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RELOCATION CENTERS: PARKER

At 2 o'clock one March morning in San Diego, bleary-eyed Ellis Georgia of the U. S. Engineers picked up his telephone.

"Lo," he muttered. "S'matter?"

The voice on the other end of the line was infinitely more wide awake. "How would you like to build a city for 20,000 people?"

"Hell, no!"

"We're using standard 'theater of operations' buildings—but we have to put on a double roof."

"Why?"

"It's out on the desert—over on the Parker Indian Reservation. Think you can handle it?"

"No," replied engineer Georgia. "When we supposed to start?"

"Yesterday," said his chief. "You'd better start packing. G'by."

Georgia hung up the phone and tried to remember where he'd left his suitcases.

Two weeks later, he was standing in the center of the Colorado River Indian Reservation near Parker, Arizona. His clothes were encrusted with dust. The temperature was hovering near the 90-degree mark—cool for the desert. Around him were hundreds of wooden buildings—with double roofs—in every stage of construction. Two well-borers were biting into the soil. Trucks were lurching and bumping over the roads with towering loads of lumber. Tractors trampled noisily over high stands of mesquite and sage. Crews of pipe-layers were playing follow-the-leader with a dust-spitting machine that scooped trenches for sewer and water lines. A few hundred feet away, power-driven



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saws screamed as they bit into lengths of wood being prefabricated into building sections.

"I don't know how I landed here," Georgia sighed. "I kept saying 'no' . . .

"We started here March 23--sixteen days ago--on a 40-day contract.

When we began, there was nothing here but the brush. Not even a road. We had to follow an old Indian trail to get in here, so right away we laid down a couple of roads. Then we had a ten-day clearing job--did that with a couple of tractors hauling a 150-foot length of chain.

"But we didn't wait for the clearing. As soon as we got a little land cleared off and leveled, we started throwing the buildings together.

"We're starting between 20 and 30 buildings every day--and usually finish that many.

"I don't know how many men are here now--something like 1200 or 1500. They're working on two 10-hour shifts--six or seven days a week. Or maybe it's eight days a week. You sort of lose track out here.

"Trouble? No, we haven't had much. We've killed a couple of dozen rattlesnakes--at least that many were big enough to count. We ought to have more water-wagons to keep this blankety-blank dust down. Our telephone service back to headquarters--to San Diego or Los Angeles--is terrible. Takes four or five hours to get a rush call through--and that raises plenty of hell when we want to get something shipped up here in a hurry. Five hours for a telephone call--say, I could drive there that fast!

"This camp here--number one on our sheets--is supposed to hold 10,000 Japs. Yesterday we started clearing on number two and number three down the line. They're little ones, each of them holding 5,000. Building has already started on number two, and we'll get going on three in a day or two.



"If we could only get some workmen up here--another thousand or so--we'd really show you how this ought to be done. Fifteen hundred aren't enough."

They told Georgia and his chief, area engineer Tom Allen, that many of their fellow U. S. engineers were building other evacuation camps on race tracks and fair grounds throughout California.

They looked at each other and spat out a mixture of dust, saliva and heart-felt profanity. Finally Georgia grinned and wiped his face with a grimy handkerchief.

"Well, that's mighty nice," he remarked. "Fairgrounds, huh? With flowers and lawns in the background, I suppose. That's what's wrecking the U. S. engineers today. I'll betcha these guys have desks and chairs, too . . ."

"The Colorado River Indian Reservation is 225 miles due east of Los Angeles on the California-Arizona border, sitting lop-sided on the Colorado River. Most of the reservation is in Arizona, east of the river; only a small portion--its exact size depending on what channel the river happens to use each year--is in California.

More than 150 miles to the north is Boulder Dam, where the Colorado River is a rushing, hurling monster, freshly pale after dropping its load of red silt in Lake Mead. But here at the Reservation, the Colorado is quiet, swift (and dangerous to swimmers) and in some places more than half a mile wide.

The Reservation is an arrowhead-shaped area, its point poking northwards to the Chemehuevi Mountains, its southern end resting on famed, heat-baked U. S. Highway 60 near Blythe.

Near the northern point of the reservation, but outside its boundary,



is Parker Dam and the aqueduct which carries water to the Metropolitan Water District of Los Angeles County. A little below the dam but inside the reservation is the diversion gate which pulls water out of the Colorado and sends it coasting down the irrigating canals in the reservation.

Look again at the boundaries of the reservation, the arrowhead-like land pointing to the north. It is more than 45 miles long, 15 miles across at its widest point. Along most of its western boundary is the curving channel of the Colorado River. Along the eastern side are ranges of bare, dry mountains--the La Paz Mountains, the Moon Mountains, and many another chain of sharp-rising buttes and bluffs and hills. Inside the boundaries are 113,000 acres of land--some of it flat and sloping gently to the south, nearly a third of it the steep, useless flanks of the mountains.

Divide the reservation into thirds. The lower third, to the south, is virtually unpopulated, undeveloped.

The northern third has a monopoly on the reservation's activities. In its center is the town of Parker, unincorporated, its population varying with the number of workmen at Parker Dam and generally hitting the 300-mark during dull seasons. A mile from the city are the low, green-roofed white houses of the Indian Agency, surrounded by trees, lawns and flowers. To the south are the homes and farms of the 700 Indians, the chief reasons for the reservation's existence.

The middle third, until the middle of March 1942, was dry, uninhabited except by sagebrush and rattlesnakes and their desert cousins, marked with a few stakes indicating the course of an irrigating canal that might be dug some day, spotted with white alkali patches where drainage is poor, dotted with a few mounds that merely exaggerated the essential flatness of the land. There



the U. S. Engineers were building the relocation settlements for 20,000 Japanese--settlements number one, two and three, or, as the workmen had already titled them, Little Tokyo, Little Kobe and Little Osaka.

The War Relocation Authority announced the plans for these new colonies on March 23 after more than two weeks of negotiations with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Los Angeles Metropolitan Water District, the War Department, and leaders of the Indian community.

The announcement declared it would be the "first large-scale relocation" of evacuees from Pacific Coast military areas. Four or five temporary, self-sustaining colonies were to be provided, with the purpose of furnishing homes and useful employment to the evacuated Japanese and of preparing the land for use after the war.

"One of the first big tasks the Japanese will undertake," it was stated, "will be digging canals to bring water to the land so that subsistence gardening may start as soon as possible. Besides raising food for their own use and preparing the land for the future use of the Indians, the colonists may find useful work raising crops particularly needed for the war effort.

"A number of possibilities, such as production of guayule and long staple cotton, are now being studied by the Indian Service, Department of Agriculture, and other interested agencies.

"To a large extent the communities will be complete local units with doctors, nurses, teachers and other specialists provided by the Japanese themselves."

Approximately 90,000 acres of land are available for development of irrigated farming, newspapermen were told.

The announcement made big news in Arizona, a moderate flurry in parts of



California, and practically no dent at all in the rest of the United States. The Colorado River Reservation was one of the least known in the Pacific Southwest, its Indian colony unappreciated, and its agricultural possibilities uncharted. Since the Indians neither lurked on railway station platforms to sell beads and pottery, nor lived in fascinating caves, nor chased buffalo and ate rattlesnakes, nor owned oil wells, nor broke loose to massacre nearby white men, their news value was strictly limited.

There were two tribes of them on the reservation, a large group of storn, stubborn Mojaves and a smaller number of easy-going Chemehuevis. They lived together, farmed together, wandered in and out of the town of Parker, and were generally considered--even by other Indians--to be lazy and not very good farmers.

On their small farms, well-irrigated but most often poorly cultivated, rarely covering as much as 30 acres each, they grew alfalfa, cotton, a little rye and occasionally dabbled in flax. Some of them raised beans and corn for their own food.

Item number one on their menus was invariably beans, followed by corn, fried potatoes, tortillas, dried squash, dried pumpkin, and dried meat and canned tomatoes when they could afford them.

They lived in inexpensive wooden houses, generally built to rough government specifications and constantly in need of paint and repairs, but their out-buildings were customarily made out of mud.

A large number owned cars, running from broken down Model T Fords to a shiny, well-tended 1942 Ford truck.

The announcement that they would quickly play hosts or at least neighbors to 20,000 Japanese hit them like a catastrophe. The good-natured Chemehuevis



accepted it like a catastrophe--something that couldn't be helped--and they bowed gracefully before it. If that's what the government wanted, they said, then there's nothing that can be done.

Would the Japanese be removed at the end of the war? The Chemehuevis fondly hoped so, but if not--well, you can't buck the government.

Mrs. Ruby Snyder, educated in San Diego but back on the reservation as a farmer's wife, put it this way: "Well, I'm for it. Might as well be, since they're coming here anyhow. The only thing that frightens me--and I suppose it always will--is that they won't be properly guarded, and some of them might escape. My goodness, it would certainly be easy for them to get away--to sneak up to the dam, or the bridge, and blow it up--or even to escape.

"But if they stay here, I think they might do us some good. I hear they're wonderful farmers. I'd like to go down and see how they grow things. And maybe they'd grow enough fresh vegetables to sell to us ... real fresh tomatoes and asparagus and lettuce, my goodness, I've almost forgotten how they taste!"

Down the line lived Herbert Chappo, another Chemehuevi farmer. "Aw!" he said, "the Japs can't be much worse than a lot of white men. I'm gon' let the gov'ment worry about it."

Such was the prevailing sentiment among the Chemehuevis, but the Mojaves had different ideas. The Mojaves reacted almost automatically--first, the Chemehuevis were for it, which immediately made the Mojaves oppose the project; second, the government was bringing more people on the reservation, another encroachment on Indian land, and the Mojaves had learned by bitter experience to fight any such encroachment quickly and stubbornly.



The entire project was discussed before the Indian council meeting. The Chemehuevi representatives first reacted favorably; then the Mojave spokesmen denounced it so powerfully that they carried the Chemehuevis along with them.

Even after two weeks of careful consideration, according to Henry Welsh, chairman of the council, the Indians were still opposed and unreconciled.

Welsh, a member of the Mojave tribe, quickly outlined his objections:

"This is what I think. Probably most of my people agree. It's not good to bring Japanese here. We're not afraid of Japanese. We don't want anybody else but Indians on the reservation. When they come, they don't want to go. We can't remove them. White settlers lease land here before. When they go, they leave farms in bad condition. But most don't go.

"Bad to let public know we have land here not being used. Congress may say we have too much, more than we need. Maybe they open big piece of reservation to settlement. Indians get squeezed again.

"You say the government promised to remove Japs after the war? What branch of the government?--Indian Service? Department of Interior? Agriculture? I don't know, maybe they keep their promise. Maybe they don't. Indians were promised lots of things by the government.

"If Army promises it, maybe they keep their word. I don't know.

"Japs getting good land down there. They tell me they make good farmers. After the war, maybe they want to stay, maybe they put pressure on Congress to change contract. I don't know.

"If they fix up the land, put in irrigation, Indians probably move in afterwards. But we don't think it will happen like that. We think the government



will let the Japs stay, or give leases to white men."

Another Mojave, Isaac Cathaway, confirmed Welsh's views. "Most of us are still against it. You can't blame us. This was our land, and the government said we'd never be bothered. We don't want to 'lend' it back—we'll probably never get it again. The Indians are always getting pushed around.

"And while the Japs are here, what kind of law will they follow, Jap law or California law or Indian law? We have our own laws here, and we like them. The Japs should follow them."

The question of "whose law" concerned such a touchy matter as the type of burial that would be used. The Japanese, it was understood, would probably want their dead buried in graves or shrines; the Indians cremated their own dead on funeral pyres and permitted no graves, and felt the Japanese should do the same while on the reservation.

Another Mojave, the most successful farmer in the region, is prosperous Ben Butler. "The Japs are getting the best land in the reservation," he said. "They won't want to go—not if they're good farmers and know good land. They are pretty good farmers, I hear. I'd like to watch them. Maybe I could learn a few tricks. You think they could grow tomatoes and beets and all those truck crops up here?"

Over in the town of Parker, where workmen were unloading trainloads of lumber only a few steps from all the stores on the highway, white Americans had accepted the project with quite different feelings.

"Only a few radicals around here were alarmed even at first," reported Sheriff Jim Washum, "and most of them were Okies. They get more worried about California than we Californians do.

"The project's going to be good for the country. It will develop a lot of land, bring in irrigation, so white farmers can use it. White men can't work out on the reservation now."



In the office of the Parker Motor Company, Dan Beaver and his wife, Floy, sized up the situation this way:

"I've been here 21 years," said Mr. Beaver, "and I've learned that anything that helps the Indians helps us.

"The way I see it, bringing the Japs up here, and putting them to work, whether they like it or not, is going to help the Indians.

"Right now, business is pretty tough. More money in town than before, but we can't sell cars and we can't sell tires. Costs us a couple of hundred dollars a month. But that's O.K.--we have to win the war. And if bringing the Japs up here is going to win the war, then I'm for it. I can tell you, I'll sleep a lot sounder knowing we have ten thousand Japs right here at Parker than if they were living around airplane factories and oil wells down on the coast.

"I hear those Japs are pretty good gardeners. Say, I hope they can grow us fresh vegetables. Now everything comes from the coast--costs more'n we can afford."

Here Mrs. Beaver joined in: "And I hear those Japs make the best servants. Keep things bright as a pin, they tell me. I'd certainly like to get one of them for a houseboy. How much would we have to pay, do you think? Or could we make a deal straight with the government?

"I feel it's a good thing for the country, bringing them up here. This way, they'll keep on working on the irrigation system, and we were afraid that the war was going to stop that.

"After the war, the way I'd do it, the Japs ought to be sent out and the land offered to the Indians. Then, whatever the Indians didn't take, the whites ought to be able to have. Couldn't let good land like that go to waste."



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One of the whites who was already working Indian land on a lease was Ray Thompson, also head of the Parker Lumber and Supply Company.

"I've been waiting for this for ten years," he said. "This is what I came to Parker for. Now the valley's going to be developed as it should be, and it must be kept going.

"At the end of the war, we'll have to keep the land operating—by the Indians, the whites, or even the Japs, if they want to stay. We ought to offer a lot of it to ex-soldiers coming back from war.

"I know this land up here. I've worked it. It can be made one of the best agricultural districts in the country. It can produce a crop every month.

"Business here? Well, it's up 100 per cent since construction started on the Jap camps. It's the same way with everybody in Parker. But we're all starving to death on prosperity—I can't get nails, wire, stoves, refrigerators, or tools, and I have more customers than I know what to do with. But that's all right with me—this is war, and I'm in it, too. And going bust in business is certainly a lot better than getting shot. I'm lucky.

"We all feel better knowing the Japs are going to be up here under guard. Phew!—when I lie awake thinking about all of 'em living near the Consolidated plant and the Douglas plant, and all those other plane factories . . . "

Other Parker residents listed situations in town which the relocation project would surely correct.

"We have no fire department here—eight houses burned down in one fire last month, and two babies were killed. We have no hospital and no doctor—there's one in the Indian Agency, but the next closest is nearly 150 miles away."



There was, however, a chiropractor advertising his facilities in the little settlement just across the river from Parker.

"And we could use a local supply of vegetables. Today, practically every bit of it comes from the coast. We pay 10 cents for a tiny artichoke, 18 to 20 cents a pound for tomatoes, 10 cents a pound for squash, 10 cents for the smallest head of lettuce. And strawberries—when we get them, 18 cents a box and up."

Whether the Japanese evacuees would contribute all that the local citizenry expected seemed questionable.

According to the plans developed by the local government officials, particularly E. R. "Si" Fryer and his assistant, Bob Petrie, both brought to Parker from the Navajo Reservation (and later taken to the regional War Relocation Authority office in San Francisco) Superintendent C. H. Gensler of the Parker Reservation, and R. H. Rupkey, who built the present headworks and canals, the future for the Japanese was considerably limited.

The evacuees were to be placed in the three relocation areas within the reservation—mile-square Little Tokyo, 17 miles south of Parker, capacity 10,000; Little Kobe, half a square mile, 3 miles farther south, capacity 5,000; and Little Osaka, half a square mile, 3 miles still farther south, capacity 5,000.

The three community areas were placed on what engineers termed un-irrigable land. Around them, however, were the useful lands to be farmed by the Japanese.

Of the 70,000 irrigable acres in the reservation—and not 90,000, as announced in Washington—the Japanese were to "subjugate" between 8,000 and 10,000 acres—level and border the land—and bring in the essential irrigating



water by constructing canals, laterals, ditches and levees.

On this land, according to the preliminary plans, the Japanese were to grow food crops for their own subsistence (no mention was made of shipping such crops elsewhere) and such vitally-needed war crops as long-staple cotton and guayule for rubber. The Indians had already shown that the reservation soil could grow cotton, and a guayule test-planting was just being started by the Indian and white boys in the Parker Public High School.

Non-agricultural projects included the proposed manufacture of camouflage nets and cartridge belts for the army.

No amateurs in the complicated business of resettlement, the men of the Indian Service emphasized the necessity of establishing self-government among the Japanese at the earliest possible moment, and supplying schools, entertainment and recreational facilities as quickly as they supplied food and shelter. "Self-government must come right away," Bob Petrie declared. "It has to be real self-government to work, too; we couldn't win the respect and cooperation of the Indians by letting them govern themselves by leaders which we picked.

The Indians had to select their own leaders. The Japanese probably won't be much different--they may pick a lesson once in a while, but they'll do a better job if we leave them entirely alone."

The first Japanese were expected to be sent to Parker the last week of April, a week before all three communities were due to be completed. They were destined to find a desert and the water to irrigate it, Indian and white neighbors with radically different welcomes to give them, and a challenge to make a new agricultural wonder-land out of an arid wilderness.

It would be their chance--perhaps their last chance--to prove to a dubious America that they were loyal to the United States.



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## THE STATUS OF THE RELOCATION CENTERS

The end of the period of detention through administrative compulsion is in sight. Even now, it is not quite clear under what sanction the Authority can grant or withhold "leave", with its implication of compulsory detention. The Mitsue Endo case will come before the Supreme Court this fall. The evacuated zone will probably be reopened to the evacuated people this winter, though perhaps under restrictive conditions or on a selective basis. Mr. Myer has said, and a Manual section repeats, that "relocation will be voluntary at least until the evacuated zone is reopened."

It is likely, therefore, that in the next few months (a) the authority of WRA to prevent the movement of citizens out of the Centers will be further restricted, and (b) the reopening of the Coast will give impetus to the drive to close out the Centers. The result will be not only a decrease in Center population, but a change in the status, and in the internal character, of the Centers themselves.

When the evacuated part of Arizona was reopened, 250 people from that section were in Poston. Roughly a fifth of them returned home. Another fifth relocated to the East. Three-fifths are still in Poston: leases lost, farming equipment lost, the home area hostile, these people are unlikely to return. The California re-migration will be subject to the same factors, and may assume about the same proportions. Their official status as "suspects" eased by the reopening of the Coast, more evacuees will go East. Those with property and equipment in friendly areas of California, or with some other claim such as relatives in armed service, will return to California. From Poston, a rough guess would be that 1,200 people would go to California, and 600 East, in the first six months of 1945, leaving a population of around 9,000. However, if smaller Centers fall below the minimum size for efficient running, the remnants from some of those Centers may come in to swell Poston, which has both the capacity and the agricultural resources to handle 15,000 people without discomfort.

The population this winter will be composed of grandparents and old bachelors; parents of large families of children, and of only daughters; and school children. Bi-linguists will be at a premium. Issei speech and manners will dominate everywhere outside the schoolroom. Farming and gardening skills will preponderate among the workers; and farming, incidentally, is even now employing full-time workers up to 70 years old and even above. Food production, in short, is the one industry we can count on maintaining with that population. Medical, clerical, and administrative skills will have to be supplied increasingly through appointive personnel.

It will be, in the main, a population of those who cannot relocate to support themselves outside the Center. No longer a detention station for people suspected of being dangerous to the nation's interests, the status of the Center will revert to the original one of a relief shelter camp for homeless people.



AT THAT POINT, THE ELABORATED ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROLS OF THE WRA SHOULD BE WITHDRAWN, THE PEOPLE GIVEN LEASEHOLD ON THE FARM AND TITLE TO ITS PRODUCE, AND THE COMMUNITY ALLOWED TO DEVELOP A MORE NORMAL AND SELF-RESPONSIBLE FORM. The Government should maintain the professional services -- health, education, welfare; administrative management of Government funds and property; engineering maintenance and agricultural counseling. Recreation, police, government, could revert to the Community. Advice and aid could be continued for those desiring to move East or back to California. Private enterprise should be permitted in appropriate fields: Sewing and tailoring, handicrafts, services and merchandising; though the co-operative form should still be encouraged, in competition with others.

Our present logic requires people to move from the Center into other farming areas in order to become self-supporting. Most of the older people will not move except in groups large enough to assure their social and personal security as Japanese-speaking and thinking persons. For this reason, larger group movements are being contemplated, even colonization movements into undeveloped farming areas. But the Parker Valley is such an undeveloped area; and what is the advantage in moving colonies out of it into distant areas, so that someone else may come in where the Japanese have been? What I am proposing is a kind of relocation in situ, by altering the status of the colony rather than its location.

Against this are the opposition of the Arizona Governor (at least until election), the fear of the Parker Indian tribe that the Japanese will pre-empt their valley, the five-year lease limit in the tribal constitution, and the necessity of the Indian Service to move other Colorado River Indians into that land to justify the money that has been spent to that end over the past eighty years.

In favor are answering factors. The roughly 100,000 acres available for cultivation are far beyond the ambition of what Indians the Bureau can force to relocate into the Valley. The State is used to having Japanese in the Valley, and would not be deeply alarmed if some of them stayed -- not as much as Arkansas would be if the same number colonized along the Mississippi. The rental from the land would swell the Parker tribal treasury. The produce of the farms would largely support the community, whose labor efficiency would increase surprisingly if it were "their" farm they were working. The investment of the Government would be far less, because of savings in travel and administrative demands arising from the mass movement out of Poston.

Finally, perhaps 8,000 Postonians do not want to leave, because they have no place to go. They are at home in the Valley, they are mastering the soil and the climate. They are freer from disease than any town of equivalent size in the country. If they do leave, they will fall back on Federal hands in one or another way.



If they stay where they are, but on the present basis of our present over-administered eleemosynary equalitarianism -- a communism of poverty without powers -- the resultant dry rot will finally be found to have spread not only back along the nerve-paths into Washington, but out among the sons and daughters of the inert victims. Social efficiency, governmental economy, and ordinary respect for the maintaining of human motivation and self-responsibility demand that some measures be taken to refresh the will and the powers of a community that is no longer based on Governmental restriction of movement, and based instead on lack of resources to maintain itself anywhere but where it is. We have to choose between permanent refugee relief, and rehabilitation. We who were the agents of disaster to these folk should not continue to be the agents of their despair.



Wash. Ofc.

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
WASHINGTONStatement of Policy for the Residents of Poston.

There is evidence that a certain amount of confusion and uncertainty has arisen in the minds of Poston residents as to the future of that community. The following statement is intended to clarify and to make more explicit the policy objectives of the administration of the Project. It has been prepared in cooperation with the War Relocation Authority and represents the joint views of Mr. Dillon Myer and myself.

1. The War Relocation Authority is intensifying its efforts to secure permanent employment opportunities outside of the centers for as many evacuees as possible. In this effort the Indian Service and the administrative staff at Poston will give full cooperation.

Outside employment will be sought for individuals and for groups; ~~this includes~~ <sup>for</sup> aliens as well as citizens.

2. From present information, we cannot foretell the number for whom we shall be able to find permanent occupations outside of Poston. However, it may be assumed that many of the present residents will wish to remain at Poston for the duration of the war. For them, it is our intention to develop as full a community life as possible. Up to the present, we have been prevented from accomplishing much of the program discussed with you at different times by the difficulty of obtaining material and equipment. I refer in particular to the building of schools, the completion of the living quarters, and the supplying of essential equipment. Within the last few days we have finally received clearance from the War Production Board for our construction needs as they relate to the schools and <sup>Teacher's</sup> ~~administrative~~ quarters, and I am hopeful that the program will develop rapidly from now on.



3. The work program at Poston will be directed primarily toward the meeting of the needs of the residents of the community.

(a) As soon as possible sufficient agricultural lands will be developed to provide adequate food for use at Poston.

(b) In general, commercial manufacturing will not be permissible. This subject is being treated in more detail in a revised statement of War Relocation Authority industrial policy. Home industries will be encouraged, to provide all types of useful articles needed by the local residents. Should production at any time exceed the local demands, opportunity will be provided for negotiations between consumer cooperative activities at this and other centers for exchange or marketing of goods which may be produced by such enterprises at the centers, if this proves feasible.

4. For a time it was thought possible to create an overall trust fund for the benefit of all evacuees in all centers. To this fund it was planned to credit all capital improvements made by evacuees and all productive earnings. The establishment of this overall trust fund has not proven feasible and will not be undertaken. All earnings by stores and other cooperative enterprises may be utilized or distributed as the members decide.

No individual employed in any capacity in the center may receive wages higher than the regular War Relocation Authority wage scale. Individuals earning wages above the established scale from any activity carried on within the policies of the War Relocation Authority may accrue to the benefit of the community, but such accruals will not be administered by the Project.

not by 5. Many evacuees are engaged in occupations essential to the continued welfare in the community. Since, as I have indicated, Poston probably will continue to be



the home of many people during this war period, it is obvious that essential services must be maintained, that people, for their own safety and well-being, should do their best to make their surroundings livable. We, in cooperation with the residents, will make every effort to maintain the essential functions and services required by the community.

6. We shall continue to offer every opportunity for the development of successful democratic community government in the Poston communities. This automatically recognizes the right of individuals to differences of opinion but condemns the violation of personal rights, intimidation, and other violations of law and order. All opportunities for self-government therefore will naturally depend upon the establishment of orderly controls by the constructive public opinion of the residents.

Commissioner.

I concur in the above:

Director, War Relocation Authority.



Malcolm F. Pitts - 2

**Associate Evacuee Property Officer.**

He has charge of the office in the colony and his duties are similar to the first Associate Evacuee Property Officer except that he does not have a desk in the Administrative Area.

Both of the Associate Evacuee Property Officers have Secretaries.

They take their dictations, type the necessary data on the request of transportation or storage of property. These secretaries are familiar with the files.

The sixth member of the staff is a file clerk and receptionist.

It is her duty to meet the evacuees who come to the office, draw their files from the cabinet and present them to the Evacuee Property Officer or his Associate Evacuee Property Officer. She also keeps the statistical data necessary for compiling the form WRA 241, Evacuee Property Monthly Report. She also does numerous typing jobs that arise in an office of this nature.

Work at this center is somewhat different from that of the other Evacuee Property Officers, due to the difference in the type of center and the operation of it. No evacuees are allowed to come to the Administrative Area in this center without a pass. Those who work in the Administrative Area can call at the office at any time they are off duty, but this is a very small percentage of the total evacuees in this center. The evacuees who do not work in the Administrative Area cannot come in without a special pass which is obtained from the Police Department at the request of the Evacuee Property Officer when he find it necessary to ask them to call. If the evacuees in the center initiate the call it is necessary for him to come to the gate and request the officer in charge for a pass to see the Evacuee Property Officer. The officer in charge then phones the Evacuee Property Officer for his approval and the pass is issued which must be countersigned by the Evacuee Property Officer at the completion of the interview. This procedure has



Budget Bureau reduced by \$5,000,000 the sum we asked for and which believed necessary to operate all centers until December 31. The larger the number of people who delay their departure from the relocation centers, the tighter our budget situation will be. If there should be a sizeable group within the relocation centers during the last two months, some of them may be almost stranded by lack of adequate transportation or by their failure to make adequate relocation plans earlier. I am sure that you can appreciate the additional difficulties which will face such evacuees at that time. A large scale movement during the winter season will place the later leavers among the evacuees in a very disadvantageous position in comparison to those who made earlier plans. We must be realistic about this and must recognize that a year is a long enough time in which to make the personal adjustments and plans required for relocation. Many thousands of evacuees have already shown that this can be done in much less time than a year. In the light of these considerations, I wish that your staff, and the leaders of the evacuee community would immediately take further inventory of the specific operation you need to complete at your center. The number of relocation interviews completed and definite relocation plans made to date should be considered. Your transportation resources should be carefully investigated, as well as the number of temporary and continuing dependency cases and the further arrangements that may need to be made to provide for them. Upon completion of your consideration of those problems, please give me your recommendations as to when you can close the remaining unit of your center and what further steps you plan to take as the best way to do the job.

In working out a schedule of closing the centers on successive dates, we will, of course, live up to our commitment to give ninety days advance notice to the evacuees before closing any center. We have interpreted that commitment to require us to give ninety days advance notice before closing Units 2 and 3 at Poston and the Canal Unit at Gila. That is why we have announced that we shall close those units by not later than October 1. We have listed above in this letter the administrative considerations which impel us to announce the closing of those units by the date and to believe that we need now to work out a schedule of successive closings for the centers.

In considering a closing date for your center you may be assured that all appointive personnel who have rendered satisfactory service at your center will be needed either at your center to complete the administrative work in connection with closing or in another center or in a field office until W.R.A.'s administrative job is wholly finished.

Please discuss these considerations with the Community Council, other evacuee leaders, and staff members so that we may have your ideas and recommendations on how we can best serve the interests of all evacuees, keeping in mind the problems we have summarized which make early relocation so much more desirable than delayed relocation. We want to have the benefit of your recommendations.

I am leaving tonight on a trip to the West Coast and shall be back in my office on June 27. It would help me greatly if I could have your recommendations to study when I return or at least very shortly thereafter.

D. S. Myer



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
Washington

*Poston*

FOR RELEASE TO AFTERNOON PAPERS OF JANUARY 27, 1944

DUNCAN MILLS ~~FORMED~~  
ACTING DIRECTOR AT POSTON

Appointment of Duncan Mills as acting project director of the Colorado River Relocation Center, at Poston, Arizona, succeeding W. Wade Head, was announced at Poston today by Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority. Mr. Myer visited Poston to present the new project director to the staff and to the evacuee residents of the center.

Mr. Mills has served in various executive capacities in the War Relocation Authority since shortly after creation of the agency in March, 1942, having been administrative officer at the regional office of WRA in San Francisco, later serving as supply officer in the national office in Washington and, since last August he has been personnel officer.

He is a native of Daytona Beach, Florida, and is married. After attending elementary and high school at Daytona Beach, he studied at Georgia Tech and the University of Pennsylvania, and is a certified public accountant. He practiced accountancy for several years, and worked for several railroads; he entered the Federal Service in 1931 with the Interstate Commerce Commission. He next served with The Resettlement Administration, following which he was with the Soil Conservation Service at Albuquerque, N. M., for five years. He was on the staff of the Federal Public Housing Authority at San Francisco immediately before he joined WRA.

Mr. Head, who has been director of the relocation center since its establishment early in 1942, returns to his former duties with the Indian Service.



イケス内務長官よりセンターの皆様へ

軍事上の必要とは云へ立退に依り失つた皆様の權益が此の度回復される事になりました。私と致しましてはこの立退令撤廢は最も嬉しい事の一つでした。私は此の古界非常時の眞最中我が國が小数民族の爲に公民権を回復せしめし事を満足に思ふのであります。

私は此の度皆様が再認されし事を祝福すると共に皆様がセンター居住民として良く忍耐されし立派な態度に心から感謝する次第であります。併し軍人は勿論のこと國內の訖からぬ人々が皆様が過去三ヶ年間に受けられた大きな犠牲と同様の犠牲を受けてゐる事を私は申述べたいと思ひます。

入所時人口の約三分二が現在立退地以外の各州へ再轉住致して居ります。その人々は沿岸立退地居住時代よりよりよき條件の下に生活を營んで居る様に見受けれます。此等三万三千の再住者は日系人と云ふ者は温順にして有能なる社会の一員であると云ふ事を一般米人社会に身を以て示して居られるのであります。而してそれにも増して米人社会を矚目たらしめてゐるものは日系諸君の戦場に於ける立派な行爲であると思ひます。思慮ある米國人はこの勇敢なる日系人を誇りとし又その犠牲に感謝する所であります。

轉住所が一年以内に閉鎖されると云ふ發表を聞いても皆様は急々の理由からして驚かれなかつた事と思ひます。と云ふのは、ミニア並に内務省は閉鎖迄の期間、轉住所の管理を継続し且皆様の再住に出來得る限りの援助をする事になつてゐるからであります。轉住

所内殆ど大部分の人々は今後数ヶ月の間に適當なる再住計画を樹てる事が出來る様になられる事を私は望む者でありまして皆様の再住の絶好の機会に現在の如き戦時下、生産の擴充並に人力の不足が叫ばれてゐる時に於てこそあるのであると思ふのであります。私の見解から申しますなら皆様は寧ろシエラネヴァダ以東にあるかと思ふのであります。がそれは何れに致しましてミニアは皆様の再住に對しては皆様が何處の地に行かれ様と凡ゆる援助の手を差延べる事になつてゐることを茲に申上ぐる次第であります。



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

*Outside Press*

The administration of the Colorado River Relocation Center at Poston, Arizona, will be transferred next January 1, from the Department of the Interior to the War Relocation Authority according to a joint statement by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes and War Relocation Authority Director Dillon S. Myer.

The Poston Center was the first of 10 built by the War Department to house persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the military area on the Pacific Coast. When the War Department determined that evacuation from the West Coast was necessary, officials of that Department sought the aid of the Secretary of the Interior in making available lands under the Department's jurisdiction.

It was decided to establish a center on the Colorado River Indian Reservation to be operated by the Indian Service. Shortly thereafter, the War Relocation Authority was created by Executive Order to take over responsibility for the evacuees. Under an agreement with the War Relocation Authority, the Indian Service has operated the Poston Center since March 1942 under general policies prescribed by the Authority and with funds the Authority made available. The nine other Centers have been operated by the Authority itself.

With water from Headgate Rock Dam available for irrigation, the Colorado River Project offered exceptional opportunity for the employment of evacuees. A total of about 2,000 acres will be under cultivation late this fall. It is the intent of the War Relocation Authority to continue development of land to make it possible for the Center to produce its own food.

It is expected that many of the Indian Service employees now stationed at the project will remain in their jobs and will transfer to the War Relocation Authority.

Note: This story is being released to the newspapers of Arizona direct from the Poston Relocation Center. 10/29/43

OW-502

*For your information only*







# 居住者の皆様へ

轉住所長 ダンカン・ミルス

西部防衛司令部は日系人の太平洋沿岸立退令撤廢を一九四五年一月二日深更を以つて実施致します。

この事は既にWRJAに於て予期して居る處であります。その日系人の生活に及ぼす重大性に鑑みWRJAは皆様の再住援助に萬善の方策を期する積りであります。

WRJAは日系人の假の宿として作られました。従つて再住方針が決定するや過去二年間WRJAは色々な方法を以つて日系人の中西部或は東部への再住を援助して参りました。再住に關してはWRJAは必要上多くの政府機関個人を總動員して全米に亘る再住運動を起しました。

加之聯邦政府は戰爭勃發直後戦争に依る大多數の轉職を見越してその補助の爲に聯邦セキユリテ！エイゼンシの予算を追加計上して居りました。再住方針は斯く準備宜しきを得てゐるが故に現在前轉住所内に於る全日系人は所内のウェルフェア部等を利用して思ふ所へ再住出來ますと私共は自信を以つて申上げる事が出来ると思ひます。

陸軍省からの通知に依りますと一部の人士は沿岸地方へ再住出來ないとの事ですが、その人々と雖も國內その他の地方へは再住出来るのであります。

現在経済的に見て再住に絶好の機会であります。多くの仕事利便が前途に待受けてゐます。この状態は戦争終結

時迄は繼續しないし又その時には平時経済への編成變へに依つて日系人の再住を困難ならしむる事態も生ずる視れなしとしなないのであります。これ等の理由からして轉住所の閉鎖が具体化され且つ日系人諸氏の企業心と協調の精神が米國內各再住援助機関の後援と相俟つてこの再住方針を成功せしむるものであると私は信じて疑はぬものであります。

皆様の再住は決して容易なる事柄でないでせう。従つてその準備期間として六月以上一年以内はセクターが閉鎖される様なことはありません。然してその閉鎖に際しては必ず三ヶ月以前に通知される筈になつてゐます。

急いで事を決する必要はありません。皆様が西部へ或は東部への再住計畫を樹てられるに際して必要なる詳細の資料は出來得る限り迅速にお手許へ差上ります。又所内再住部及びウェルフェア部等も欣んで再住の相談に應じる筈であります。皆様の將來は一にこの再住に對する決意如何に係つてゐるのでありますからどうか慎重なる考慮を以つて將來の計画を樹てられる様希望する者であります。



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Loc. Res.  
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# DAILY ARRIVALS TO POSTON

May	8	11	Imperial County
	9	198	Los Angeles---Imperial---Bakersfield
	11	41	San Francisco---Los Angeles
	13	1	New York
	15	1146	Orange County---Oceanside
	17	1234	" " "
	19	833	Riverside---San Bernardino---Imperial Valley
	21	699	" " " "
	23	796	Kern County
	25	660	" "
	27	889	Boyle Heights
	29	938	" "
June	2	252	Mayer, Ariz.---Santa Anita---Orange County
	4	18	Imperial---San Jacinto---San Bernardino---Riverside
	5	6	Los Angeles
	6	1	Delano
	7	7	Los Angeles---San Diego---Delano
	8	3	Santa Fe, New Mexico
	9	2	Boyle Heights
	10	3	Merced (Merced County)
	12	3	Arlington---Los Angeles
	15	13	Santa Fe, New Mexico
	17	1	Bismarck, North Dakota
	18	6	Los Angeles
	19	3	" "
	20	12	Sacramento---Los Angeles---Imperial Valley
	22	7	Hayden, Arizona---Los Angeles
	23	4	Santa Fe, New Mexico
	24	5	San Bernardino---Los Angeles---San Diego
	25	6	Bismarck, North Dakota---Utah
	27	1	Los Angeles
	29	482	Salinas Assembly Center
	30	483	" " "
July	1	499	Salinas Assembly Center
		19	Santa Fe, New Mexico
	2	453	Salinas Assembly Center
	3	451	" " " (Unit 2)
	4	514	" " " (Unit 2)
		1	" " " (Unit 1)
	5	590	" " " (Unit 2)
		10	Santa Anita Assembly Center
	7	19	Santa Fe, N.M.---San Luis Rey---Oceanside
		2	Minnesota
	9	12	Bismarck, North Dakota---Sanger
	10	4	Santa Ana---Los Angeles
		1	Pismo Beach (Unit 2)
	11	8	Santa Fe, New Mexico
	12	1	Clinton, Missouri
	13	6	Bismarck, North Dakota
	14	336	Clovis---Sanger---Fresno (Unit 2)



July	15	5	Tujunga---Salinas---Santa Anita Assembly Center (Unit 1)
		5	Salinas (Unit 2)
		1	Santa Fe, New Mexico (Unit 2)
		59	Needles---Yermo---Newberry (Unit 2)
	16	7	Sanger---Santa Fe, New Mexico (Unit 1)
		291	Sanger---Clovis---Santa Fe, New Mexico (Unit 2)
	17	20	Lindsay---Exeter---Calif. Hot Springs (Unit 1)
		542	" " " " (Unit 2)
	18	5	Santa Fe, New Mexico (Unit 1)
		1	Ducor, Calif. (Unit 2)
	19	1	Santa Fe, New Mexico (Unit 1)
	22	16	Bismarck, North Dakota (Unit 1)
		7	" " " (Unit 2)
		692	Pinedale Assembly Center (Unit 2)
	24	3	Oakland---Sharp Park Det. Sta.---Santa Fe, N.M. (Unit 1)
		2	Los Angeles (Unit 1)
	25	1	Kingsburg, Calif. (Unit 1)
	26	1	Bismarck, North Dakota (Unit 1)
		5	" " " (Unit 2)
	29	1	Santa Fe, New Mexico (Unit 2)
	30	3	Santa Anita Assembly Center (Unit 1)
		1	Salinas Assembly Center (Hosp.) (Unit 2)
August	1	6	Sharp Park Detention Sta.---Santa Fe, N.M. (Unit 2)
		1	" " " " (Unit 1)
	3	4	Hayden, Arizona (Unit 1)
		499	Dinuba---Reedley---Woodlake (Unit 3)
	4	3	Parlier, Calif. (Unit 1)
		1	Santa Fe, New Mexico (Unit 1)
		450	Reedley---Orange Cove---Dinuba (Unit 3)
	5	497	Reedley---Orosi---Yetttem---Kingsburg (Unit 3)
	6	521	Orosi---Orange Cove---Sanger---Parlier (Unit 3)
		3	Santa Fe, New Mexico (Unit 1)
	7	509	Visalia---Yetttem---Orosi---Woodlake---Cutler (Unit 3)
	8	1	Santa Fe, New Mexico (Unit 1)
		4	Calif. Hot Springs---Reedley (Unit 1)
		4	" " " ---Lindsay (Unit 2)
		505	Visalia---Dinuba---Ivanhoe---Reedley---Orosi Woodlake (Unit 3)
	9	4	Pomona Assembly Center (Unit 1)
	10	27	Bismarck, North Dakota (Unit 1)
		4	" " " (Unit 2)
	11	4	Santa Anita---Tujunga (Unit 1)
	12	7	Santa Fe, New Mexico (Unit 1)
	14	3	Tujunga, Calif. (Unit 1)
		1	" " (Unit 2)
	15	3	Missoula, Montana (Unit 1)
		3	Camp Harmony, Washington (Unit 1)
		7	Sharp Park Detention Sta. (Unit 3)
	16	2 2	" " " " (Unit 1)
		3	" " " " (Unit 3)
	17	14	Bismarck, North Dakota (Unit 1)
		2	" " " (Unit 2)
		2	" " " (Unit 3)



August	18	10	Santa Anita Assembly Center	(Unit 1)
	19	1	Hondo, Calif. (Hospital)	(Unit 1)
		1	Santa Fe, New Mexico	(Unit 3)
	20	2	Pomona Assembly Center	(Unit 1)
	21	1	Tujunga, Calif.	(Unit 1)
		1	Bismarck, North Dakota	(Unit 2)
		4	North Dakota---Fresno	(unit 3)
	22	5	Bismarck, North Dakota---Santa Fe, New Mexico	(Unit 1)
		1	Bismarck, North Dakota	(Unit 3)
	24	1	Sharp Park Detention Station	(Unit 2)
		1	" " " "	(Unit 3)
	26	1	Tujunga, Calif.	(Unit 1)
		2	Santa Anita Assembly Center	(Unit 1)
		1	Tujunga, Calif.	(Unit 3)
		229	Santa Anita Assembly Center	(Unit 3)
	27	1	Missoula, Montana	(Unit 1)
		1	Santa Fe, New Mexico	(Unit 1)
		639	Santa Anita Assembly Center	(Unit 3)
	28	1	San Jose, Calif. (Hospital)	(Unit 1)
		7	Bismarck, North Dakota	(Unit 1)
		6	" " "	(Unit 2)
		1	" " "	(Unit 3)
		540	Santa Anita Assembly Center	(Unit 3)
	29	2	Manzanar Relocation Center	(Unit 1)
	30	1	Sharp Park Detention Station	(Unit 1)
		2	Fresno Hospital	(Unit 2)

September				
	1	2	Tulare County General Hosp.	(Unit 3)
	2	4	Bismarck, North Dakota	(Unit 1)
		1	" " "	(Unit 2)
		5	" " "	(Unit 3)
	3	1	Tujunga, Calif.	(Unit 3)
	4	3	Santa Anita Assembly Center	(Unit 3)
	5	2	Shelley, Idaho	(Unit 1)
	12	4	Santa Anita Assembly Center	(Unit 1)
		1	Lordsburg, New Mexico	(Unit 1)
		3	Santa Anita Assembly Center	(Unit 3)
	18	1	Tujunga, Calif.	(Unit 1)
	19	4	Fresno Assembly Center	(Unit 1)
		1	" " "	(Unit 2)
		2	Fresno County General Hosp.	(Unit 2)
		1	" " " "	(Unit 3)
		2	Tulare County Hospital	(Unit 3)
	20	1	Sharp Park Detention Station	(Unit 2)
	23	1	Tujunga, Calif.	(Unit 3)
	24	1	Bismarck, North Dakota	(Unit 1)
	27	1	Lordsburg, New Mexico	(Unit 1)
		1	Greeley, Colorado	(Unit 1)

17956  
 646 left camp in September  
 17310




1. Shig Nakashima, ~~xxxxxx~~ a volunteer from El Centro, was the first evacuee to set foot in Poston. This was on May 10, 1942. Nakashima is now connected with the Indian Service in Phoenix.
2. Poston (in Yuma County) is the farthest branch of the Phoenix (Maricopa County) Post Office, being 175 <sup>miles</sup> distant from the Arizona capital.
3. Poston's peak population was recorded in August, 1942 when the the housing division listed 17,942 residents.
4. The Colorado River War Relocation Center was the only ~~relocation~~ center under the dual supervision of the WRA and the Indian Service until January 1, 1944 when control was transferred wholly to WRA.
5. James D. Crawford, then Unit II Administrator, undertook on October 18, 1942, to keep track of Poston's weather reports. The highest temperature, 121 degrees, was recorded on July 25, 1943, and the lowest, 20 degrees, on January 19, 1943.
6. Poston Kuwahara was the first baby born in Poston. ~~xxxxxx~~  
~~xxxxxx~~ That was on May 25, 1942. Since then and up to December 21, 1943, there were 456 who could claim Poston as their birthplace.
7. Construction on <sup>Poston</sup> Unit I began on March 21, 1942 and was open for the first evacuee occupants on May 10. <sup>Poston</sup> Unit II opened on July 3, <sup>Poston</sup> Unit III on August 3.
8. The Colorado Irrigation Project is ~~the~~ oldest in the United States, having been established in 1868 when Congress appropriated \$50,000 for the venture.
9. The Poston Chronicle first appeared as a daily on May 13, 1942 under the masthead Daily Official Information Bulletin. This was modified on July 10 to Press Bulletin and changed to The Poston Chronicle on Dec. 22 as the result of a community-wide name contest. It became a tri-weekly in September, 1943.
10. Death first visited Poston on May 23, 1942. ~~top~~ to Dec. 21, 1943 it had been a pretty steady visitor, claiming 142 persons.
11. Poston is the only relocation center divided into three units. These three communities, spaced about three miles apart, make up the largest of the ten projects.
12. Poston was named after Colonel Charles D. Poston, Superintendent



HANG ME!

# DECEMBER

1943

sun	mon	tue	wed	thu	fri	sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	
26	27	28	29	30	31	

memo



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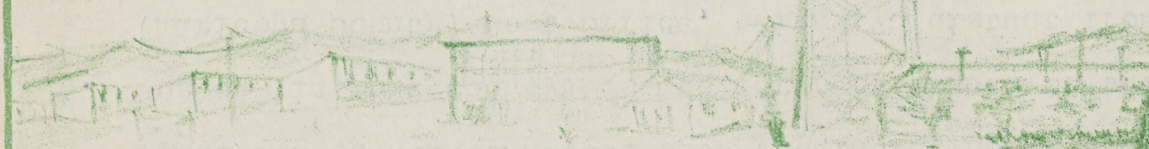
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Yamkoshi



PRESENT: Mr. John Fukushima Mr. Yatsushiro  
 Dr. Leighton Miss Tsuchiyama  
 Mrs. Leighton Dr. Shimizu  
 Mr. Kubota Dr. Spicer  
 Mr. Yamaguchi Mr. Mimura  
 Mr. Nishimoto Mr. Sasaki  
 Mr. Teshima Mr. Murase  
 Mr. Sogioka Mr. Ishino  
 Dr. Taylor (Head of Dept of Far Eastern Affairs, University of Washington)

SPEAKER: MR. JOHN FUKUSHIMA

TOPIC: THE FAMILY RELATIONS

The study that I am making at present is "The Family and its readjustment to the 20'x25' apartment." I was primarily interested <sup>in the study of the family situation as there happens to be</sup> as I happen to have seven in my own apartment. In other words, I have a two-family setup. I <sup>discussed with</sup> approached Dr. Spicer about <sup>my family situation</sup> it and before I knew about it, I was assigned the family topic. I must admit <sup>this</sup> this report is incomplete <sup>and</sup> as I go into it daily the problem <sup>becomes more complex</sup> is becoming larger and larger and <sup>I have found it necessary to the readjustment of the families</sup> I have to limit myself to the 20'x25' apartments, alone <sup>and</sup> and let some of the other problems alone. This survey on the readjustment <sup>of the families</sup> necessarily ties up with <sup>the problems of</sup> the Housing Department <sup>and so</sup> this survey is more or less a housing survey and readjustment <sup>of the families</sup> to the housing situation. <sup>to make the</sup> study of the thirty-six blocks, <sup>we</sup> realized that it would be impossible <sup>I scaled</sup> so we brought it down to four typical blocks. <sup>Here is</sup> the way <sup>we selected</sup> we selected the four blocks: Block 30 <sup>the</sup> represents evacuees from an urban area; Block 6 <sup>to</sup> represents families and individuals who <sup>came as volunteers</sup> volunteered; Block 42 <sup>to</sup> represents evacuees from the country (originally we had selected Block 19 but after two or three days' work was done, <sup>we</sup>



discovered that it was not a typical rural block, <sup>and</sup> so ~~we~~ selected another block. In making my survey of the family, I made many mistakes and that was one of them. I did not have access to the census files when ~~we~~ first started on the survey as they were not available at that time.); Block 18 to represent a group of residents who were relocated from an assembly center <sup>since problems</sup> ~~group~~ would be a little different <sup>because this group has been tempered to some degree in an assembly center.</sup> The first thing I did was to go to these four blocks, ~~and~~ get their registration data, ~~and~~ compile the registration data, ~~and~~ try to find clues as to ~~an idea on which~~ <sup>sort of research material</sup> blocks would give me the best information. I drew a chart ~~from~~ <sup>7</sup> Block 30 which shows ~~the way~~ <sup>how</sup> the residents are ~~lined up~~ <sup>alligned</sup> in the apartments. It is rather interesting to compare Block 30 with Block 6, the volunteer class block, ~~in which you find~~ <sup>There is found</sup> in the distribution of the two blocks ~~that there is~~ a greater number of families ~~assigned to~~ <sup>assigned to each apt. in Bl #30 whereas</sup> that is, larger families of five and six ~~and in Block 6, you find that the distribution is a little more~~ <sup>equitable and their problems are naturally less than those of</sup> Block 30. You will notice that in Block 30, there is not ~~an apartment with a~~ <sup>a single</sup> family of two that has been allotted an apartment <sup>for itself.</sup> The ~~first~~ <sup>third</sup> column shows a family of three <sup>the only one in Bl #30</sup> and that is the only one; the majority <sup>of the apartments</sup> fall in the five and six classification. ~~Whereas, in Block 6, seven families have been assigned an apartment apiece, held by couples.~~ <sup>those in Bl #6</sup> The majority of ~~them~~ are distributed so that there are five to an apartment. In the rural class, the distribution falls in a much more even curve. There are two families that are given an apartment, ~~up to five and~~ <sup>and this curves upward to a peak of 5 persons to an apartment and</sup>



tapers down to eight to an apartment. In Block 18, which is a block representative of people relocated from an assembly center, it seems that ~~they~~ <sup>the residents</sup> had a much better idea of the housing situation ~~because of that fact~~ <sup>that they had already been in an</sup> ~~they were already in the~~ <sup>accustomed to</sup> difficulties in housing. assembly center and/when they came here and were told to register

er with a minimum of five and a maximum of eight, they arranged ~~so that only five in an apartment so~~ <sup>so that only five in an apartment so</sup> ~~their families/with the greater number registered with five.~~

In Block 18, you will find no family of eight in an apartment, and there are only two families with seven in an apartment.

(CHART ATTACHED)

I <sup>have</sup> summarized those four distributions in a chart. This chart will show you ~~the green~~ <sup>the urban class in green</sup>, which is the urban class; the black pencil mark ~~is~~ <sup>denotes</sup> the volunteer class. You will notice that the chart of the urban class is the furthestest over and that the volunteer class is closest over to ~~apartment one which in-~~ <sup>the "apt. with one" column indicating</sup> ~~icates~~ <sup>that</sup> more or less <sup>that</sup> the crowded conditions occur more frequently in the urban class <sup>than</sup> the volunteer class. <sup>block</sup>

In making the survey of Block 30, I found seventy-one families living in fifty-two apartments and that there were nineteen apartments that had <sup>setup</sup> ~~setups~~ of two or more families. <sup>In other words,</sup> thirty-eight families were doubled up. In Block 6, there were <sup>only</sup> two families which were doubled up, ~~the family name not being identical.~~ <sup>these two families</sup> On investigation, I found that ~~they~~ were related. <sup>distantly</sup> ~~and so it can be said that there are no families truly doubled up in block #6.~~ In Block 18, there <sup>were</sup> ~~are~~ fourteen families doubled up into seven apartments. In the rural block, Block 42, sixteen families were doubled up; five families were so large that they were

Note  
that families in such a manner that the families registered with only one apartment.



The Survey of the regis. data shows that given two apartments apiece. <sup>The</sup> problems ~~xxxx~~ were greater <sup>urban</sup> ~~xxxxxxx~~ in the city block, <sup>to be conducted within</sup> consequently there were more personal interviews <sup>on</sup> the city block. After studying that chart for awhile, I drew ~~more or less~~ a chart ~~here~~ to show where the most difficulties <sup>occurred</sup> ~~did occur~~ and the urban block had seventy-one families, whereas the rural had fifty-four families and the volunteers had forty-two families and the "relocated" had fifty-one families.

1. ~~4.02 members~~, Urban block averaged <sup>4.02 members per family -</sup> ~~per family~~.
2. ~~4.85 members~~, Volunteer block averaged <sup>4.85 members per family -</sup> ~~per family~~.
3. ~~4.53 members~~, Rural block averaged <sup>4.53 members per family -</sup> ~~per family~~.

The urban families ~~were~~ the smallest of the four blocks studied but had the largest number of people in each apartment, <sup>there being 5.5 people per apartment</sup> ~~5.5~~, while the average in the volunteer group was 4.43 <sup>people per apartment</sup> ~~people per apartment~~.

In going about the various blocks ~~in~~ obtaining the personal interviews, these are some of the questions which I held in mind:

What is the lack of privacy and the community style of eating? <sup>going to the family?</sup> What are they saying about it and doing about it?

What are <sup>some of</sup> the satisfactions given and what are <sup>some of</sup> the dissatisfactions? <sup>the</sup> Some people who were interviewed mentioned no

forms of satisfaction at all in this method of living. I might quote you some of the dissatisfactions and satisfactions that were mentioned in the interviews. <sup>In most cases</sup> Those interviewed did not state <sup>the actual</sup> the dissatisfaction, <sup>as such but</sup> it was just expressed <sup>them</sup> in their opinions, and I usually tabulated them.

\ Lack of privacy.- the two family situation.



- ✓ In-law difficulties .
- 3 Difference in beliefs <sup>on</sup> ~~into~~ how to bring up children.
- ✓ Dining hall difficulties ~~12~~ table manners .
- 5 Moral issues .
- 6 The inconvenience of latrines and washroom because of separation from dwellings .
- 7 Family disintegration .
- 8 Lack of emphasis on the development of children to-  
eventual  
ward/adulthood and responsibility.
- 9 Cultural lag-- ~~the inability to follow~~ <sup>it</sup> ~~to keep pace with the~~  
~~Cultural line~~, by being placed in here so behind the  
normal cultural development.
- 10 Failure of disciplinary measures on children ,
- 11 Problem of indecency of attire on the part of adults  
around the block .
- ✓ Class differences .
- 13 "Face" still important .
- ✓ Newlywed situation .
- ✓ Lackadaisical attitude of parents .

Here is one of the interviews that mentions the difficulty of teaching table manners to the children; "Says Mrs. A. of her 20 month old son:—"I've been feeding him at home, but of late I've been bringing him into the dining hall to eat. However, it's very difficult to feed him properly. He's so restless, and imitates others so readily. He insists on sticking his paws into my plate or daddy's plate because he sees other parents feeding their infants out of their own plates with their own forks, of

(will you please  
type questions  
single spaced?)



course, he's young yet, but that is no excuse for bad table manners. Oh, it's so difficult to teach him the proper manners. And while I finished my meal, the youngster scampered off in various directions in the dining hall, and at one time climbed atop an unoccupied table and reached for the salt shaker, whereupon, he was immediately removed by Mr. A. He was not openly reprimanded, but Mrs. A said to me, "You can see for yourself why it's so difficult to bring kids up properly in a large mess hall."

Here's an example of family disintegration as expressed by Mr. and Mrs. W. M.: "Mrs. W. M. tells of an incident which took place on one of the warm days so characteristic of a Poston summer. Her apartment is not provided with a cooler as are some of the other apartments. Now Mr. and Mrs. W.M. have three children, 5 yrs., 3 yrs., and 1 yrs. of age respectively. The 3 year old, on one warm day got up, after having been told to take his daily afternoon nap, and went out to a neighbor's apartment and proceeded to continue his nap there. (The neighbor has an evaporative cooler). She feels that the children are becoming the responsibility of the block, and not of the family, and the words of the parents do not have much weight any longer. She says that there is no point in trying to punish her children by threatening them to go without supper, for each child proceeded to answer the dinner gong individually, and at separate times, and in total disregard of the admonishment meted out by the parents. She says, "Could it be that we parents are losing our grip over our own children?"



Here is another example of the failure of disciplinary measure on children: "Bringing up four children in any form of community is not a simple matter. All four of my children are under seven years of age, and many disciplinary measures must necessarily be taken." Mr. S. regretted that there were no wood-sheds or garages where a good old-fashioned spanking might be administered once in a while. And as I talked with Mr. S., the youngest son, 4, had evidently not done what his mother had asked him to do, and was whipped with an arrow-weed and stripped of his clothing, and allowed to remain standing in the doorway, much to the amusement of the neighboring children who had congregated about the unfortunate child. One of the observing children was a 3 year old boy who constantly said "shame, shame, shame on you," to which the subjected boy apparently paid no heed.

Here is an expression by an elderly man on family disintegration: "Mr. K. O. strongly feels that the normal family ties are being weakened by this group living. He feels that children in the formative mental ages will not have any respect for their fathers who are not responsible for the food served them in the community mess hall and that they will hold no appreciation for their mothers as far as cooking meals are considered. He expresses the opinion that normal family ties are strengthened by the belief on the part of the children that the father is the breadwinner of the family and that mother's is the hand that cuts the bread brought home by the father.

Here is one that denotes class difference: "Mr. S. lives



with his wife and two daughters, 15 years and 13 years respectively and has a friend of the family, a young lady of 24, also living in the same apartment. In regard~~s~~ to the education of his two daughters, he says he has made several attempts to instruct them in various subjects that would be of aid in their schooling when the fall and winter semester begins. Many approaches were made, some in a very interesting manner, but the reaction of the daughters was always the same--that of indifference. Mr. S. avers that his daughters were honor students in the city, and prior to evacuation made every effort to pursue knowledge on their own efforts, going to libraries weekly, to Sunday School conscientiously, and attending the public school with interest. Mr. S. himself is an educated man, and very active in the local Poston Community Church affairs, and he fully realizes the importance of the part of the family in relation to education and to the bringing up of the children. And yet he feels that there are powers at work that are beyond his control i.e. the environment of a community life. The proximity of one apartment to another, of one barrack to another makes for ready groupings to be found by the children. He feels that his children cannot concentrate on their home studies because no sooner do they sit down to studying than the neighboring children knock at the door and ask the two girls to join them in a game.

Here is an example of a newly-wed situation: ~~M~~Mr. G. had been employed in the mess hall for about a month, but left the



job when Mrs. G. was also placed in the kitchen. He feels that she was in the kitchen to check up on his activities. (Mr. G.'s social relationships with others before evacuation was very broad, and probably resented the limitations inflicted by marriage especially when confronted by hundreds of friends within the camp.) Mr. G. confidentially remarked to me a month back that "becoming married was the greatest mistake he had ever made". Today he feels that with certain readjustments and with time he can begin to grasp the full meaning of married life and play his share, limited as are the opportunities of leading a normal happy married life here in a crowded apartment. He mentioned the disadvantage of having the in-laws living next door in the sense that his wife is always running home whenever an occasional quarrel arise, thus affording no opportunities for the husband and wife to iron out their own petty troubles.

~~Here is another expression on the part of a great many of young married women:~~ "



Here is one more on in-law difficulties: ~~Mr.~~ Mr. and Mrs. H. had been residing with Mr. H's parents and a brother, 19, and a sister, 18, until very recently when the couple's request for a change of address was approved and transferred to Block 18 where the couple now enjoy an apartment to themselves, although forewarned by the housing department that if the housing problem becomes acute with the influx of additional evacuees there may be a few more persons assigned to the same apartment. Rather than undergo any further strain under pressure of the entire family, Mr. and Mrs. H. withdrew from the family set-up, and entertained the possibility of having another family assigned with them in their new apartment in Block 18. Mr. and Mrs. H. had never lived under the same roof as their parents, except for the brief interval of three months prior to evacuation. It seems that Mrs. H. could never get along with Mr. H's family, especially with the younger brother who is afflicted with epilepsy--in a mild degree. Under the family set-up, things became unbearable in-as-much as Mr. H. was the only person employed. Mrs. H. says that there were too many "at home" in the small 20 by 25 feet room and that they got on each other's nerves. The older Mr. and Mrs. were considered too old to work, the brother was unfit to work, and the youngest though 18 was pampered too much by the parents and constantly kept within the room."

In going about the study of the family, I <sup>found</sup> find that the housing situation tied up so strongly with the family, <sup>it was just tied to my life</sup> that I had to include the various housing surveys that were being con-



*give exact date.*

*August 29*

ducted in camp. The Block Supervisors of Camp I made a survey <sup>of housing conditions</sup> at a rather recent date. In this survey, there were three blocks in Camp which answered that they had <sup>no</sup> housing troubles and the ~~other~~ thirty-six, thirty had answered that they had housing troubles ~~and~~ There were three reports missing. ~~But~~ The one outstanding thing in this report is that everyone of those blocks mentioning housing trouble stated "over-crowding" in one sense or another as the chief reason for the housing trouble and the various family disagreements that were coming up.

Originally, the Housing Department <sup>had</sup> made no investigation of the various applications <sup>that were filed</sup> for change of address. <sup>And</sup> During the first <sup>several months</sup>, the Housing Department was approving <sup>the applications</sup> ~~stated reasons~~ of medical or employment nature. *as their reason usually received approval immediately.*

DR. LEIGHTON: Did they get the replies to the questions in that survey from a door to door survey?

MR. FUKUSHIMA: The survey was made through the block managers-- opinion of the block managers.

DR. LEIGHTON: Then it was "yes" and "no" from the block managers in answer to the questions put forward.

~~MR. FUKUSHIMA: Those applications that were filed~~ incidentally,

there were more than 1,000 applications during the first three months in camp. <sup>And</sup> of these applications <sup>if an applicant stated</sup> ~~you stated~~ "family disagreement" or "incompatibility" <sup>as the reason, the applicant</sup> ~~and you were not~~ given preference to those who stated "medical" or "employment" reasons. It <sup>has just been</sup> ~~is just~~ lately that the Housing Department re-

*was not*



alized the situation and has been studying each application for transfer. ~~Just~~ lately, ~~they have made~~ <sup>has been made,</sup> a separate file for the applications for smaller apartments. In checking over the various reasons on the application forms, the reasons ~~could be~~ <sup>can</sup> ~~more or less~~ divided into five groups: (1) the fear of doubling up with another ~~five~~ <sup>family</sup>; (2) ~~two-family situation, result of disagreements;~~ <sup>and its resultant complications</sup> (3) ~~lack of privacy, especially newly-weds,~~ <sup>for the</sup> (couple's are making applications more than any other group); (4) overcrowding; (5) employment, ~~and~~ medical, and other reasons. In direct contrast to the applications that were filed in the first three months, the reasons that are ~~stated~~ <sup>being</sup> ~~now~~ are more definite and are a little ~~more~~ <sup>the reasons given formerly.</sup> stronger than ~~they were.~~ <sup>realizing that</sup> In other words, ~~the applica-~~ <sup>the applicants tend to</sup> tions are being investigated, ~~they more or less~~ <sup>wanting to change from one apt to another,</sup> put down ~~the~~ <sup>bona fide</sup> true reason for change of address. Formerly, the reasons were really camouflages.

~~In the course of study~~ <sup>also</sup> I made a study of the movements of families prior to evacuation. This survey was conducted in only one block; however, ~~it will give you an idea.~~ <sup>it reveals a certain amount of movement of the</sup> ~~With~~ <sup>of families prior to evacuation</sup>

<sup>With</sup> these three questions ~~that~~ <sup>to evacuation</sup> were asked: (1) How was your family set-up a month prior; (2) How was your family set-up two months prior; <sup>to evacuation</sup> (3) What was the set-up prior to the evacuation <sup>order</sup> in March? It revealed that there were twenty-two families who had doubled up or moved prior to evacuation. Dr. Spicer, would you explain the chart, as to the symbols



that were used?

DR. SPICER: Maybe you are all familiar with them. The chart that Mr. Fukushima has used is one that is typically used by anthropologists in the study of kinship families.

○ circle represents female

△ triangle represents male

=equal sign represents married

— horizontal line represents parent-child relationship

/ vertical line represents brother, sister.

*Note*  
MR. FUKUSHIMA: You might explain some of the movements of the various families on the chart. *(Refer to family movements prior to evacuation Block 30)*

DR. SPICER: (Dr. Spicer explained a few examples of relationships prior to evacuation and here in Poston, Mr. Fukushima explained about the 2-D situation).

MR. FUKUSHIMA: I should have mentioned <sup>at the beginning of the report</sup> the various methods ~~by which I am going around~~ <sup>that I am using</sup> in my survey; ~~and that could be~~ <sup>This can</sup> be divided into four classifications: (1) by means of personal interviews; (2) going through the various files such as the housing files, registration files, census files, block manager's office; (3) personal observation; (4) ~~gather some~~ subjective opinions by various leaders in camp and some of the visitors that have been coming into camp.

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The 20'x25' apartments in which the families are living are all-purpose apartments that serve not only as bedrooms but also as living rooms, study rooms, kitchens,



and as bathrooms, where little babies are concerned. In a typical apartment it is not unusual to see a section of the small room reserved as a 'living room'. This so-called 'living room' generally consists of a card table and a few improvised 'chairs', and that is all.

Where there are children of school age, wise parents interested in the education of their children have provided a study desk of crude fashion where the children could read, draw, and write. In many instances, parents have brought along educational books, magazines, and scrapbooks, and in a few cases, blackboards..

Most of the apartments possess a makeshift cupboard made of scrap lumber or of boxes and this cupboard is generally stocked with crackers, jams and jellies, canned fruits, coffee, and other groceries that can be readily prepared and consumed without too much ado when the individuals become hungry in-between meals or late at night. Families with small children and infants requiring formula milk and special care and families with infirm members requiring extra care are allowed to retain their hot-plates which are kept nearby the so-called 'kitchen'. Often families violate the conditions under which these hot-plates were made available to them by using them to make coffee, brew tea, and warm canned foods. Families with infants and infirm members take advantage of this privilege and are not always conscientious about the use of the hot-plates.



Where families follow the practice of eating in the apartments, the disposal of refuse and garbage is a mild problem of sanitation. Most of the refuse is piled into an empty gallon tin obtained from the dining hall, and in many cases allowed to remain in the apartment for some time before being emptied into the large receptacle placed at the rear of the dining hall. Very few families have bothered to obtain the standard type of garbage receptacle for use in the apartment.

Several of the families in every block have gone to the trouble of installing water faucets within the apartment to supplement their makeshift kitchen. These faucets in most cases are not used solely for drinking purposes, but also to save the individual from walking to the latrines for washing up purposes and thus causing the sanitation department no little concern about the run-off water from these inside installations.

Families with infants in their households have had to resort to the use of their apartments as bathrooms for their infants whenever necessary. This applies to the bathing needs of the infirm as well. This indoor bathing requires an extra effort on the part of the aiding members <sup>of the families</sup> of the infants and the infirm in that the hot water must be obtained from the washroom, and again disposed of in the proper manner. Along with the bathing situation in the apartments, many families are necessitated to resort to the use of bed chambers



the use of which must be made in the very same room that other members of the family reside.

Many of the families have resorted to the use of indoor clothes-lines. In every apartment is to be noticed either a short line or a series of ropes stretched across the room for drying purposes, the amount of line depending upon the size of the family. Many of the residents have constructed outdoor clothes-lines along side the barracks, and many block units have built an area designed especially for clothes drying.

The dusty nature of Poston must have had a direct bearing on the utilization of these indoor clothes-lines and ever so much more with families having baby clothes and diapers.

In going about these interviews, it seems to me that the individuals who are living with another family ~~with~~ <sup>the</sup> mutual consent of the family with whom they are living, ~~it~~ <sup>and harmonious</sup> seems to show a ~~more~~ closer/relationship than those individuals who were thrown into an apartment with another family, (because of the ~~rush of the Housing Department~~ <sup>rapidity of the registration process of the first day in camp</sup>). ~~They~~ <sup>There</sup> seems to ~~have~~ <sup>be</sup> a better chance of "making a go" of the situation if there is a mutual interest of one kind or another.

This survey seems to be scratching only on the surface but to me it has brought up several questions and possible suggested surveys for the future and some of the questions that I have asked myself and that I might ask you:



1. What is the trend of child behavior as a result of communal living?
2. What are the effects of community life at Poston upon married life--husband and wife relationships; the newlywed situation?
3. What are the differences in behaviors and reaction of families of different classes: well-to-do; average business type; wage earners?
4. What is the trend of behavior in the dining halls and its relationship to family disintegration: family style and its shortcomings; and cafeteria style and its shortcomings.
5. What is the influence of close contact of the Issei family and the Nisei family upon the latter: speech, thought, mannerism? And what is this lack of outside Caucasian contact doing to the Japanese family?
6. What of the mixed marriage families and their readjustments? I notice there are about fifty families of mixed parentage <sup>in Boston</sup> and unless we make a survey of the readjustments of these families, <sup>soon,</sup> there ~~won't be~~ <sup>would not be any opportunity for a survey along this line</sup> ~~any left~~ as these families are leaving ~~this~~ <sup>one by one,</sup> camp. <sup>approximately only</sup> There are ~~only~~ twenty of these mixed families left in camp now and there <sup>will</sup> ~~were~~ be a considerably less families as time goes on.
7. What of juvenile delinquency and the relationship and responsibility to the family?



8. What of the adolescents and the relationship to the family?--and the problem of the un-wed mother?

9. How are associations and friendships formed?

I have drawn up more or less a sample of what I would like have done in this regard:

- (1) Whom do you visit on evenings, on Sundays?
- (2) With whom do you exchange household articles?
- (3) With whom do you stop to chat after lunch or supper?
- (4) With whom do you sit at meal times?
- (5) How do families select their friends? By proximity, by interest, by class?
- (6) Do families tend to strike up new friendships within the block or drop old friends in other blocks and if so, why? How does the lack of transportation and the walking distance affect old friendships?
- (7) Is the block becoming a social unit in itself?

10. What of the divorce situation?

11. What of the under-privileged families?: (1) families on relief prior to evacuation; (2) families with interned husbands and fathers; (3) large families with only one, the father employed at \$12 or \$16.

12. The problem of illicit living--registration of un-



married adults posing as married couples.

13. The recreational problems of the family as a whole and individually.
14. The problem of the aged men living in men's dormitory.
15. Families with communicable diseases, such as tuberculosis, and other social diseases.

That is all that I have to report on, <sup>and</sup> as I say, my report is very unrelated and seem to scratch on the surface but in another month or two, I will have things a little more organized.

DR. LEIGHTON: I think that this report is an excellent thing and represents a great deal of hard work and a great desire of thinking on the problems and I am very much impressed with your wide range of vision.

MR. FUKUSHIMA: I find that because of the family survey being so <sup>and</sup> ~~wide~~, it is very difficult to stay on one phase of family study. I believe a family study of this nature should have five or six research workers studying the various phases of the family.

DR. LEIGHTON: <sup>To find ways of working on all the questions you uncover</sup> ~~It~~ is a perennial problem of all social scientists.

MR. FUKUSHIMA: I would like to call your attention to a very fine report made to Mr. John Evans by Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa. This is one of the subjective data that <sup>is in my files</sup> ~~I am~~ gathering. Rev. Morikawa discusses the housing problem, ~~of~~ the crowded quarters, the lack of privacy, etc. He also <sup>gives us a suggestion</sup> ~~suggests here~~ that we might



take note of--that of conducting a survey of the housing difficulties. That copy is available in the office if you care to read it.

DR. LEIGHTON: From your work so far, have any things shaped themselves in your mind that can be done of a practical nature? By practical, I <sup>don't</sup> mean give people six-room apartments instead of small one-room apartments.

MR. FUKUSHIMA: At present the Housing Department, ~~not only the~~ <sup>and the housing committee</sup> Housing Department but the staff of the Block Managers have become to realize the seriousness of the problem, ~~so they are~~ <sup>These two units are working together</sup> working with the councilmen. They seem to feel that the housing situation is much more important than <sup>even</sup> the education of their children in the fall. The housing situation should be solved before anything else is done. At present the city council has a committee on housing and the block managers has a committee on housing also <sup>to try to solve this problem.</sup> They have asked me to sit in on their meetings and I believe some good solution will be arrived at very shortly. Of course, they have the problem of partitioning, <sup>the</sup> problem of obtaining lumber and material ~~to do~~ <sup>that</sup> this work as these things are on ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> priority list, but in view of the ~~situation~~ <sup>the awful situation that exists in camp now,</sup>, they are trying their best to solve this condition.

DR. LEIGHTON: <sup>along</sup> ~~on~~ the <sup>(line 2)</sup> ~~view~~ of partitions?

MR. FUKUSHIMA: They feel that partitions would not be ready for several weeks or maybe several months, and in the meanwhile they could be going about adjusting the population of the



blocks in such a way <sup>as</sup> to have a more equitable distribution. In other words, pave the way for partitions when they do come in. Try to average each block to 250 to 270 people so that each block will have a equal share of partitions.

MRS. LEIGHTON: What kind of partitions are they going to make-- just high enough or up to the ceiling?

MR. FUKUSHIMA: Up to the ceiling, and will be made of ~~plastic~~ <sup>plaster</sup> board.

MRS. LEIGHTON: Atleast you can't see through that.

MR. NISHIMOTO: While making inquiries to the issei, what was the medium of conversation? Did you use English or Japanese?

MR. FUKUSHIMA: I <sup>made some</sup> ~~didn't have to make~~ inquiries in Japanese. Some of the more difficult terms in English are rather hard to translate as I wasn't prepared, ~~but I did my best.~~ In going about these personal interviews, I first introduced myself as being interested in the conditions and the welfare of the family and right away they came out spontaneously. With the nisei, it is very easy as <sup>learn</sup> ~~you~~ just join with them after dinner, work with them, etc. and then <sup>2</sup> ~~you~~ can get ideas and suggestions without asking <sup>in</sup> ~~directly.~~

DR. LEIGHTON: Have you any ideas such as <sup>concerning</sup> the training of children, what steps might be taken to improve that situation?

MR. FUKUSHIMA: I really haven't gone into the analysis with the data we have gathered. Dr. Spicer and I haven't talked it over closely yet. We thought it would be better to gather the material first and then go into the analysis later.



DR. LEIGHTON: Have you talked to Mr. Burge about the housing problem?

MR. FUKUSHIMA: The housing problem in Camp 3 are not as acute as here as I was told by Mr. Mits Kaneko..

DR. LEIGHTON: I was not thinking of Camp 3 but Mr. Burge was the one who ran the Housing Department <sup>before he had</sup> ~~before~~ Camp 3. He has <sup>done</sup> ~~down~~ lots of <sup>thinking</sup> ~~things~~ about it and <sup>has</sup> ~~I~~ thought of developing some survey along the line of the last type/<sup>Dr. Arensberg</sup> ~~xxx~~ was talking about which was the <sup>sociometric</sup> Marino survey. Before Mr. Burge came here, he spent a little while in New York with Marino to study that type of survey and I think it would be interesting to ~~xxx~~ have an interview with Mr. Burge to get his ideas and experiences when he was in charge of the Housing Department and what thoughts he has in that type of survey. Anybody else like to ask some questions?

DR. SPICER: I was wondering about your interview, were the excerpts on the urban block or all four blocks?

MR. FUKUSHIMA: Excerpts were all from the urban block but the answers are practically the same except the volunteer group in which the attitudes is much different. Their attitude is one in which they are ready to face whatever comes up as they had left everything to come here as volunteers. Whereas in the urban district, they were more or less forced to evacuate at a certain time and come here so the period of readjustment was much longer. They were much slower in getting organized; even the rural blocks were quicker ~~in~~ in resettling here.



The farm <sup>groups</sup> ~~group~~ are willing to help each other while the city <sup>groups</sup> ~~group~~ were more or less living an individualistic life.

Rather than have you ask me questions, I would rather you <sup>to</sup> tell me what/do in my survey.

DR. TAYLOR: Before the people came here, it must have been a rather sharp contrast <sup>in their</sup> ~~of the~~ economic conditions. What has happened to the class feeling since coming to camp? Have ~~(economic)?~~ people maintained/class distinction? Can you draw any lines of class difference?

MR. FUKUSHIMA: That is something which will possibly be shown on different surveys of how friends <sup>hips</sup> are formed, certain ~~times~~ <sup>what</sup> class groups or interests ~~have any influence upon~~ friendships.

DR. LEIGHTON: One thought that comes to me about technique that might be interesting would be to have certain people in different kinds of family set-ups as <sup>keep a complete record of</sup> ~~a sample from each of the~~ <sup>a 24 hour period</sup> ~~principle different type of family arrangement that exists here on a twenty-four hour record of the activities that goes on in an apartment to show the daily round of the day.~~

MR. FUKUSHIMA: I have just one short note on something of that nature. <sup>or</sup> ~~that is,~~ in regard to my own family:- "Tonight as I sit here and type at my portable placed on a card table that is used for almost everything under the sun, the thought came to me that I ought portray an actual evening at home in an overcrowded apartment. I consider mine an overcrowded apartment, for in it there are seven of us. At the present

*private space*



moment my wife is trying in vain to put our four month old baby girl to sleep. She is pacing the length of the 20'x25' room with the baby in her arms, but the baby continues to cry. My elderly male cousin is lying prone on his bed in one corner of the apartment and trying hard to concentrate on the front page of a three day old newspaper, but I am certain that it is only with difficulty that he is reading the paper, for he is constantly casting glances toward my wife and the wailing baby. My middle aged female cousin is also lying prone on her bed which is located in the center of the room along side the bed of her ten year old daughter who is still very much full of pep and energy despite a strenuous day of play outdoors during the day. The young daughter is keeping herself busy between making a necklace of melon seeds and calling everyone's attention from time to time to the little minnows that some of her little boy friends had caught for her during the day in the nearby creek. My mother-in-law was puttering around for awhile with her sewing, but she must have tired of it, for I ~~now~~ note that she has gone outside and is carrying on a conversation with one of the neighbors on our front 'porch'.

"The thing that strikes me just at this particular moment is this: ----- how long can we keep up this strain that is brought about by the lack of privacy?"

~~"So much for the thought of the moment. I must go on to other matters."~~

Am I  
there



You mean in that nature?

DR. LEIGHTON: Yes, that nature showing the actual stream of living that that physical set-up produces.

MR. FUKUSHIMA: That would require a great deal of time ~~on~~ <sup>on</sup> the part of the research worker.

DR. LEIGHTON: No, I don't think so. That is, just take a <sup>sample</sup> certain types of family arrangements.

MR. FUKUSHIMA: You mean single families, double families (two family set-up), families with friends?

DR. LEIGHTON: Yes, just doing it for one day. And later on it might be worth while to do it again.

MR. FUKUSHIMA: In other words, keep a family log.

DR. LEIGHTON: Don't have the research worker to do that but get one member of the family to do it. The research worker's job would be to initiate <sup>at and then collect the data,</sup> that data ~~and~~ that was collected.

I would like very much to see your folder on the family set-up and have a conference with you on this study ~~xxxxxx~~ <sup>and</sup> what would the ~~should~~ be/best thing to do next.

MRS. LEIGHTON: There is one thing that occurred to me--~~I~~ <sup>don't forget the satisfactions</sup> realize <sup>are</sup> and I am quite sure that dissatisfactions ~~is~~ what gets discussed about <sup>and</sup> that satisfactions <sup>would</sup> naturally not get <sup>talked</sup> ~~xxxxxxxx~~ about.

DR. SHIMIZU: Have you had any statements of satisfactions?

MR. FUKUSHIMA: Just a <sup>community living has taught the</sup> ~~very few~~ <sup>It/talked</sup> children and even the adults how to get along. <sup>with one another.</sup> There were some satisfactions that were mentioned in regards to eating in the dining halls such as table manners.



DR. LEIGHTON: I saw a letter from a person who had been in this community who went home to California. This person was a member of the mixed marriage group. In the letter there was a description of how it was to be back with their friends, <sup>having come</sup> the whole feeling of security/~~and~~ come up, all the deprivations and changes that have occurred in the outside life, and that life here was much more secure.

DR. TAYLOR: <sup>reports</sup> The ~~boats~~ coming from England to the United States would sort of compare with the evacuation here. Books are coming out ~~on~~ the social revolution that is occurring due to the complete economic change--many rich people are losing their money, general levelling-off process and the classes are getting to be of the same level. Some people think that there will be a great change in the social climate. It would be interesting to make some reports and study this. John Day is publishing a book now and the Bulletin from Britain is available at any time.

DR. LEIGHTON: I would like to introduce to you, Dr. Taylor, who has been spending a few days in Poston. He is the head of Far Eastern Affairs at the University of Washington and he is here for the express purpose of writing an article for the Atlantic Monthly on this place. Would you care to make any comments?

DR. TAYLOR: Anything that I say would be ~~of~~ <sup>confused and</sup> considerably ambiguous but I would like to say that I am very happy indeed that this process of research is going on. I think it is extreme-



REPORT TO: AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT  
Poston, Arizona

Date: Sept 16, 1943

FROM: Opinion Research Center  
(Subdivision of Bureau of Sociological Research)  
Poston, Arizona

SUBJECT: Report ~~on~~ Survey J-5 Results  
(Opinion survey ~~among the Japanese-speaking residents of Poston One on the~~ <sup>Japanese</sup> ~~problem of "Agriculture"~~ conducted among the ~~English~~ <sup>Japanese</sup>-speaking residents of Poston One on the problem of "Agriculture") ~~during the period of~~

This is a report on the results of the opinion survey (Survey J-5), which was conducted by the Poston Opinion Research Center during the period of July 27th to August 7th, 1943, inclusive, among the ~~English~~ <sup>Japanese</sup> Japanese-speaking residents of Poston One over 18 years of age, on the problem of "Agriculture". This survey among the ~~English~~ <sup>Japanese</sup> Japanese-speaking residents was conducted simultaneously with a similar survey among the English-speaking residents. The report for the latter survey is ~~being~~ prepared separately.

In this survey among the Japanese-speaking and the survey among the ~~Japanese~~ English-speaking the same interviewing techniques and methods were used. All the block managers of the 36 blocks in Poston One, with the exception of three, assisted valuably in the survey by serving as interviewers. Each Block Manager was given a quota of interviews to be conducted within his or her own block, the quota depending upon the distribution and make-up of the block population. The quota was stratified as to sex and age in order to insure a representative sample. Furthermore, the block managers were asked to select individuals who represented various background, as in education, occupation, religion, economic and social status, et cetera. Because of this selective sampling, every individual's opinion is not necessary ~~as the~~ <sup>True</sup> sample is believed to be representative of the whole. This is ~~true~~ <sup>True</sup> of all public opinion polls of today, like the Gallup Poll, the National Opinion Research Center, the Fortune Poll, and other recognized national polling institutions.

The block managers were not "interviewers" in the strict sense, but rather "distributors" and "collectors" of the survey questionnaire. The Secret Ballot sampling method was used, in which the respondents were asked by the block managers to fill out the survey questionnaire. The questionnaire was filled out either at the respondent's home or at the block manager's office. However, in either case the completed questionnaire was returned to the block manager's office and deposited in a secret ballot box or a ~~like~~ <sup>near</sup> facsimile. As no names were asked, this method of soliciting public opinion is comparable to the present-day method of voting in local or national elections.

Although it was the intent of the Opinion Research Center to solicit the opinions of 300 individuals from among the Japanese-speaking population of Poston One, the final returns showed that 218 individuals made up the total sample. It is the Center's contention, however, that the 218 cases is a <sup>fairly</sup> representative sample of the whole. ~~Report of 218 cases~~

\* ~~Report of 218 cases by the Census & the Opinion Research Center based upon the population as of May 1st, 1943, & the census bureau's estimate~~



On the whole, the block managers found their respondents rather cooperative and interested in the survey. It cannot be denied, however, that some opposition to the survey was experienced in some of the blocks. Much of the opposition to the opinion poll can readily be understood in view of the war situation, evacuation, and other upsetting factors which have caused the evacuees to become extremely suspicious of any form of questioning. It is not felt that the opposition encountered is indicative of an antipathy toward the agricultural program in Poston. ~~In any event, the total result was not significantly affected by this factor.~~ In any case, it is believed that the total result is not affected by this factor ~~in~~ too significantly.

It may be well to state the purpose of the survey. This survey conducted among the ~~English-speaking~~ <sup>Japanese-</sup> residents and the ~~the~~ similar survey conducted among the ~~Japanese-speaking~~ <sup>English-</sup> residents have a three-fold purpose:

- First: To ascertain the opinions of the people concerning the various aspects of the agricultural problem in Poston. This might be of some assistance to the Agriculture ~~Department~~ <sup>Department</sup> in ~~their~~ planning for the present and future needs of Boston.
- Second: To educate the people and make them more cognizant of some of the problems related to agriculture, which confront the community as well as the Agriculture Department.
- Third: Possible contribution to the science of public opinion measurement in regard to interviewing techniques and methods.

To all the blocks managers who ably assisted in the survey the Opinion Research Center, Agriculture Department, and the community as a whole owe a great deal of gratitude.

This report covers the results of the survey among the ~~English-speaking~~ <sup>Japanese-</sup> residents and consequently the interpretative analysis is of the ~~English-speaking~~ <sup>Japanese-</sup> group only. ~~A separate~~ <sup>The</sup> report on the results of the survey among the English-speaking residents is being prepared separately. However, throughout this report ~~there is~~ the attempt is made to compare the opinions of the Japanese-speaking with the English-speaking. ~~Consequently~~ To get a full understanding of this report, the report of *the* English-speaking survey must be studied.



STRATIFICATIONS:

*In a few cases the respondents failed to indicate their age, sex, and other controlling factors.*

Like other opinion polls the Canter stratified their sample for this particular survey. However, because of the nature of the sampling (secret-ballot technique) and because the sampling quota was not fully completed, the stratifications outlined prior to the survey were not strictly adhered to. The difference between the outlined stratification and the actual stratification is not considered significant. The following is the actual stratification based on the actual survey sample:

Language: This particular survey (J#5) was exclusively among the Japanese-speaking residents of Poston One. The 218 cases, which comprised the survey sample, represent approximately 7.5 per cent of the total ~~English-speaking~~ *Japanese* population of Poston One.\*

Geography: Each of the 36 blocks in Poston One was regarded as a basic unit, and according to the distribution and make-up of the population within each block the number of interviews were assigned. The outlined stratification reveals that the number of ~~interviews~~ assigned interviews in each block ranged from 5 to 13. As stated, previously, however, not all the blocks fulfilled their quota completely.

SEX: The sex distribution of the actual survey sample shows the following: Male, 78 per cent of the total sample; and Female, 22 per cent of the total sample.\*\*

Age: There were two age groups, namely, 47 years and below and 48 years and above. The distribution is: 47 years and below, 39 per cent of the total sample; and 48 years and above, 61 per cent of the total sample.

CONTROLS:

Besides the aforementioned stratifications there were several controls as marital status, education, pre-evacuation residence, and pre-evacuation occupation. Only the distributions for marital status and education ~~are~~ <sup>were</sup> available at the time of the writing of this report and they are revealed herewith:

Marital Status: Single, 13 per cent of the total sample; and Married, 87 per cent of the total sample.

Education: Grammar school, 32 per cent of the total sample; high school, 58 per cent; and college, 10 per cent.

\* The original intent was to sample 300 cases, which represented 10 per cent of the Japanese-speaking population of Poston One, as of May 1st, 1943. Population was slightly over 3000 according to the Census Department. Since May 1st up until the time of the survey (July 27, 1943) a small number of the Issei left Poston and caused a decrease in the population.

*relatively small*  
\*\* In the original Sex stratification, which varies only slightly from the actual survey stratification, the men were given a greater weighting than the women. The reason for this is discussed in the Second Report of *over*

*as of May 1st*



MISCELLANEOUS NOTES:

Interpretative analysis is made of ten of the thirteen questions asked in the survey, while only the results to the remaining three questions are made. The three questions refer to Questions 10, 11, and 12. These are "control" questions of the Opinion Research Center used in testing techniques and methods which have been under experiment in the various surveys conducted by the Center. These questions have been asked in a previous survey conducted among the Japanese-speaking residents on the subject of "Resettlement". For an <sup>analysis</sup> ~~analysis~~ of each of these three questions refer to the Second Report of Survey J-3 Results, dated August 14, 1943, which is on file with the Opinion Research Center.

Because a report of this nature may easily be misinterpreted by prejudicial or misguided groups or individuals, either within the relocation center or outside, we urge that you use intelligent discretion in disseminating any aspect of the report.

HOPE OF OPINION RESEARCH CENTER:

It is the hope of the Center that the Results compiled and interpreted in this report and in the report of the English-speaking group will be of some value to the Agriculture Department in ~~their~~ planning for the present and future needs of the community. The sole objective of the Opinion Research Center in this undertaking is to make known public sentiment on the various aspects of the agricultural problem in Poston, and the task of utilizing the results of the survey and the interpretative report of the Center belongs to groups like the Agriculture Department and other related ~~and~~ beneficial organizations.



25  
Question 1: "HOW IMPORTANT DO YOU CONSIDER THE AGRICULTURAL PROJECT TO BE?"

Most essential ..... 61%  
Fairly essential ..... 31  
Least essential ..... 6

NO OPINION ..... 2

100%

SIGNIFICANT:

~~Overxxxxxxxx~~ (61%)  
Six out of every ten persons among the Japanese-speaking residents of Poston One consider the agricultural project to be most essential. Three out of every ten think it is fairly essential. Not quite one out of every ten (8%) believe it is least essential or has no opinion in the matter.

This compares rather closely with the opinion distribution of the English-speaking residents who were asked the similar question during the same period. The English-speaking residents believe:

Most essential ..... 69%  
Fairly essential ..... 25%  
Least essential ..... 5  
NO OPINION ..... 1

100%

No doubt,

The reduction in subsistence rate for each evacuee from 45¢ to 31¢ per day may have influenced the majority to evaluate the agricultural project as essential. The announced WRA policy that each relocation center is responsible for making up this deficiency through agricultural production greatly influenced the majority to evaluate the agricultural project as most essential.

According to a recent public opinion survey\* 75 per cent of the Isseis stated they were not planning to leave Poston. In view of this reluctance to resettle on the outside, it would seem natural that the majority of the Isseis consider the agricultural project to be most essential. The tightening of center administration, as manifested in various ways, has caused alarming number of rumors to arise concerning the subsistence security for the community. The reduction in employment and subsistence rate, stricter food rationing, and continuing attacks upon the evacuees and the WRA itself from various anti-evacuee groups and individuals, and various other adverse factors are pointed to as evidences that the community must gird itself more securely by becoming self-sustaining as much as possible.

\*According to Survey taken by the Opinion Research Center among the Japanese-speaking residents of Poston One during the period of July 27th to August 7th, 1943.

June 9th to June 19th, 1943.



In view of the fact that the majority of the Nisei are planning to leave the center and the majority of the Issei are not planning to leave, it would appear that a larger percentage of the Issei would ~~be~~ regard the agricultural project as most essential. The fact is that ~~a larger percentage of the Nisei~~ <sup>to be a #1 factor</sup> ~~rather~~ <sup>than the Issei</sup> regard agriculture as most essential (69% to 61% respectively). <sup>However, there appears</sup> There is a possible feeling that even though agriculture is essential, ~~the community~~ the government ~~should~~ is responsible for providing adequate amount of food for the community inasmuch as the evacuees were incarcerated in the relocation center against their own free will. Implied in this is a feeling of resentment and bitterness over the evacuation and relocation center life. The 31 per cent who consider ~~the~~ agriculture to be fairly essential and the 6 per cent who consider it least essential may also share this reasoning. Some of the latter two groups contend that farming prospects in Poston is negligible due to the extreme heat, and poor soil, <sup>and other unfavorable factors.</sup>

Breakdowns:

In a study of the breakdowns, it is revealed that <sup>proportionately</sup> more women than men believe that the agricultural project is most essential (74% to 59% respectively). <sup>there is a greater tendency among</sup> Furthermore, <sup>to</sup> those with college education regard agriculture as most essential <sup>or grammar school</sup> than among those with high school education (85% to 63% respectively). <sup>and 52%</sup> The other breakdowns do not show any significant differences.

*However, this difference is not statistically significant.*



J-5

Question 2: "DO YOU THINK FARMING ON A LARGE SCALE COMMUNITY BASIS IS DESIRABLE OR NOT DESIRABLE IN POSTON?"

Desirable .....	57%
Not desirable .....	33
Qualified answers .....	1
NO OPINION .....	<u>9</u>

100%

SIGNIFICANT:

(57%)

A majority of the people think that farming on a large scale community basis is desirable. On the other hand, a relatively large minority (33%) of the people think ~~xxxxxxx~~ that such farming is not desirable.

The ~~xxxxxxx~~ same question was asked of the English-speaking residents and the ~~xxxxxxx~~ opinion distribution for this group revealed

Desirable .....	70%
Not desirable .....	26
Qualified answers ....	2

NO OPINION .....	<u>2</u>
	<u>100%</u>
	<del>100</del>

Apparently ~~xxxxxxx~~ more Nisei than Issei think that farming on a large scale community basis is desirable. (70% to 57% respectively). As in the case of the Nisei, there is a feeling among <sup>many of</sup> the Issei that because Poston is a temporary community and is government-owned and government-operated there is no other alternative than farming on a large scale community basis. It is probably felt that this would produce ~~xxxxxxx~~ a cooperative spirit and thereby greater harmony in the community. Furthermore, <sup>some may feel that</sup> if farming was done on a small scale individual basis, it might result in strife and ill-feeling among the residents.

But what accounts for the difference in opinion between the Issei and the Nisei? Could it possibly be that <sup>most of</sup> the Issei have been ~~xxxxxxx~~ accustomed to farming on an individual small scale basis and therefore ~~xxxxxxx~~ <sup>skeptical about</sup> farming on a large scale community basis, while the Nisei <sup>are</sup> ~~xxxxxxx~~ relative young in age and ~~xxxxxxx~~ general experience and more willing to try farming on a large scale?

There is a greater tendency among the Issei <sup>rather</sup> than the Nisei to view farming prospects in Poston with pessimism. A considerable number strongly believe that because of poor land, unfavorable climate, dust storms, abundance of insects, and other adverse conditions, large scale community farming in Poston would not be desirable. Furthermore, some ~~feel~~ <sup>feel</sup> that because Poston is a temporary rather than permanent community, it would be inadvisable to maintain ~~xxxxxxx~~ farming on a large scale.



Breakdowns:

Whether it is surprising or not, there is greater tendency among ~~those~~ those who were not engaged in agriculture than among those who were to view large scale farming ~~as~~ <sup>(75% to 49% respectively)</sup> as desirable. Again, this may be an evidence that the practical farmers <sup>greater</sup> acquaintance with relatively small scale farming causes ~~him~~ them to be more skeptical about ~~large~~ ~~scale~~ farming on a large scale community ~~basis~~ than the non-farmers.



7-5

Question 3: "WOULD YOU FAVOR OR NOT FAVOR FARMING ON A SMALL SCALE, EITHER INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY, OR BLOCK BASIS IN POSTON?"

Favor .....	35%
Not Favor .....	58
NO OPINION .....	<u>7</u>
	<u>100%</u>

SIGNIFICANT:

A good majority (58%) of the people do not favor farming on a small scale basis, either individual, family, or block. <sup>On the other hand,</sup> ~~a~~ relatively large minority, 35 per cent, favor such a plan.

This question is closely related to the previous question (#2), attacking the same problem from a different angle. Small scale farming as referred to in this question is interpreted as an antithesis of large scale community farming as referred to in the previous question. ~~Comparing~~ The result of this question strongly corroborates the ~~opinion~~ <sup>whereas</sup> ~~result~~ of the previous question. ~~Thinking~~ 57 per cent believe that large scale community farming is desirable, ~~likewise~~ 58 per cent do not favor small farming. This consistency of opinion is more evident in this survey among the Japanese-speaking than among the English-speaking. (Refer to Report of Survey J-4 Results)

A good deal of the ~~underlying~~ motives underlying the attitude toward this problem is discussed in the previous question, and in the report of the English-speaking survey (J-4).

The same question was asked of the English-speaking residents and the opinion distribution for this group is:

Favor .....	35%
Not favor .....	60
Qualified answers ....	2
NO OPINION .....	<u>3</u>
	<u>100%</u>

Comparing the results of the English-speaking survey and the Japanese-speaking survey, there is a remarkably close correlation of opinion between the two groups. There is evident ~~a~~ strong feeling that farming on a small scale basis, either individual, ~~block~~ family, or block, would not be successful in Poston due to many adverse factors as ~~unfavorable~~ ~~unfavorable~~ lack of equipment and ~~unfavorable~~ environmental conditions mentioned in the previous question.

Breakdowns:

The single people are more inclined to favor small scale farming than the married people (52% to 32% respectively). The other breakdowns do not reveal significant differences.



Revised J-5

J-5

Question 4: "THE SUBSISTENCE RATE FOR EACH EVACUEE HAS BEEN CUT FROM 45¢ to 31¢ PER DAY. DO YOU THINK IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO MAKE UP ALL, SOME, OR NONE OF THE DIFFERENCE THROUGH AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS RAISED IN POSTON?"

All .....	17%
Some .....	77
None .....	5

NO OPINION ..... 1

100%

SIGNIFICANT:

Nine<sup>4</sup>four per cent of the Japanese-speaking group maintain that ALL or SOME of the reduction in the subsistence rate from 45¢ to 31 cents can be made up by the agricultural products raised in Poston. Only 5 per cent indicate that NONE of the reduction can be made up.

The same question was asked of the English-speaking residents of Poston One and the result discloses some interesting differences:

All .....	6%
Some .....	90
None .....	3
NO OPINION .....	1
NO	<u>100%</u>

The comparison seems to indicate that there is a greater degree of optimism existent among the Issei than among the Nisei in regard to making up all of the subsistence<sup>rate</sup> reduction. Seventeen per cent of the Issei as against 6 per cent of the Nisei think that all of the reduction can be made up. Does this indicate that the Issei are confident in their greater experience in farming, and<sup>believe</sup> that the prospects for productive farming in Poston are good if adequate farming supplies and equipment are provided? Probably the older group are more inclined to ~~xxx~~ evaluate the situation philosophically and regard the early difficulties in the agricultural project as unfortunate but inevitable. It may be reasoned that the cut in the subsistence rate has provided a real stimulus for the agricultural project to begin producing in greater quantities.

The general result may be interpreted as a vote of confidence in the agricultural project in the community.



Revised J-15

J-15  
Question 5: "IN CASE THERE IS A LABOR SHORTAGE IN THE AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT, WHAT DO YOU THINK SHOULD BE DONE?"

Draft labor from other department . . . . .	12%
Draft labor from the able-bodied unemployed . . . . .	58
Call for volunteers from each block, similar to the school construction volunteer plan . . . . .	13
Other plans . . . . .	4
NO OPINION . . . . .	13
	<u>100%</u>

SIGNIFICANT:

Seven out of ten persons (70%) favor drafting of labor, either from other departments or from the able-bodied unemployed, in case there is a labor shortage in the Agriculture Department. Most of this group (58% of the total) favor drafting labor from the able-bodied unemployed, rather than from other departments.

The results of the same question asked of the English-speaking residents presents roughly a similar point of view:

Draft labor from other departments . . . . .	8%
Draft labor from the able-bodied unemployed . . . . .	65
Call for volunteers from each block, similar to to the school construction volunteer plan . . . . .	17
Other plans . . . . .	5
NO OPINION . . . . .	5
	<u>100%</u>

The only significant difference between the two groups is in the larger percentage of those without opinion among the Issei than among the Nisei (13% to 5% respectively). Is this indicative of less concern in agriculture among the Issei than the Nisei, or is it indicative of indecision or just ignorance of the problem?

The 4 per cent who suggested other plans made such recommendations as:

"Stop seasonal workers"

"Give special considerations, as higher wages, to farm workers."

"Make each block responsible for the work of two or three acres."



*J-5*

Question 6: "IN PLANNING AND CARRYING OUT THE AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM DO YOU THINK THE ISSEI SHOULD HAVE GREATER INFLUENCE OR THE NISEI GREATER INFLUENCE, OR DO YOU THINK ISSEI AND NISEI SHOULD HAVE EQUAL INFLUENCE?"

Issei greater influence .....	36%
Nisei greater influence .....	3
Equal influence .....	56
Qualified answers .....	2
NO OPINION .....	<u>3</u> →

100%

SIGNIFICANCE:

(56%)

A majority of the ~~xxx~~ Japanese-speaking residents feel that Issei and Nisei should have equal influence in planning and carrying out the agricultural program. A relatively strong minority (36%) believe that the Issei should have greater influence than the Nisei. Only 3 per cent agree that the Nisei should have the greater influence. The remaining 5 per cent either qualified their answers or have no opinion.

This ~~makes~~ result makes an interesting comparison with the result of the English-speaking survey in which the same question was asked. The result ~~xxxxxxx~~ for the English-speaking survey shows:

Issei greater influence .....	15%
Nisei greater influence .....	7
Equal influence .....	77
NO OPINION .....	<u>1</u>
	<u>100%</u>

~~It is apparent that the Issei have more experience in farming~~  
*Proportionately*  
 More ~~xxx~~ Nisei than Issei (77% to 56%) believe that the two groups should have equal influence. Does this suggest greater tolerance and cooperative spirit existent among the Nisei than the Issei? Furthermore, the Issei are more inclined than the Nisei to favor their own group in regard to exertion of influence. Does this suggest that the Issei trust their greater experience in farming over the Nisei's relative inexperience?

On the other hand, the majority of the Issei seem to exhibit a good measure of tolerance, 56 per cent advocating equal influence for Issei and Nisei. ~~There is probably a strong feeling that the very nature of the community, temporal and communal, makes it almost compulsory that the Issei and Nisei cooperate and contribute to the best interest of the community as a whole. Here is a typical sentiment:~~  
~~xxxxxxx industrious and ambitious farmer xxxxxx~~

"If a person is an industrious and ambitious farmer, it does not make any difference whether he is an Issei or Nisei. Since Issei, however, compared to Nisei, have much more experience in farming, it would be better to have the Issei as leaders if they have the stated qualifications."

*than the Nisei,*



J-V

Question 7: "WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU THINK HAS BEEN THE GREATEST CAUSE OF DELAY IN THE AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM?"

Poor land and unfavorable climate .....	25%
Lack of cooperation from the community .....	15
Difficulty in procuring equipment .....	13
Inefficient evacuee administration within the Agriculture Department .....	7
Personal jealousies among the agricultural group .....	1
Inefficient Caucasian administration within Agriculture Department .....	*
Others .....	4
NO OPINION .....	35

100%

\* Less than 0.5%

#### SIGNIFICANCE:

Almost two-thirds of the people named specific causes, while little over one-third ~~are~~ without opinion. *no single cause is named by the majority. This probably suggests that various factors have contributed to the delay equally.*

The most popular choice for the greatest cause of the delay in the agricultural program is poor land and unfavorable climate, as one-fourth (25%) of the people blame this factor. More than one-fourth of the people (28%) believe that lack of cooperation from the community and difficulty in procuring equipment have been the main causes of delay. <sup>thirteen</sup> Twelve per cent name various other causes, most of which *are* listed in the above table.

The opinion distribution for the Japanese-speaking people correlates rather closely with that of the English-speaking people, except that there is a higher percentage of those without opinion among the Japanese-speaking than the English-speaking (35% to 19% respectively). The tendency in both groups to blame poor land and unfavorable climate as the greatest cause of the delay makes a significant study. This contention seems to be a contradiction of the administration's belief that the soil in Parker Valley is very fertile and the climate relatively good. ~~The administration has believed that the soil is very fertile and the climate relatively good.~~

What is the relatively large proportion (35%) of those without opinion in the matter indicative of? Included in this "No Opinion" group is a large number who named two or more causes, reasoning that ~~the combination of the causes enumerated in the table together with other factors have been the cause of the delay in the agricultural program.~~ *Consequently, these people* ~~the people in this group refuse to single out one main cause.~~ *However,* in a study of those who made two or more choices, it is revealed that the opinion distribution correlates rather closely with the total result.

Another group responsible for the large percentage of those without opinion may be some who feel that there has been no delay in the agricultural program and that it has progressed satisfactorily. Some



*possibly*  
Another group responsible for the large percentage of those without opinion may be ~~some~~ <sup>those</sup> who feel that there has been no delay in the agricultural program and that it has progressed satisfactorily. Some frankly admitted that they ~~were~~ <sup>eventually</sup> are unfamiliar with the agricultural program and ~~they~~ <sup>are</sup> are unwilling to specify a cause.

Causes which are listed under "Others" include: mental shock of the evacuation, resentment over evacuation and center life, low wage standard, fundamental WRA policy not being clear, inadequate irrigation system, and various other causes.



*Revised - J-15*

*J-5*

Question 8: "IF PERMISSION IS GRANTED, DO YOU THINK THERE WILL BE SOME EVACUEES WHO WILL WANT TO LIVE IN PARKER VALLEY AND FARM AFTER THE WAR?"

Yes ..... 24%  
No ..... 56  
Qualified answers ..... 1

NO OPINION ..... 19

100%

SIGNIFICANT:

Twice as many Issei ~~feel~~ <sup>are</sup> that there will not be any evacuees who will want to live and farm in Parker Valley after the war as there are Issei who feel that there will be some who will want to do this. A relatively large percentage (19%) ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> undecided in the matter.

The same question asked of the English-speaking residents reveals the following division of opinion:

Yes ..... 39%  
No ..... 51  
Qualified answers ..... 3  
NO OPINION ..... 7  
100%

The comparison ~~reveals~~ <sup>are</sup> indicates that there <sup>are</sup> is proportionately fewer Issei than Nisei who believe that there will be some evacuees farming in the Valley after the war. ~~Some~~ <sup>One</sup> of the reasons advanced by the Issei for maintaining their attitude is that the conditions for living and farming in Parker Valley are too unfavorable. Other adverse factors are cited as: damaging anti-evacuee sentiment in Arizona, unfavorable climate, the popular feeling that the soil is poor, isolation from any important marketing center, and the ~~feeling~~ <sup>are</sup> that fear that they (evacuees) are slowly becoming established as Indians on reservation land. ~~There~~

The relatively high percentage of those without opinion (19%) indicates that opinion among the Issei is not crystallized. This tendency is greater among the Issei ~~more~~ <sup>are</sup> than ~~than~~ among the Nisei. It indicates that there is a good deal of uncertainty of the future existent among the Issei.



J-5

Question 9: "WHAT DO YOU THINK SHOULD BE DONE ABOUT STEALING OF VEGETABLE AND OTHER CROPS?"

Of the total number of persons questioned, 62 per cent submitted suggestions, while 38 per cent did not ~~submit any~~ submit any. The following table is based upon the total number of suggestions submitted and not upon the number of respondents. Some individuals made two or more suggestions.

Suggestion:

Punish offenders .....	23%
Maintain preventative measures .....	73
"Do nothing" .....	4
	<u>100%</u>

SIGNIFICANT:

A large majority (73%) favor the use of preventative measures, while a relatively small minority (23%) favor punishing the offenders in regard to the problem of stealing of vegetable and other crops. An insignificant number (4%) believe that nothing can be done about the problem under the prevailing conditions.

The Nisei would deal with the problem in the following manner (based upon a survey in which the same question was asked):

Punish offenders .....	61%
Maintain preventative measures .....	29
"Do nothing" .....	10
	<u>100%</u>

A comparison of the two survey results clearly reveals the fact that <sup>the</sup> Issei express a more liberal and lenient attitude in dealing with the problem of stealing than the Nisei. Seventy-three per cent of the Issei suggestions favor resorting to preventative measures as contrasted to 29 per cent of the Nisei suggestions which favor this policy. ~~The Nisei~~ A greater number of the Nisei suggestions favor punishing the offenders than the Issei suggestions (61% to 23% respectively).

Some preventative measures suggested are: educating the people regarding the evils of stealing, ~~parental cooperation~~ family and block cooperation, maintaining watchmen in the fields, staking warning signs, providing sufficient amount of food to all the residents, and various other suggestions. → (cont. next page)



2-5  
Question 3 (Continued - p. 2)

A theme that is recurrent is the suggestion that the evacuees receive the stern moral discipline that is taught in the Japanese culture. It is pointed out that ~~all~~ the stealing of vegetables & other ~~and~~ deteriorating habits which are developing in the community are ~~the~~ ~~due~~ due largely to the slackening of moral standards in the home & in the community as a whole. A ~~plea~~ strong plea is made in a number of the suggestions toward rectifying this situation through an educational program, beginning with the family ~~and~~ the block, and <sup>gradually working into</sup> the community, ~~as a whole~~.

Most of the suggestions advocating punishment for the offenders ~~do~~ ~~not~~ state specific punishment measures. Few recommend the usual jail sentence ~~and~~ fines, ~~and~~ ~~publically~~ others favor making public the offender's name. Some ~~present~~ suggest forcing the offender to ~~work~~ labor in the field.

The suggestions in the "Do Nothing" classification ~~are~~ represent a pessimistic approach to <sup>the</sup> problem. It is ~~various~~ that under the circumstance ~~every~~ <sup>very</sup> little can be done ~~done~~ to minimize the problem.



8-5

Question 10: "AFTER THE WAR, WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU THINK WOULD BE BEST FOR THE JAPANESE IN THE UNITED STATES TO DO?"

Live in all parts of the U.S. .... 21%  
Live where they did before war ..... 53  
Live in relocation centers ..... 1  
Live outside the U.S. .... 11

Qualified answers ..... 3  
NO OPINION ..... 11

100%

Question 11: "IN THE UNITED STATES DO YOU THINK YOU WILL HAVE A BETTER CHANCE OR NOT AS GOOD A CHANCE FOR A GOOD JOB THAN ~~ERROR~~ BEFORE THE WAR, ASSUMING THE ALLIES WIN THE WAR?"

Better ..... 7%  
Not as good ..... 62  
About same ..... 22

Qualified answers .... 1  
NO OPINION ..... 8

100%

Question 12: "DO YOU FEEL THAT NOW NISEIS SHOULD STUDY THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE MORE THAN BEFORE EVACUATION, OR LESS?"

More ..... 68%  
Less ..... 6  
About same ..... 19

Qualified answers ..... 2  
NO OPINION ..... 5

100%



2-5 up  
Question 13: "JUST TO SUM UP, WHAT SUGGESTIONS DO YOU HAVE REGARDING THE AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM IN POSTON?"

Fifty-three per cent of the people gave one or more suggestions in regard to the agricultural program in Poston. Forty-seven per cent failed to state any suggestions. For sake of expediency the suggestions were classified into four different groups. Each of the first three groups covers a particular phase of the agricultural problem, but ~~it is~~ they are all sufficiently broad and inclusive ~~that~~ they overlap each other in many ways. "Others" include miscellaneous suggestions, most of which ~~advocate~~ represent a pessimistic attitude toward the agricultural prospects in Poston. The following percentage distribution is figured not on the number of people who replied, but on the number of suggestions turned in:

~~Production~~  
Suggestions:

Objectives and Policies .....	44%	37%
Production .....	28	23%
Administration .....	22	18
Others .....	26	22
	100%	100%

Most of the suggestions were constructive and ~~were~~ meaningful. The actual suggestions are found in the appendix of this report.

Objectives and Policies:

included

A large number of suggestions under "Objectives and Policies" stress the theme of ~~self~~ maintaining self-sufficiency for ~~the~~ Poston through agricultural production. Some suggestions ~~refer~~ favor ~~large scale~~ farming on a large scale, while many suggestions favor small scale farming to take care of the needs of the community only. Some advocate farming by select groups or ~~blocks~~ by blocks. Some wisely suggest the exchange of farm products with other relocation centers. Quite a number recommend closer cooperation from the community.

Production:

The suggestions included under "Production" overlap a good deal of the suggestions under "Objectives and Policies". The theme stressed in this group is also that of maintaining self-sufficiency for Poston through agricultural production. The suggestions, ~~are~~ however, are more specific. Making use of the best land for ~~vegetable~~ the raising of vegetables and the use of marginal land for alfalfa planting are recommended. The raising of various agricultural products, ~~including poultry and livestock~~ especially those which the evacuees like, is suggested. ~~The~~ Maintaining an active poultry and livestock ~~farm~~ is prescribed by some. Various ~~vegetables~~ <sup>crops</sup> are prescribed for planting, ~~in and the~~ even the planting of rice is suggested. The lack of equipment and adequate supplies and materials, as fertilizer, is pointed out.



Administration:

The bulk of the suggestions in this group refers to the personnel and organization of the Agricultural Department. A good many of the suggestions ~~recommend~~ <sup>recommend</sup> the use of experienced and capable farmers as administrators in the agricultural program. Some favored the use of Issei farmers with experience and some ~~even~~ <sup>specifically</sup> suggest ~~some~~ <sup>from</sup> Indio, Coachella, and Imperial Valley ~~to~~ serve as leaders in the agricultural program. Some point out ~~that~~ <sup>that</sup> there should be less arguing in the office and more action in the field.

Others:

Included in this classification are suggestions which ~~are~~ <sup>were</sup> unclassifiable and ~~are~~ statements which were not exactly suggestions but merely sentiments related to the agricultural program. A good portion of the suggestions in this group represent a pessimistic attitude toward the agricultural prospects in Poston. Some ~~blame~~ name poor land and the unfavorable climate as factors which make farming in Poston impossible. Other adversities are mentioned by others. In general this group typifies a spirit of indifference and pessimism toward the agricultural program.



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~~continuing from previous pages from last page 3 report.~~

APPENDIX TO QUESTION 13

"JUST TO SUM UP, WHAT SUGGESTIONS DO YOU HAVE REGARDING THE AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM IN POSTON?"

(The following are verbatim statements of the respondents relating to the question, and for convenience sake they are classified into groups and subgroups.)

A. PRODUCTION: (58 cases or 39% of all suggestions)

1. Quantity of Agricultural Production (18 cases)

- a. "Not to plant excess of fruits and vegetable at one time. But a variety and enough for subsistence."
- b. "If possible to plant more then enough of the food products for Poston Community."
- c. "Farm only that is essential to the people--squash omitted, out the cabbage down, lots of tomatoes, watermelons, honeydews, canteloupes, cucumbers, casabas, spinach, sweet onion, chickens, pigs, string beans, egg plants, carrots, celery, some cabbage, squash (Summer)."  
*(cross ref. - 4)*
- d. Raise more vegetables and other crops.
- e. The sooner they start extensive farming the subsistence will greatly decrease at the same time. Poston itself will be providing surplus food for the part of the country where it is need the most.
- f. Just enough food supply to people of Poston.
- g. Although it is improving quite rapidly more and more progress should be made considering the number of people in Poston and taking into view foods we cannot get so readily and in as large quantities like fresh vegetables. Also more cooperation from all.
- h. We should plant as much as we can.
- i. Concentrate on supplying camp needs only.
- j. Farming on a large scale-mass production more extensive farming than intensive. Grow plenty so that the mess halls would get so much that the people will not have to steal to get their fills. What are you doing now is what the gov't did before with lumber. People wanted lumber but couldn't buy them so only thing left was to borrow for the duration. And that is what is happening with the Ag. products. They don't eat enough; can't buy them so they just borrow for the duration. When a person wants something and no way to get it except to steal it you can bet your life that he's going to get it by hook or crook.
- k. I would like you to produce a large amount of green vegetables and hogs and chickens. If you could not get the laborers, I think we should close the other dept. and call for the help.
- l. Grow more vegetables. Grow all the feed.
- m.



Co  
m.

- (cont.)
- Get cattle for meat. Increase hog project.
  - m. Farm to our center needs.
  - n. Raise just enough crop for the people here so we will not starve for vegetables.
  - o. Just farm enough *for own consumption*.
  - p. Get down to business and start growing more vegetables. *aren't*  
Cut down on Caucasian employed in ~~the~~ agriculture that ~~isn't~~  
doing their best and also the evacuees that ~~is~~ in the office.
  - q. Produce enough to sell outside of Poston to help national effort.
  - r. Take immediate steps for each production so that the residents of Poston will have ample supply of fruits and vegetables when and if the other foods (meat, cheese, fish, etc.) ~~is~~ cut down to the minimum.

3.

## 2. Soil usage, Irrigation, and Climatic Conditions (16 cases)

- a. Immediately steps should be taken to construct ~~an~~ irrigation canal to Unit II and vicinity in order to utilize the fertile soil there. More land should be subjugated near Unit III, rather than near Unit I---This will mean quality and quantity of vegetables for Poston Community.
- b. Farm on good soil not like Camp I - more equipment--use fertilizer dust--have everything needed on a farm.
- c. To improve the soil first. To organize capable administrators and workers and work on a big scale.
- d. Get better land available. (suggest some of the Parker cotton land.)
- e. Pick up just good ground and let the bad ground go.
- f. Build up ~~ground~~ *ground* (soil) first--while we are getting help. Two or three years I think we raised good crop.
- g. Not so hot. Weather varies too much and it has very poor soil.
- h. Poor soil condition and climate conditions make it impossible to farm for profit here in Poston.
- i. The agricultural Dept. cannot do much here in Poston due to poor soil.
- j. Let the U.S.D.A. run the whole thing. Requisition, idle equipment in California before it is all stolen by the so-called war boards, and bring it to Poston. Hurry up with the ditches and levelling. Don't expect evacuees to do this, with proper equipment and supplies and land and water we can have some stuff raised here, we hope.
- k. Poor land--waste to put in much effort.
- l. Plants survive but do not bear, no crop <sup>4</sup> cause heat and wind blows off flowers, and vine dries up right after a few pickings. Maybe winter crops are somewhat better, but I would not like to farm here. I will go broke in one season.
- m. The weather and soil not favorable--failure to keep up.
- n. Stress the necessity of developing the good soils and forget the poorer soils.
- o. They should farm where the soil is good and leave the poor land go.
- p. Ag. dept. should take over and use all land as soon as possible after it has been leveled. It seems that the dept. is taking too much time in utilizing leveled land after it has been turned over to them.



3. Quality of Agricultural products (12 cases)

- cross*
- a. Not to plant excess of fruits and vegetable at one time. But a variety and enough for subsistence.
  - b. Farm only that is essential to the people--squash omitted, cut the cabbage down, lots of tomatoes, watermelons, honeydews, canteloupes, cucumbers, casabas, spinach, sweet onion, chickens, pigs, string beans, egg plants, carrots, celery, some cabbage, squash (~~Summer~~).
  - c. Obtain more cooperation from the people and increase production.
  - d. Try to grow more vegetables that doesn't come from the outside and ones that people like to eat a lot.
  - e. Although it is improving quite rapidly more and more progress should be made considering the number of people in Poston and taking into view foods we cannot get so readily and in as large quantities like fresh vegetables. Also more cooperation from all.
  - f. More fertilizer, insecticide, and water. Also better care of crops.
  - g. Grow a variety of vegetables and fruits.
  - h. Plant more field crops.
  - i. Produce a variety of vegetables instead of just a few in great quantity.
  - j. 1. Grow more vegetables. 2. Get cattle for meat. 3. Increase hog project. 4. Grow all the feed.
  - k. More variety of crops, exchange produce with other centers.
  - l. It will never progress well as long as the best labor is leaving camp. Much equipment is needed. If possible, vegetables rather than field crops should be raised. The people must be educated to the value of a successful Ag. project. Ag. work being hard, the labor should get some special consideration. Clear up camp policies so the people will feel that they will see fruits of labor which will require two or three years.

4. Equipment and supplies needed (11 cases)

- a.
  - a. It will never progress well as long as the best labor is leaving camp. Much equipment is needed. If possible, vegetables rather than field crops should be raised. The people must be educated to the value of a successful Ag. project. Ag. work being hard, the labor should get some special consideration. Clear up camp policies so the people will feel that they will see fruits of labor which will require two or three years.
  - b. Farm on good soil not like Camp I - more equipment - use fertilizer must have everything needed on a farm.
  - c. Since there are so many pests, there should be made available ample quantities of insecticide.
  - d. More encouragement and cooperation from all -- WRA administration and the community by trying to provide necessary equipment etc.
  - e. Assure that machinery, seeds, etc. will be available.
  - f. Request more equipment.



- g. Can it work without proper tools.
  - h. More fertilizer, insecticide, and water. Also better care of crops.
  - i. To make more a cooperating basis. To get more material necessary to keep the crops materializing.
  - j. There is no use trying to raise anything in Poston without fertilizer and insecticide.
  - k. Let the U.S.D.A. run the whole thing. Requisition, idle equipment in California before it is all stolen by the so-called war-boards, and bring it to Poston. Hurry up with the ditches and leveling. Don't expect evacuees to do this, with proper equipment and supplies and land and water we can have some stuff raised here, we hope.
5. If we had a dehydration plant we could process various types of vegetables which should be sufficient for our needs during the hot summer months when no crops are available. With the above provision the expansion of farm lands would be feasible both from a defense contributing standpoint and food for ourselves. (1 case)

B. OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES: (53 cases or 34% of all suggestions)

1. Community cooperation in Agricultural program (13 cases)

- a. Since I am not too well informed about the Agricultural program I can't say, but I'm sure if the whole community would do their part, it can be of great help in carrying the program out.
- b. Obtain more cooperation from the people and increase production.
- c. More encouragement and cooperation from all -- WRA administration and the community by trying to provide necessary equipment etc.
- d. We all should plant vegetables for Poston.
- e. More efficient ~~personal~~ ~~personnel~~ with agricultural knowledge both practical and theoretical and more cooperation among ag. dept. workers, and also among residents needed.
- f. Cooperation is essential in all undertakings. Japanese lack this on the whole.
- g. Closer cooperation from all groups.
- h. It is up to the community to give the Ag. Dept. their full cooperation.
- i. Although it is improving quite rapidly more and more progress should be made considering the number of people in Poston and taking into view foods we cannot get so readily and in as large quantities like fresh vegetables. Also more cooperation from all.
- j. Project Director, Community Council, and various Blk. Managers should all cooperate and help for essential needs for Ag. Dept. what they are really needs for the good of this community.
- k. The persons in center should exert more effort in carrying out the Ag. problems.



1. Efficient administration both evacuee and Caucasian. Educate people for the importance of agriculture.
- m. To make more a co-operating basis. To get more material necessary to keep the crops materializing.
- n. Forget petty politics, grow produce outside instead of the office desk. Give the hard working farmers a little encouragement and moral support at least if the general public doesn't want to support them with sweat and muscle.
- mit? - o. Get the uncooperating son of a bitch in there and work their ass off.
- o. If we had more cooperation we would probably have better results.
- p. Only that it be started soon as possible with everyone giving full cooperation.
- q. Cooperation and sacrifice.

2. Policy--small versus large scale farming (17 cases)

- a. Since developing Parker Valley will probably take longer than the war last, it will be wiser to concentrate our efforts on a smaller, better scale, than a sloppy large scale. Too many people now don't care for stoop labor anyhow.
- b. I think we could have a better result if farming was permitted by individual and not a community affair.
- c. Agricultural Program should be carried on a more large scale because as crop season passes on vegetables from outside this camp is hard to get and also prices are high. If vegetables that could be grown here are farmed on a more larger scale, which will help make up the subsistence rate per day and could be raised much more cheaper here than outside.
- Farming is very essential in everyday life and this community should take more interest and carry on more intensively than before. The vegetables farmed here previously helped the stewards dept. very much when certain vegetables did not come in from the outside.
- d. Experiment on small scale and plant on larger scale the things found best suited to soil and climate.
- to farm e. To improve the soil first. To organize capable administrators and workers and work on a big scale.
- f. Do not rely on experience. Plan the whole Ag. program in say, two years basis. If necessary give up some part of summer ag. activities (which is done by those Japanese in the Imperial Valley) and promote intensive ag. activity in the other seasons to off set the set back occurred in summer.
- g. Continue farming on large scale, so as to have employment for all the people in the center.
- h. Put groups in competitive mood by parceling out lands and designating it as belonging to "A" group "B" group, etc. Believe groups will refuse poor land which will be OK because farming on "Marginal" land is not good practice.



- i. Farming on a large scale-mass production more extensive farming than intensive. Grow plenty so that the mess halls would get so much that the people will not have to steal to get their fills. What are you doing now is what the gov't did before with lumber. People wanted lumber but couldn't buy them so only thing left was to borrow for the duration. And that is what is happening with the Ag. products. They don't eat enough can't buy them so they just borrow for the duration. When a person wants something and no way to get it except to steal it you can bet your life that he's going to get it by hook or crook.
  - j. From layman's point of view--to go at it on a large scale for as time goes by--the subsistence--rate may still go down.
  - k. Farming should be done on a large scale. Use tractors for the heavy work, not Fords. When harvesting time comes there will be enough volunteers. The people of Poston will not sit idle and watch their food dry up.
  - l. Have community farming for a successful community.
  - m. As I check a, b, c, and d of question 7, these are most important points in large scale farming.
  - n. Produce on large scale and ship out.
  - o. If to plan as a Agriculture center, we should consider in bigger scale, ~~Here~~ and outside the center. ~~Then~~ there'll be enough work for the people in center. This means we can develop in stronger hold as Evacuees to get the equal chance as else where.
- (6 cases)
3. Educate residents regarding value of Agricultural program in Poston.
- a. It will never progress well as long as the best labor is leaving camp. Much equipment is needed. If possible, vegetables rather than field crops should be raised. The people must be educated to the value of a successful Ag. project. Ag. work being hard, the labor should get some special considerations. Clear up camp policies so the people will feel that they will see fruits of labor which will require two or three years.
  - b. Make the community as a whole understand the necessity of Ag. in Poston.  
Make them cooperate for the welfare of the community--namely Unit I.
  - c. Select able efficient and responsible evacuee leaders for the Dept. Appoint-able, Caucasian personnel of ~~for~~ the dept. Education program for evacuee.
  - ~~d. Select able efficient and responsible evacuee leaders for the X Dept.~~
  - d. People are ignorant about what goes on in that division. Need publicity. Need someone who really knows agriculture at head, not present Caucasian supervisor.
  - e. The people should be told the necessity of raising our own food which is a must. I don't think the people realize the



P Give individual groups of about 50 workers more voice in the farm management such as what to plant, how to plant, what machinery to use, etc. Farmers has been highly independent and resents anyone trying to tell him what to do.



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*Quitt.*

g. "Should be carried out less extensively, but should concentrate more on one or two products."



importance enough. The weather is what holds many of them back from working out in the field; but if they were given special hours of privileges I think they would be more willing to work.

f. More emphasis and training of Ag. problem and lectures.

4. More active and prompt assistance by W.R.A. (5 cases)

- a. More encouragement and cooperation from all -- WRA administration and the community by trying to provide necessary equipment etc.
- b. More prompt service by the WRA.
- c. Project Director, Community Council, and various Blk. Manager should all cooperate and help for essential needs for Ag. Dept.; what they ~~are~~ really need for the good of this community.
- d. Cooperation between Issei, Nisei and the Administration more important than ever.
- e. Operate under evacuee's personnel from dept. head to a farmhand. Full cooperation of WRA in furnishing water, implements, seeds, fertilizer, insecticide, etc.

5. Clarify Agricultural policies and objectives (2 cases)

- a. It will never progress well as long as the best labor is leaving camp. Much equipment is needed. If possible, vegetables rather than field crops should be raised. The people must be educated to the value of a successful Ag. project. Ag. work being hard, the labor should get some special considerations. Clear up camp policies so the people will feel that they will see fruits of labor which will require two or three years.
- b. ... set definite ag. objectives and policy. Proceed from this basic need to plan out the selective distribution of labor. Able bodied people who are parasites (who refuse to contribute to needed camp maintenance for 16.00) should be recruited or sent to disloyal camps -- as they break morale of others and spread dissatisfaction.

6. Nisei and Issei cooperation. (2 cases)

- a. The Niseis and Isseis should work together cooperatively---the college Nisei with his theory of agriculture should listen to the Isseis' practical knowledge of the subject.
- b. Cooperation between Issei, Nisei and the Administration more important than ever.

7. Issei should take responsibility and Caucasian should not stick their nose in. Also Nisei should study about farm which will help them in the future. In past Caucasians told Japanese how to grow vegetables. If such thing was done here what would the people say. If they let peaceful and excellent people let them take this dry desert might turn out to be second Imperial Valley as Salinas Valley. (1 case)

8. Gain the support of the Niseis. (1 case.)



9. ~~Farmers and residents should get fair share of profits. (1 case)~~

a.  
9. ~~2~~ Assume that the farmers and residents get a fair share of the profits. ~~to~~ (1 case)

10. Grow vegetable most suited to this hot climate and exchange with other centers for things not easily grown in Poston. (1 case)

C. ADMINISTRATION: (36 cases or 23% of all suggestions)

1. Agriculture Department personnel and organization (25 cases)

- a. Get more able-bodied people who know more about agriculture and have had experience in a like location as ~~that of Poston~~ to render their services--agriculture in Poston cannot be successful if the same techniques, methods and procedures, etc. used in central and northern California are applied. Also get people who are interested in the project and not for the glory of a position or job.
- b. To improve the soil first. To organize capable administrators and workers and work on a big scale.
- c. More efficient ~~personal~~ (personnel) with agricultural knowledge both practical and theoretical and more cooperation among ag. ~~dept.~~ workers, and also among residents needed.
- d. Select responsible persons for heads of departments and divisions and those who think and do things for the good of the community as a whole; not those who think of personal gain.
- e. Have a certain plan. The farm specialist should have more close contact and talk things over frankly.
- f. Kick out every body and start fresh with new leadership, new ideas, new program, new realization of the needs of our community.
- g. Efficient administration both evacuee and Caucasian. Educate people for the importance of agriculture.
- h. Forget petty politics, grow produce outside instead of the office desk. Give the hard working farmers a little encouragement and moral support at least if the general public doesn't want to support them with sweat and muscle.
- i. Select able, efficient, and responsible evacuee leaders for the Dept. Appoint able, Caucasian personnel for the Dept. Education program for evacuee.
- j. Agricultural staff should be more practical--no time for them to sit around the desk and dreaming.
- k. Caucasian should realize that no matter how good land they have if they are not properly cared all the effort would be in vain.  
Lack of truck and capable leader--referring to Caucasian particularly.
- ~~k.~~ Operate under evacuee's personnel from Dept. head to a farm-hand. Full cooperation of WRA in furnishing water, implements, seeds, fertilizers, insecticide, etc.



1. Promote Ag. without the aid of cheap politicians, various so-called "big shots" committees. Educate the council on cooperative democratic principle by ousting all political organizers.
- m. If we had more cooperation we would probably have better results.
- n. I think more ~~should become interested~~ <sup>CONCENTRATED</sup> in farming and less in the office.
- o. More coordination all around. E.C. land has been subjugated west of Camp I, but no water is available.
- p. Less paper planning and more action. In other words, plant more for our needs.
- q. Put more experienced Issei and kick out the people whoever not cooperate.
- r. Try to eliminate red tape which we have so much of. Eliminate Caucasian heads who do not cooperate to their fullest extent.
- s. ~~Eliminate inefficient evacuee administration.~~ <sup>dept. work</sup>
- t. Cut down on Caucasian employed in the agriculture that isn't doing their best and also the evacuee that is in the office.
- u. Agriculture program should be under efficient former farmers who should plant useful vegetables instead of melons and such.
- v. Administrative offices should be undertaken by those whose immediate future do not call for relocation. There are altogether too much manpower turnover in most important positions. More cooperation should be practiced by all concerned.
- w. More understanding between the Caucasians and Japanese and more cooperation from them both. Perhaps if the people are made to understand more would be willing to help although it's said you can't teach an old dog new tricks. Here's hoping a more better cooperative Poston and God Bless America.
- x. Have better men in the supervising the growing, harvesting, and controlling the agricultural program.
- y. The real farmers should get into the program and stay out of things they don't know anything about unless they're interested in it.
- z. People are ignorant about what goes on in that division. Need publicity. Need someone who really knows agriculture at head, not present Caucasian supervisor.

2. Labor should be given special consideration (2 cases)

- a. It will never progress well as long as the best labor is leaving camp. Much equipment is needed. If possible, vegetables rather than field crops should be raised. The people must be educated to the value of a successful Ag. project. Ag. work being hard the labor should get some special considerations. Clear up camp policies so the people will feel that they will see fruits of labor which will require two or three years.
- b. The people should be told the necessity of raising our own food which is a must. I don't think the people realize the importance enough. The weather is what holds many of them back from working out in the field; but if they were given special



hours' or privileges I think they would be more willing to work.

3. Less Caucasian interference in Agriculture program. (2 cases)

- a. Issei should take responsibility and Caucasian should not stick their nose in. Also Nisei should study about ~~farm~~ which will help them in the future. In past Caucasians told Japanese how to grow vegetables. If ~~such thing~~ was done here what would the people say. If they let peaceful and excellent people ~~let them~~ take this dry desert might turn out to be second Imperial Valley ~~at~~ Salinas Valley.
- b. People are ignorant about what goes on in that division. Need publicity. Need someone who really knows agriculture at head, not present Caucasian supervisor.

4. Ask for volunteers from blocks. (1 case)

5. ... set definite ag. objectives and policy. Proceed from this basic need to plan out the selective distribution of labor. Able bodied people who are parasites (who refuse to contribute to needed camp maintenance for 16.00) should be recruited or sent to disloyal camps--as they break morale of other and spread disfaction. (1 case)

6. More persons have to work especially ~~to~~ this dept. because ~~fills~~ more necessities. (1 case)

7. Cut down needless labor on subjugation (extensive) (1 case)

8. Let each block sent ag. representative delegates to a food planning congress--who will. (1 case)

9. It would be food if they will harvest when it is time to harvest and not leave it until the crop gets too old to harvest. Otherwise it is just a flop. (1 case)

10. Cut out hatchery and nursery here. Profit horizon is never visible. (1 case.)

D. OTHERS: (9 cases of 5% of all suggestions)

1. No farming possibility here. (4 cases)

- a. You can't get gold out <sup>of</sup> Jude box. Not successful. give us California and home. ((~~You can't get blood out of a turnip.~~))
- b. Poor land--waste to put in much effort.
- c. Plants survive but ~~do not~~ bear, no crops <sup>if</sup> cause heat and wind blows off flowers, and vine dries right up after a few pickings.



Maybe winter crops are somewhat better, but I would not like to farm here. I will go broke in one season.

- d. The weather and soil not favorable--failure to keep up.
- 2. Stress re-relocation,--not agriculture (2 cases)
  - a. Stress is on Relocation, why bother with Ag?.
  - b. Rerelocation.
- 3. Discontinue Agricultural program. (2 cases)
  - a. To discontinue Agriculture program if WRA policies are ever-changing.
  - b. Junk the program.
- 4. Hold out and let the Government feed us. (1 case)