ask him to look into the possibility of a job at Snelling. I'd rather teach at a university, but I don't think that I should overlook any possibility.

Nothing has developed in the last few days, and I have forgotten about the matter almost completely. I have been working steadily on my report. I'm still on the introductory section, and have finished about 60 pages of it. Dorothy has asked me to go on writing as I have been, and evidently there are no gross shortcomings in the report yet. It is all very general at this point, but it cannot be helped.

2. Doctors and Dentists

Ever since we've come out Hattie has been wanting to get a thorough check-up by an M.D. Some time ago a filling in her tooth fell out, and she's been wanting to see a dentist too. I discussed the matter with Dorothy, and she gave us the name of her doctor. She said that her dentist was too busy and required advance notice, and suggested that I see George Sabagh, who had called up Cowell for some recommendations. George said that he didn't have the recommendations. Hattie suggested that I call up WRA about a Japanese dentist. I did so, and learned that a Dr. Murata had opened an office in San Francisco. A Dr. Inukai was back in Oakland, but had not been able to open an office yet. That was about as far as my search for the dentist went. I told Hattie to ask some of her friends. In the meantime I asked Hattie to call up Dr. Craig, M.D. whom Dorothy had recommended. Hattie asked me to make the call, because she couldn't speak very well over the

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school (Armstrong Business College) telephone because it was too high up. I had a feeling that I might meet with some embarrassment, and told Hattie that she should take care of her own matter. She put it off for some time. Before I left for my trip to Minidoka I told Hattie to be sure to call up the doctor, and she said that she would. She did, and reported that the doctor was going on a vacation and would not be back for some time. While I was away, Hattie became run down and came down with a fever. Dorothy took her in for a few days until she recovered. When she appeared at the office looking sick, Johnny, working in the office, suggested that her boyfriend working at the Permanente Clinic be called up. This was done, and Hattie was able to get a thorough check-up. This cost her \$18. There was nothing special wrong with her, but she was advised to drink more water. I've been telling her that for a long time now. So the doctor problem was solved.

The dentist problem had to wait for an emergency to become solved. Earlier this week Hattie called up and said that she wanted me to call up WRA because her teeth were beginning to ache. Maybe the doctor in Oakland had opened an office. I called up. No, he was still having difficulty in setting up an office, but there was a dentist in San Francisco. Hattie asked me to find out when she could have an appointment with Dr. Murata. I told Dorothy this and she said that it wasn't necessary to go to a Japanese dentist. She suggested that I call up Cowell hospital for listings of dentists in Berkeley. I was given three names. Dorothy saw the addresses of the ~~dentists~~ and recognized that one of them was the address of her dentist--Dr. Jensen. She offered to call up the dentist to ask for an appointment. She called up the following morning, and ~~xxxxxxx~~ she had an appointment for Hattie for the following day. Hattie went and came back with a preliminary examination and a whole series of appointments. Three teeth have to come out, and she needs one bridgework, at least, in addition to a number of fillings. She blames the poor condition of her teeth on camp. She went to the dental clinic, but they wouldn't do very much for her. That answers Dorothy's question as to why Hattie didn't have her teeth fixed while she was in camp. If it hadn't been for Dorothy, Hattie would probably ended up by going to Dr. Jensen. I don't know where she would have gotten her doctor.

PIS. Hattie still insists that the only reason that she asked me call up the WRA for a Japanese dentist was because she was told that all the dentists were so busy and she figured that a Japanese dentist who had just returned would not be so busy.

J 6/23/45 Saturday

1. Offer of Teaching Job

Today was the day I was going to start on the section on communication. I had already done some thinking about it, had written an outline for it, and was looking forward to writing it. This morning the lady upstairs knocked on the door and said that there was a telephone call from Western Union for Jane Sakoda. I said that it must have been for me, and followed her up in my bathrobe to take the call. The message read:

"Greatly need able teachers in army program offer you position teaching Japanese 175 dollars a month beginning July 9 must have immediate reply wire collect. Harold Quigley, University of Minnesota."

I was glad that the offer had come through. Hattie was elated. Things were going out as we had hoped. My only regret was that the offer came so soon that it did not give me much chance to spend all of my time on writing. Hattie pointed out that if I waited too long I would be in the Army and wouldn't be able to do any writing at all. So that was that. We just about decided that there was nothing to do but to accept the offer. Hattie was afraid that the draft board might object for some reason. I told her that nothing of the sort would happen. After all, I had not even had my call for physical.

I began to make mental notes of the things that I would have to do before I went. There was that statistics figure that I had to get from Elser. I would have to pack up my papers. I went to the office and called up Dorothy, to ask her if she were coming to the office. She wanted to know why. I said: "We're facing another crisis," and explained the job offer to her. She said that she'd be down soon. George Sabagh came in and I told him about the offer. He said that it sounded good, and thought that I should take it. Dorothy came in and said that there was nothing that she could say about the matter. She was going to lose me anyway to the Army. This way I could work part-time on the report. She wanted to know whether there had been an opening in Stanford. I had called up Dr. Sokol at Stanford. He said that nothing had developed and that I had better take the other offer. I asked Dorothy what I should tell the draft board, and she said that she'd find out from Chaney of the University War Council. He was not in, and it took her half of the morning to get in touch with him. In the meantime we made plans for the trip. We discussed train schedules, date of departure, hostel reservations, the arrangement for baggages, the telegram to send to Dr. Quigley accepting the offer. Dorothy also said that we should get another Japanese into our apartment because we had succeeded in breaking prejudice there. It would also give us an opportunity to sell our furniture.

Then Dorothy got hold Chaney, and asked him what she should tell the draft board about James Sakoda, who has received an offer of a teaching position. Chaney, after learning the details of the offer, jumped on Dorothy and said that he would refuse to release me from the University. He asked Dorothy whether she hadn't said that I was essential to her study. She said that I was, but that she figured that this way she would be able to have me work parttime on the report. Chaney then came out and said that if Minnesota could defer me, so could California. In fact, he thought that he had a better chance than Minnesota. Dorothy told him that she thought he had said that I would be yanked into the Army immediately after the physical. Chaney said that he had said nothing of the sort. He said that he would release me on two conditions:

1. If Dorothy would write a letter saying that three weeks ago she said that I was essential to her study, but that she had changed her mind, even though this made the University look silly. Dorothy's answer to this was, 'Wuts to you, I can't do it, and you know it.'

2. If I take my physical, and Minnesota can give assurance that she could defer me and California couldn't.

Chaney said that he knew these 'babies'--all they thought about was their own interest. Dorothy said that she knew this 'baby' better than he did, and he was very anxious to finish the report. Chaney said that I was not to leave without getting the consent of the Board. Anyway, the University would not clear me. He said that he was not being vindictive, and Dorothy said that she knew that he's been 'swell.'

So that changed everything. Dorothy suggested that Hattie and I go over to her place for lunch, which we did. I called up Hattie to tell her about it, and she sounded very gloomy about it. I felt that Chaney was being nasty about the matter. He did not understand, I said, that this step took into consideration the welfare of the Study. Dorothy said that he had her on the spot, and she couldn't do anything now. I said that this may be better, since it would give me more time to work on the report. We had put Chaney on the spot, and he was now committed to do something for me. Dorothy said that if Chaney did not come through with something, she would jump on his neck for upsetting the Study. She said that he had asked Chaney for a deferment of three months, and said that she could give me a release in three months, at which time I could count on accept a teaching job. We all felt that Chaney could hold off the draft board for about three months if he wanted to. We had somehow forced to do so, we felt.

The four of us discussed the wording of the telegram to send to Dr. Cugley. At first we had an elaborate thing, but later decided on the following:

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"Disappointed. University of California will not release me before middle September, Letter follows."

So we decided forggt about our new plans and go back to the old routine. There was no necessity of canceling Hattie's dental appointments. We went out in the afternoon and bought a light-colored suit for myself at \$60. I didn't want to pay more than \$50, but at Smith's I couldn't find anything I liked in a lower price range.

J 9/11/45 Tuesday

1. Kawamotos Return

Yukio's aged parents returned from Topaz on the last train (special). They had the choice of either taking war housing in Codornices or staying at Kami's, ~~xxx~~ The Kamis had a big house on University Avenue, and ~~he~~ used to take in student boarders. They had returned recently and (according to a Caucasian volunteer at Richmond) found their house somewhat battered up. They had let it become known that they were ready to take in boarders again. Yukio had reserved a room for his parents, whom he decided should come out and possibly do housework. He was dismayed to learn that the Kamis were charging \$15 a month per person for a room plus kitchen privileges. He did not want to cancel the reservation because the Kamis were family friends. When the Kawamotos came out, they were met by the Odas (Hike has a car and a home). Instead of going to the Kamis, the Kawamotos stayed at Odas for two days, and then moved into Codornices. Mr. Kawamoto found a job as janitor in return for a room and kitchen in the basement of an apartment house. He was old, and felt that the three hours of work per day that he had to do would not be too strenuous. Mrs. Kawamoto did not reveal her work plans, but I gathered that both of the parents were prepared to work for a while:

"I don't think that Yukio alone can support us yet. We'll have to work, too. He wants to go to school, and it would be foolish for him not to take advantage of having his expenses paid."

Yukio had helped paint the room in which they were going to live, and they planned to paint the kitchen, too. Yukio was assured of the job with the WRA as junior relocation officer, and would begin work there soon. This brings us up to date on some of the background material.

Dorothy wanted to pay the Kawamotos a courtesy call, and we planned on getting a car late in the afternoon. Yukio called up, however, from the apartment house, and Dorothy offered to take his parents back to Codornices. Dorothy wanted to take the opportunity to see what the public housing was like. When Dorothy and I arrived at the apartment house, Mr. and Mrs. Kawamoto were standing outside. Hike Oda was there with his car, ready to take them back to Codornices if we were not ready to do so. Dorothy, however, wanted to. Mr. Kawamoto seemed quite proud of the basement room, and showed us even into the dingy kitchen. He laughed as he showed us the corner in the kitchen where Yukio was to sleep. Dorothy thought that three hours of work per ~~we~~ day was too much for the place, since at ~~xxxxxxx~~ 75 cents an hour the rent would run into something like \$60 a month.

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On the way to Codornices I had an opportunity to find out something of the attitudes of the Kawamotos toward resettlement. I asked Mr. Kawamoto how he liked Berkeley. He was very enthusiastic.

"It's a wonderful place," he said in Japanese. "It's like our second native ~~land~~(kokyo) place (kokyo). We feel as though we've really come home, and I wouldn't want to go anyplace else. Yukio was thinking of going elsewhere, but this is the only place for us."

I asked about some of the other people left in camp. The Najimas had gone to Minnesota, he thought. (Dorothy was wondering what she was going to do with their house, which was left in her care.) The Haranos had gone or was thinking of going out east. Mrs. Mizuta, who lived alone next to the Haranos, was returning on the next train. (She gave me her radio at the time of evacuation because she was afraid of being apprehended, even though it was a longwave set. I think I shall return it when she comes back. She had aged so much when I saw her last when I visited her in Topaz in June, 1944.) Mrs. Mizuta had reserved a room at the Kamis. The Miyazakis could not come out because they were not entitled to war housing.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Kawamoto complained that living in Codornices Village was very inconvenient. They were living at the west end, where many sailors lived. They were appreciative of the fact that they did not have to live with the Negroes as some of the Japanese had to do. The Japanese who were assigned to Codornices were scattered throughout the project, they said. In order to get to a store or bus they had to walk about six blocks to San Pablo Avenue. In order to get to the town of Berkeley, they had to catch a bus. When we went into the apartment, we found it to be nicely furnished. The building itself was stucco and painted pink. The floor was of concrete. The kitchen and the living were not partitioned off. There was one bedroom and plenty of closet and shelf space. The Kawamotos did not comment very much on the apartment, and this was natural because they were moving out soon. To them it was a very temporary place to stay.

Mrs. Kawamoto was formally cordial to Dorothy. She served a cantaloupe in halves to the two of us, and we insisted that we take only a fourth out. She served a ~~xxx~~ piece to her husband too, but would not eat any herself. She gave Dorothy a bear that had been made in Topaz, which was sitting on top of the radio. She also asked whether she should start to cook, and we insisted that we would have to leave soon.

When the evening paper was dropped through the slot in the door, Dorothy wanted to know whether

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Tojo had died. We saw that he hadn't. Mrs. Kawamoto wasn't interested in Tojo so much evidently, and began to talk about Hiroshima. Without becoming very emotional about the matter, but with a long expression on her face, she said: "

"Hiroshima all gone. We glad Yukio come back, but Hiroshima no more."

Here she made a sign with her hands showing that she believed that it had blown up. She then explained that her husband's family had three houses in Hiroshima and her's had five, all near Nigitsu-san in the heart of the city. She thought that her relatives had all died, except her married daughter, who was in Sendai. At the time of registration Mr. Kawamoto had wanted to repatriate. Mrs. Kawamoto said that Mr. Kawamoto had wanted to return to Japan. Then she switched to her broken English:

"We no go back, we stay here."

I could not help feeling that the manner in which the destruction of Hiroshima was brought in was highly symbolic. She felt badly about ~~in~~ Japan's defeat, perhaps. She was showing what America had done in order to win the war. She wanted to bring out the fact that her family had ~~so~~ many houses. But there was no opportunity to probe further into the question. Dorothy and I took leave of the Kawamotos.

J 7/12/45 Thursday

1. Getting Boxes in Bukkyokai

On the 9th I finally heard from Hike Oda, former Bukkyokai (Buddhist Church) member, saying that I could come after my boxes because he would have the key to the Bukkyokai. I took a U. car and went to his address on Channing Way, just across from the church. He and his brother Sam (I think that's his name) were staying with a Japanese family (Togasaki, I believe--the lady I ran into at the Motor Vehicle place).

The three of us went over to the Bukkyokai to look for my two boxes. I vaguely remembered that I had hurriedly packed up two boxes of books, albums, and things and had written my name on the box. I did not remember where I had put the boxes. Hike opened the back ~~and~~ door and we went inside. It was slightly dusty, but nothing was disturbed. Hike said that the place was put in charge of a real estate agent, who rented out the top floor, and promised to watch the first floor, where three rooms were stored with belongings of church members. I was surprised that the place had not been molested in any way. In a way it's a credit to Berkeley. I despaired finding my boxes at first, and we looked in several different places for them. I crawled on top of one pile of furniture, and Hike over another. After several minutes of search I spotted two boxes near the doorway, and they turned out to be mine.

I began to talk about the impossibility of anyone getting their things out under present conditions. Hike said that three men, including himself, had been left in charge of the building. A number of people wanted their furniture sent out because they relocated, but he was either in Topaz or in Montana and could do nothing for anybody. He wrote to the agent, but he did not even answer his letter. After he came back he called up the WRA to see whether they wouldn't accept it in storage, and he was told that they wouldn't. He didn't seem to want to press the matter too much. Since the things were not properly crated for storage, he did not see how WRA could handle it. Also, all of the belongings had not been properly tagged, since some of the things had been stored hurriedly at the last moment. He did not want to be accused of having moved things out and having lost things for other people. On the other hand, he realized that if people came back and started to take them away, things were bound to become lost. He wanted the church members to get together and decide what they wanted done with the things, since he wanted to be relieved of making decisions. I thought it was just like his conservative nature to think that way. I started to tell him how he should tell the WRA some story and get them to store the things, but he didn't seem to like the idea. I then decided that it was really none of my business. It was a sorry mess, though.

I was certainly glad to get my boxes back. In them Hattie and I found all my albums and about a dozen Japanese books. I used to spend a great deal of time on photography, and if I had lost the albums all my efforts over a period of years would have been lost. Some of the pictures reminded me of the past years. Many of the faces I realized were only dimly familiar. Three years' time had certainly made a lot of difference. I was also glad to get some of my Japanese grammar books back, since I shall probably go into the teaching of Japanese quite intensively. They are books which cannot be bought at the present time.

2. Hike Oda on Initial Adjustment

Hike had been referred to a hospital job by R. N. via Nikki at the San Francisco office, I believe. Hike went over to the hospital and saw the superintendent. Before Hike had any time to think the matter over the superintendent signed him up, saying that he didn't want to give anybody any chance to prevent it. After several days of working Hike said that he decided that he didn't like the job. The main thing about the work that he didn't like, he said, was that he was only receiving \$187 (I believe). If he brought his family (wife and one or two children, I believe), he would not be able to support them on it if he had to commute from Berkeley. When he told the superintendent that he couldn't continue the job because it was too hard for him, the superintendent kept saying that he'd better stay on the job. Hike stayed on a little longer, and finally gained permission to quit. According to his brother, Hike is doing gardening work.

When D.S. heard the story her comment was: "But that's going back to the same old pattern again." My thought was: "But you can get more money that way."

The family in Hike's house has asked for an extension of five weeks. Evidently he bought a house of his own, and is waiting to move in himself. The house is supposed to be vacated by August 1. His family is coming the end of July.

3. Sam Oda on Initial Adjustment

Both Hike and Sam went out to Montana to work on the railroad to be deferred from the draft. This was in the spring of 1944. Recently they left their jobs to return to Berkeley in preparation to relocate the whole family. Sam went to his draft board, and was told that they would forget everything about his change of job and address without notice if he would find an essential job right away. He went to U.S.E.S. and was asked what he wanted to do. He was former manager of produce shipment for farmers (I believe), but he said that he wanted to get into some mechanical

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line. He was referred to a large trailer company, where he was put on a job painting without any question asked. The beginning pay is 98 cents an hour, and he said that it was low for that type of work. The turnover in the place was pretty high, he thought, because he saw new faces all the time. Two other Nisei are employed there, he said.

4. 4-C Classification Again

I came home today, and Hattie asked me if I had seen Dorothy. I said that I hadn't. She said that I had received a 4-C. The news was surprising to me, but I was not particularly elated. I had expected all along that things would work out somehow. If ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ the worst came, I'd be in the Army. I really hadn't thought that it would be possible that I would receive a 4-C again. I certainly wasn't depressed by the news. Now I would have more time to work on my report. I could either go on with my education or go into teaching, as I wished. I was curious to know, however, what it was that gave me the 4-C. Was it the Washington office? It certainly couldn't have been the decision of the local board. Had Chaney had a hand in it? I didn't take the matter as an insult. I certainly wasn't going to start raising a fuss about equal treatment all of a sudden. I expected a certain amount of discrimination, and this wasn't a very difficult one to accept.

Hattie was worried about what Dorothy might say, and had called her up on the phone. When Dorothy heard the news she gave out a long "Oh!" and then added: "That's terrible. We'll have to do something about it." Then she asked Hattie: "You don't like it, do you?" Hattie lied beautifully: "Of course, not," but I don't want him to be drafted." She was evidently worried because she asked me tonight whether there was any chance of Dorothy's forcing me to appeal or that I might be deported. I said that I didn't think so.

7/14/45 Saturday

1. Gonnie Murayama on Own Adjustment

Hattie and I took the F train to San Francisco to eat chop suey in Chinatown and to take in a movie. This was the first time that Hattie was taking the train, and the second time that she was going to the City. We haven't had much time to look around very much, and both of us like to stick pretty close to home.

At University Avenue a Japanese or Chinese girl got on, came up from behind us, and said, "Hello, Mr. Sakoda," and sat right across from us. I took a look at her for a second, but did not recognize her. I thought that she might be someone that I had met at the "Y" or someplace and turned around to Hattie and asked her who she was. I acted rather silly because I thought it was some sort of joke. I turned around again and looked at her, but I didn't try to think too hard who it could be. She certainly didn't act as though she knew me very well or that she hadn't met me for some time. She finally said that she was Constance Murayama. I felt awfully foolish because I should have recognized her, and had been carrying on correspondence with her all the time. But her somewhat distant and casual approach didn't give me any clew as to her identity. She wore a large black hat, and that was the only part of her appearance that seemed to have anything smart about it. She hardly used any make-up at all. She no longer wore her hair long, which had enhanced her appearance. She was darker and looked older than she used to. Of course, it was almost three years since I ~~met~~^{saw} her last in Tule Lake, when she left for university. Hattie, who had seen her once before in Tule Lake, did not think that she was as beautiful as she used to be then. Both of us agreed that she looked like a school teacher. I thought that she looked tired.

I asked her what she was doing. She had come out to the Coast to pack up some of her belongings. She was glad that the evacuation had taken her out of the narrow life that Nisei were leading. Her mother was working at Seabrook Farm at the present, and was planning to take a Civil Service job in New Orleans dealing with evacuees. Her little sister and grandmother were still in Heart Mountain, and she was going to stop in there and take them to her to New York, where her uncle lived. She intended to go back to Hampton to teach. Next year, she said, she was promised an associate professorship in the English department there. She was hoping to work for her Ph.D., and was taking seminar courses in English at U.C. She was looking around for scholarships on which to get her Ph. D.

Concerning her present position, she said:

"I'm feeling fine. I hate to say, but the evacuation has been good for me. It took me out of the narrow life we were living in California."

She immediately got into the topic of "typical Nisei" and their ways. "I don't know why, but when I'm not ~~x~~ with Nisei I'm not conscious of my Orientalism at all. In class, for instance, I forget about it entirely. The minute I'm among Nisei, I feel so uncomfortable. You know the "typical Nisei,"--I just can't stand them. They and their "chotto anone." My uncle in New York has ~~b~~hem coming in and out, and I can't get along with them."

She asked me how May Ohmura, who had lived in her block in Tule Lake, was. I said that I didn't know. Connie referred to May as being "marginal." ~~xxxx~~ "She was marginal, wasn't she? I would~~x~~ have liked to have gotten to know her. She was definitely different from most Nisei." She undoubtedly meant this as a complement. She said that my habit of putting people in pigeon holes used to anger her, but she ~~xxxx~~ feels that it's more justified now. She didn't say whether this was because she thought I had more experience or whether she had come to realize the validity of a certain amount of typology. I asked about Lillian Ota, and she hadn't heard from her since she went to Yale. "I would have liked to have known that girl more, but I found it difficult to get close to her." She asked about Art, who was in the Army. She thought that Jobo had ~~sm~~ something in him. ~~x~~ She said that she had carried on some correspondence with Tom Shibutani, and said that it was a pity that he was drafted. She asked about Frank Miyamoto. She said that Ken Yasuda had published a book of haiku, and thought that it was wonderful. "Here we do nothing but talk, but he's hit print. She said that Lillian was going to get someplace. She said that she was shocked when I had written to her that I was shifting to Oriental studies because I felt that it would be easier to get a job in that field. She ~~xxx~~ said that as if I had betrayed an ideal which she cherished. I told ~~her~~ that things ~~xx~~ like that really didn't bother me. "It's being practical, I suppose," she said, as if an ideal were being sacrificed.

She asked me if it were a common pattern for a person to feel so uneasy as she did among Nisei. I said that it was a common pattern among certain people. I pointed out that she had employed the word marginal herself, and that it was common among people who were --to use the word--marginal. "I thought it was common," she said, in a way which seemed to me to show concern about it. I couldn't help feeling that she spent a tremendous amount of energy worrying about her Orientalism, which was really an antagonism toward Nisei.

She wanted to know what had become of Harno. I told her that ~~she~~ he was in New York. "He has a charm which most Nisei don't have," she said, as if this were a definite complement. "Don't ask me how I know/it," she said, "but I recognize some people as bang on my side. Usually I can tell by their use of English. Those who don't use English well, I can't get along with."

I

Hattie and/brought up that Father Joe had objected to her teaching at Hampton, a negro college. She had heard from her mother good reports about Father Joe, and was interested in meeting him. Hattie said that he was good looking and very dashing. Connie said that she would be thrilled to meet him. She wanted to hear more about his objection, and I explained to her that he objected on the ground that becoming identified with Negroes was detrimental to the future of Nisei. I told her that I had disagreed with Father Joe, not because I approved, but because I thought it was nobody else's business where she ~~taught~~ taught. Then she went into a tirade about "narrow-minded Nisei." She also mentioned that the relocation officer in New York, I believe it was, objected to her accepting the job on the ground that it would not be good for Nisei as a whole.

"You know, Nisei are becoming a one-topic minded people. All they ever discuss is camp-like." I reminded her that in many ways camp had offered opportunities for activities which were not available on the outside, such as being a supervisor or a councilman. Some of the older Nisei, especially, had been able to lead a fuller life in camp than on the outside. Connie dropped the charge and said: "Yes, I sometimes think that it might have been better for me had I stayed a little longer in camp. I really didn't stay for any length of time. But I had never been so close even with my family in one room, and it was good for my relationship with my mother that I had gotten out at that time. After all, it was a unique experience, and evacuation is not going to take place again."

Several times our conversation centered around Negroes. She related an incident that had happened on the train. She had avoided telling Negro porters that she was teaching at Hampton because she wouldn't have mentioned it particularly if she were teaching elsewhere. One Negro porter asked her what she was doing, and she said teaching, and showed him her union card. The porter saw the name Hampton on the card and said: "Well, I guess we understand each other. This (pointing to the white tablecloth) tries to run everything around here."

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Negro

I asked her what/graduates did. She said that the situation was very unfortunate. There was no telling what happened to Negro students. In recent years only two architects had been placed in their fields, she said. Many of them went into teaching in the South. There was one teacher who was very brilliant--the head of her department. She had already reached as high as she could, and seemed to realize it. She and others talked about the possibility of going to Russia, where they thought ~~maxxtxxxxx~~ they would have some chance of doing what they were capable of.

She mentioned that the Negro students maintained a strong cohesion among themselves, as if to say that it was lacking among Nisei. I asked whether it wasn't true that there were Negroes who tried to pass as white, who were placed in a "marginal" position. She said that those who tried to pass as white were greatly despised among the Negroes. Even those who were white were proud of identifying themselves as Negroes.

I asked Connie whether she like chop suey, and she said that she would be glad to come along with us. I thought that Hattie might do the asking, but I had to do it myself. Connie started to smoke, and was pleasantly surprised to learn that Hattie smoked, too. Most Nisei thought that it was a crime to smoke, she said. I said that most of them were under the domination of their parents, and she said that she didn't know what such domination meant. She mentioned a place in San Francisco where a person was able to get a complete meal for 30 cents. Hattie later said that most Nisei would want to go to eat in the most expensive place, rather than the cheapest. She also suggested going to a dirty-looking chop suey, where the food was nonetheless good. The place was Tao Yuan, which was patronized by both Chinese and Caucasians. There were a few people waiting, but the waiter let us have a large room ~~xx xxxxx~~ by booth by ourselves. The food was tasty, and the price reasonable. Connie didn't eat very much, and excused herself by saying that she had had a late lunch. She left before we were through eating because she had to go to the library.

J 7/18/45 Wednesday

1. Chaney on Draft Status

Either Saturday or Monday Dorothy called up Chaney to ask about my new 4-C classification. She asked him why it was that I had gotten the classification. Chaney called up my draft board and found out that the 4-C was a result of sending my questionnaire, 304-A, to some office and getting the reply that I was not suitable. Dorothy asked about my future status. Chaney was very understanding and said that I probably didn't have to worry. The fact that my parents were in Japan alone made me unsuitable for the Army. He didn't think that there would be any use in my making an appeal at this time, and that it would be better to let it ride. Dorothy then asked about the possibility of my going into an Army teaching program. Chaney thought that this would be a good idea in terms of clearing my status.

I asked Dorothy about the possibility of taking a few courses as I went along. She said that she thought that since the semester had already begun it might be better if I just worked full-time the rest of the semester. This makes everything fairly clear now and leaves the next move up to us. At least we don't have to rush about anything.

Chaney also added to Dorothy that he wanted to tell her something about himself. He had been in Japan several times and had some friends there. He hated to see all the bombing going on, even though it had to be done. So it seems that Dorothy was right when she said that Chaney was all right.

2. Future Plans

Since I received my 1-A, Hattie and I have done nothing about fixing up the apartment. For one thing, both of us were working, and in the evening Hattie had odd things to do, besides doing some typing for me, and I worked in the evenings, too. On Sundays we generally went to see movies, which we had not done before. Hattie evidently had decided that we had better have some fun together before I was drafted.

Now that I am a 4-c again, we have decided to pick up where we left off. We'll have to get pots for our geranium slips, since they are not doing well in water alone. Hattie has begun to talk about buying drapes and fixing up the apartment so that we can have some people over. We had planned to have the people on the study over, and we should do it while Frank is still around. We've begun to function once more.

J 7/18/45 #2-2

3. Japanese Student Get-together

On Monday Ben Sanematsu from Poston and a student here, came to see Dick N. He asked Dick what he thought about the Japanese students getting together. Dick said that he thought it was a fine idea. I said that it depended on whether there was a need for it, showing that I was not wholeheartedly endorsing the idea. Dick said too that the matter could be kept informal and no formal organization made. Ben evidently had in mind the idea of starting a Japanese students' organization. In justifying his stand he said that some of the boys and girls wanted to get together. I told him of some of the problems that Japanese students faced before evacuation. They broke up into cliques easily, and those that belonged in one group sometimes could not associate with those of another group. I mentioned that those staying at the "I" House found it difficult to get along with those staying at the Japanese Students Club. Ben said that one girl was now staying at the "I" (Miyoko Takita, I believe the name was), who did not get along with the others, he thought. "It's probably because of her attitude that she doesn't get along with others," he said. Ben stayed on and on. He asked Dick whether he would be an advisor to the group, and Dick said that he would probably be around for some time. Then Dick skipped off, and I talked on with Ben for a little longer before he left. He's longwinded, and as Hattie remarked a little urusai-- a little bothersome.

The next day Mark Hayashi, a student in ag econ came to see me. He said that the Japanese students were having a get-together at the University YMCA. They were going to have a dinner, speakers, games, dances. He asked me whether I wouldn't say a few words, and I said that I would. We discuss the matter for a while, and I brought out the possibility of objections from certain quarters, of which he was evidently not aware. First of all, I found out that it was primarily Ben's idea that it was a good idea to get boys and girls together. Mark on his own said that ~~he~~ ~~thinks~~ thought that getting together was for a purpose. "Japanese are a minority group, and they are in the eyes of the public. Sometimes they make themselves too conspicuous by being cliquish. There's a lot they could learn by getting together and discussing their problems. Sometimes too many of them walk together down the street. Is that a good idea? Maybe a lot of them live in one room? Is that all right? I want you to make them see the purpose in an organization. After all, we're going to have a student club sooner or later. We might as well have one now."

I didn't want to disappoint Mark and so I told him that the first meeting would be a good time to sound out the opinion of the group to find out if they really cared to support a Japanese student body. I related that just before evacuation there had been an objection to students

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of Japanese ancestry keeping to themselves. I also told him of the co-op ideal of cutting across racial boundaries. Mark did not seem particularly discouraged by my ideas, which were not in agreement with his.

In my own mind I was not very clear just where I stood on the issue of students getting together and forming a club. I was not opposed myself to mingling with them, certainly not. Neither was I particularly lonesome for such company. For young people, the matter might not be quite the same. I asked Mark whether he knew that young people were lonesome. He said that the boys who stayed at Oxford were not lonesome, but that some of the girls who worked in homes were. I asked him whether he had heard this directly, and he said that he hadn't, and that he had been told that by Ben Sanematsu. I asked myself whether they were really in need of an organization. Would the young people make greater social contacts through an organization than without. Would it limit their association to Japanese, or wouldn't it matter anyway? Could greater participation in extra-curricular activity, for instance, be encouraged through an organization? It was a matter, it seemed to me, for students themselves to decide.

4. Japanese Students at U.C.

According to Ben Sanematsu, there are about 40 ^{Japanese} students listed at the registrar's office. There is only one girl at the "I" House, another at a girl's co-op, and 18 at Oxford, a co-op house.

There is some tendency for the Japanese students at Oxford to bunch together among themselves. There are three in one room and in another five living together. Ben says that they have been advised to break up and live with Haku-jin, but they got together like that. Ben is now wondering whether it wouldn't be wise to limit the number of Japanese students staying Oxford because they are becoming conspicuous there.

J 7/20/45 Friday

1. First Japanese Student Get-together

Friday the first social of Japanese students was held at the University YMCA. It was result of planning among Japanese men students staying at Oxford Hall, a co-op house. Two persons instrumental in putting the plan into execution are Ben Sanematsu and Mark Hayashi. Mark has had the idea that for Japanese to get anyplace, they have to get together and form a strong organization. His ideas along this line which was expressed last semester are recorded elsewhere. Ben has not expressed such a complete philosophy, but has said that he believed that there was necessity for boys and girls getting together for socials. Both are among the more active Japanese at Oxford, and are conscious of the possibility of criticism from Caucasians. Both drop in at the YMCA occasionally. Both are not in favor of Japanese students making themselves by staying in the same room at Oxford or by clustering together on the campus. Both are not polished leadership material. Ben is handicapped by poor eyesight, and dresses rather sloppily. He does not talk distinctly, and talks slowly. According to Nikki, he used to teach in Poston, and belonged to a group which often played bridge. He is considered to be very intelligent. Mark also does not speak forcefully or well. He differs from Ben in that he is more presentable in appearance, and has a more pleasant personality. Neither, however, are "smooth" in their ways or "fast" with girls. Hattie and I think that they are slightly "drrippish," a term which is convenient for our purpose. For its definition we rely on a Nisei we both ~~xx~~ knew in Tule Lake, whom people used to call "Drip." He lacked refined social ways, and greatly irritated girls he tried so hard to approach.

Well, to go on with the story, about 35 Nisei appeared for the affair. (Will try to get the list of names of those who were there.) In addition there were Leon Tichinin and his wife, and one Caucasian girl, whom I did not know, who came with one of the Nisei fellows. The affair was supposed to start at 6, but did not begin until after 6.30. The affair started with a dinner, followed by a number of speakers and some discussion about the wisdom of starting a student club, and finally singing and dancing downstairs. The dinner consisted of a co-op dinner, which happened to be fish, and was not particularly good or bad. One of the most significant part of the evening, sociologically speaking, was the discussion on the advisability of having a club, and this will be elaborated upon later. First some general comments will be made on the general behavior of those present.

Most of those who attended were relatively young-- in their late teens or early twenties. Mark Kamiya from Cortez said that he had been out of school for three years, taking odd jobs all over the country, and was probably

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among the oldest of the students. Mark, by the way, had been in the Ag Department before, but has now decided to take a general curriculum course, mentioning philosophy as a field of interest. He attends religious groups, and seems to enjoy them. The three guests invited for the evening were generally older than the others. Marie Okazaki, a former Cal student, 1940 graduate, is probably about 27. She was active evidently in the student club before and also active in the YWCA, while attending college. She was working in Milwaukee, where she said that she enjoyed her association with some young Nisei. She has returned to San Francisco to work again for the International Institute. Dr. William Takahashi, plant pathologist, in his late 30's, has returned to the University of California to take up his position as a member of the teaching staff in Hilgard Hall. The other guest was myself, 29 years of age, research assistant for the Study.

The students represented a fairly good cross-section of Nisei. There was an equal representation of males and females. Many of the girls tended to keep together, and I gathered that they had come from Topaz and knew each other. Mark did his best to keep persons introduced to each other, and did a fairly good job of it. After the initial introduction was made, conversation flowed fairly smoothly. At least the room was not charged with awkwardness and coolness. Those who knew each other or knew mutual friends were able to talk endlessly to catch up with news of friends. Ruby Sakai, a former resident of ~~Berkshire~~ Richmond, and Dr. Takahashi, who was on good terms with her brother, had a great deal to discuss. I myself had an opportunity to talk with Mark Kamiya, Dr. Takahashi, Marie Okazaki, and Mrs. Tichinin. At the dinner table students were chatting away merrily, and asking, among other things, what others were taking. I took that and I dropped that were heard frequently in their conversation. One fellow who came in late made a rather significant remark. He said: "Now I know who the Chinese are!" Evidently many of the students often wondered ~~xxxx~~ whether he was passing by a Chinese or a Japanese. Mark Hayashi made the same sort of statement in his speech. I also had a chance to speak with Seiko Akashi, whose father was Block Manager of Block 25 in Tule Lake, and learned that her folks are now both back in their old cleaner establishment. Seiko was a very vivacious girl, and Leon T. kept taking pictures of her all evening. She seemed to enjoy jitterbugging with Tubby Yoshida. Hattie and I wondered whether they had made up or not since they had last broken up. Stanley Marubayashi, whom I used to see at the Buddhist Church, seemed to have adjusted himself pretty well at Oxford. He seemed to have adopted smoother manner than when I knew him before. Joe Kamiya stood out as a contrast to his brother, Mark. Where Mark was dark and dressed drably and conservatively,

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Joe was fair, and clean-cut and snappy in dress and manner. According to Hattie, Joe stays at Oxford and is acquainted with the others there, but is rarely seen with any of them. He usually mingles with Caucasians. Etsuko Honami was probably the prettiest girl there. I noticed Miyoko Takagi, whom Mark had said did not get along well with other girls. She had a dead-pan expression, which appeared to me a symptom of repressed emotion. Her sister was quiet, and seemingly afraid to say anything. However, they did not seem out of place in the whole group. Mary was telling a fellow how she did not enjoy working for the Chapmans.

Mark Hayashi was master of ceremonies for the dinner. Ben Sanematsu, who did the most work in preparing for the meeting, did not even have time to change his clothes. He sat at the end of the table, and was popping in and out, doing a lot of work. There were three guest speakers. I spoke first, and made a short stereotyped speech about the importance of getting along socially. I also advised students to widen their contact, and to try to get to know their profs, if possible. Marie Okazaki next gave a speech, in which she stated that there were a lot of controversies even in her days whether it was a good idea to have a Nisei club. Dr. Takahashi then went ahead and stated that he thought that a club would be a good idea since it would help to solve the housing shortage. Then he said that he didn't think that Japanese should be ashamed of themselves, especially after what the 442nd and the 100th battalions had done. He related that he had gotten into three scraps while out east because of his being Japanese. He asked the students whether it wasn't true that evacuation had done something to them--the students murmured that it had. "We've got to forget all that now," he said, "and go on being natural." He didn't seem to have a good idea of what the problems of Nisei students were, and made himself the target of those who were opposed to having an organized club. Joe Kamiya spoke out first against having a student club, and he was supported by several other boys who believed that it was better not to be too cliquish. After some discussion the group came to a decision that another social would be sponsored, but that the matter of having a club would be shelved for the present. Hattie took notes in shorthand and will transcribe them later. The following are my notes taken from the middle of the discussion:

Notes on Discussion

Hayashi: We consulted a number of people--Mrs. Kingman, Leon Tichinan, and others--before we called this get-together. They were of the opinion that a gathering of this sort was helpful. (Note Hayashi's defensiveness.)

Kamiya: How about having Leon Tichinin tell us about opportunities for association.

Hayashi introduces Leon T.

Tichinin: I'm a foreigner here and didn't feel it. I'm a funny fellow....I don't know how many of you are political minded....Co-op makes new students go crazy by teaching new ideas....I'll tell you why I'm interested in my work....I'm a Russian....The Examiner prints about Russia, Russia, Russia....I'm a veteran. I'm all right, but how about my kid. I want to know what you're going to do. If you're going to stick up with everybody or not. I'm worried about my son when the time comes to fight Russia.... Labor, Jews, Russians, Negroes are having a rough time. Jews, Negroes, and others helped the Japanese....You're back. I'm not going to tell you what to do. You have to learn.... I think there is a chance to make democracy work. (applause)

Takahashi: There's one thing we can do--that is to be proud of ourselves. We've got to be good Americans. We can't be following that discrimination stuff. (I thought for a moment that he was hinting about being communistic. Maybe he did have that in mind.)

Mark Kamiya: A student club will tend to be an end in itself. It may help in integration. I'm quite sure the tendency will be that we will be in a clique, and it will serve no one else. There are many organization which want us--Bible League, Westminster House, etc. They want us, but we keep away. It's our duty to go.

Okazaki: How are these groups trying to get acquainted with Nisei?

Mark Kamiya: They've worked hard and sent out invitations.

Okazaki: Are they activities in which our people would be interested.

Yosh Takakura: I'm opposed to the formation of a club. We do have outlets. ^{there are} many places where Japanese congregate. There are other groups which help students. About housing--we're fighting now to obtain a new house for men students. Most girls are taking room and board jobs, and housing is not such a problem. Most of the first semester students have done a good job in getting into other activities. I don't

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think we'll lose our distinction as Japanese. (Note that these remarks are directed at Dr. Takahashi.)

Okazaki: Do you know Chinese students? (Yes) How are they? (They are friendly) How many of you are in other activities? (Seven or eight raise their hands.) Why aren't there more?

George Ozawa: We don't have the time.

_____ : I don't think that we have to go around telling people how toughx evacuation was.

Tubby Yoshida: Student Relation Committee sent out letters to all Oriental and Negroes students to join student activities, I think. I haven't seen a Nisei out yet. Have you, Joe?

Joe Kamiya: Many of the girls work, and don't have much time.

Girl: Most girls finish work at eight, and then it's too late to go out.

Seiko Akahoshi: I worked at first, and didn't have much time. Since I moved to a co-op house, my time is freer.

Sanematsu: There are groups meeting during the day time. To form a club is not so good. But how about an informal meeting to discuss problems. It's to get acquainted. We could meet once a month or get together/twice a semester or something like that.

Okazaki: What you want is probably a dating bureau.

Takahashi: We had the same problem at Rochester. There were about 60 Nisei students or so. The girls--cadetnurses-- had a tough time. The only way to meet boys was through a Nisei organization. There is a need now. At the present moment for the lady there is such a need. (Some girls ~~grr~~ scowl at the mention of their predicament.)

_____ : At the University of Utah we had no club, but had two socials every semesterx. We had a committee to put the socials on. But we never got into a clique.

Girl: Would a club be strictly for social purposes?

Tubby: Salt Lake City was a small place. Here Ben would have to do all the work.

Okazaki: Could we call ourselves a committee to put on socials?

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Sakoda: To what extent can social~~s~~--and not just church meetings--needs be met through ~~available~~ means, Leon?

Tichinin: You've got to meet your profs. That's important....There's the Cal Canteen. You could go to Westminster Hall. There's Oxford Hall (laughter). You could meet here or anywhere. Do you know why you're back? Because a lot of people died on the battlefield....(Makes a long speech about the 442nd. Brings in Mrs. Kingman's idea of Nisei not coming back unless they're willing to shoulder the burden of the Nisei. Receives applause.)

Sanematsu: I think we should write a letter of thanks to the University for what it did for us. (Approved vaguely. Mary _____ assigned to write letter with others. Hayashi is not a good chairman.)

_____ : How about temporary housing?

Hayashi: (Ignores the question) We have a problem at Oxford. We'll have to think about dispersal....(etc. etc. He talks in circles for some time. Finally winds up the discussion by suggesting a vote on the advisability of having ~~xxxxxx~~ another social.)

Sakoda: (Answering former question) The Inter-racial Committee of Berkeley will find temporary housing for anyone coming into this area, in Caucasian home.

Tichinin: It's not only Caucasian home, but people of all nationality. (On the way home Hattie wonders whether Nisei would be willing to stay in a Negro's home. I told her that I wouldn't refuse it.)

Joe Kamiya: You mean that a social will be held, but no club will be formed? (Yes, says the chairman) I suggest that everyone come to the next meeting prepared to settle~~d~~ the question of having a student club.

A vote is taken and another social approved. Sakoda suggested the selection of a committee to call the next social. (He did not want Ben to do all the work.) The following were appointed by the chairman:

Joe Kamiya
Marie Okazaki
Etsuko Honami
Kay Iriki
Ruby Sakai
Yosh Sakakura (said he was too busy)

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Songs and dance The rest of the evening was spent in singing a few Cal songs, and dancing. In between Tichinin got the group together for a picture, and did a good job of making people laugh. In order to start the dancing he ordered the girls in the center and boys on the outside. Seiko Akahoshi bet me that it wouldn't work. Tichinin did a lot of yelling and shoving, and succeeded in getting the dancing started. (He really earns his pay.) Some of the boys and girls who did not care to dance went upstairs to wash the dishes. Tichinin remarked that it was very nice of them to do that. Hattie remarked that they only wanted to avoid being wallflowers. One of the boys was heard saying: "Hey, come-on up here and help wash dishes, or you're going to have to dance." Ben washed dishes, while Mark danced. Miyoko Takagi and her sister and some of the others went home early.

Next day Ben came all alone to clean up the place.

J 7/23/45 Monday

1. Notes on Agitators

Dick and I went to Dorothy's place, even though Frank did not arrive by noon as he was supposed to. After lunch we sat around and talked. I brought up the subject of agitators, and asked what agitation was. Frankly I didn't know. We could not readily agree on a definition. Dorothy said that she liked the phrase "protest leader," which Dick pointed out was used by Myrdal. I asked whether a reformer was an agitator. Dorothy was inclined to believe that he was, while W.I. said that he wasn't. The following are my own conception of what agitators might be, after giving it just a little thought. I thumbed through a few books on social psychology, but none of them touched on the subject.

1. Agitation concerns a group, rather than an individual-to-individual situation. A person giving a socially unacceptable advice to another would not be agitating.

2. Agitation is an attempt to change the status quo. If member of a group are already inclined to behave in a certain manner--to object to the food served at a boarding house, for example--and someone decides upon a course of action to be taken, he would not be agitating. In the beginning, therefore, even a leader does not have complete following for the cause for which he is agitating.

3. Agitation is an attempt to secure following for a cause through active appeal to the group. It often involves emotional appeal. Recourse to ordinary means of effecting social change is not agitation. It is an attempt to speed up a change, sometimes, which might otherwise take a longer time to occur.

4. Agitation is a leadership situation. An agitator must build up a following by converting members of a group to his cause. An agitator may or may not have had previous following--i.e. may or may not be a leader. To the extent that he gains a following for his cause, he is a leader in that particular movement.

5. A protest leader is not an agitator if members of his group are already inclined to protest. A protest leader is often called an agitator by the one against whom the protest is being made.

6. The terms agitation or agitator are used by persons objecting to a particular ~~xxxxx~~ movement or change. Consequently it is often reserved for situations which is believed to be undesirable. A person with some status--e.g. as a leader--is sometimes considered to be "misguided," where a person without status would be considered ~~xxxxx~~ an agitator.

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2. Frank Miyamoto Arrives

Frank was supposed to come in about ten a.m. I picked up a car in the morning, and drove it to Giannini. I discovered that Frank's train was delayed until the middle of the afternoon. After some debate, in which Dorothy, Mrs. Wilson, and I took part, it was decided that we would offer to return the car to the garage for the rest of the morning in order to maintain good relations with Ray. Mrs. Wilson called up and said that the conference that had been scheduled had to be postponed because two persons did not show up. Mrs. Wilson regretted, she said, because she really didn't have to say how many, and could just ~~max~~ as well have said one. Dorothy arranged to put Frank in with George, even though his room was small, saying that Rosalie's room might have to be given up pretty soon. Rosalie didn't come with Dick and myself to Dorothy's place for lunch, and I wondered whether she would feel bad about it. With all her show of toughness, she seems to be very sensitive inside --don't ask me where.

Frank came in at four p.m., and Dorothy, Dick, and myself were out to meet him at the station. We drove him around the campus, and then to the "I" House, where he was to stay. We then went back to Dorothy's place, for a drink. Dick had a date, and Dorothy had already served us the salmon which was really prepared for Frank. So we whisked him back to the "I" House dining hall, and left him there. I felt sorry not being able to bring him home with me. We have begun to think of going on about putting the apartment in order since I received my 4-C, but we haven't done anything yet.

3. Moritas on Relocation

According to Frank the Moritas (Morines) are going to Chicago while he is away. The plan is to have them stay there for a short while, before going back to their home in Seattle. Shig, Michi's brother, might go back to Seattle with them. However, because of the job situation, they may not return to Seattle, after all.

J 7/24/45 Tuesday

1. Eiko Ueno in Berkeley

Eiko Ueno, who is staying with Mrs. Jacoby, dropped in at the office today. I had a few minutes with her, and had a chance to find out what she was doing. She was formerly from Loomis, and attended a secretarial school in Sacramento. At Tule Lake she was working as a secretary in Dr. Jacoby's office (Internal Security). She was married, and at the time of segregation relocated, ~~leaving~~ leaving the rest of her family/ behind. She did not give the reason for her own family's staying behind, but said that many families stayed for economic security. She wanted to have her brothers relocate. Her sister, she said, had to stay because her mother wasn't very well. I asked whether she had gone to Loomis, and she said that when she was in Sacramento she was advised against making a visit.

In Berkeley she is now looking for a job as a secretary. She went to the USES and was given several leads, including the "I" House. She ~~interviewed~~ was interviewed there and told that they were trying out a person/ (not an evacuee, evidently) and that there might still be a chance for her yet. She said that she would be glad to work in the university, and said that she was going to see Miss Christie of the Placement Office.

2. Connie Murayama on Tule Lake Diary

Connie dropped in at the office after the inter-cultural institute for teachers. She said that it was strange for her to see people making plans to improve race relations which didn't seem to have possibility for attainment.

We talked for a while, and I showed her my outline on Minidoka. She used to belittle our efforts, but she seemed to think that something might come out of the data. She mentioned that she had written up what she and her mother saw of the mass meeting on food shortage, and I said that Frank would be glad to see her notes. She said that it was literary and might not be of much use, but would be glad to let him have it. I took her in to see Frank, and we sat around and talked for a while. She said that she had been keeping a diary, but didn't think that it would be of much use to us. I said that it probably contained the type of data most difficult to get. She said that she would be willing to let us have it, after some editing on her own.

Connie said that she had attended some grammar school in San Francisco where 70 per cent of the population was Japanese. She just used to hate the Japanese, she said, and had all Caucasian friends. I asked her whether her family background had made any difference, and she accused me of trying to pry into her background. So we dropped the subject.

J 8/1/45 Wednesday

1. Frank Miyamoto on Minidoka Registration

The following is a statement by Frank on what he has picked up at Minidoka concerning the registration program there soon after the program was completed. Much of the data here is centered around the discussion of George Sawada, who was opposed to the docile manner in which residents in Minidoka accepted the statements made by the administration.

I talked to George Sawada at great length. When registration was proposed he was apparently about the only one who opposed it. He was very much disgusted with Schafer's high-pressure tactics and generally of the administration's effort to push registration as a patriotic duty of the Nisei and of the evacuees.

Apparently when the issue was raised Sawada got up and raised several issues contrary to the standpoint of the administration. The points he argued were concerning the injustices of the evacuee--such as, the fact of the evacuation of Japanese but not Italians and Germans, even though many Japanese were citizens. They were arguments similar to those raised in Tule Lake. He was also disgusted with the passivity of the people in Minidoka to the registration issue. He felt that they put up no fight whatsoever, accepted the patriotic dogma of the administration. He expressed the point of view that he would have liked to have been in a place like Tule Lake rather than among the willy-nilly group of people in Minidoka. As a result of his so-called agitation on the registration issue, he was called on the carpet by the administration (by Schafer, I believe) and told point blank that he was interfering with an extremely important WRA program. Sawada, extremely resentful of this attitude on the part of the administration, apparently argued vigorously with the officials who called him on the carpet and stated roughly that he refused to be shut up by the administration. After noting the general docility of the Minidoka population, he just gave up.

Sawada was a teaching fellow of anatomy at the University of Washington. I think he was in Japan for possibly two years. He had influential friends in Japan and therefore was on a request list to return to Japan. He's a very intelligent fellow, well-Americanized, as well as having Japanese training. He mixed freely before the war with Caucasian colleagues in his department and school in general. He was raised in a Japanese community. He showed a very good understanding for a Nisei of Japanese culture and thinking. One of his interests prior to the war was concerning the international relationship between Japan and the United States. For example, he would study the relative armament strength of the two nations and of their respective political policies. In other words, he was well informed on problems outside his

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own field. His reaction to evacuation was one of strong embitterness. For example, he stated that the first day he reached Puyallup, he wandered along the barbed-wire fences, pacing around like a caged animal and thought of ways and means by which he could break out of the fenced area. His bitterness increased as he saw that the Italians and Germans were not to be evacuated. By analyzing these and other circumstances he came to the conclusion that evacuation was primarily promulgated for economic, political, and racial reasons. In other words, he spent more time than was the case for most people analyzing the factors leading to evacuation.

Failing in his attempt to arouse some stand on the part of the evacuees against a ~~docile~~ docile acceptance of the registration program as put forth, particularly by Sahafer, in highly patriotic manner, George then concluded that the only way in which he could gain his end of maintaining the rights of the Nisei was to volunteer for the Nisei combat unit. He made the statement that "I did not volunteer for any other reason than that I wanted to come back after the war and be able to stand up to the American people in defending the rights of the Nisei. And I felt that a record of military service would best insure that I had a right to speak my own mind." In other words, Sawada's feeling was that if he could not argue the point of the injustice of evacuation at Minidoka, that he hoped some day in the future, having his military record, he would be able to make the stand that he was unable to do at the project.

Sawada went over to Italy with the 442 combat team as a member of the medical corp attached to the unit and was killed on the Italian front in the effort to save two wounded Nisei soldiers, who were in the open field under cross-fire of German snipers.

He had no intention of returning to Japan. He was a believer of democratic processes. He thought that he had a right to make demands on the government. He wanted the protest that the rights of evacuees had not been recognized and until they were freely granted again there was no need to register.

Hashiguchi Mr. Hashiguchi (Chosaku), when told about the reactions in Tule Lake to the registration issue, declared: "What's the use of opposing the government when they got you with your hands up."

Mori Mr. Mori, a former laundry man in Seattle, when told about the Tule Lake reaction, expressed the view that "there was no use struggling against a WRA policy because there was nothing the evacuees could do to seriously alter it. Trouble like those in Tule Lake only make things harder for evacuees themselves."

Rally When it was found that the number of volunteers was rather low by WRA standards, as I recall it, Schafer was extremely disturbed by the lack of interest in volunteering and apparently made it plain to the evacuees that this was the best thing that was happening to them, that unless they supported the registration dire consequences might follow for the evacuees--such as, an increasingly poor public opinion towards the evacuees. He evidently got in touch with certain of the older Nisei, particularly those connected with the JACL and gave them quite a pep talk about the ~~desirability~~ desirability of volunteering. Included among these fellows were the Takayoshi brothers, Chick Uno, Harry Yamagimachi, George Ishihara, and others of that group. These were men who in former Seattle Japanese community had been outstanding athletic heroes and thus held a certain amount of influence over the younger Nisei. Harry Yamagimachi, for example, is an unusually big fellow for a Nisei, had played varsity football at the University of Washington, was a rough and ready type of fellow, quite out-spoken, who at the time of registration campaigned throughout the community ridiculing the Nisei for sitting on the fence. Roughly he put it this way: "You damn fence-sitters, it's time you made up your mind one way or the other." Apparently that was the cry-word of the group which plumped support for volunteering--that Nisei should quit their fence-sitting and make a clear-cut decision of their loyalty to the United States.

Sakamoto Some people approached Jimmy Sakamoto and threatened to beat him up for the part the JACL played in bringing about selective service induction.

Okajima I believe there was criticism against Okajima. The stand was taken that Okajima had no business making such a statement concerning volunteering considering that he had no sons. There was quite a bit of bitterness against him.

Translators (Included Chiujo, Frank Hattori, Kanaya, Nakagawa--principal of a language school in Seattle) The attitude taken towards these interpreters was that ~~they~~ they were using ^{the} circumstance to elevate their own status without having an adequate capacity for doing the translation accurately.

George Tani I think George Tani ~~xxx~~ held the same point of view as George Sawada.

Frank Ozawa (Block Manager, 13) Frank Ozawa was all pepped up about the thing when I got there. His son volunteered. He took the attitude that as long as the evacuees would lay the cards on the table the WRA isn't inhuman--you can carry on an understandable discussion between the two groups. In the block I think he was regarded on the whole pretty well.

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Schafer Many Nisei objected rather strongly to the way in which Schafer put the registration issue--that it was a duty of the Nisei to volunteer and prove their loyalty.

Question 27 My brother-in-law answered "no" to Question 27 because of the captain's insistence that he volunteer if he answered "yes." I think there was a change on the part of the administration on allowing a "yes" answer without volunteering.

J 8/11/45 Saturday

1. Atomic Bomb

On August 8th the news appeared in the local papers that an atomic bomb had been dropped on Hiroshima. News of the effectiveness of the bomb described it as being "devastating." Since then in the newspaper and over the radio we have heard a great deal about atoms and about the bomb itself. The reactions to the news about the bombing differ. I was in the barbershop on Thursday, and heard a soldier-student and a barber declare that Japan would be a fool not to quit right now. Evidently they considered the bomb a good thing for the U.S. Over the radio President Truman made the statement that steps were being taken to control the use of the bomb to insure future security of the world. This point of view, I would imagine, is fairly widespread.

Dorothy, on the other hand, was disturbed about the implication of the bomb. It meant that Americans could no longer claim that they were decent, while their enemies were treacherous. The charge of indiscriminate bombing of civilian population now could not be avoided. Yesterday a discharged lieutenant was discussing the bomb with Kuznets. The lieutenant said that he would have felt better if the bomb had not been used at all. For one thing, he was afraid now that someone would use the bomb on one of our cities the first chance they got. Kuznets agreed to this point of view.

Barbara Jones quoted her parents as saying that the bombs would give the Japanese a chance to save face and quit at this point. This observation, to me, seems to be a shrewd one. Radio Tokyo did go on the air, denouncing the inhumane use to which the atomic bomb has been put to use. To what extent this has influenced Japan to present surrender terms yesterday morning is not known. Russia's entry into the war on August 9 was also an added reason for capitulation.

2. Japan's Offer of Surrender

Yesterday morning Japan's offer to surrender provided Emperor Hirohito's prerogatives were not changed came over the air. It came as a distinct surprise to me, since I did not believe that both the atomic bomb and Russia's entry into the war had hit Japan with a strong enough force to cause capitulation. It evidently came as a surprise to most people. R. N. has been predicting Japan's sudden surrender for several months now, and won a dinner bet from Mrs. Wilson. It's a relief to know that the end of the war is now in sight. Hattie and I don't feel it so much because we do not have anyone close overseas in actual combat. Those who have must certainly feel relieved. Hattie's mother ought to feel relieved, even though George, Hattie's brother is taking his basic now and will soon be going into

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A.S.T.P. I remember that just before he was drafted she was highly disappointed that the war was not over then. She had come to a point where she felt that nothing else mattered--not even which side won--as long as George didn't have to go to the army.

Yesterday there was some discussion as to the wisdom of accepting the peace offer. Some thought that it would be a wise thing to keep the emperor on the throne in order to avoid chaos. Hattie and I thought this. Barbara Jones held out for this point of view, too. "Tish," who is of Russian background, and Helen Young, second-generation Chinese, both thought that unless the emperor were done away with it would be just the same thing in 20 years. They pointed out that the same thing should be done to the emperor that was done to Hitler and his group of gangsters. Helen was especially violent in her reactions against the emperor and the people in Japan. She seems to reflect pretty much the feeling of the Chinese people, even though she is second-generation. On the whole, Nisei show less of that sort of identification than the second-generation Chinese. Over the radio in the morning the general tone of comments made by various persons--including military leaders--was that the terms should be accepted.

By evening the possibility of acceptance of the terms as stated by Japan declined. Washington sources were quoted as indicating that the offer was going to be turned down. While the British had favored retaining of the emperor, Russia, for one, seemed to be opposed to the idea. The idea of having Tokyo dictate the terms of surrender which was supposed to be "unconditional" also was considered undesirable to the allies. I felt that the terms as stated by Japan would be accepted, although I was beginning to feel a little uneasy about it last night and this morning.

This morning Dorothy came in with the news that the United States had drafted the terms of the counter-proposal to Japan. The emperor would be allowed to remain if it were understood that the allied high command would be in charge during the period of occupation. Eventually Japan would be allowed to have her own form of government, the terms stated. Dorothy stated that the terms were stated in a manner which was not insulting to the emperor. R. N. stated that Japan would not capitulate if the emperor had to take orders from allied commanders. I thought that the terms were decent and would be accepted. Both Dorothy and R. N. stated that they did not think much of MacArthur. I really don't know much about him.

A little after 11 Dorothy came in with the report via Mrs. Wilson that Japan had accepted the terms as presented by the allies. I felt relieved. The war

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in the Pacific had been ended on terms which allowed
for a reasonable hope of peace after armistice.

J 8/20/45 Monday

1. Issei on Japan's Surrender

The following letter is the first report on the reaction of Issei in camp to Japan's surrender. While it gives very little detail, it provides the general outline of how Issei are reacting to the news. I would say that this letter was indicative of how the bulk of the Issei population in camp behaved.

Hunt, Idaho
August 17, 1945

Thank you for your letter. There is nothing more satisfying than to hear that both Jimmy and ~~xxxxxx~~ Hatsuye as usual are working busily. You say that it is very cool there, but Minidoka is as hot as ever, and is over 90 degrees in the house. When I hear stories these days about it's being bold or cool, I become envious. But I feel sorry for Hatsuye. Be very careful not to catch cold. Cold is the source of all sickness, you know.

Both of us fortunately are healthy and are passing each day, and so do not worry about us.

In your letter it stated ~~ast~~ though both of us had decided to go to Boise, but actually we wanted to go to California. But since we had a lot of junk and even though we had no experience doing house work, we were thinking that if there were no good opportunities in California, there was this situation in Boise. We would like to go ~~xxxx~~ to California if something good turns up. Papa said that he had written this ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ to discuss it with Jimmy, and said that we should act in accordance to Jimmy's reply.

According to your letter Jimmy's draft matter is unsettled, and it seems that you people too have not settled down yet; so for the present shall we relocate to Boise?

.....

The war has certainly turned into a terrible state, hasn't it? On the day of the announcement that Japan surrendered unconditionally, ^{many of} the first-generation (Issei) people could not eat their evening meal. I don't ^{think} that ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ after having Japan surrender on us unconditionally it's going to be so good for Issei, especially, and Nisei as well. Everyday there are many rumors and it is difficult to know how much of it is true. I pray that it will turn out to be a good peace treaty and we shall have peace as soon as possible.

With this the people on the Coast will become restless, I believe, to quite a degree, so therefore we shall for the present relocate to Boise. If the feeling on the

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Coast improves a little and you people settle down, we shall re-relocate there immediately.

Take very good care of yourselves.

Sayonara,

From mama

J 6/31/45 Friday

1. Oakland WRA Office on Contrabands

Since Dorothy came back from the Presidio and we had the use of a University car, I took the chance to go to the WRA office to see about having my second camera returned. Tuttle, former head of the office, had told me that all I to do was to go to the police station in Berkeley. I found out today that Tuttle gave me the wrong advice. At the time I had suggested that he call up the San Francisco office to find out more precisely how to go about reclaiming a camera, but he resisted this suggestion. Lawton, the man in the Oakland office now, seemed to know more about properties, and I believe he was in the property division in San Francisco before. Anyway, according to his story, since I turned in my camera to the U. S. Employment Service in Berkeley, it was stored in the Lyons Warehouse by the Army and had been placed in charge of the WRA. Those turned in at the Police Station were turned in to the Department of Justice, and required a different procedure to reclaim. He called up the San Francisco office to find out whether my camera was listed in the inventory. A thorough inventory of all contrabands had been made, he said. Unfortunately, many of the people handling the goods were not always honest and in addition did not believe that evacuees were coming back again. Therefore, in some cases contrabands could not be located. It was an unfortunate situation, and sounded as though he were half sympathizing, and half explaining the inevitability of such a loss. He reported that the contrabands in the Lyons Warehouse was being transferred to the WRA warehouse, and probably would take some time to reclaim. Their return to evacuees was not as urgent as the return of furniture needed for the furnishing of homes, he explained. The WRA was short of men in the warehouses, he said, and because of regulations the WRA could not pay more than \$1 an hour. Evacuee boys were able to get \$1.25 an for doing gardening work, he said, and therefore could not be gotten for the warehouse work. He asked me to fill out two different forms, making seven copies in all. I was to attach my receipt to the forms and send it in, and wait patiently for the return of my camera.

2. Oakland WRA Office on Housing

While Mr. Lawton and I were waiting for a call from San Francisco, we discussed the housing situation and other problems. He said that the housing situation was pretty bad. There was news that federal public housing, for families of servicemen and veterans, was scarce. 25 units were supposed to be available in Alameda, he said, but that was only a drop in the bucket. In the meantime the Navy had grabbed all the housing it could after V-E day, and was not willing to relinquish them even though many of the houses were not in actual use. I asked him whether the local WRA field offices were supposed to be responsible for the finding of houses for all evacuees returning to the area. He said that it was not very clear whose responsibility this was. Since the local office did not have any fund to expend to

furnish housing, any such undertaking would have to be paid for by the Washington office. However, it seemed to him that they were expected to be magicians and to pull housing out of silk hats. When he first came to the Oakland office in May, he checked the housing matter. He was appalled to learn that housing was next to impossible to get. There were more people in Oakland, a survey showed, than there were beds for. But miraculously the number of evacuees returning to the area had increased from 50 to 700, and all of them had found some place to stay. It took time, but it was not impossible to find housing. So far the ending of the war had not eased the housing situation very much, and they had yet to see whether things would change for the better.

I asked Mr. Lawton about the possibility of people in the center being placed on trains and being shipped back to their hometown community. He said that he didn't know what was being told the people in the camps. I said that I hoped that things could be worked without too much heartaches. He said:

"Nobody has ever found a way to unscramble an egg. We don't know whose fault it was, but evacuation took place. The egg was broken, and scrambled. There's no way in which we can place you people back in your former status just as you were before. You can't get a scrambled egg back into its shell again."

I felt like saying that as much as possible should be done to ease the readjustment back to normal life, but I didn't want to start arguing. Hattie had come along with me, and we had to get back to Berkeley in time for her to get back to work.

3. Yukio Kawamoto on Readjustment

Yukio came to the office looking for Dorothy, who was at home. He called her up to report the progress he had made in looking for some sort of work. He had seen Mrs. Farquhar, of the Oriental Language Department, and had been told that she would inform him of any opening. The matter of the job as junior relocation officer with the S.F. WRA was still up in the air. They had a Nisei in there now, but the WRA evidently was wondering whether they would be required to hire a veteran, since civil service jobs were now restricted to veterans. I discussed the employment problem with Yukio, and got the feeling that with the end of the war the discussion of the "Nisei problem" had begun all over again.

Yukio said that since he had gone through the training as translator and interpreter in the Army he ought to get a job along that line. I don't know what major he took while in school, but it was not Oriental languages. He had been offered a job teaching at Snelling, but he didn't want to get back into the Army when he had tried so hard to get

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out of it. I suggested that if he were thinking of going into that line it would be better to have a little more training. He said that he thought that if he had a master's, he would have a better chance for a job. He was lucky that he was discharged early, he admitted, but was worried now because he didn't seem to be getting anyplace. "Aw, heck, maybe I'd better get back into the Army where I can at least get three meals a day," he said.

Later both Dorothy and Dick disagreed with me about Yukio's going to school. Since he seemed to be of ordinary intelligence, it was better if he went out and got some sort of job--shipping clerk, civil service, or anything. Since he was a veteran, he would have a better chance for a job than he ever had before, or would have again. Both said that since I had the background, that I should go ahead with my education, but not Yukio. Dorothy also said that she thought some Nisei had foolish notions about getting white collar or professional jobs and not wanting to dirty their hands. On the other hand, she could not see why Hike Oda would want to go into gardening when he was offered a job as accountant at a hospital at \$180 a month.

Concerning his parents, Yukio decided that they should come out and find some sort of housework. He had talked with Jane Davis, who assured him that she would be able to place couples in homes. He reserved a room with a Japanese family who formerly used to take in boarders, and advised his parents to catch the next special train back to the Coast from Topaz next week. He figured that if they were able to do some light work and take care of themselves he might be able to go back to school.