

most of the cheers for his aggressiveness. The high school kids yelled in English and gave good American yells. It's these direct contacts which will help to break down prejudices. The boys from Casa Grande will have a far different attitude towards the camp now that they have met some of the kids here and competed with them. After the game several of them got together and strengthened this beginning friendship. They took a few of the Nisei players to their apartments in their cars.

It was windy as hell today. The dust gets in your hair and it makes it all cakey and stiff if there is any oil in the hair. It blew so hard that the flame in the oil heater was blown out. After we came back from eating, we found the heater flooded with oil and Tom had to drain it out with a cloth. It is pretty hard to heat our room up because the wind keeps blowing up through the ~~f~~ cracks in the floor.

I did not go to class today as Tuttle gave the beginning lectures to about three wardens which Williamson sent up from his force. I was too busy, anyway. Unless Tuttle increases our staff, I just won't have time to be going to any of his classes. Right now I have about three days dictation to do, but Kimi has been too busy to even take it. Some of her work will be cut down a little now that Sachi Matsumoto is going back to work with Henderson.

Shizu Abe and Mrs. Hosori came over from Canal and they took applications from internees all day long. I helped out in the morning. It is impossible for me to interview some of these women who don't even understand any English. I just took the ones who could.

Some of the women did not apply when they found out that children over 21 were not able to go to these camps. Mrs. Osada, for example. She said that they only desired to return to their home in California. "All of my children are educated in this country and they intend to remain here so I stay with them." She stressed the fact that her interned husband had purchased a lot of defense bonds. She has applied several times for a hearing, but it has not been granted.

Mrs. Osada had a difficult choice. Her seven children range in age from 12 to



24. She won't go unless they can all go. She had to decide on whether to stay with her children or go with her husband. Temporarily, she is sticking with the children. She worries a great deal about her husband and the most satisfactory arrangement for her would be to get him released to this camp. She feels that their money and property will be frozen if they go to a family camp. The family lived next door to us at Block 65 and they were fairly Americanized. The girls jitterbugged and the boys went in heavily for sports. But they used a mixture of Japanese and English when they were talking. They don't want to lose their citizenship rights since they felt that they would not like living in Japan.

Mrs. Umeda came in also. Her husband is a war veteran and he received a Order of the Purple Heart during the last war. She is an Issei but she came to the U.S. when she was 13. Her husband was born in Hawaii. Mr. Umeda was a fairly successful farmer in Oxnard. Mrs. Umeda wants to go to the family camp since she feels that this will be the last time she will ever see her father. He is repatriating. Mrs. Umeda and family intend to stay in this country.

Another reason why she wants to leave here is that she cannot stand the summer heat. She wants to go back to California. Her husband has property there, but he lost a considerable amount of money prior to evacuation since he was forced to sell out for less than 10¢ on the dollar on his farm equipment. Mrs. Umeda signed the application to go to the family camp with the understanding that she could decline if she changed her mind.

The rest of the cases which I had were clothing cases. It gets more interesting all of the time, except when I get those cases where I can't speak Japanese to them and they can't speak English to me. Then I have to get an interpreter.

It was enjoyable talking to Mr. Jinji Tuyume (52). He has a leaky heart and also a victim of valley fever so that he is physically unable to work. Their apartment has a pleasant atmosphere with nice furniture, piano, pictures on the wall and linoleum on the floor.



Mr. Fuyume has two boys in high school and he and his wife have devoted their whole life to them. Mr. Fuyume is a pleasant man, slight in stature with a lively expression on his face. His wife is also pleasant although she looks like a country woman.

One of the boys (17) is preparing to go out to Overland Music Conservatory in Ohio if his teachers can find him a job out there. He practices all morning on his piano and then attends his classes in the afternoon. A boy like this is regarded as queerish, but he seemed to be fairly normal although he tended to boast a little about his accomplishments. Maybe he has cause to. He has been playing the piano for 10 years and he has several medals to prove that he played over the radio, in the Pasadena Civic Auditorium, and Pasadena Public Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Fuyume are both uneducated but they got along well enough. He had a grocery store in Pasadena which catered chiefly to Caucasians. His wife helped out so that she picked up a lot of English. She has tried very hard to get a job here but has been unable to so far. She is not in good health due to two Caesarian operations, sinus trouble and valley fever. She said that she has lost 30 pounds since August.

Mr. Fuyume came to the U.S. in 1907 for an education. He went to a night school for seven evenings and then he caught a cold so he quit. He left Seattle and went to work as a section foreman in charge of a Japanese crew for a railroad company. For the next ten years he took the gang all over Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, and Montana building repairing railroads. He was married by proxy in 1917 through the picture bride system and his wife came to this country in 1920. About this time he started to get heart trouble and the doctor told him that he would not live for three more years if he lived in the cold country. So he came to Los Angeles with his wife in 1920 to hunt for a job. He got one as a general handyman for the Los Angeles Athletic Club, which he held until 1925, when his first boy was born. He remembers this job because he used to give Charlie Chaplin his rubdowns ~~in~~ in those years when the comedian



was at his greatest peak in the silent pictures. He said that he used to see other great male stars frequently.

After his boy was born, he decided to open up a vegetable stand. He did this for the next two years and he was one of the first to go into this line--a business which the Japanese eventually dominated by the time of evacuation.

In 1927 he moved to Pasadena to compete with Mr. Morita in the grocery business. Evacuation completely disrupted his comfortable life. He had to sell out at a huge loss. He figures that he only got 5¢ on the dollar. A \$1200 meat refrigerator only one year was sold for \$75.00. Other items went at similar sacrifice, "Just like giving everything away." His property was only rented so that he will have to start all over again. He spent \$350 since evacuation, \$100 of which went for a piano while they were in Tulare. They now have only \$100 left in all. They gave all the rest to their two boys (\$750 each in a postal saving fund) so that they could finish up their education.

They have no definite plans for themselves for the future: "Pasadena best place to live in. I never been back to Japan since 1907. If they let me, I go back to Pasadena. We don't have nothing over there. In Japan we would just be poor people on the farm. Here we have to stay because we have to educate the boys. I can't work no more now. We work hard before and spend all for the boys. Piano lessons are very expensive but we have to keep it up for John so it won't be no wasted. John was getting spoiled in Tulare because he don't have his music lessons, so we buy piano. It is good investment. We don't need much anyway."

The family has drifted further from the Japanese cultural influences than most of the other Japanese families here. They speak English with their boys. Back home they ate largely American food, except for rice. They had limited associations with the other Japanese because of their work. In this camp they are still devoting their lives to their boys' future and they have not mixed to a great extent with the other Japanese. This is a good example of a good American family, denied of citizenship



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because they were born in Japan.

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Mr. Hayashi's family is almost the opposite, but this did not influence me from getting some assistance for them also. The more I meet these individual families, the more I can understand their attitudes. As a group, I am inclined to condemn the Issei, but as individuals I can see their peculiar problems more objectively.

Mr. Hayashi (43) was taken off of fishing boats in Terminal Island on December 8, 1941 and interned. His wife was left with one child and another was due in April 1942. They had no money as everything was seized so that she took her child to Parlier to live with her cousin. She came here in August. Although she was completely destitute, she did not apply for assistance because of her pride. At the end of October, Mr. Hayashi was allowed to join his family here. He was very bitter and belligerent when he came to our office. He had started to work in November but his baby was desperately in need of clothes. He did not want it deducted from his November allowance. I explained that he could get it by no other method, according to the office policy. He kept condemning everything and he said that he was an innocent victim as he had done nothing to be interend. Gradually, he cooled off. I thought about the baby clothes at the Housing Office so I took him down and fitted his baby up with a lot of clothes and told him that the W.R.A. had provided it. This changed his attitude considerably.

Mr. Hayashi is extremely Japanesy. He has Japanese prints all over his room. And Japanese books and stuff. A picture of a Japanese person on the wall--and a Japanese flag!

Saturday, January 9, 1943

We paid off about fifty public assistance cases this afternoon. Some of the clients were very embarrassed by the whole thing, but most of them took it in stride. Mr. Yamamoto was one of the cases who didn't feel that he got enough. He has about six young children. Last October he had to quit work to enter the hospital for stomach ulcers. His family had a hard time since they had absolutely no money at



all. < Finally, Mas Oji loaned them \$15.00 until we could get our public assistance program going. This was more or less a private loan since we had no money yet although the Public Assistance program had been provided. > Today we granted Mr. Yamamoto \$16.75 for this month. He thought that this amount should be retroactive and that he should receive the accumulated amount since last October. It took him quite a while to understand that the philosophy of the Welfare Department was a little different and not like the regular clothing allowances which can accumulate for the regular workers. < His wife got the point immediately and she insisted that she repay the \$15.00 loan immediately. I told her that she could spread it out over several installments, but she would not consent to this. She said that the New Year had started and it would mean bad luck if she did not clear up her debts. I don't know how they are going to manage the remainder of the month on \$1.75. Her husband is still sick and he will not be able to work for several months yet. >

not / Mr. Yamamoto will be eligible for Unemployment Compensation (just getting underway) as he was working at the time he entered the hospital, so I went down to see Mr. Huso about it and he thought that the man could get 60% of his monthly wage if he was eligible. He will also be able to get about \$22.00 a month for a clothing allowance. This total of \$31.00 per month, above his food and shelter and hospital should be sufficient for his family's incidental needs. And he won't have to feel any stigma of relief. Mrs. Yamamoto is only thirty and she has seven kids. She looks so worn out and aged. It takes all her time to take care of her young children and her husband. He should be in the hospital yet but they had to release him because of the crowded conditions.

< Mr. Ikeda is still trying to get a job. I took him to Henderson and asked him if he would have a foreman of janitors job in the new administrative quarters which are now being built. Mr. Ikeda feels that he is a "big shot" and he would not accept the janitor's job that was offered. I don't think that I blame him. He has had a big crew of janitors working for him for the past 25 years and he feels that this



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UNEMPLOYMENT

COMPENSATION

The Employment and Housing Division is now ready to receive applications for unemployment compensation at the Placement Offices located in Block 42 Recreation Hall in the Butte Community and 16-10-A in the Canal Community.

Unemployment compensation for evacuee workers is effective from October 1, 1942. Generally speaking, only those persons who were employed on October 1st or later and who were forced to stop work permanently or temporarily because of illness or injury on the job are eligible to unemployment compensation. There have at all times been jobs available for all persons who were desirous of work, and those persons who declined to accept jobs because they desired to wait for some other job which they considered preferable are not eligible to unemployment compensation.

According to revised Administrative Instructions an injured or ailing worker is to be kept on the timekeeper's payroll for fifteen days after his last day's work. Thereupon, he is to be terminated and instructed to report to the Placement Office with a termination slip and a doctor's certificate reflecting his incapacity for work. The Placement Officer will review the facts and certify such employee as being eligible for unemployment compensation.

JOHN C. HENDERSON  
Employment and Housing Officer



would be a comedown. He doesn't have to work. He is 69. Lately I have been having a little difficulty with the ages. They all claim that they are one year older than what the records show. I finally found out today that they go by the Japanese customs and they all have their birthdays on January 1st. Some of them also go by the system of being one years old at the time of birth which is pretty logical from their point of view.

Mrs. T. Inouye also has carried out another Japanese custom. A son is very important to a Japanese family because he carries on the family name. Her father issued two daughters only. Toshi is a big (fat) 27 year old Nisei girl. Her father did not want his name to die out so he put his whole merchandising store in her name and then offered her for marriage. They got some Kibei sucker who was doing shed work on a farm and he agreed to marry her and change his name to hers. This was done through court action. After they were married, Mrs. Inouye wore the pants in her family. She is now applying to go to a family camp to join her father. She definitely does not want to repatriate since she has her store back home, at present rented out. Her father has been in this country for 43 years and he never visited Japan in all this period. His crime was that he belonged to some Japanese organizations and he was an official on the Japanese Association. The father exercised a strong social control in the family and he just ordered them to come. They are Buddhists. Mrs. Inouye does not know how long the war will last so she feels that she should go in order to keep the family together. Her husband is a dope and he has nothing to say. She said that they followed most of the Japanese customs prior to evacuation.

This is the second Saturday in a row that I worked all day. I just don't seem to be able to catch up. I have over 20 cases to dictate yet.

Amy Mosooka is coming into the office on Monday to act as the intake interviewer. She is from Tulare, fairly matured, nothing to look at, but with a good attitude. Toshie Miyamoto will come in as soon as she can get her release from the fiscal department. It may be on Monday also. She is from Santa Anita and Ken Tashiro's sis-



ter-in-law. Ken is now working part time on the outside employment applications.

We still need a medical social worker. College graduates are very rare in this camp and it has been a difficult task to find a suitable person. I went over to see Midori Moroaka this morning about it. She is the Head Librarian and she was not interested at the present time, although she would like to come into our office in about six months.

The Library is getting a little better. Midori has purchased several hundred novels through the C.A.S. These books will be loaned out with a 2¢ per day rental in order to pay for them. Most of the books are directed toward the feminine readers since they take out most of the books. Midori has also subscribed to about 16 magazines, including Time, Life, Harpers, Atlantic Monthly, Hygeia, Fortune, Saturday Evening Post, Women's Home Companion, Popular Mechanics, and National Geographic. I asked her if she could not get New Republic and the Nation, and she said that she would put them on the next list.

Wt Apart from this reading matter, the rest of the books in the Library may as well be junked. They are ancient volumes which are worthless. There is a definite need for more reading matter here. Midori has selected some good books which are now available.

The circulation of the Library has fallen off in the past few weeks due to the cold weather. Midori has been unable to get a stove for the place yet. A lot of people would like to go there in the evenings to study. However, they have been forced to close it in the evenings because of the rowdy young boys who come around to wolf. Some of the mothers did not want it open in the evenings because their daughters said that they were going there and then ran around to some other places, causing the mommas great anxiety.

The "evacuee attitude" has spread to the C.A.S. All of the basketball leagues have been postponed for two weeks because some of the basketballs have been stolen. The three hundred fellows in the League are pretty burnt up because competition has



been hot and they don't want to postpone play for two weeks. All of them are keeping their eyes out for the missing balls and community pressure may force the purloiners to return them. <sup>O</sup>therwise basketball will be disbanded. This would be a shame since it is one of the greatest recreational outlets for the young people. Even the girls go in for the sport very zealously. The League teams are usually composed of former teams prior to evacuation and all the "home towners" turn out to root for their favorites.

Mr. Koseki is very mad at the doctors. He has a doctors title also, but he is only a lowly hydrotherapist and the other doctors sort of look down on him as an imposter. He has been on the hospital payroll all along, but he did not have an office. He is one of the war veterans. Mr. Koseki kept after the doctors and they finally gave him an office--next to the morgue! Koseki believes that most of the illness around here are psychological illnesses and that he can fix them up with some kind of massages. He did not believe that an office next to the morgue would be good for the mental attitudes of his patients! He got so mad that he went out to work on the net project with the other war veterans.

The Santa Anita blocks are still having their lumber troubles. There will be some materials from the new buildings now being constructed. But they feel a little resentful that they did not get a crack at the good lumber like the other people. So Henderson is trying to arrange for the Project to purchase enough lumber so that they can build a closet and a table. They will be satisfied with this arrangement.

I saw Jimmy hurrying up to the administration building with one of the dummies for the paper. It reminded him of Tanforan. He said that LeBaron had to give it his approval.

W 4 The whole trouble arose over the article printed quite a while ago about farm products being plowed under due to the shortages of crates which the people were breaking up and using for other purposes. LeBaron is in an uproar about the bad publicity



which this story gave the camp and he is getting into the hair of the Farm Management staff without knowing all of the facts. He now insists upon looking at all of the publicity released by the farm department and the boys do not like it. The story did create adverse publicity. The Arizona radio played it up by saying that the "Japs were plowing up vegetables when the whole nation was facing a serious shortage." It hinted that this was deliberate sabotage. < A certain Senator (?) Shepherd at that time had been urging San Franciscans to plant vegetables in their back yards because of the coming shortage. He blew his top when he saw the piece about crops being plowed under and he demanded an investigation by Washington. > The administration has had to do some explaining on this matter. All of the facts on this matter has not come to public light. It happened that there was a lot of spinach planted and it could not be shipped out to other centers because of the transportation difficulties and the shortage of boxes. The spinach was fed to the people here in great abundance but there was a lot left. It got over mature and coarse so that there was nothing that could be done except to plow it under.

The same thing happened to the lettuce. The farmers were not acquainted with the farming conditions here so that they planted it at the wrong time. It would not come to a head and it kept growing taller and taller. Finally, there was nothing to do except to plow it under.

The project is using up the last of the dai-kons now. This is a long white radish which the Japanese brought to this country. It is not sold in American markets. The Japanese dry it out and pickle it. Dai-kon and rice is one of the favorite dishes in Japan and they eat a lot of it here. A lot of the people around here are making their own pickled dai-kon in anticipation of the coming food shortage. Those that are able are purchasing a lot of canned foods--expensive now--in order to further protect themselves against the famine which they believe is imminent.

< The project is now planning to have a hog farm. Lat this month, several hundred pigs will be brought in and the pig-pens are now being built. Harry Kamiya as the



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personnel head of the farm project has been trying to find a man to supervise the handling of the 5,000 pigs which the project will eventually own. He can't find a suitable man here so that they may "draft" an evacuee from Poston who has had experience. Harry says that he knows a fellow up there who has been in the hog business on an extensive scale.

Chickens will also be brought in and the poultry farm will eventually have 15,000 chickens to provide eggs for the project. There will also be a beef herd and 500 cows to provide the milk. Classes in dairying are now being given by the adult education department but most of those signed up can't understand English as they are Issei so an interpreter will be provided. (The Adult Education Department is now offering a course given by a Mr. Sugano to teach the Chinese Language.)

The dairy farm will be run by an Issei who has been in the business for 30 years. He received training at Oregon State College. This man is one of the few Japanese diarymen.

The extension of these herds does not mean that eggs, milk and meat will be given to the people in huge quantities. The people will still receive it on a rationed basis.

The pep talks are beginning to take effect on Jimmy, but he is too idealistic about the whole thing. This week he has set his sights for "The Goal of Humanity." He makes the point that we must bear with the present hard conditions, discriminations, and intolerance. At the same time we must face reality and work for democracy because "If America becomes a greater humanistic nation, we shall be more readily accepted into its commonwealth and we would be helping humanity's fight for a better world." At that, it is better stuff than the crap which has been appearing in the past month. Jimmu is a little afraid of public pressure, so he writes in broad generalities instead of getting down to specific things more.

Attached is Harry Miyake's report which he wrote for the J.A.C.L. National meeting almost two months ago. (See insert)



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HOUSING CONDITIONS OF GILA RELOCATION CENTER

This report is limited to Butte Community or Camp #2 of the Gila Relocation Center. To picture the housing situation one must refer back to the attitude of the people before evacuation from the Assembly Center to Relocation Center. The common understanding at Assembly Center in respect to housing was that when evacuated to Relocation Center, they will have their family unit intact and have family privacy. However, when arriving to Relocation Center, this was not the case. The intention of the W.R.A. must have been thus; but the camp itself was still under construction.

When the first contingent from Tulare Assembly Center arrived to this camp water and light was not available; food was not available until 5:00 p.m.; when the train arrived to Casa Grande 9:30 a.m. and not fed at noon. The project director at that time stated that he had done everything possible to stop further income from Tulare but the Army only gave two three-days breathing period; at the end of which time all the contingent from Tulare had arrived which population amounted to some 5,000. The Army promised that normal facilities would be provided upon the arrival of the contingent; but when all of the evacuees were transferred from Tulare to Gila there were only 17 blocks available or approximately 900 apartments including the two hospital workers blocks which were reserved for doctors and nurses and for temporary hospital. This made each block provide 300 to 325 people which forced two or three small families to live within one apartment. This condition lasted for over a month which caused the morale of the people to deteriorate and the uncertainty of home made it impossible to encourage work within the project.

As soon as the Tulare contingent were all received, the Housing Supervisor composed of evacuees made a survey of family units; that is, how many singles, couples, threes, fours, fives, etc. and proved to the Acting Project Director that housing is very inadequate to accomodate privacy of families. It was suggested that at least 12 apartments within each block be converted into smaller apartment to accomodate



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small families of twos, threes, and fours. The principle of this suggestion was well taken but since the contractor was still working within the project, application for such principle was not permitted. Meanwhile, the total possible population was determined by the Army which was roughly 14,000 for both Camp 1 and 2 which gave us some figure to work on; and from analysis of each block's population could be as low as 286 in which case families of 4 was possible to obtain apartment of their own. This created additional problem of families of two and threes and after due discussion with the Project Director, the Housing Supervisor had been assured that 10A priority has been obtained to buy enough material for partition to separate these families of twos and threes within apartment.

The writer wish to state at this point that the W.R.A. has lived up to every promise they had made which were within their reach and feel confident that even partition within the own family will be provided for as soon as possible. We are at this moment working with all available workers and constructing partition which keeps morale and family security.

BARRACKS AND APARTMENTS

There are 14 barracks in each block with one Mess Hall, one ironing rooms, one laundry room, one women latrine and one men latrine. Each barrack is 20x100 feet long with 24 windows and divided into four apartments, three of which are 24x20 and one 28x20 feet with double doors on the two end apartments with six windows each.

Some floor boards are perfect while in some extreme cases one fourth to one inch space are being noticed. In these apartments especially in the extreme cases wind and dust are coming in from these cracks. Most floor board materials are good. In rare cases it is very poor. However, since the W.R.A. are to lay linoleum or other like composition materials, this floor complaint will be alleviated in a short time as the materials are already here.

Partitions are made to the top of the roof which is another important item in welfare matters. Since there are only four apartments in each barracks or 55 apart-



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ments per block after taking one apartment for Block Manager's office, some 286 people must live in them; which gives a rough estimate of 20 to 21 persons in each barrack. This will not accomodate families of twos and threes unless they live together in one apartment. This will not be a happy place to live in if family privacy could not be considered.

The following analysis will show the size of family as of this Butte Camp today and also show the inadequateness of proper spacing of apartment as far as the family of twos and threes are concerned.

NUMBER IN FAMILY

One	805	Eight	45
Two	347	Nine	18
Three	312	Ten	12
Four	420	Eleven	5
Five	327	Twelve	7
Six	163	Thirteen	1
Seven	91		

A few words in respect to women latrine~~x~~. Up to a few days ago privacy in women toilet was discussed with the proper authorities but on account of inability to procure necessary material it has been prolonged to date. We have today got the materials for this purpose to be put up by voluntary services of the people within the block as any delay at this time is very danaging. What I wish to stress is why can't these absolute necessities be provided for when first constructing one~~x~~.

These little items should be taken into consideration just as much as many important matters to create better morale.

HEATING

There are no heating system at present and the weather is getting cold, however, this isbeing taken care at present; what worries us most is cooling system in summer.



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Many evacuee are buying their own cooling system but why can't this be provided. Since heating is being provided in winter, the same should apply to summer as this area is known for good hot weather.

SCREENS

Mess hall doors and windows are screened but the most important part in sanitation are the latrine which are not screened. Health is primary for the evacuee but to date we are told that they are unable to obtain these materials. Eventually they will be provided. Screen in the apartment window are being requested and good possibility of getting some.

In conclusion all of these unhealthy conditions are being corrected or are in process of being corrected and whatever the W.R.A. has promised, these promises are being kept.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Privacy in family must be maintained.
2. Lumber should be furnished in limited amount to each family bases on number of members concerned.
3. Lumber should be made available for purchase by evacuee within its centers.
4. Camp should be complete as far as normal facilities are concerned before evacuee be accepted.
5. Cooperation from the Army and the Regional Office to rush procurement for these essentials.
6. Our priority is 10-A which should be changed to at least 5-A



APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT IN CAMOUFLAGE NET FACTORY

I hereby apply for employment in the camouflage net factory to be operated at Gila River Relocation Center by John M. Stahl of Los Angeles, hereinafter referred to as the "Employer" and I understand and agree that if I am employed in said factory the terms and conditions of said employment and rates of pay and manner of payment thereof by said Employer will be subject in all respects to the provisions and specifications of an operating contract between War Relocation Authority and the Employer, which contract is now being negotiated and will shortly be consummated by said parties. I further understand and agree that said operating contract will in substance provide, with respect to employment and rates of pay, as follows:

(a) The Employer shall employ at the Gila River Relocation Center net factory only citizens of the United States.

(b\* The Employer shall procure all evacuee employees whom he shall employ at said net factory through the Employment Division of the War Relocation Authority at Gila River Relocation Center.

(c) The Employer shall employ at said net factory only evacuees who agree to accept their pay in the manner and amounts provided in the operating agreement.

(d) The Employer will, in the operation of said factory, comply with all requirements of the Federal and State laws and regulations, including those relating to wages, hours of work and employment of children and will comply with all rules, regulations and requirements of the War Relocation Authority.

(e) The rates and manner of pay for all evacuee employees in said net factory, as provided in said operating contract, shall conform to the plan agreed upon by the evacuee residents of the Butte and Canal Communities of Gila River Relocation Center and shall be substantially as follows:

(1) The Employer shall pay to each evacuee employee engaged in garnishing camouflage nets 48 cents for each 100 square feet of net satisfactorily garnished



The Employer shall pay to each evacuee employee not engaged in garnishing camouflage nets a monthly wage equal to the average pro-rata monthly wage including bonuses earned by all evacuee net garnishers during the monthly pay period for which the wages are to be paid, in an appropriate unit in which the non-garnisher is employed.

(2) The Employer shall pay semi-monthly in cash to each evacuee employee from the earnings of said employee a sum equal to one-half of the cash advance which said employee would receive as a Project worker (in accordance with the provisions of the War Relocation Authority Administration Instruction No. 27) for the period worked. The Employer shall pay each net garnisher on the 10th day of each month the further sum of \$10.00 in cash as a bonus, provided said employee has satisfactorily garnished an average of 1000 square feet per eight hour day over the preceding monthly period. The Employer shall in the same manner and on the 10th day of each month pay each net garnisher the further sum of one-tenth cent per square foot of net satisfactorily garnished by said employee in excess of an average of 1000 square feet of net garnished per eight hour day over the monthly period. Non-garnishers shall be paid proportionate amounts of their earned monthly wages at the same time as the garnishers are paid. The Employer shall pay to War Relocation Authority out of the monthly earnings of each evacuee employee in said net factory a subsistence charge for each said employee computed at the rate of \$6.00 per week if less than a full month is worked or \$25.50 per month if a full month is worked. The Employer shall pay each evacuee employee monthly in cash from his earnings a sum equal to the then effective War Relocation Authority clothing allowance of the employee and each dependent of the employee as shown on his family card in the War Relocation Authority files. Any and all sums due each evacuee employee in excess of the foregoing shall be paid by the Employer into a Community Trust Fund, to be known as the Gila River Relocation Center Evacuee Trust Fund, the Trustees of which are to be appointed by the

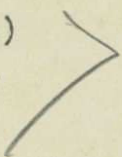


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Project Director, to be distributed to all evacuee workers in the Center in the manner and proportions and at the times which shall be provided therein, after all necessary and proper expenses of the management and operation of said Trust shall have been deducted.

(Applicants for work at the Camouflage factory will first register at the W.R.A. employment offices for clearance and to secure the necessary referral. The above agreement with the contractor will be signed at the employment offices prior to referral.)





*omit page*  
Lillian is greatly enjoying her "Ivory Tower" experience at Wellesley. She gets about six weeks Xmas Holiday so she went to visit one of her Caucasian friends who lives in the same dorm. This was the first time she got a glimpse of a typical New England "American Average Family." They lived in Hartford, Connecticut. Lillian climbed up to the Campanile at Wellesley and played "All Hail" on the bells in honor of U.C.

Mom, Emiko, Bette, and Miyako went over to camp one to see Mrs. Seiki and some other families which they knew. They came back around 4:00 and then they had to go to the hospital to get an X-ray of their teeth to see if they had any abscesses. Emiko, Bette and Elsie took a long time so that they ate in the hospital mess hall. They got fried pork sausages and pears, while we had to eat our usual "slopOsuey"--a combination of odd pieces of meat, onions, potatoes, cabbage, Hai-kon and soy sauce.

Bette eat~~x~~like a horse these days. It's because she is still growing. I think she even eats more than Emiko and Emiko says ~~she~~ he has been eating tremendous amounts of food since working on the net project. She is quite enthusiastic about the work and getting used to it. She does not have to work week ends.

Bette has been trying to start a knitted sock for about a week. Every time she gets a good start, some mistake is made and so she has to pull it out and start all over again.

Alice is getting ready to leave. She got a permanent today from one of the girls and she only got charged one dollar. The barber shops are also opened up and they charge 15¢ but most of the customers have so much dust in their hair that it is very hard on the machines.

We got a Yale padlock today for our apartment. It was given by the W.R.A.--one to every family as there has been a lot of thefts lately.



Charles Kikuchi  
Sunday, January 10, 1943

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Maybe I got <sup>the</sup> Valley Fever. I felt pretty lousy today. Got up at 10:00 and I felt good. Bette, Alice and I went to do the laundry while Emiko cleaned house. Just before lunch I got a piercing headache and I felt sick while I was eating. w Alice and about ten girls were giving Sachie a shower so I had to go lay on Tom's bed. My head really began to pound in earnest; I had a nauseated feeling in the pit of my stomach; and my back hurt. I was able to go to sleep through all of the noise. After they left I got into bed where I am right now, still with a headache and stomach ache.

I don't know if I have Valley Fever or not--nobody seems to know what it is except that it is caused by some sort of parasite in the dust. A lot of people here are hospitalized from this illness. It ranges from a slight attack to a serious case like Mary Obata's which has lasted six weeks already.

< Mom went to church this afternoon and we sent Miyako and Nancy to Nancy's house. This they did very reluctantly. Bette did some studying this afternoon in preparation for some tests. Tom was out someplace. This evening Elsie and Bette went to church to debate on whether environment or heredity is more important. Alice and Emiko went man hunting someplace. Alice is almost all packed up now. She has not said anything about staying until pop comes. >

Guess I'll sleep again. My head hurts.

Monday, January 11, 1943

I was in a daze most of the day. I did not go out to work, but stayed in bed. My back hurt quite a bit and my stomach was upset. I was doopey all day. It may be a cold, a run down condition, or Valley Fever.

< Bob came over to show us his clean shaved upper lip. He zipped his soup strainer off. Fredericks was over to talk some more about the wardens situation over in Canal, but I was hardly conscious of their presence. Fredericks can't decide on



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*omit page*  
whether to resign. His conflict with Williamson is very intense.

This has been a whole day wasted. Absolutely nothing happened. I felt better this evening so I went to take a real hot shower. It made me feel pepped up for a while. Maybe I'll be able to go to work tomorrow.

Alice is making her final preparations for leaving. Her permit came in today and she has until the end of the month. She plans to leave shortly.

Emiko was quite elated because her crew did 6 nets today--about 1300 foot average. She rushes to work right after she eats. The work has been hard on her back and arms but she makes the minimum of complaints. All of which goes to show that adjustment to the job makes a lot of difference.

Bette is studying hard this evening. She has a lot of tests this week--Spanish, shorthand, English, History. She says that she is even studying more than she did at Vallejo.

Bob has now an ex-Prairie Flower so he came over to read the Superman Comics this evening. He is making a lot of noise by playing cops and robbers. He stands in the doorway and says "bang, bang!" Nobody can get through to the next room. When he gets tired of that he does the "Hitler Act" for Tom--only it is not so effective now that he has clipped his moustache off.

(This space reserved for all the juicy scandal that I have on Robert. I shall keep my silence in exchange for one Royal typewriter "Remember Pearl III. !")

Bob just told me that Korn, Williamson, Fredericks and others are having a showdown meeting with the Community Council and the wardens tomorrow to decide whether the wardens office over there shall be autonomous and whether to have an all Nisei wardens force over there.



Charles Kikuchi  
Tuesday, January 12, 1943

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I could have gotten up today but I was so comfortable that I stayed in bed to rest for another day. Tomorrow I will go back to work again. I feel all rested up.

Nothing much happened around here except that Bob came over to do some typing. He did not get very far because Toshi and Ruth were over. Ruth has her release and she is going to rejoin her husband who is working for his PhD. She has been waiting around for about five months now. Alice may go to Chicago with her.

Alice is planning to leave in about ten days, as soon as she gets her teeth fixed up. We got a letter from the hospital today saying that pop would be able to receive home care if he came here. He can't talk yet but he is able to sit up a little. Alice took the letter over to Doctor Sleath to get him to send a request in. Pop will have to have ambulance transportation from Casa Grande to here. I hardly think that he will get here before Alice leaves since there are a number of red tape procedures which have to be gone through. Dr. Thompson, the chief medical officer of the W.R.A., is here conferring with Sleath so that it may help to see him.

Alice's job is with a Social Service Agency in Chicago. She will do regular stenographic work and also use of the dictaphone, particularly in the Family Service Casework Department. She will start at \$80.00 per month, plus a \$5.00 raise after the first six months. Her hours of work will be 38 per week.

Toshi is having her baby next month. She believes that the Nisei should get married and have children in camp. She said that the Nisei should not be afraid of the future. She is fairly confident of herself. After she has her child she plans to go out to work. She believes that she will not have any difficulty in getting a job as a telephone operator but she is not so sure about what Albert can get. He used to be some sort of product agent.

There is now a petition going around asking whether the residents would like to get a Japanese language school organized here for the young Nisei. They point out the fact that in Wyoming and Arkansas such things are allowed. But Gila is in a military zone, thank God for this anyway, and DeWitt would never allow such a thing.



*with* This is only another indication of the heavy pressure which the Issei put on the Nisei. So far, they seem to have things pretty much under control.

< The point that the Issei always make is that they want a happy community. This in general is probably true. But they get a few of these "agitators" to lead them and sometimes innocent aims are twisted around. For example, each block has been taking up donations from each family for the purpose of beautifying their block. They want to fix up the shower rooms and purchase plants and shrubs for the blocks. Block 61 did this along with the other blocks, but their fund was misappropriated into other channels. Yamamoto turned over \$15.00 out of the \$25.00 to the Sumo Club. They are now taking up a similar collection to give to the Judo Club. The Nisei in that block are pretty burnt up over the whole thing and they are making a definite break with the Issei group. Previously, plans for block affairs were made jointly, but now the Nisei are going ahead on their own to plan for their Valentine party next month without the "advise" of the Issei.

The Kyowa Kai Club <sup>[The new Issei Club]</sup> has received recognition from Hoffman and a part of a Rec Hall has been turned over for their use. Since they are now recognized they will exert more and more of a pressure on community affairs. *Camp gossip!*

< I should talk more often with these girls around here, the married ones. They know all sorts of gossips and scandals. They don't have much to do anyway except to sit around and talk:

"In Block 31-10-A, there are three Issei women who are in the business. All the men go out to see them. They cater only to Japanese, too. Isn't that terrible?"

"Fredericks is going to insist that these prostitutes be given a periodical examination. That's about all that can be done."

"There is an illegitimate child about to be born in 72-8-B. The girl is only 16 years old. The father is a Kibei and he lives in the same block but he will not speak to the girl. The affair happened at Tulare."

"The Kyowa Kai Club has a cherry tree in their office. The base of it represents



Japan and all the branches and leaves represent the various countries which Japan is going to rule. The administration don't know nothing about it, because it looks innocent."

< The most choice gossip of the day which was confirmed through three sources was about Mrs. Sato who lives in Block 61. She is reported to have operated a house of prostitution in Los Angeles. She is about 37 and considered fairly attractive except for her teeth. Right now she is going around with one of the Caucasians mess operations men. He fills her with liquor and frequently takes her to Canal camp for all night sessions. Mrs. Sata has a daughter eleven years old. Her husband and two other children are in Japan.

Mrs. Sato is a very wealthy woman. She has \$60,000. The other day she started to sport around a new fur coat. There is a married man over in Canal who has \$10,000 and he is trying to get some kind of a hold over Mrs. Sato so that they can pool their wealth. Mrs. Sato also has Caucaisna carpenters who come to visit her openly. In her spare time she bakes pies and cakes for the Caucasian mess hall.

Emiko's crew had a little relapse today. They made a little over 1000bsquare feet average. One of the girls is having a sort of feud with Emiko because of jealousy. Toshi, Ruth and others who have seen Emiko work out there say that she is one of the fastest girls in the net project, in spite of the fact that she has only been doing the work for about a week.

< Anyway one of the more experienced girls on her crew keeps making mistakes so today Emiko fixed some of her work up when she was not looking. The girl noticed the change when she got back and it made her very mad. >

w/t The net workers are developing a sort of clique now. They go to 43 mess hall to eat at noons and they claim that their food is better although they get the same rations as the other mess halls.

w/t Emiko said that a couple of girls were talking this noon at the table. One of them remarked that "We are lucky that we can rely upon our American rights. If we



were sent to Japan, we would be treated as spies. I want to go out and resettle." Her friend answered: "Oh, no. I'd rather stay right here in camp. We would be treated very badly if we went on the outside. Here we can make good money and we get free eats and <sup>everything</sup> ~~everything~~. It's much more secure for the time being. We should accumulate a little cash before we brave the hostile public on the outside."

Emiko believes that her crew is more Japanese than the others. <They come over from Canal> They sang Japanese songs all morning and finally Emiko got tired of it so she started to sing "God Bless America" and the rest of them meekly joined in. She said that those girls don't know many of the familiar American tunes. Emiko wore her red, white, and blue patriotic sweater to work today.

<The 18 and 19 year olds are going to get registered for Selective Service tomorrow. They have been pretty slow in pushing this thing through. A lot of the high school Nisei will have to register which will bring home the fact that they, too, are affected by the war. At present, there is not much chance that the Nisei will be taken by the draft for a while yet.

Recently there has been more favorable press notices about the Nisei in the Armed Forces which should change the public opinion a little. Last week there was a story released about Pvt. Sasaki of Seattle who is now serving in the forces of General Dwight Eisenhower in North Africa. And another story about a Nisei being taken into the U.S. Coast Guard.

I got up after dinner to go to the J.A.C.L. Board meeting, but we decided to postpone it until Sunday.> The J.A.C.L. movement has slowed down. Everybody has been so busy lately. Nobu is starting to work on the camouflage net project in the morning. The rest of the board has also been otherwise engaged. Verlin works night and day at the hospital doing his X-ray work. Harry is busy with his block managers politics and now the cooperatives. Taki has his housing problems and now his wife is having an appendectomy. I'm busy with my work. Mary is in the hospital. Mitsumori has gone to Michigan to teach. Ken U. is busy in Community Council politics and Ken T. is leaving soon.



The membership drive has bogged down terrifically. I'm the only one who has finished up the prescribed district. We still have to make plans for the first general meeting.

We are thinking of drawing up a resolution asking National to take a firm stand on the right of the loyal evacuees to go back to California. National will hardly agree with this policy as it is committed to a program of working closely with the W.R.A. Already it is getting to be a satellite of the W.R.A. But the National leaders do not have a clear understanding of the attitudes of the people. It does not understand that there is a growing opposition towards the resettlement program.

Regardless of what happens, the J.A.C.L. will play an important role in the resettlement of the Japanese. It is the only organized group among the evacuees which is in a position to speak for them.

Obo says the Kikuchi girls are thought to be snooty and that C.K. thinks he is good because he would only associate with Caucasians at U.C. He also says that the Kikuchi sisters are too outspoken. What a brave man he is to even consent to talk to them. There is no doubt that our family is not Japanesey enough, if that is what he means.

Wednesday, January 13, 1943

I had the most terrible stomach ache last night. It made me groan and moan. I had to get up about four times to go to the latrine. It was the most miserable feeling to go out into the cold night air. Some baby was crying about 3:30 and that was the only sound of life. Towards morning I fitfully went to sleep and I stayed in bed all day.

After lunch I got up briefly to go over to the Hospital. The receptionist over there was not very helpful. I told her that I had been in bed for the past few days and that I would like the doctor to look me over.

"Is it an emergency?" she asks.



"Well, I don't know, but I don't feel so good."

"Come back tomorrow morning and the doctor will give you a shot."

"What kind of a shot?" I asked.

"Oh, it takes care of all sorts of illness."

"Well, my stomach hurts, can I have something for that now?"

"No, you will have to come back tomorrow."

I pity those poor people that have to wait around in that clinic. They sit and sit and the receptionists are a little curt. Probably because these are not cash paying customers.

My stomach hurt all day today. Bob thinks it's intestinal flu. Mom says it's Valley Fever. Emiko says I got diarrhea. Whatever it is, it ain't good.

Emiko's crew did about 1500 average today. She and Alice went to some sort of a party which the girls are giving Alice now that she is leaving. Bette stayed home to study.

I didn't eat anything today except a couple of grapefruit which Toshi sent over. The food looked positively nauseating.

Can't find out much about what is happening around camp when I am laid up like this. The Kibei group, backed by the Issei Club, passed around a petition yesterday afternoon and they got 4000 signatures on it. It asked for the establishment of a Japanese language school on the basis that Lieberman and Bennett approved. I don't think DeWitt will ever approve of this. Why these groups are making an issue out of this at this time is something that I don't know. Lieberman likes to play up culture but the Japanese language is not intended to be taught for its cultural value. A lot of the Issei feel that the Nisei will go back to Japan after the war so that they should learn the language.



I guess I will live. Feel much better, but a little weak. After five days in bed, it gets very boring. Mom has been very worried about my condition and she thinks up all sorts of ways to speed me to recovery. I must have felt low last night because I turned down a shot of whiskey as a cure to my illness. I compromised by using the electric heat pad to put on my back. It made me perspire freely during the night and this morning I felt much better. Bette rubbed my back a bit with her soft hands and this soothing effect rested my irritating bodily condition up. Bette only massaged me for five minutes because she had to jump into bed to eat a big bowl of food. Bette weights 111 pounds now, but It's not noticeable---yet.

Emiko's back is beginning to bother again. She barely staggered to work this morning. At night she is all worn out so that she goes to bed early after taking a hot shower. She had planned to make some new dresses but she is postponing this until she gets more accustomed to the camouflage work.

Alice is very busy making some ~~dresses~~ before she leaves. She figures that it will be cheaper if she does them here. Toshi came over for a while this morning and they gossiped. Toshi said that her husband would raise the roof if she gave their coming child a <sup>J</sup>apanese name, but not Albert. Toshi may compromise and give him a Japanese middle name.

Bob came over to announce that he is going to give a course in Spanish in the Adult Education Department. He will have a lot of free evenings now that he has no more "Prairie Flower." He is in hopes that we may be able to get up to Topaz for a visit, but there is always the obstacle of a military permit. I certainly would like to get up there to see some of the old gang and to make a sort of comparison of Gila and Topaz.

The conditions here are in a sort of quiescent stage now, although there are indications that the Issei-Kibei element may brew up some more trouble in regards to the language school situation.



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The initial period of adjustment, or maladjustment, is over now and there is a great deal more community organization. The early beginnings of this camp and the developments up to the present time has been one hectic confusion. The tense feeling which has continuously been in the air has gradually diminished, although it certainly has not died out completely. It is very easy to point at the pro-Japan elements as the source of all the community strife, but this is too easy. As the administration has gotten better organized, there has been less open conflicts. This would bear out the truth of the statement that the confusion and inefficiency of the W.R.A. during the past few months has been the major contributing cause for the poor morale of the people--coupled with the fear and uncertainty of the future.

The people came here during the unbearable heat of one of the hottest summers in Arizona history. They came into a dusty unfinished camp which lacked the minimum standards of health. Living conditions were horrible. Housing was most inadequate. From this bad beginning, almost every conflict which has arisen has been in some way connected with physical facilities: lumber, clothing, wages, food, hospital, school, partitions, stoves, etc.

On top of that, various sections were represented here and there was conflict as to who should assume the leadership. Among the Nisei it was more on a sectional or "Assembly Center" basis. There was a lot of job rivalry. The unfortunate part of the whole thing was that Gila suffered a dearth of capable Nisei so that its organization has lasted longer here than in the other centers. The period of induction lasted from July through October so that it has only been in the last couple of months that the camp has been able to start settling down.

The Issei in the Assembly Centers were kept down so that they are coming force with a vengeance now. There is little doubt that their control of the community life is great. The Nisei seem too apathetic to do much about it. Most of them are more concerned with setting up an adequate social life into which they can lose themselves.



The development at Topaz is different in that it is composed of an urban group chiefly and that center has many capable Nisei who have taken an active part in the community development. It is more of a well-knit group which functioned together even before evacuation. Their community development has been faster than ours because of a greater number of capable Nisei who pushed the various programs into fruition. There is a high level of intelligent leadership there, while our has been smaller in quantity and quality. Even among the Issei at Topaz there is a greater degree of the educated, perhaps the highest of any center. These are factors which have prevented the open strife which developed here as in Tule, Manzanar, and Poston.

Perhaps my loyalties to the Topaz group colors my opinions. Here I tend to build up Topaz because I lived with the group at Tanforan and in San Francisco. But at Tanforan I certainly was not contented. I was more in a constant state of rebellion. If I were to visit Topaz now I would give the buildup about Gila, but it would chiefly be concerned with such things as the appearance of our barracks and the climate. But neither camp is my ideal.

Beneath all of this there is the desire to get out of this whole mess. Not on an escapist basis, but from a practical point of view. I have been going along at such a swift pace that I have not had a chance to stop and consider the future. The past few days in bed has not been completely wasted. Besides resting up my body, I have also been thinking a bit about what the next step for our family should be.

If I had only myself to consider, it would be a relatively easy matter. I would find some way to go out to school. This would only be a temporary measure, but better than rotting in camp. But my position is more complicated than that.

For the time being, I have two or three reasons for staying in camp for a while. First, for the purpose of the U.C. Study which I think will be of definite value for the evacuees. I don't know if I can contribute much to it, but the goals are ambitious.

Equally as important from a personal point of view is my work as a social worker.



I hope to continue in this line as so far as I find it enjoyable. But I don't want to do it among the Japanese. I am thinking in terms of doing further graduate work and so I feel that this experience will be valuable. Eventually I would like to get into a public welfare department on a civil service basis in some large city.

But even here, I am not certain. Sometimes I wonder if it would not be a better choice to go into research work. The factor of capability looms large here. I don't want to be third rate in anything I go into, so I have hesitated about this choice. Perhaps it is a weakness of mine not to have charted out a clearly outlined course to follow as my lifework. But things do not work out this way. I really don't know definitely what I want yet. I only feel vaguely that I have not found what I am striving for, so I continue to experiment around. At one time, I wanted to be a history teacher, then a sociology teacher. After college, I thought of private enterprise. Then I went into social work. Now research. When I was in high school they told me that I should pick out my vocation then and there, but I never have settled on any one thing. I hate to settle down to a routine drab life. Life is so changing and full of experience that one must necessarily change along with it. I think I am somewhere on the right line now.

Finally, there is the family to consider. Pop and Mom's health makes the planning of a definite resettlement plan difficult. The kids are more or less conscious of the fact that we won't be going back to California for a while. They have accepted the idea that our next stop will be eastward someplace. It may be Chicago since Mariko and Alice will be there, but we don't think too much of that city. A lot will depend on what type of a job I can get. And I would like to get Bette on with her schooling. Just moving the family east at this time would take all of our financial resources. There is no doubt that we could make a living once we got east, but the question remains as to whether this is the most advisable time. Pop's health is an important factor.

Bette would like to go to New York. She would like to move tomorrow. Emiko



also wants to go east. She is working on the net project now so that she can accumulate a little capital. It will not be so difficult for them to cut their contacts now, but a little later on, the story may be different. Emiko is more conscious of social contacts than Bette.

The more I think of it, the sooner we get out of here the better it will be for all of us. We may stagnate if we stay here too long. I feel that my stay in camp is justified on the basis that I have a definite purpose, but there is nothing here for the kids. They would be much better off in the outside American environment or else their thinking may become moulded by the defeatist philosophy of the people here.

The Army is another factor. I wanted to get into it desperately. Even now there is a possibility that Selective Service may be extended <sup>to us</sup> soon. But the closer I have grown to family contacts, the more distant has become my desire to serve in the armed forces. Not because of a lack of loyalty or patriotism, but simply because I feel that I can do just as much outside of the Army at the present time.

There is a lot of family disorganization in this camp but so far it has not affected our family to a great extent. In spite of the many changes, there has been a constantly developing family solidarity for us. It may be due to the very fact that we are more Americanized than a lot of the Japanese families around here, so that we don't have the cultural conflicts which the war has intensified in a lot of the families. The fact that we are "different" may have brought us closer together. People talked when they saw Alice with Angelo; when they see Bob coming over here; when we don't conform to all of the Japanese customs that have persisted in the Japanese community. All of this only unified us more closely. But it also brings home the fact to us that our final adjustment will have to be outside of a Japanese community.

One of the causes for a certain amount of the general family conflicts is the lack of privacy. Our family doesn't suffer from this so much since we have two apartments for seven of us. After Alice goes there will be only six to occupy these two apartments. Thus we can more or less work things out. We have the rooms arranged



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so that we have a considerable amount of space. Besides my desk there is a desk and a card table to write upon, and a table in the next room. The dressing table can be used in a pinch. We have a ~~radio~~ radio in each room so that there is some choice as far as programs are concerned. We can only get two stations anyway. With our ample space there is less chance of getting in each other's hair.

Tonight it has been quiet around here since everyone went to the show. Tom stayed home since he is not feeling well. I told him that he could not get sick until after I got well since I did not want him to steal any of the limelight. I have been getting plenty of fruit in the past few days--a luxury at this time. The food has been very unappetizing.

Emiko was tired but contented this evening because her crew did over 1500 feet average today. She still doesn't like the girls she works with. I suspect that she would rather have boys working with them even if speed is sacrificed. The net workers are planning a party for themselves this weekend. Emiko smells like a lot of burlap sacks when she comes home. The lint gets all over her, even in her hair. She feels that her crew will keep up an average of 1500 feet now. There are a number of crews hitting in the neighborhood of 1800. Mom went out there to see Emiko work today and now some of her fears about the health hazards have been dispelled. She doesn't object any more.

Bennett is up in the air about the increasing amount of theft going on. In the paper (January 14) he had an article titled "Community Theft Must Stop." He states that thousands of dollars of building materials and tools have been taken during the past few months. Since these are rationed government materials, the entire community suffers. From now on, he has instructed the Internal Security to arrest all people caught stealing the government property and these cases will be turned over to the Federal courts.

Now that the stoves have been installed, the Fire Department and Wardens are cracking down on the amount of outdoor fires. Besides the fire hazard, there is



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also a scarcity of scrap wood. This wood will be needed for the wood stoves that have to be installed in some of the apartments and the rec halls. However, it has been a sort of social custom for groups of people to sit around a bonfire at night to gossip. A lot of the Nisei have gotten into the habit, as they make it a sort of private affair. Groups of them go off to the Butte area with their girl friends to sit around the fire and talk. It gives them a sort of privacy from the listening ears of the Issei who are always around the apartments.

According to a release in the Gila News today, there are 6164 people employed in Butte and Canal. This is 46% of the total population.

1035 are rated P. & T. at \$19.00 and the rest are paid \$16.00. Two thirds of the people employed are men.

Broken down into various divisions, mess operations has 2504 workers. The farm has 874; hospital has 371; Community Enterprise 250; and C.A.S. 139. There are over 300 in the net project now, but these were not listed at the time the statistics were taken.

Friday, January 15, 1943

This evening I went to my first meal in the mess hall in about a week. And what a feast they served up. We had roast pork, peas, mashed potatoes with gravy, pie, fruit salad and a large vegetable salad. We did not know why they had such an elaborate lay out and feast until one of the women told me that today was a feast day and the official end of the New Year's holiday according to the Japanese custom. I told mom about this and she did not even know about it although after she great effort she did remember that they did have a feast day sometime in January. But she thought that they did not practice this custom in America in the Japanese communities. It takes these country Japanese to carry on these old traditions.

According to the Japanese custom, everybody is supposed to go back to work seriously now. It is the end of the period of leisure and merrymaking and everybody is supposed



to have paid up their debts. I also learned that the gift which Mr. Ikeda brought over on New Years was an "Osei-bo". According to the Japanese customs every person who has been of service to a family in the past year is given a gift.

I got up after lunch and although I felt a little wobbly, I went down to the office. Toshie has been swamped with the cases so that Shizu and Okuno have been helping out. Kimi is trying to get the files straightened out and Amy is busy as the intake interviewer. We only have one typewriter so that it slows our work up. Kimi came over to the house after lunch so that I dictated to her all afternoon. Now I can start work again with a clean slate. Everybody on our staff now has a \$19.00 rating. Huso raised hell about this. He didn't think that Amy should have been given a \$19.00 rating. We now have a good staff and with experience we should be able to make good progress. From today on, clothing allowance from our department will be paid in cash. Toshie was a little worried that the people would spend it for other things instead of clothes and I told her that she should not mind as it was their business. I impressed the point on her that we should not be too strict with the clients and not treat them like paupers as they were self-respecting. She has been to two of Tuttle's lectures, but she has not been able to get much out of them yet, so I offered to loan her a book on social work. She stays that she just flops into bed at night because she is so tired, but she enjoys the work immensely. Shizu is leaving for New York on the 30th to enter the New York School of Social Work.

Henderson is going to address the Fellowship next Sunday on Relocation. His theme will be that success will depend upon three factors:

- (1) That both Issei and Nisei be allowed to join the Army.
- (2) That those proven loyal should be allowed to go back to California
- (3) That F.B.I. clearance be given wide publicity even if it does not mean anything.

Henderson does not believe that resettlement to the east or middle west will be a success and that the only chance for the evacuees will be to go back to California.



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Williamson now feels that the subversive actions around here is more than he can cope with so he has asked the administration to bring in ten Caucasians to patrol the camp with guns. This is not so good. If the Canal wardens quit as they threaten, it will be difficult to recruit a new Nisei group since the Issei would put the pressure on. >

Beverly and I went to the hospital to get a shot for Valley Fever, but we got the run around again. I have given up, but she is going to drag me out of bed in the morning to try once more.

< Bette is all tired out after a hard week of exams so she is relaxing tonight by listening to all the radio programs. Emiko got her 1500 square feet again and now she is off until Monday. >

Saturday, January 16, 1943

Recently there has been more publicity going out to the general public about the resettlement program for the evacuees. Some of it has been favorable while some has been unfavorable. All of it has been brief, except for the sensational. < On the whole, the evacuees have dropped out of the public picture since evacuation. Personal contacts with friends on the outside have been of considerable help in reminding the people that we in the relocation camps are an unsolved problem. The W.R.A. have been working towards a solution, but it receives a great deal of pressure from people and public bodies that do not understand the situation. It is hampered in its work because it has a limited staff and because of public opinion. >

with New of the W.R.A. resettlement program has stirred the reactionary California legislature, pushed by Fascist pressure bodies, into action once more. State Senator Engle who represents the people of Red Bluff yesterday introduced a bill aimed at the Nisei citizenship. It memorialized Congress to take away our citizenship rights on the basis of dual citizenship. The real purpose of the bill was to tighten up the



Alien Land Laws so that the Issei will never be permitted to own or lease land again. Seventeen senators are behind the measure.

On the national front, Senator Reynolds and others are advocating that the "pampering" of the Japanese should be stopped. He requests that the control of these centers be turned back to the Army in order to prevent any further anti-American demonstrations, such as occurred on December 7. A special subcommittee headed by Senator Chandler will investigate the W.R.A. camps. Dillon Meyer is slated to be called for testimony. Senator Reynolds believes that the "social experiment" has been a failure.

All of this is a direct aftermath of Poston and Manzanar. Yesterday, two F.B.I. agents quietly came here to initiate an investigation of conditions here. It is their duty to weed out any subversive elements in order to prevent another Manzanar.

This may be the result of the "report" which Williamson submitted on the subversive activities here. Next week, another F.B.I. man will come in under the guise of an Internal Security addition. He is to go over all of the Internal Security cases and analyze the reasons why it is not functioning as smoothly as it should be.

Williamson wants twelve armed Caucasian patrolmen, so that he can crack down, but I don't think this method is so smart. The twelve men won't be the best of specimens, probably former W.P.A. men who can't get defense jobs. They certainly would not be in any position to seek out subversive elements. It is unfortunate that Williamson and Fredericks are split up. Each goes around laying the finger of blame on the other Fredericks, to a great degree.

With the resettlement program impending, something should be done about the pro-Axis forces around here. But, all malcontents could not be listed as anti-America. When it comes right down to it, it would be an extremely difficult to define just what is meant by a "subversive element." Lack of physical comforts, plus inefficiency of the administration may be closer to the truth in seeking an answer to the recent troubles. Fear of this environment may be another answer. The Issei instead



of trying to change the environment here, want to manipulate the younger Nisei into their modes of thought. This generally results in chaos and perpetual community conflicts. To boil a multiple of factors down into the single factor of "pro-Axis agitation" is ~~relatively, but fake,~~ <sup>the</sup> impression which the administrative staff here is moulding into an unalterable fact. This may also be due to the insecurity of staff members for their own positions. There is no doubt that they have achieved a patronizing attitude towards the whole community.

The evacuees, suspicious from the beginning, continue to mistrust the Caucasians staff members. There is a fierce hatred of the despised "keto" by many of the more emotional Issei and Kibei. They would bite the hand that attempts to aid them--- because of misunderstandings and the unwillingness to cooperate. Since these groups have been treated with discrimination in the past, they resort to their racial unity and identify themselves with the Japanese Empire. The Nisei are put on the defensive because of the fact that the U. S. has treated them with suspicion also. It is little wonder that community solidarity becomes an almost impossible task.

Ken T. and Tosh Kawaii are of the opinion that the only solution would be a drastic crackdown on those who loudly acclaim Japan. They believe that they should be weeded out immediately, so that the resettlement program will have a clean start. Both of them take applications for outside employment, and they say that there are many specimens whom they would never recommend for clearance.

Ken: "I think armed Caucasians in the Internal Security department is the only answer. The wardens which Williamson have now could not handle this tough job. Williamson has a thankless job. That ass hole of a LeBaron gets the same salary, but look at the difference between the two men. Williamson is sincere and he honestly believes that it would be for the benefit of the loyal evacuees to pull the subversive elements out and I agree with him on that score. You can't crucify a man on that score, can you?"



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Tosh K: "In times of war, you have to get tough. No fooling around. If they won't play ball, then give them the works. The loyal ones take a beating otherwise, and it's tough enough now as it is. Give them a chance to repatriate first and then they can't complain."

Ken expects to be out of this center by the end of this month. He says that the Coast Guard are quietly looking for Nisei who can speak Japanese and Spanish so Ken sent in his application. He has also met with Bennett several times to give him the lowdown on the pulse of the public at the present time. Bennett is forwarding some of this information to Meyer.

Ken has been close to Williamson, but he is a little worried about the fact that Williamson is going overboard on the Hawaiian boys. Most of his "good boys" on his staff are Hawaiian Nisei. Ken believes that some of the Hawaiian boys are not so loyal. I thought that it could be better explained in terms of bitterness. Ken says that in Canal his brother-in-law (a Hawaiian) is a warden and he also is a terrific gambler. He used to go to the gambling games in his civilian clothes, but now he just goes in his warden's uniform. A lot of the wardens are getting into this habit, which does not enhance the prestige of the department any.

We also talked about the motives behind the community leaders which we have. Ken thought that Harry Miyake was sincere in his efforts to help out the people, but that he also had certain political motives. "He has the Block Managers well in hand and his interest has spread to such things as the cooperatives and the Community Council and net project. Sometimes I think that he is looking out just for himself, but then I am not so sure of that because he puts the same energy into little things as well as the large issues."

We agreed that Frank Sakamoto was an opportunist. He did not have the general community interest at heart when he dropped out of Housing and the Central Block Managers position just as soon as the Tulare group were settled. Frank says he is willing to fight with all his might for this country, but it is his personal opinion



that the day of the Japanese in this country is a thing of the past. He thinks that there is some future in Japan for the Nisei. He is very ambitious and he studies law all the time in his little two by four apartment. Frank has some social life as he is planning to get married shortly.

We were not so sure about Nobu Kawaii. At times, he appeared to be out for self fish prestige and at other times he has shown the qualities of a true leader. He is the present backbone of the J.A.C.L.

Ken Utsunomiya was classed as a true leader. He has a great deal of influence on Harry and he may be the brains behind the throne. Ken prefers to stay out of the limelight himself. He has plenty of ability and is now engaged in working with the Community Council.

Taki Asokuna we dismissed as an out and out opportunist who has a certain amount of prestige as the Housing Supervisor. He drives around in a car all of the time, but his assistants do most of the dirty work.

Mr. Ichikawa and George Aratani work overtime on the Clothing Allowance Section and they have no personal ambitions. In contrast to them is George Kuwahara of the Canal Clothing Section. He makes a lot of noise and tells everybody how hard he works and how efficient he is over there. And he is always criticizing the workers of the other departments. He spends about half his time coming over here and sticking his nose into the affairs of our department and the Clothing Allowance Section here.

A few others were mentioned--Furuta, Hikida, etc, but that was all of the leaders we could think of. There are many hard workers in responsible positions in camp, but the dearth of leaders is amazing. The Army Intelligence took some, while a few have gone out for various reasons. It is this very lack of leaders which has slowed down our community development.>

I counted up the number of Caucasian employees on the project and found that there were only 175 for both camps. Out of this number 76 are teachers or connected with the Education Department. This leaves 99 (includes carpenters, etc) in the admini-



trative staff. Out of this group, there are a number of boneheads and deadwood. Le-Baron is useless; Hoffman would make a good Sunday School principal; Tuttle is slow motion; Sawyer tried hard, but is ineffective in the Education Department, etc. On top of that, Henderson may leave for a job with the F.S.A. in San Diego. His leaving would be a great loss to the community. Gaba is hated because he is a "Jew"; Kornis disliked by the administrative staff for some reason; Terry as the project attorney is a little old and deaf but he seems to be "OK"; Kiddle of the mess division is a "stooge" type; Ditto Perkins of the Finance office and Mrs. Borrack does a lot of talking. On the Farm Division, Rogers and his assistants are well-liked enough, but many of the large scale farmers here feel that they do not know enough about agriculture. And so forth. We, therefore, have a lack of capable Caucasian administrative men also. This puts the community behind still further. On top of that there exists departmental and individual "bottlenecks" and conflicts among the staff. I haven't seen Bennett yet, although Ken says he is a good businessman. But he is dealing in human lives here.

The mess hall complaint is coming around to the cycle of gripes again. It seems to recur every so often. Little incidents here and there spring up and spread. The 33 mess hall crew did not get along with the block residents so they quit. A childish attitude was displayed on the matter of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  crate of eggs on the part of the workers. The eggs were consigned for the Caucasian mess hall, but the mess division workers refused to deliver them unless the evacuees also got eggs. Kiddle went out there this afternoon and fired these workers. They are going to work in the camouflage project now.

Then there is Mr. Kawakami. He is the guy who got a transfer to marry his fiancée at Poston. He left a wife and kids behind so he was returned. He is now going around talking about the good food that Poston gets. He says that they get all kinds of meat. This is creating further dissatisfaction here since the rumors get around pretty fast.



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The matter of the Merit Banners for the best mess hall also created some trouble. The crews work pretty hard for the "E" pennants. For this month, the paper announced that Mess 54 had ~~won~~ first place and Mess 52 second place. It happened that this was an error, and that mess hall 56 was in second place. The paper staff did not bother to check the original story so that they were at fault. They made the correction on the front page today. However, the 56 crew were pretty mad about the whole thing. When Shig Kawaii came around to present them with the banner they threw it back to him because they had not been given official recognition. They said that if it was not rightfully theirs, they did not want it. Shig managed to get the difficulties all cleared up and the "E" banner now flies over the right mess hall. Shig got disgusted at all the pettiness, so he quit his job and he is now going into the net project. The mess hall crews feel that it is quite an honor to get that banner. They receive a lot of criticism about the food, etc from the block residents and an "E" banner is visible proof that they are efficient. The winning mess hall usually throws a party for itself in celebration of their accomplishment.

The latest complaint which may grow to a crucial situation is the new mess hall used for the net workers. It is the 45 mess hall (the block ~~is~~ used for storage purposes). The net workers have been bragging about the swell food which they receive there in great abundance and this is a very touchy thing with the residents. There are certain groups around here that are opposed to the net project anyway and they are ~~using~~ the mess hall business to ~~stir~~ up trouble. It seems that the 45 mess gets an equal ration of food as the other mess halls, but it only serves one meal a day. The farm workers (mostly Issei) resent this special mess hall since they have been trying to get one for themselves without success.

If the food reaches a low point in the next few days or weeks, trouble may develop. Food is always a source of trouble. Even the mess hall workers get accused of taking all the good food home to their private apartments. The fear of a food shortage has not died down and the people are continuing to hoard for the anticipated winter starvation period.



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As far as the administration is concerned, the net workers are the most favored group now. The recruiting has not increased in tempo yet so that Bennett is quietly arranging to have 100 net workers brought down from Poston. They will come in groups of 25. I don't know what that will do the net project which Poston plans to start as the Postonites will not go into net work as easily as they did down here. They have the equipment for net work--perhaps the net project will be given up.

The C.A.S. has had open trouble in the past few days. The thing has been brewing for quite some time. It finally came out into the open with the editorial which Jimmy wrote in the January 14 issue. He wrote it in good faith. He made the point that destructive criticism had resulted in the slow down or failure of some of the departments on the project and that the welfare of the community had suffered. He pointed out that the prime example was the C.A.S. and that the Nisei and Issei had failed to work together because of the many frictions. The Kibei group has also made the accusation that the Nisei are running the C.A.S. for the interest of the Nisei only. On top of that, sectional jealousies had created disunity. Jimmy then hinted that the administration did not have any faith in the evacuees running this department for the above reasons. He then went on to say that the administration was not blameless, since the position had been unfilled since Bob Yeaton left. Jimmy asked that more responsibility be given to the evacuees ~~problems~~ since they knew the evacuee problems the best. But he concluded that the evacuees would have to stop all the dissension among themselves if they wanted the administration to give them this responsibility.

Hoffman as the head of the Community Service Department went into an uproar when he read this. He called Jimmy up on the carpet and Jimmy admitted that Jiro Oishi had egged him on to write this editorial. Hoffman is under the erroneous impression that the C.A.S. gang believe that Bob Yeaton was persecuted and given a raw deal and this was why his name was mentioned. Hoffman maintains that everything is running smoothly in the C.A.S. He took the editorial as a personal attack upon



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him. He called LeBaron in and asked him how such an article got past him. LeBaron pleaded innocence of these camp affairs. This has led to an open break between Hoffman and LeBaron. The upshot of the whole thing is that Jiro Oishi has been fired from the C.A.S. He thinks that this will settle the whole matter. He asked Bob if he thought Earl could handle the job. God forbid! Earl has been Jiro's stooge so that he probably will resign also. This will leave Hikida in the strongest position in the CAS. He probably has been all along. As the coordinator of Issei Nisei activities he has been in a difficult spot because of the conflicts. He is more mature so that he will remain in the department to carry on. Hoffman has not tried too hard to get a Caucasian person in to head the C.A.S. which is why it has been such an orphan. This may force the issue so that he may have to bring in a Rec Director.

The C.A.S., because of Hoffman's other activities in the Community Council, etc., is closely linked at times with camp politics. It is the same old Issei-Kibei-Nisei struggle for control. The Kibei got in early and they are very strongly entrenched with a hall for the Y.P. and Yamashiro on the payroll of the C.A.S. The Nisei in C.A.S. have been weak and none of them capable enough to push a program strongly. We drew a fizzle in Rec leaders for Gila. The situation is somewhat similar to the newspaper situation.

As a result, the Kibei have been having things pretty much their own way. They have received the backing of the Issei since they pushed such things as the go-shogi halls. However, Yamashiro is also on a spot at the present time. His prestige took a great drop when the petition for a Japanese language school was turned down by Bennett. The Kiyowai Kai is asking Yamashiro to resign as head of the Kibei Club and from his position in the C.A.S.

Yamashiro is salvaging some of his prestige by a smart engineering of a special election for the Kibei Club tomorrow. In this way, he may be reelected, or he may be able to step out honorably. It remains to be seen whether he will be forced out of the C.A.S. also.



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The Kyowa Kai is angry at Yamashiro for another reason. They expected that he could get recognition for them because he was so close to Hoffman. But Hoffman turned their petition down and as far as I know, they have not received any official recognition yet.

Yamashiro has been letting them use a part of the Kibei hall for their office and this is where they have their "symbolic" cherry tree.

At the time Mr. Ando, Jo and others went to Hoffman to get recognition, Miura was called in to act as the interpreter. He put in a lot of his thoughts and before these representatives he advocated that the club be given recognition. Afterwards he went to Hoffman and told him that the club was no good and it was a trouble making troupe.

Hoffman called them together again and Mr. Jo asked Mr. Miura directly what he thought of the club. Miura was on the spot since he had told two conflicting stories so that he hedged around saying that he liked to see peace in the community and that he was only there as an interpreter. So Mr. Jo and the Kyowa Kai representatives and Mr. Hoffman got mad at Miura for his double dealings. Hoffman told him that he was going to put him at the top of the list of those who should be removed from camp. This has scared hell out of Miura and he sits at home gnawing his fingernails. He is a very unpopular and defeated person right now.

All of this comes under the head of C.A.S. There is now reason why it has been such a fizzle. Factors for the failure are varied. The C.A.S. at the present time has a very limited program. Lack of facilities is one of the causes aside from those which Jimmy gave. Lack of capable Nisei in Rec is another important reason. Poor community response may be another. Lack of organization and intra-C.A.S. conflicts looms large as other big reasons.

Hikida proposes that the only successful way to handle the situation would be to have block clubs--separate ones for the Issei and the Nisei. This seems to be the only feasible plan. The only community wide C.A.S. program that has had even the



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slightest hint of success has been the movies. The dances have more or less been fizzles.

Nisei sports for the most part have been spontaneous. The kids themselves have organized the four basketball leagues in which 38 teams participate. The leagues are in full swing once more so that they must have recovered the stolen balls. Boxing is the only other sport now conducted by the C.A.S. unless model airplane building can be included.

But the Kibei-Issei have it all over the Nisei when it comes to being organized as a solid pressure force. Proof of the power that they have in the C.A.S. is the present distribution of Rec halls.

We have roughly 37 Rec Halls in this camp. From memory, they are distributed as follows: (needs to be checked and verified)

FOR GENERAL COMMUNITY USE

Wardens	1
Fire Dep't	1
C.A.S. office	2
Storage	1
Canteen	1
Employment Office	1
School	2
Christian Churchs	3
Nursery	2
Buddhist Church	1
Library	1
Toy Tsan Library	1
Newspaper	1



Kibei-Issei Use

Goh-Shogi 2 halls

Kibei Club 1

Sumo 1

Judo 1

3 unofficial

Goh-Shogi 3

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8

For Nisei Use

Scouts 1 hall

Model Airplane Club 1 hall

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2

The Nisei represent two thirds of this camp, yet get two halls officially for young people. It leaves about eight halls open, but the Nisei haven't got together yet. Without equipment of any sort nothing much can be done in these halls anyway. Unofficially the Niwei have taken over some laundry rooms for ping pong and other games. There is nothing for the older Nisei. Most of the people stay home in the evenings anyway or else visit with friends. It is hard to have a community wide program because of the lack of space. Unlike the Assembly Centers, work and school are getting the chief emphasis. We need some sort of a recreational program to balance this out.

It appears that Pop will not be able to come here for a while yet. Alice went to see Dr. Sleath yesterday with the letter from San Luis Obispo telling about pop's condition. Instead of waiting to see him and Dr. Thompson, the chief medical officer of the W.R.A., she left the letter there. Sleath sent it over to Landward saying that Thompson had turned the request down because we could not give pop home care and he would have to wait until a ward is opened up for chronic patients. That won't be for a hell of a long



time since the hospital staff could not handle more than it is now. The next step is to write to Meyer or Fryer for a hearing. <They have stalled us off for several months now and we won't get anyplace by just waiting.> Alice is not concerned anymore. As soon as Obo finishes up with her teeth, she is leaving. She still does not realize that pop would be better off here from a psychological viewpoint. <We have no way of determining how long it will be now before he can come since the hospital won't be ready for him for ages yet. I won't feel right until pop is here with the rest of the family. He is getting pretty old too. The situation reveals the slowness of the W.R.A. in getting things done. It is the same way with leave permits. I hope they don't handle resettlement in this same slow way.

Tuttle had a cold today so I continued to take it easy. It's quite tiring to walk around a lot after being in bed for a week. Kimi said that I gave her too much dictation yesterday and it will take her a week to get it typed up. We are making a separate folder for each case.

The family all took it easy today. Bette had a sore throat so she stayed in bed all day. Emiko had a sore back so she was in bed. She wants to get well by Monday so she can go back to work. Alice has been getting her teeth fixed until late hours so that she had a headache and stayed in bed all morning also. Tom still is under the weather. Miyako was the only spry one. She was all excited about a birthday party which her girl friend was giving.

I suspect that the weekly housecleaning may have had something to do about all this sudden illness, but maybe my suspicions are unjustified. Mom and Alice did some of the laundry, but the house remained uncleaned. They will no doubt get very ambitious tomorrow morning when I want to sleep!

Mom and another woman went out to some kind of a church meeting tonight. I have a lot of Newsweeks, Harpers, and the latest Time magazine that I wanted to read but it's 11:00 already so I will have to do it after finishing this entry for the day.

Bob has been working furiously on a paper he has to do for Professor Lowie.



It's on the Japanese religions as applied to this camp. We are no help to him as we sat and heckled him all afternoon. He wore the tie which the "Flower" gave him for Xmas so that there must have been a reconciliation. Bob fled to her sympathetic understanding tonight. Anybody that would wear a tie--and one picked out by a girl--must have something wrong with him. Alice and I are trying hard to keep him on the straight and narrow road. Our motto for him is "Remember what happened to Errol Flynn!" Bob says it is strictly platonic. He takes a lot of ribbing about his 4'9" Flower. She works out in the camouflage net now. It all started in the Caucasian mess hall where she used to work. She won his heart by giving him extra beef sandwiches. Bob can't keep a thing from us because we have our little Gremlins who keep us posted on all of his activities! Poor Robert, he takes such a beating and yet he comes back for more. This afternoon he smoothed off the lawn, which hasn't been planted yet. We just got the seeds today.>

The Americanization process really goes on <sup>in</sup> the ~~nursery~~ school across from us. Two months ago most of those little kids couldn't speak English. Now all they do is speak English. Those Nisei teachers are doing a good job. Beverley's niece didn't know any English when she started. Now she goes down the slide with the rest of the children and if anybody gets in her way she says "I'll sock you!" The little kids use a lot of slang: "Okay, let's go." "Hey, guy, lay off." "C'm on, lay off." etc. There is one little Caucasian boy in the class. He is the son of a postoffice employee and he is picking up a few Japanese words! The other children all play with him and they don't notice any difference. Occasionally they yell Japanese words at him.

< Tommy is the problem child. If he doesn't get his own way, he flops on the ground and just yells and yells. If the teachers won't pay any attention to him, he goes by the steps leading up to the slide and then starts crying there. None of the children can go past his body to get on the slide. He must be a spoiled brat at home. However, the other little children don't tolerate this so that he is gradually



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getting over his temper tantrums in the nursery school. He still has them at home.

Blackie is now the official pet of those kids. She goes over to play with them all the time and they take turns carrying her down the slide. Only a couple of months ago they were scared to death of Blackie. She doesn't chase the little kids and nip their heels anymore either.

Candy is difficult to get these days. The counter didn't have any for weeks. Today they got in about twenty boxes of caramels. Each person was limited to three and when the word got around that the Canteens had some candy, the hordes descended--adults and children alike. The boxes were sold out in no time.

Received a letter from Doctor Monroe today. She is sending me a six months subscription to the San Francisco News. This will keep me in touch with what is going on in San Francisco. She says the population has increased 90,000 and San Francisco is the second largest mailing station in the country, next to New York. There has been a number of changes at the College and the staff has been greatly reduced due to the effects of the war. Her pearl of wisdom to me is: "try to keep in the front of your mind that principle in every day living for all of us: All things are Temporary, you won't have your present situation always, let it give you energy to go through the week."

Sunday, January 17, 1943

It was windy all day and the dust discouraged anybody from going out. The model airplane club were going to give an outdoor exhibition this afternoon, but they probably called it off. It rained for a while and it looks as if it would rain some more tonight. I decided that I did not feel up to taking a walk down to the Fellowship meeting to hear Henderson talk.

We did not do much today. I got up for breakfast at the last moment. The mess hall door was locked so I went around to the other door. They gave me a fishy look, but just then the whole Fugishige clan and some dentists came in through the back



door so they did not say anything.

Our mess hall is known for having a "family affair" in the personnel. There must be about fifteen Fugishiges and their relatives on the crew. The family comes from around Stockton and they take a lot of liberties with the food. They howl like hell when anybody takes his own food home; then they turn around and do the same thing themselves--only they take extra shares.

This morning's exhibitions shows how brave they are in openly flaunting themselves before the public. The son and a brother-in-law who are not working in the mess hall came in. Instead of taking two pancakes, one piece of butter and one piece of ham, they walked behind the counter and took five hams, five pieces and five pancakes apiece. After they eat this the wife takes about five more pieces of ham home. This sort of thing happens every day. It wouldn't be so bad if they didn't yell so much when people merely take their own share home. Some of the women in this block are very angry about this matter because they have difficulty in taking home milk to heat up for their children. So much for the food situation in our block.

Afterwards I jumped into bed again and read magazines the rest of the morning.

After lunch I went down to the paper office for our J.A.C.L. Board meeting. From the results of the contest, my team ended tied for first place. But we decided to carry through to the end of the month as there were still some blocks which had not been touched. To date we have 547 members. About 40 more were turned in today. There was \$127.00 in all collected for donations. < Harry got this. However, he did not recruit one single member. The next lowest team was Ken T's. He had the Turlock "Little Japan" area which has a large number of Kibei in it. > Nobu got five more members signed up than I did, <sup>(113)</sup> but I had five more donations. In total points, I came out two ahead, since Nobu had 24 Pacific Citizen subscriptions and I had 25. However, we decided to award the prizes to those members of all the teams who worked hard in the campaign. Verlin has not turned in any books yet so that we will probably get about 100-150 more members.



Charles Kikuchi  
January 17, 1943

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RESULTS OF MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

JANUARY 15, 1943

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<u>TEAM</u>	<u>MEMBERS</u>	<u>NO. DONATIONS</u>	<u>AM'T. DONATIONS</u>	<u>PAC. CIT.</u>	<u>POINTS</u>
Harry A	0	1	\$100.00		
Mas B	66	0			
C.K. C	108	0	14.00		
Ken. T D	48	1	.50		
Tom H. <del>EE</del>	86	0			
Ken U. F	51	0			
Taki G	75	1	2.00		
Nobu H	113	4	11.50		
	<u>547</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>\$127.00</u>		

TOTAL NUMBER MEMBERSHIPS TO DATE 547 \$273.00

TOTAL NUMBER DONATIONS TO DATE 16 127.00

\$400.00

SENT TO NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS 100.00

AMOUNTS ON HAND \$200.00

Respectfully submitted

NOBU KAWAII

*>*



◀ We decided to go ahead and plan for the first general mass meeting on the 26th. It will be largely a business meeting.

The matter of the oath was brought up. Several board members stated that they had signed up a few Kibei who they were not so sure would sign. We will make it clear at the meeting that we have certain principles to uphold. ▶

Today was the first specific example of the conservatism of some of the board members. During this month there is a national drive going on for the United War Fund. The money will be divided among ten nationally approved organizations--U.S.O., United China Relief, Russian War Relief, British War Relief, Greek War Relief, Polish War Relief, War Prisoners Aid, Dutch Relief, and Y.W.C.A.'s Overseas War Emergency. wff The Ex-Servicemen's Club is going to undertake the drive for this center and they asked the J.A.C.L. if it would work with them. The opposition was general. The point was made that the people in camp were too poor to be contributing money. "Besides the J.A.C.L. has a bad name and they would oppose it." "There's no use in creating further community conflicts."

I was very much surprised at this attitude. I suggested that the J.A.C.L. should at least give it token support. The amount would not have to be large since it was more for the support of a worthwhile project. I told them that we should not be governed by the community pressure. "At times we have to uphold some principles even if there are elements who do not agree with our political viewpoints."

○ We discussed this for a while and it was finally decided that the Ex Servicemen would be invited to come to the general meeting and make the appeal. We would support this drive as individuals, and contribute to it. The Board did not feel that the J.A.C.L. should assume co-responsibility for raising the funds since we were still in the process of a membership drive and soliciting donations ourselves.

◀ Ken U. said that the Jap people always oversubscribed their quota in the Community Chest drives on the outside but they had no money now. Nobu will write a letter to the directors of the United War Fund Drive explaining the financial condition of the



people, plus the fact that wages were so low. I suggested that the J.A.C.L. send in a \$5.00 or \$10.00 contribution. This will be brought up before the members. "A small donation would show them that we are not soured and bitter towards the war effort."

One of the chief criticisms against the J.A.C.L. is that the controlling element gets to be a clique. "We want to develop new leaders here so give me names of those who you consider as good potential board members," said Nobu. The group present could only think of eight names. This seems to be the general lack among the Nisei. There are too few leaders.

I know damn well that if Nobu dropped out of the J.A.C.L., it would fold up and the only thing left would be a paper membership.

Nobu's viewpoints is not representative of the J.A.C.L. members here. He is even ahead of some of the board members, some who are conservative. Even Nobu seems conservative at times. I went over to his house afterwards and I brought up the recent petition for a Japanese language school. I indicated that this was a good example of the strong Japanese element in this Center. I was very surprised to hear him say he signed it himself.

"Why?"

"I don't see why there is any harm in learning Japanese. If some of the other Centers have it, why can't we. It won't hurt my kid to learn Japanese. I would be opposed to it if it were propaganda like it was in California."

"The only Centers that have it have declared that the purpose is to help the Nisei get into the Army Intelligence School. That was not the reason for that petition."

Nobu: "But learning Japanese is just like learning any language."

Me: "Have you ever stopped to consider the fact that psychologically it is bad for both the Nisei and for public opinion? People on the outside will point it out as another example of the Nisei desire to go to Japan. And who is to teach the Nisei? It is a difficult matter to draw the line between nationalism and propaganda. The



Issei would feel that they had won a great victory if Japanese were taught, and you can't tell me that they will not use it for propaganda purposes."

Nobu: "I didn't think about it in that way. But I can see your point. Yes, it would be a difficult thing to control and I can see that it could be used as a weapon against us. I was only thinking of it in terms of a cultural matter."

Nobu said that one of the crackpots of the Kyowa Kai had approached him with a proposal: The J.A.C.L. and the Kyowa Kai should get together and send a petition to President Roosevelt to talk peace with Japan so that America and Japan could then fight Germany. He said that Roosevelt wanted peace with Japan now but he could not advance it himself. Therefore, it was up to the Japanese in the Relocation Camps to make the proposal for him. One started the Pacific war would end right away and then the evacuees could go out and help in the war effort. This would be the best plan since Japan would keep all of the conquered territories anyway and the U.S. would be wasting its strength trying to beat the Empire of the Rising Sun!! The guy must be suffering from wishful thinking.

Nobu has good intentions, but he is a little overcautious. He wants to bring the Issei along with him. The following letters reflect this. They also show the trend of our chapter. We want to fight for our now, whereas the National J.A.C.L. feels that cooperation with the W.R.A. is more essential and hope for the best. National J.A.C.L. feels that we should not stress the viewpoint that we should be allowed to return to California if proven loyal. Masoska feels that this will only disrupt the resettlement program. He feels that it is too much to buck the Army at this time. Therefore, he suggests we compromise rather than take a firm stand on this matter. "It is my feeling that we must often compromise principles in order to gain certain concessions for our people at this time.....if we stood for principles alone, regardless of their consequences, we would do greater harm for our people than they are now subjected to. They may condemn us now because we do not stand our ground but how much greater that condemnation would be if the situation turned drastically for the worse."



Charles Kikuchi  
January 17, 1943

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*must  
reply*

58-13-C  
Rivers, Arizona  
January 16, 1943

Mr. Mike Masaoka  
National Headquarters, J.A.C.L.  
Beason Building  
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear Mike:

I have been asked by a group representing 63 families who have a member interned at a detention camp to probe the possibility of J.A.C.L. to request of petition Mr. Edward J. Ennis, Director of the Enemy Alien Control Unit, for permission of these people to visit their interned relatives.

It is the feeling of this group that J.A.C.L. is the only organization capable of doing anything for them. They are looking to us now for proof that we are willing to go to bat for the loyal Issei as well as the Nisei.

At the present time the interned aliens are only allowed to receive visitors in cases of pressing business. The people urging this privilege seem to have good arguments to support their request.

It is my belief that J.A.C.L. will gain the respect of the loyal Issei who are making this request. You are probably aware of the fact that we in the centers will make no progress under present conditions in developing a J.A.C.L. program so long as there is a feeling among the Issei that we are not interested in their welfare.

It has been the policy of J.A.C.L. in the past to divorce ourselves from any entanglement with Issei groups. However, since we are living here together, we are forced to respect the views of these parents. When the Issei lose faith in the J.A.C.L., we will face more disunity and stand to lose a large portion of our membership because of the pressure brought to bear by these parents upon their children.

Kindly advise me as to what NATIONAL J.A.C.L. is willing to do to aid in gaining this privilege.

Most sincerely yours,

Nobu T. Kawai



Charles Kikuchi  
January 17, 1943

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Page 1762

COPY

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copy*

58-15-C  
Rivers, Arizona  
January 6, 1943

Mr. George Inagaki  
National Headquarters, JACL  
Beason Building  
Salt Lake City, Utah

Dear George:

Regarding your plans for the establishment of a JACL Resettlement Committee, may I advise you of the feeling of the Executive Board of the Butte Chapter?

We feel that there has not been sufficient groundwork done within the centers to sell the people on the idea of resettlement. There exists a fear of violence on the outside and a feeling that rationing and discrimination make it unwise to leave. Their feeling has been accentuated by a story which is supposed to have appeared in one of the Japanese language newspapers to the effect that a complete Japanese family in Chicago was murdered.

JACL has and is still being accused of being too pro-American to a point where it is being used by the government agencies to promote their ends without consideration of the welfare of the people affected. Before we can back resettlement as an organization we must have more concrete proof of good faith on the part of the government.

By this, I mean that we must be given some assurance that this move is not simply a means of supplying the manpower shortage on the outside, but a sincere move to return us our rights as citizens. We feel that the time has come when some high government official clearly states the status of the American of Japanese ancestry and that of the loyal Japanese alien.

Curfew restrictions on the alien Italians and alien Germans have been lifted and by public pronouncement they are returned to the good graces of the public. No such pronouncement has been made for either the Nisei or Issei. As a result, we who are American Citizens are suspected more than alien Italians or Germans.

When we were evacuated from the Pacific Coast, we were told that we were moved en



Charles Kikuchi  
January 17, 1943 *omit page*

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Mr. George Inagaki Page 2

masse because there were among us a few who were disloyal. Because it was impossible to distinguish the loyal from the disloyal, we all had to go. Now, in resettlement, they are going to separate the loyal from the disloyal and allow the loyal to resettlement. Why then, are we restricted from entering the number one defense zone? Why should we not be allowed to return to our homes in California if we so desire?

It doesn't make sense to us. We feel the responsibility is with the government now. We are interested in Democracy, but not restricted Democracy. We are either loyal or disloyal. Further discrimination will make <sup>many</sup> of our loyal disloyal. We need some encouragement to fight for equal rights before we can get the people to back any kind of a program. You can promise these people everything for the post war period, but they want some concrete evidence of the good faith of the government NOW.

If we take the responsibility of pushing resettlement, we incur a certain responsibility as to the welfare of those we encourage to leave. We know that once a person leaves the center, it is going to be pretty hard to get back in. We don't know the nature of all the job opportunities that turn up. Some are going to be disappointed to the people we send out. Those who meet with such disappointment will blame JACL for encouraging them. Can we as an organization afford to be made the goat of such incidents or should that liability be assumed by the W.R.A.?

We feel that WRA should set up a resettlement committee in each center and assume all responsibility rather than to assume it ourselves. If we had more assurance of good faith from the government, we could go into such a program without fear, but under existing conditions, the chances for criticism are too great.

Here are some of the views of our chapter which will be discussed at our general meetings:

JACL is pledged to protect the rights of the Nisei. We believe in Democracy for all races and not just for the Caucasian people in America. If Democracy for the Nisei is to be a restricted Democracy, we don't want it. We know that actually there



Charles Kikuchi  
January 17, 1943 *omit page*

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Mr. George Inagaki Page 3

will always be discrimination, but feel that the governmental agencies cannot afford to give any indication of such discrimination.

We want the loyal Nisei to be returned all their rights of citizenship NOW. We want the loyal Issei to be given the same rights as other alien enemies.

For those loyal citizens and aliens who have gone through the FBI mill of purification, we want the right to return to California.

For the <sup>N</sup>isei soldiers who are now serving in the armed forces, we want their parents released from the internment camps or honorable discharge of the soldiers. For those soldiers we want to give the right to visit their families in the relocation centers situated in the defense zones.

We want a clearcut statement of policy from some governmental official of importance as to the meaning of democracy as it affects us. Will America accept us unconditionally as good citizens, or are we to regard Democracy as a blessing reserved for the white race?

I am giving you these views so that you on the outside will know the feeling of the people within the centers. They are justified in their demands and we can't go on kidding them about the theory of equal rights when we have no single instance of its existence.

We feel the time has come when we should stand our ground as firmly as Nehru and Ghandi and stand for equal rights today instead of promises for the future.

Most sincerely yours

NOBU T. KAWAI



Charles Kikuchi  
January 17, 1943

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JAPANESE AMERICAN CITIZENS LEAGUE  
413-415 Beason Building  
January 9, 1943

*copy*  
Mr. Nobu Kawai  
58-13-C  
Rivers, Arizona  
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page*

Dear Nobu:

Referring to your letter of January 6, 1943, pertaining to the matter of evacuees visiting interned aliens, may I say that I will investigate the matter immediately and will notify you as to the exact status of the situation. It is my understanding that the WRA is willing to permit people to visit the interned aliens, provided that they have some special business to conduct or discuss with those who are interned. In the case of your relocation center, it is my understanding that the Western Defense Command is the agency which must approve of all permits to travel through the prohibited areas, and, therefore, though the WRA may be blamed for its seeming restrictiveness, it may actually be the Army. As I stated before, I shall investigate this matter immediately and attempt to determine just whose responsibility this matter is. Once we determine where the responsibility lies, I shall see what I can do to break the apparent bottleneck.

I know Edward J. Ennis, Director of the Enemy Alien Control Unit, as well as Earl G. Harrison, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization for the Department of Justice, personally. As I will not be able to return to Washington for some time now that I plan to visit the relocation centers, I will direct a letter to them requesting their advice and counsel on this problem.

As a JACL policy, we are pledged to do everything possible to aid the loyal Issei in this country. It seems to me, though, that the fact that they desire to see people who are interned raises some questions as to their unequivocal loyalty in the minds of those who desire to misunderstand, misinterpret, and misconstrue our intentions.

The fact that they are interned at the present time, after being heard by Enemy Alien Hearing Boards, seems to be prima facie evidence of their disloyalty. It may be construed, therefore, that those who desire to see them are also disloyal. The



Charles Kikuchi  
January 17, 1943

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Nobu Kawai Page 2

mitigating factor, however, is that it is the families of those who are interned who desire to visit their loved ones and, therefore, I believe that we can make every effort to aid them without violating our policy.

This group may be interested to know that the Department of Justice is now considering reuniting families of internees in special camps which will soon be set up for their confinement. The Pacific Citizen of several weeks ago carried a story on this matter, and I shall be very happy to look into this subject further if your group so desires. George Inagakik who is leaving this evening for Chicago to set up his offices there as our Chief Resettlement Officer, showed me your letter of January 6th. I congratulate you upon your well considered statements, and I am in hearty agreement with every issue made, but I am still confused as to whether it is better for the JACL to cooperate with the government in the hope that conditions will be bettered, or whether it would be better policy to fight the government in order to improve conditions. We cannot do both. We must choose one course or the other. It is my personal opinion that the course which we are pursuing will be most beneficial in the long run. For your information, we have protested many conditions which we thought ought to be corrected, and, because we have cooperated with them, they have been, in most cases, willing to do what they could to better those conditions. I believe that we can continue to cooperate with the government, but perhaps, we ought to protest more vigorously those things which ought to be protested.

If you have no objections, I would like to make use of your letter in certain quarters where I feel that it may do some good. You state your points clearly and your arguments are convincing.

Regarding the curfew and traveling restrictions mentioned in your letter, may I say that these have been clarified so that the Japanese are treated on the same basis as Italians and Germans. You may be interested to know that the JACL was instrumental in clarifying this matter.

You make a strong point of the fact that we ought to be returned to our homes in



Charles Kikuchi  
January 17, 1943

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Nobu Kawai Page 3

California now that the WRA has devised a system of distinguishing the loyal from the disloyal. Your argument is almost irrefutable on the basis of logic, but I would like to call to your attention that the Army, in war time, is supreme and that it is the Army that is preventing our return and not the civilian authorities. If we should push this specific proposition suggested by you, we thereby disrupt the general resettlement program of the WRA. It becomes a dilemma, then, of determining whether it is more important to stress resettlement or to stress the necessity for returning to California. It is my considered opinion that we ought to stress resettlement. If that program succeeds, it should become easier to stress the other viewpoint. On the other hand, if we push for a return to California at this time, especially in view of the recent Gallup Poll revelations, we would, in all probability, cause such agitation that further restrictions might be placed upon us. It is in the interest of expediency and long-time thinking that we are following the course that we are.

We have been working for a long time on a general statement of policy from some leading government official, but as yet have been unsuccessful. We will continue to press for such a statement until we obtain a satisfactory one.

We have already made representation to the government, and particularly to the Department of Justice, that loyal Issei be classified as "friendly aliens" rather than "enemy aliens" and that they be resettled on the same basis as the citizens themselves. We have been urging the government for a long time to release parents who have sons serving in the Armed Forces of the United States. We have also constantly and consistently demanded that the Nisei soldiers be given the right to visit their families in the relocation centers which are situated in the defense zones.

We are doing our best, but perhaps our best has not been good enough. With an enlarged staff, we are confidently looking forward to a more successful program this year. The lessons and experiences of the past twelve months should be useful to us in our renewed attack upon those who desire to discredit us. We are bucking the Army,



Charles Kikuchi  
January 17, 1943

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and it is difficult to buck them in times of war. We will, however, use every resource ~~at~~ our command to gain the objective we seek.

This is not meant sarcastically, but it is my feeling that we must often compromise principles in order to gain certain concessions for our people at the present time. As bad as conditions are, they could be a lot worse; and perhaps if we stood for principles alone, regardless of their consequences, we would do greater harm for our people than they are now subjected to. They may condemn us now because we do not stand our ground, but how much greater that condemnation would be ~~if~~ the situation turned out drastically for the worse. I know that these words may sound like treason to you but, believe me, when I say that it is our job not only to stand for principles but to temper our thinking in terms of obtaining the best possible bargain, as it were, for our people now and in the future. When we look at public relations, we must look at them from both the viewpoint of the Caucasian public and the Japanese public. Our future will be determined by what the Caucasian public thinks and therefore it is necessary that we do not do anything which will cause them to discredit and distrust us in the future.

The thoughts which I have expressed regarding your letter to George Inagaki are my own and are not meant in any way to answer the questions posed by you. They simply represent my spontaneous thinking on the various topics; and I would certainly appreciate hearing from you regarding your views on these matters.

You are certainly doing a fine job in Gila River. I only wish that we had more leaders like you who would organize the Nisei. If we can only get all of the Nisei organized, we could then more aggressively carry out the programs which you suggest. As long as the Nisei are disorganized, and individualistic in their thinking, we cannot stand on principles alone for those principles will be cut out from under us by those who disagree.

Please excuse what seems to be sermonizing, and please accept my personal best wishes to you and yours.

Mike Masaoka

Nat'l Sec'y, J.A.C.L.



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January 17, 1943

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The board felt that the trouble with National was that they spoke for all the Nisei without knowing their true feelings or conditions in these camps. We are going to go ahead with our resolutions and if the members okay it, we will send it to Nat'l as our views. We would rather stand for principles now. As Nobu says: "We feel the time has come when we should stand on our ground as firmly as Nehru and Ghandi and stand for equal rights today instead of promises for the future." It looks as if our chapter is headed for a split with National on this issue if we continue to follow it through. National must recognize that the Nisei members in these camps are developing a mind of their own.

A funny situation has developed in the CAS affair. Representatives of the Kibei Club and the Kyowa Kai went to Jiro and told him that they would back him. All of this time they have been in opposition to the Nisei. Jiro is standing his ground and waiting for further developments. The Kibei-Kissei element will be anything to discredit the administration. Their sentiment is "We don't care about you Jiro, but anything against the Keto is good."

Harry Miyake had some sort of run in with Bennett so he is getting anti-administration. He is a powerful political figure in camp, so this is unfortunate. He says the administration are out to save their own jobs and they don't give a damn about the evacuees. Some of them are now trying to get other jobs for fear that the Army is taking over the camps. Harry does not like this attitude and he told them off.

Talked to Paul Kurokawa for a while this afternoon and he says that he may get a job in Portland with the Federal Communications. They are a listening post for Tokyo broadcasts which are interpreted. A friend of his wrote and told him to apply. The next day a FBI agent was here to question Paul about his background. Paul does not know how they found out about the letter, which was mentioned, unless there is some sort of secret censorship of the mail sent by those Nisei who are working for the government in this work. Could be?

Paul is a Kibe, technically. He speaks good English; rather Mongolian in appear-



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ance with high cheek bones; face not too expressful ; good personality; walks with shoulders slightly drooped. About 5'6" in height and 155 lbs.

He wants to quit his block managers job so that he can study up for the test whic applicants are given for the Portland job.

Paul's parents are from the Hirashima province in Japan. He speaks with pride of the success which his father made in America. He believes that his father is a good businessman. At the time Paul was born, his father was operating a poolhall. He did not think that this was a very good environment for his son as a lot of rought Japanese Mexican and Filipino laborers patronized his place so Paul was sent to the home of a Buddhist priest. (George Matsura's father--George works as an artist for the paper and he was Professor Lowe's houseboy at U.C.)

When Paul got to high school, he returned home because his father had a respectable produce business by then. Paul was quite an athlete in high school and he made all teams. He was one of the best football players which Guadaloupe High School ever had. He went around with Caucasians fellows only and was accepted as one of the gang. He had a lot of prestige with the high school kids.

After high school his father sent him to Japan to study at Meiji University. Paul got his M.A. there in Commerce. He was the captain of the first football team organized at Meiji and he came back to the U.S. with a team which troued this country.

Paul owned a produce market in Gardena prior to evacuation. He was in the import and export business before that. A company in Japan loaned Paul and his partner \$10,000 so that this makes him subjec to surveillance by the FBI. He also went to Japan in 1941 (he was one of the twelve Japanese persons given passports that year.) He returned on the next to last boat before Pearl Harbor. Paul likes to speak of his marriage in a romantic way. His wife to be was coming back on the same boat in order to marry a "Japanese genius" at M.I.T. But Paul wooed her on the beaches of Hawaii and on the boat. The shipboard romance ripened into love and they were married before evacuation. Recently his wife gave birth to a child.



Charles Kikuchi  
January 17, 1943

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There is no question about Paul's loyalty. On many occasions he had indicated that his stand is for this country. He is a Buddhist and by nature conservative, but there is no doubt of his sincerity and I think that he is as loyal as any American. He would have gone into the Army Intelligence school recently but for the fact that his wife was having a child. Paul is only about 24 or 25. He says that he would get parental objections if he volunteered for service with the U.S., but he is willing to make the break if necessary. He believes that the Kibei-Issei group are on the wrong beam. But he gets along well with the residents of his block. He more or less avoids discussing political views with them. He thinks that Ando is the greatest trouble maker in his block and that he is hurting the other people. Paul believes that many of the Issei are loyal and that the bulk of them want to take their chances with this country.

January 18, 1943

Today is my birthday. A bottle of Four Roses and a pair of socks were the reward for being born. Mom went to the canteen to get pies and stuff but they did not have any.

Went to see Landward again about pop's transferral, but he says that all patients in outside hospitals have been frozen until "adequate facilities" can be provided. There is so damned much red tape attached to the thing. Dr. Sleath turned it down as "not advisable." However, Alice did not see him in person but left the letter from San Luis Obispo there so I will have to go see him. He is having his troubles at the hospital because of inadequate staff, but we certainly can't be expected to wait for the duration. There are about 400 patients in all that are in outside hospitals.

The red tape in the hospital bungles a lot of things up. Shizu was telling me today about a case of a man who needed some sort of an appliance for his body. He didn't have the money for it so after a lot of delays, they finally sent to Washington to ask permission to get the part.



Charles Kikuchi  
January 18, 1943

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Page 1772

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San Luis Obispo  
January 8, 1943

Mr. John Landward  
Administrative Assistant  
War Relocation Authority  
Gila River Project  
Rivers, Arizona

Re: Administrative  
Nakajiro Kikuchi

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your letter of January 5 concerning Mr. Nakajiro Kikuchi. In my opinion, it will be perfectly safe to have Mr. Kikuchi transferred on condition that he could be brought to and from the train by ambulance. I said in my previous letter that we could easily bring him to the train in our hospital ambulance as soon as the necessary arrangements for his transferral by train are made.

Mr. Kikuchi is still paralyzed and <sup>does</sup> ~~has~~ not regained his speech, but would in my opinion not require long hospitalization in case adequate home care could be provided. He can sit in a chair and is in no way bothersome, but has to be helped with feeding and general nursing care. In view of this condition I have to leave it up to you to arrange for transferral at the time which seems proper to you.

We shall naturally be glad to have Alice see her father when she comes through here in case he could not be transferred before she leaves the project.

Very truly yours,

Herbert Bauer, M.D.  
County Physician



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January 18, 1943

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The matter of dental plates and glasses are the same. The question of whether the hospital or the welfare department should pay for them has not been settled yet. So far, the hospital has asked the patients to pay their own expense. On the matter of glass repairs, Bennett said that the hospital should pay for the one case which was brought to him. We used this as the basis for other cases and referred them to the hospital. Sleath hit the roof and he said that the hospital fund could not pay for glasses and dentures. He instructed the doctors to refer them to us as "welfare cases." Tuttle says we are not empowered to pay for them so I left a memo on his desk today asking him to get the whole thing straightened out before I would proceed with any more cases.

Actually the hospital should handle these matters since we have no way of determining whether a person needs glasses or teeth or not. If we are supposed to find out whether they are able to pay, that would be easy. All of the cases would be unable to pay because of their limited income.

These items should be included under the medical care which the WRA provides. Our entering this field would mean that we would become an agency of the hospital. They refer cases over here and we refer them back. It is a useless and unnecessary step. It's all WRA money and the simplest thing to do would be to take it from the hospital fund. They should decide the matter soon as a lot of those old people need their glasses and teeth. Of course, if the word goes around that the government is paying for their teeth, there will be a rush down there. The evacuee attitude.....

I spent about half the day trying to locate the Sikino family. The father is critically ill in the hospital and a son of his in the Army has been trying to get in to see him. The Red Cross message on this matter has been floating around from Gaba's to Landward's to Hoffman's and finally to our office. It was dated January 11th and nothing has been done about it until today. I phoned over to the hospital and found out that the doctor who was treating the patient was in camp one. Since we needed his diagnosis, Shizu went over this afternoon to see Dr. Ichioka about the matter.



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*omit page*  
This is another example of the red tape and inefficiency and lack of cooperation between departments. They all pass the buck even if it is a matter of life and death.

Tuttle was in bed yet. When I went over to see him, he had a thermometer stuck in his mouth and his wife was fussing over him. Tuttle has been getting way behind. The reports on the internees should have been sent in by the 15th but they are still laying around. The Clothing Allowance section has been held up while waiting for him to look through the records. They can't get the October allowances out until he sends them back. Tuttle is too technical about the matter of dependents and he sticks strictly to the government rules on this. He should be more human about these matters.

The welfare clothing has also been held up. A lot of these cases which are waiting were put in ~~be~~ re Christmas. We are going to give cash for the welfare clothing but the clients have to sign a voucher. I had about fifty cases which were pending and now they have to have a signature. Kimi sent out a notice asking them to come in on Wednesday. After that it still will be about two weeks before they get the money. The whole trouble is on the fiscal end. They get their records crossed up all of the time and it's hard as hell to pay any money out of them. One fellow came in today and his shoes were all worn through. He can't wait no two weeks so I sent it through as an emergency case without Tuttle's signature. It will probably come back.

Henderson is leaving sometime this week. He had a big staff meeting this morning. The rumor is out that the whole housing staff will resign, if Henderson leaves, since they believe that he has been given a raw deal and tied down so much that he could not do much for the people. Henderson is one of the very few people in the administrative staff who really has the interest of the people at heart. He could have left several times for better jobs. He now feels that he cannot do much more because of his conflicts with the administration--who are all Fryer's choice. It has not been officially announced yet that he is leaving.

Helen and Butch could come into our department, but they have not expressed



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their desire on this point recently. They are still under the Miura influences which may have something to do with this.

One of the greatest difficulties around here is the acute typewriter shortage. It puts all of the departments behind in doing their work. The hospital is the only exception. They have a lot of new L. C. Smith machines. I think the typewriter shortage is more serious than the lack of machines. Transportation is a difficult problem; but we can always walk. But typing is indispensable for some of the necessary work. Tuttle, however, wants too much details in the case report. Kimi is too swamped now to be wasting time writing up details on a routine case. The most necessary thing is to see that the people get the help which they need.

Ran across a chisler family today--the Shosakas. The woman and her two young children could be listed as dependents of her father. But they thought that they could get more through our department so they said that they were not related. It burnt me up at first to think that they had lied about the whole thing. But now that I think about it, I don't blame them. Tuttle won't put the wife on as a dependent but only the children. This means that they will only get a \$4.00 a month income. I didn't think that this was enough so tomorrow I will carry them as a new welfare case. Tuttle is certainly slow motion at times. He has the idea that all of these people are trying to chisel the government. What the hell--they deserve to get the few dollars a month and why should we ask them a lot of personal questions before giving it to them? They are not relief cases. All that needs to be established is that they have no other income.

Bette was still ill today. She may have valley fever. She said that her chest hurt and her stomach felt funny. She has been sleeping on and off for most of the day. Emiko went to work this morning and her crew did over 1500 square feet average again. She should make about \$25.00 bucks for the first two weeks. The high man on the last payday got \$52.00 for two weeks work. That ain't hay when compared to the small \$16.00 and \$19.00 salaries per month.



Last night it was icy cold. A perfect night for murder. < Everybody in camp withdrew to the warm comfort of the apartments. The oil stoves were all turned high to drive out the cold. < Outside the thermometer dropped to freezing. A quarter moon was shining. The stars looked cold and forlorn way up in the skies. But only a few people were out. The wardens with their black mackinaw did not want to go out and patrol the camp. They hated to leave the warm glow of the fire radiating out of the stove in their office. Most of the people retired early. >

Not But Mr. Tsugawa stalked around in the night. He had murder in his heart. He walked around thinking dark thoughts. > Neighbors around the 55 block "Little Tokyo" had been passing the rumors around. They suspected that Mr. Nitta, a single man, was having an affair with Mrs. Tsugawa. Her husband heard these rumors < and he was greatly distracted. > He had been a respectable and fairly prosperous farm near stockton. The people used to point him out as the "family man" as he drove around in his cadillac with his seven children all crowded in. They ranged in age from 8 to 19. >

Mr. Tsugawa used to gamble and drink a little. After evacuation he suddenly plunged into gambling on a large scale. Late at night he used to come home from the games. His family life here grew progressively worse, and he had many violent quarrels with his wife. Mrs. Tsugawa sought sympathy. She met Mr. Nitta and he offered her friendship. The friendship ripened into intimate love. < Mr. Tsugawa became insanely jealous and bitter scenes resulted. >

Last night Mr. Tsugawa < could not get concentrated. Dark suspicious thoughts clouded his mind. He wondered what his wife was doing. About 11:00 <sup>about 11:00.</sup> he > left the game. He walked quietly as he approached his apartment. After listening a moment he suddenly flung the door open. < His face stormed with



insane hate. In the bed, <sup>lay</sup> Mrs. Tsugawa and Mr. Nitta lay paralyzed, with a terrified look in their eyes. The blood drain out of their face.

<sup>not</sup> Mr. Tsugawa sprang into action. Grabbing a hammer he swung wildly.

There was a sickening thud as Mr. Nitta fell back. Blood began to flow.

Mrs. Tsugawa screamed. He swung at her. An eye was almost knocked out of her socket. Mr. Tsugawa swung again and again at their heads in his blind, insane anger. All reason had fled. The children began to scream. Finally in exhaustion he stood back and mutely looked at the scene. Blood dripped from his hammer and hand. When the first person on the scene burst in Mr. Tsugawa was still standing there. His ten year old son was clinging to his bloody hand and crying. Mr. Tsugawa walked out and went to the warden's office. The wardens quickly broke up the gab session from around the fire when the man, covered with blood, walked in. He said "I've just killed two people."

Back in the 55 block the neighbors were all roused by the commotion. They did not sleep again that night. Somebody built a fire and the people gathered around. Finally the hospital ambulance drove up. Mr. Nitta did not make a sound. Mrs. Tsugawa was moaning. Her two teen age daughters got in and went to the hospital with the mother.

<sup>not</sup> Mr. Nitta was dead when the car got to the hospital. The triangle had ended tragically. The doctors -- Sugayana and Hata -- worked desperately in order to save the life which clung to Mrs. Tsugawa. Her face was swollen beyond recognition. As Dr. Sugayana sewed up the wounds he said "I'll never get married now. It ends up like this too often. By 2:00 AM, the daughters were sent home. They did not know what to tell their little brothers and sisters. The mother clung to life, and she may live.



By breakfast time, the news began to sweep the camp. It radiated out from the 55 block. The farmers went out to the fields and told their friends. The nurses coming back from night duty added other details. The men's and women's shower rooms were a babble of voices. Eyewitnesses were in the limelight as they told their story. All day long, the news went around and rocked the camp. The general sentiment was in favor of the husband, although opinion was divided. <sup>us 41</sup> Everybody believed that the most tragic sufferers were the children. They did not go to school today to be stared at. The school children buzzed with the news and it got to the ears of the teacher. "Is it true?" was the question most asked today. Nobody knew the full details. Those who did were not talking. The newspaper staff did not know how to handle the story. They were told to keep it out of the news for today.

Gila has had its first murder--a tragic triangle. The three directly involved were elderly--in their early fifties. <sup>us 41</sup> Seven young children are left behind to face the community. This was the news which overshadowed all other news today in this camp. <sup>4</sup> On the outside, the newspapers announced the slaughter of 80,000 Germans as the Russians pushed them back in the savage winter ~~Voronezla~~ offensive. People in this isolated center were little aware that thousands of Germans were being annihilated in the Russian front. The war was not as spectacular as a murder to them.

A minor scandal was localized and overshadowed by the Triangle Murder. In the 72 block area, the people had another scandal to discuss. A 14 year old girl, Yoshiko N, was pregnant. <sup>us 41</sup> She was six months with child. The girl was taken to the canal hospital to await the birth of the child. <sup>4</sup> The affair happened as Tulare just before they were moved here. The parents of the accused father were denying that their boy could be guilty of such an



act. They live in the same block. Yoshiko's mother is also pregnant, for the 8th time. Rumors has gone around, but the family Issei are attempting to hush the matter up. The accused father is liable to a statutory rape charge.

But other dirty linen was also being aired in public. On New Year's Eve, a girl and a fellow left the dance. They went over to the elementary school block. There is a children's slide there. The sides have been boarded up so that the children could have a little playroom. The couple went through the little door. A warden heard the noise within as he walked by. The couple were discovered but they broke out and ran before they could be identified. The girl left her G.I. panties behind! News of this affair have reached the Issei by now and all of the mothers are worried as to whether their daughter was the one who lost her pants. Now they watch their daughters more closely and they look upon the dances with suspicion more than ever.

Other gossip of this type with different locations are also floating around.

~~Tulare~~ <sup>We have</sup> also had an incest case. It happened before evacuation. A father had been interned right after Pearl Harbor. His wife and children were left to their own resources. A 19 year old brother molested his innocent 13 year old sister nineteen times during the month of December and continued his acts until the time of evacuation. During the course of examination, a doctor noticed that the girl's stomach was swollen. He diagnosed and found that she was five months pregnant. Under questioned by the evacuee Police captain, who is now handling Outside Employment here (Tosh K.) the girl broke down and accused her 19 year old brother. He was brought in and he confessed. In a signed statement, he told all. The matter was referred to



the WCCA offices in S.F. Finally it was decided to try the case at Visalia. The boy was given a one year sentence in San Quentin.

After this the child was put into a hospital. Nothing materialized. Upon a closer medical examination, it was discovered that she really did have a tumor in her stomach, although she had been actually violated. After the operation, the family all left to go work in the sugar beet fields of Montana and the whole thing was hushed. up. Yesterday, the former Nisei Police Captain discovered that the family had just arrived in this center from Montana. He has not seen them yet.

Murder, statutory rape, and incest - what a community. The stolid Japanese are not so sexless at that. I was talking to Amy and Toshi today about Nisei <sup>morals</sup>. They said that the fault was largely the parents. At Tulare, Amy said the Social Welfare Department wanted to give a sex course to the young Nisei. They sent for some literature, but the administration frowned upon it so that nothing came of the idea. <sup>cr. J. 1863</sup> Amy says that the rate of abortions among the Japanese has always been high. At Tanforan, one of the most prominent leaders in the Re. Department was a former doctor who had been convicted for performing abortions. <sup>></sup> Amy says that the Japanese parents never show any emotions of love in the home. "One never sees an Issei couple throwing their arms around each other. They never kiss or show deep affection. All the time, they remain stolid and unemotional. This is not a healthy attitude for the young people to grow up in. The parents have a taboo on sex education and they don't ever tell their daughters about menstruation. You will notice that all of the girls around here who get into trouble are the quiet ones. Those that get out and have a wider social contact know how to take care of themselves. They may get their information



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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
INTEROFFICE MEMORANDUM  
GILLA RIVER PROJECT  
RIVERS, ARIZONA

Soc. Service

January 19, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Tuttle

SUBJECT: Payment of dental plates and glasses

We have received several cases referred from the hospital in regare to the matter of payment for dentures and glasses. To date, no definite clarification has been given to us as to who should pay for these items; the hospital, or the Social Service Department. Thus the hospital refers cases to us saying that certain persons need dentures and at the same time we refer cases to the hospital saying that such and such a person needs dentures. The question yet to be determined as to which department is going to pay for these items.

We would like clarification on this matter before proceeding with further cases of this type. The hospital states that the Social Service Department should pay for these cases, however, we are in no position to determine the dental or optical needs of a person since this is a hospital matter.

It occurs to me that the procedure would be greatly dimplified if the hospital paid for these items out of their medical fund. Could we have clarification on this matter as soon as possible?

Charles Kikuchi  
Case Worker



out of the gutter, but at least they don't always remain naive and fall a victim to the first man who makes a play at them. The best thing to do here would be to give the H.S. kids here a course in sex hygiene. The environment here is not conducive for a normal development. You have all of those single persons here whose desires have been thwarted and the young girls should not be allowed to grow up in innocence or else they will get into trouble. The environment is such that it practically invites such things. The Issei gets suspicious, but they don't know enough to realize that the best way to handle this problem is by education and not suppression."

omit to p1803  
Other events of the day seem tame. We finally got the matter of who should pay for the glasses all straightened out. I left the memo (attached) on Tuttle's desk so that we could clear the matter. I got tired of giving all those people the run around. They have been shifted back and forth too much. Tuttle said that the hospital should pay for these expenses. Goro Yomomoto, the publicity man for the hospital, came over to the office and he said that Dr. Sleath said that it was up to the welfare department to pay. I told Goro that it was all WRA money and it did not make any difference which department paid as long as the people got their glasses and teeth. It did not seem fair to ask some people to pay themselves and then pay for others out of WRA funds. Everybody should get these expenses paid by the WRA just like they get free medical attention. Goro did not agree as he said that the WRA was committed to give only emergency care and teeth and glasses were not included. Finally Tuttle went to check with Hoffman and it was decided that our department would pay for the glasses and teeth. But we pay only for the welfare cases. If a person has a total of \$500.00 in the bank he has to pay for his own. This is not quite fair--just like in



welfare clothing -- but I have found out that most of the people don't have \$500.00 anyway. There will be a rush of old people to get dentures as soon as the work gets around. As far as I am concerned all of them are eligible and should get it at government expense. If they have to pay \$30.00 or more by themselves, it means that they have to work for two months to pay for them.

The linoleums are finally getting laid. They started to put in the tar paper for the underlayer and as soon as the glue arrives they will be able to slap the linoleum down. Since there is such a shortage of nails, the workers catch hell if they put them closer than six inches in spacing. The linoleum is a reddish color. The plumbers have to take out some of those pipes which are sticking out of the floor before the linoleum can be laid. These pipes were supposed to be for the gas heaters that the WRA had intended to put in at first. All of that pipe is still laying under the ground and it will be wasted. The people have to take everything out of their rooms in order to let the workers lay the linoleum. At first the people were asked to remove even the closets but since they are all nailed down so hard, it was decided to let this matter go. Block 72 is the first block to get fixed up since the cracks in the floor up there are quite wide.

P... Yomomoto collected some interesting data for the documents section. It was a random sampling of some 168 people to determine attitudes towards resettlement. 43.1 % of the group under 35 years of age indicated that they wanted to go outside. Out of the total, 54.1 % were opposed to relocation and 9% were undecided. The opposition was chiefly among the older people (Issei) since 66.9 % of those over 35 years did not care to go out to inland states at the present time. They want to stay here or else go back to California



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since they feel that they are beyond the age for pioneering in new frontiers.

The plans for the Consumer's Cooperative are rapidly getting underway. Most of the committee members are Issei--two from each block. The primary plan for organization will be closely supervised by Terry, the Leggl director. He will follow the outline drawn up the the WRA very closely.

The chief point for discussion has been on what to charge for membership. They did not want to set it too high since the people do not have much money. They held a meeting to decide what the membership fee would be and the wise men of our block decided on \$1 per member, which will probably be what the other blocks will decide. Since this means only about \$13,000 they intend to keep the present profits in a revolving fund in order to carry on the business. There must be over \$50,000 in that fund now. The canteen profits for November alone was \$8,430.63. Total sales for Nov. was \$76,677.60, and for December it will be much larger since they had such a large Xmas business. The Community Enterprises now have a total assets of \$197,545.84 and liabilities stand at \$175,965.36.

There is still quite a sentiment against the Canteens. The Issei are generally opposed to it since they feel that it encourages the Nisei to spend their money rashly. They would rather have the Nisei save their money for resettlement, and only have the canteen provide the necessities.

Bennett announces the news that a new industrial project will be set up in Canal. Ship models are to be manufactured for the Navy. Bennett is going to S.F. for a week to get further details. Dr. Monroe sent me a 6 months subscription to the S.F. News so that I could keep up on local news and the first copy came in today. I also receive Time, Survey, Graphic,



and the Family Magazine to keep up on current news. But I'm finding it hard to keep up with the news.

Bette finally got up today although her stomach still bothers her. She typed out her own excuse for the school. Tonight she put in a couple of hours in order to catch up with her shorthand lessons. Bette is a little worried nowadays because her stomach is getting a little popped and her legs are getting "dai-kon", she says. The dry wind around here makes the skin on the girls' legs all chapped.

Emilio still is enthusiastic about the net project. She is beginning to smell like a burlap sack. She doesn't flop into bed with weariness anymore. Tonight she went out to some sort of a club meeting which the girls in this block are organizing. She is sending for some clothes from Monkey Wards just as soon as she gets her first paycheck. However, she plans to save most of her money for either resettlement or to go out to college.

Alice is still busy finishing up some last minute dressmaking, and doing typing for Bob. She got about \$60.00 for her U.C. work. She plans to leave about Tuesday for Chicago.

Bob did not show up this evening since he is starting to give Spanish lessons for the Adult Education classes. He is still slaving away on the Towie paper. His flower takes up the rest of the time, he says.

The Block managers have started out the New Year with renewed activities. The parents object to the Canteen at 42block and the Block Mgr. agree that it should be moved so they are recommending to the Community Council that it be moved.

The Block Mgrs. are also concerned with the school situation and they are pushing the Board of Education to establish a PTA since many of the teachers



BUTTE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Rivers, Arizona

January 13, 1943

Dear Patrons:

It is hoped the school and home may be more closely connected. The teachers as a whole feel that their "job" as teachers may be more successfully carried out if the teachers and parents have a joint plan of working together.

It is our suggestion that a Home and School or Parents and Teachers Association be organized for this purpose.

Would you kindly indicate your wishes on this matter by checking "yes" or "no" on the lines below? "Yes" meaning that you are interested in belonging to such an organization, and "no" indicating that you are not interested.

If the idea of a "Home and School Club" is favored by the majority of patrons we shall notify you at a later date concerning our first meeting.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Roe H. Strickland, ~~Principal~~

Roe H. Strickland, Principal

ANSWER: Are you interested in belonging to a club such as is mentioned above?

YES \_\_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_\_

Signed \_\_\_\_\_  
School Patron



are threatening to quit because of the non-cooperation of the students. An inquiry was sent out to the parents by the grammar school today asking if they would care to have a P.T.A. (attached)

On January 8, the Block Managers spent a whole meeting in discussing the new WRA plan of resettlement with Mr. McEntire, the WRA National Assistant Director of Education, and Mr. Henderson. The general theme of the talk given by McIntire was that resettlement would be done in an orderly way in the Middle West. The WRA feels that this is the best time to resettle since there is at present a scarcity of labor on the outside. He said that the sugar beet companies would be coming in again & offering employment. I am afraid that there will be too much of this kind of employment offered, which is not resettlement. An evacuee is on his own after he gets out, but he may come back into camp if he desires.

The Block Mgrs. showed a strong interest in resettlement as revealed by some of the questions asked:

- (1) Where can we go?
- (2) Is it necessary to have a job?
- (3) Does the evacuee have to find a job himself or is he helped?
- (4) Is it necessary for those who go out on seasonal jobs to take their families?
- (5) Do you have to pay for the substance of the family remaining in camp?
- (6) Do you have to pay your own expense to go out?
- (7) Is it alright to have a Japanese employer?
- (8) Is there any way they can prevent over concentration of Japanese in one section.
- (9) Does the Gov't have a definite plan on what to do with those who stay in camp after the war?



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(10) Will the Gov't lend equipment to a group of evacuees who want to go into group farming?

(11) Can we go back to Calif. after war?

(12) Where are the best areas for resettlement?  
(see attached minutes)

On January 13th, the Block Mgrs. had ~~quite~~ a session in regards to the petition of a Japanese language school. The Kibei club wanted the Blk Mgrs. to officially endorse it with their signatures. This was turned down, although Harry did not object to them signing it as individuals. Some of the blk mgrs. felt that the Kibei were interested in pushing the thing through so that they could get jobs as teachers. The Kibei representatives were quite angry that the Blk. Mgrs stalled them off until Harry could find out more about it (see attached)



MINUTES  
OF  
SPECIAL BLOCK MANAGERS' MEETING

Date: Jan. 8, 1943  
Time: 9:35 a.m.  
Place: Central Block Office, 42-3-D  
Tardy: Messrs. Kondo and Uyesaka

Meeting was called to order by Chairman Harry Miyako. He explained that the reason for this special meeting was that Mr. McEntire, W.R.A. National Assistant Director of Employment, wished to speak to the Block Managers regarding resettlement information and procedure.

Before arrival of the speaker, some problems were asked:

1. Mr. Hayashi stated that he had been asked by some parents to request that 42 Canteen be moved since it is so close to school and not good for the children. Several other Block Managers favored the movement also. Chairman said he will ask the Community Council to work on it.
2. Question was asked as to how the P.T.A. was coming along. Reply was nothing has been done yet. It was brought out that many teachers want to quit because of lack of cooperation of students and stressed that something should be done immediately. Chairman will see the Board of Education again.

Mr. Henderson and Mr. McEntire then arrived. Chairman introduced Mr. Henderson to the Block Managers stating that he is head of the Housing Division and has done a great deal towards helping evacuees in regard to housing, partitions, and stoves. He in turn commented on the help given him by Harry Miyako, Taki Asajura, and Block Managers in regard to housing problems. He then introduced Mr. Davis McEntire, former Regional Chief of Employment and Housing who now has responsibility in the relocation field.

Mr. McEntire stated that he was very happy to meet with the group and recalls that some of them have met before in regard to cotton picking. He is concerned today with a more important subject than he was occupied with in his last visit to Gila River and that is, outside employment and relocation throughout the United States. He came here a few days ago to work with



Mr. Henderson and Mr. Landward and others on the Administrative staff in working out the procedure for handling outside relocation and employment, to set up a program that will work and offer to every person that wants to relocate himself in the outside the opportunity to do so.

He went on to say that in the W.R.A. administrative offices, the troubles and pressures of daily problems that they were always up against sometimes tended to obscure the fundamentals and long view objective, but recently they have taken a fresh start on the objective and fundamental policy which is to return the evacuated people into normal life in normal American communities.

Speaker gave a history of the evacuation program. He believes all will recall the military decision that the western coastal strip of the United States had to be evacuated. Thereupon people began to move out voluntarily throughout the middle west, about 10,000 of them. That was the original idea of evacuation, that certain areas would be closed and people asked to relocate themselves. But it was found that voluntary evacuation for more than 100,000 in time of great national tension would not work. That process of voluntary migration had to be stopped and the government had to step in. They felt at the time that the only thing wrong with voluntary migration was there was not sufficient time in which to do so since the military declared they had to have areas vacated within three months. When W.R.A. came into the picture, their first idea was that people would be relocated individually and in small groups all over the country. They had not thought in the beginning of relocation centers but that program likewise failed for the reason there was not sufficient time and the effort to move 100,000 ran into political opposition, hostilities and agitation. They finally turned to war relocation centers--huge communities to which people could be moved, where they could



live temporarily housed and fed while the real relocation problem was being worked out. They were occupied with many problems of building, moving people, housing, feeding and finding jobs for them. In the midst of all that they never lost sight of the fact that the relocation centers were only temporary maintenance, shelter, where people could have security and where they could be fed for a temporary period but a period long enough so that relocation could be worked out.

Mr McEntire further stated that now that all is built and beginning to be run smoothly they are ready to embark on the fundamental program of relocation and continue with their efforts to assist people to find new jobs for themselves, new communities in which to live throughout the United States. The relocation centers will be open so long as the war lasts, place of refuge where people can live and enjoy at least a secure or normal life. They are opening up the widest possible program which they can think of, all kinds of jobs and work, all parts of the country. There is time now and opportunity for these persons to work themselves out. Even from the beginning of the relocation center this program was in operation so he stated he was not bringing in something new; that this relocation policy is older than the relocation centers.

In order to persuade people of the United States communities to receive back evacuees into their midst, they have to do certain things: 1. They send their field representative into the communities of the inter-mountain states and middle west and investigate to find out if the community will be receptive or hostile. They are insistent that no people try to relocate themselves in hostile communities. They meet with education and civic leaders in dozens of communities to try as best as they can to build up a friendly sympathetic understanding of the characteristics of the citizens and aliens



of the evacuated people, to create an atmosphere to receiving those people. That means that too many people can't go into a particular place or concentrate as they may arouse antagonisms and hostilities. Fundamental policy is dispersion in small groups.

2. Another step is the checking and investigation of each person who is granted a leave to go out into the community. When any person wants to go out and relocate himself, he is asked to submit a long application. They check, write to their references and ask the F.B.I. if they have any record on the person and in various ways conduct a fairly thorough investigation of each person who applies for leave. This is not for the purpose of ferreting out or causing discomfort to the person but this is a public relation gesture so that they can tell people in the city that they are loyal Americans and give them some kind of assurance that the evacuees who are permitted to come into their cities for work are not dangerous people, that they are safe and will be an asset to the community.

3. Another thing they do is to require every person who goes out to do so on a job. Since this is a time of shortage of workers, it is a time when new workers coming into a community are welcome. They do not want people to go out to drift about, go ~~about~~ travel about the country with no apparent means of support. So they say that a person must have a definite place to go and a job that ties himself into the community, that gives people evidence that he is in the community for a good purpose and enables him to make contacts and make friends in the community.

After a man gets out, he is on his own. If he does not like his first job, he can get another; he has full travel privileges. There are no special restrictions any longer but the evacuee may not return to the area which was evacuated.



Speaker stated that the process of clearing a person takes three or four weeks, sometimes longer, so they urge people not to wait until they get a job to make application. They ask everyone who has any intention of going out at any time, temporarily or permanently, to come in now and make application for clearance. They should get checked and cleared now and on the cleared list so that when the time comes, investigation will be completed and the leaving will be a matter of only a few days.

Questions asked of Mr. McEntire by Block Managers:

1. Where can you go? Outside of the prohibited areas (California, Southern Arizona, western Washington and Oregon) you can go anywhere.
2. Is it necessary to have a job? Not absolutely; they will consider an application of someone who has money to support himself. The problem is-- importance of friendly reception, of not arousing hostility of the community. A person who goes into a community with a job has something to do and he is recognized. He who hasn't a job, who lives comfortably but no feasible means of support raises questions--people may think he's a spy. It is going to depend on the merits of the application but to insure friendly reception, have a job, some kind of a job so that they will have a tie in the community. They are not under contract to stay on the job. There is no obligation of the employer to be guardian to employee during duration of the war. If he doesn't like him, he could fire him or if employee doesn't like the job, he can quit.
3. Does the evacuee have to find a job himself or is he helped? They are helping. They have a staff of men through the middle west, in Chicago, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, Cleveland, Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City, who are working with the citizens of the community to build a friendly reception and digging up jobs. They try to find as many jobs as they can. Many social service societies have promised to help find them also.



4. Is it necessary for those who go out on seasonable jobs to take their families? No; they encourage the man to go out himself and establish himself in the community and bring his family later.

Mr. Henderson suggested that when a man gets his own clearance and he wants his family to go out later, to get their clearance at the same time.

5. Do you have to pay for subsistence of the family remaining? No: family will be taken care of as long as he wants them.

6. Do you have to pay your own expense to get out? Yes. This is being looked on as a voluntary movement to returning to normal life. At present, there are no plans for paying for transportation charges.

Mr. Henderson stated that those without necessary funds could ask employer for certain advances.

7. Can a person come back to the relocation center if he does not like it outside? Yes.

Is it easy? Yes, but they will not encourage people to come back. Their field man will visit those people who want to return and try to help them out by getting a new job or to move out. They hope that once they go out, they will stay out.

8. Is it alright to have a Japanese employer? Yes.

9. If an employee has unfair treatment, can he report to the W.R.A.? They figure that people who go out on individual jobs for permanent relocation are on their own and can look out for themselves. If they are caught in unfair dealings that is too bad.

On the seasonal farm labor temporary permits and work in large groups, they have field inspectors to look out for their welfare, to see that they get fair treatment.

Probably many sugar companies will be coming in here soon for men for



temporary farm jobs. These men will go out with all their expenses paid and if they find permanent jobs, they do not have to return but may stay out and apply for permanent leaves.

10. Is there any way they can prevent over-concentration of Japanese in one section? No way, but they will do this much. Where there is concentration in one community developing and it appears dangerous, they will stop issuing leaves into that community and will announce to evacuees that that certain community is filled up.

Mr. McEntire informed that they are not granting any more leaves for Salt Lake City for common labor but they will grant leaves for people in especially skilled occupations and particularly when they can find housing. There is a terrible housing shortage and most people who have gone there have concentrated in certain sections and the situation seems to be getting dangerous.

11. Does the government have a definite plan as to what to do with evacuees who remain in relocation centers for duration after the war ends? It will be a tremendous problem and the government has no plans. They are afraid that if very many people are still in the relocation center, the United States will have a serious problem. There will be great economic and social changes taking place--labor shortage, soldiers returning from war, defense industries will be closing doors, etc. It will be very difficult and they are afraid for people after having spent four or five years in relocation centers to go out and establish themselves in communities. Therefore they are urging people to take advantage of this wartime scarcity of labor and they hope that a great many people will while the war is still going on.

12. If there are 30 or 40 people to go out to start farming, is there any



chance for government to lend them implements to get them started? Farm equipment is extremely scarce since companies formerly making them are now making war equipment. Those who start farming should go into it with understanding of the scarcity.

If they have tools back home, would government pay for expense of sending them? At present, government is only sending household goods but he hopes that they would do so.

13. Suppose a person wants to start business in a new community, is it possible for him to go back to California to settle his business he had left there. Mr. McEntire said it was hard for him to say if the army would permit it since traveling is restricted by military authorities and only granted in case of emergency. All they can do is to ask the army and they would get answer.

14. Can we go back to military zone after the war? Certainly, there will be no military zone.

15. What area do you consider best? Best promises are that part which lie east of Denver, west of Pittsburgh, north of <sup>Mason-</sup> ~~main~~ Dixie line, all great interior section of the country known as the middle west. They don't encourage south section. In the east, like New York, it is rather slow because they have to get a special clearance from the army in that area.

16. Would it be possible for those wishing to start farming in the middle west to get a loan from the government? Mr. McEntire thinks so; just like any other farmer.

He urges that one pick the community and work on a job and get established as a good worker, credit established and bank connections. Then it would be easier to go into farming. There is also the problem that if any people are considering going into farming in the intermountain states and middle west, types are different from California and people have many new



things to learn. Also they are advised to use considerable caution before they go in and buy land even though there is no Alien Land Law.

17. Would it be possible to get out to look for business chances for an employer in California? They discourage that for reason of danger in arousing fears and hostility against people who come into a community just to scout around and who are not known.

There being no further questions, Mr. Henderson then took the floor and spoke on how this project is affected. He said that <sup>as</sup> this relocation program progresses, there will be some organisational changes. There may be some readjustment in what he is doing and he may become free to work with W.R.A. on this whole problem of reemployment. All questions of resettlement will be handled by the Employment Division. They would have to have a steady flow of leave applications to Washington for clearance, about 30 each day. They are not worried about that quota once this thing is announced, citizens as well as aliens, families as well as individuals. Placement Division will be asked to recommend on the basis of their past records, persons to fill jobs. Help wanted column in the newspaper will also be published so that everyone will know what opportunities on the outside are available.

He stated that Mr. McEntire had conferred with the education leaders who know the middle west area and they have agreed to set up some education program on geography and people should try to get as much information on that as they can.

Mr. Henderson went on to say that as people go out, they have to figure out how the program in this Center will be worked out. There will be fewer mess~~es~~ halls in operation; they have to see that an orderly schedule is maintained. Many problems face the Employment Division; they have to be



thinking in terms of retraining people to replace those who have left their jobs to go outside.

Chairman thanked Mr. McEntire for the information he conveyed to the group and stated that Block Managers should hold Block Council or general meetings to make this relocation plan know. Any questions can be taken up with Mr. Henderson or Mr. Landward. Former said he will be glad to meet with the block council or any groups or get into relocation forums. Chairman stated he was sure that the W.R.A. is working hard to continue voluntary evacuation where it was dropped. Since relocation will be done in more orderly manner, it gives some assurance that someone will back people up and that communities themselves will receive them with that atmosphere.

Mr. McEntire and Mr. Henderson then excused themselves.

Regarding the problem of education brought up at beginning of the meeting, Chairman will take it up with Mr. Sawyer and get some kind of answer.

The matter of stoves for partitioned rooms was brought up in that many have gotten oil stoves by getting a permit from the hospital and that such practice is unfair. Chairman said he will check up on this as it was the understanding that there weren't any more oil stoves for distribution.

Meeting was adjourned at 11:10 a.m.



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MINUTES OF REGULAR BLOCK MANAGERS' MEETING

Date: January 13, 1943  
Time: 1:05 p.m.  
Place: Central Block Office, 42-3-D  
Tardy: Messrs. Takeda and Kurokawa  
Absent: Mr. Satomi

Meeting was called to order by Chairman Harry Miyake. Reports of some business from last weeks meeting were made:

1. Welfare case. Mr. F. Ito went up to the Social Service Department and result was that the family was given assistance on the ninth.
2. Hospital ruling regarding care in hospital more than two weeks. Mr. Ishimaru found out that there was no such ruling and it probably was a misunderstanding of the ambulance driver.
3. Ambulance care service. Chairman wasn't able to see the person in charge of it but did see Dr. Sleath. According to him, driver will pick up workers if they are going in the same direction but he is not supposed to go around doing so. He may also pick up other patients at same time he does one. If there is any repetition of driver going around picking up workers, it should be reported.
4. Education matter. Chairman spoke to Mr. Sawyer and reported that many teachers have quit, not for reason for students' behavior, but for economic reasons. He also asked him about the statement that students' rating is below average. Mr. Sawyer's personal opinion is that they are above average. Regarding the P.T.A., he will work on its organization immediately and has asked the cooperation of everyone.

New business:

1. Community Activities Service Division has planned a different set-up in its activities of which representatives Mr. Yusa and Mr. Hikida were present to explain. Chairman introduced Mr. Yusa who is taking care of one phase of Community Activities and Mr. Oishi, temporary chairman of CAS.



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The former, representing the Nisei, stated that the reason for getting up an activities program is in order that more people may participate in its functions. The plan is for each individual block to carry on the program with the CAS in an advisory capacity. Each block is asked to select one Nisei representative and one Issei representative to a recreation activities committee. The Issei and Nisei will meet in separate councils to take up problems, suggestions as to types of program to carry out, to set up an organization and decide on its functions. Both groups will act in same way. These two councils will have an executive committee to meet and decide on problems concerning both. It is hoped that a diversified and well balanced program can be arranged for men and women, young and old, teen-age also-- activities such as socials, lectures, handcraft, music club for leaders, competitive sports and tournaments, etc. As to the representatives, names should be reported to this office by the next Block Managers' meeting and they will be informed of the time and place of meeting.

Mr. Hikida, representing the Issei, spoke in Japanese, regarding the plan and stressed the need for a program within each block. He stated that the sooner 32 representatives and CAS committee meet and plan the program, the better it would be. As this is a very important work, he asked that Block Managers choose able representatives who are interested in such activities which will be permanent; also if possible that such representative be those not working at or connected with the CAS.

Mr. Hikida informed Block Managers that 15 boxes of mochi were made recently for internees--6 boxes were sent to New Mexico and 7 to Louisiana. Statement was made by one Block Manager that when things are sent to internees, it should be done alike to those elsewhere too.

He also asked if there was any trouble concerning CAS announcements on mess hall blackboards. Mr. F. Ito stated that before tacking them on, they should be brought to Block Managers first and also that they bring pins or such for the purpose. Mr. Hikida stated that he has asked CAS workers to take announcements to



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Block Managers first but evidently they haven't in some cases.

2. A petition for Japanese language to be taught in this Center was brought to the meeting by members of the Gila Seinen-kai with the request that Central Block Managers and All Block Managers sign it in the capacity as such. One representative stated that the reason for starting this petition is that their organization felt the need for many evacuees to learn Japanese better since other centers are doing so and the fact that the Chinese has just recently begun to be taught in night school. Chairman said he approved of learning Japanese and its importance, but he does not see any necessity of a petition in order that the language can be taught. Before Block Managers would sign, he will find out from the administration and get a clarification on it. This statement was not liked by the representative and much discussion and argument resulted. The same representative said he was told by Mr. Lieberman upon request that Japanese language be taught, to get a petition. Therefore, they got busy and have already gathered signatures of 4000 but would like Block Managers to also sign as he thinks it will have more effect. Sooner this is done, the sooner they can get it working. It was the opinion of many Block Managers that the plan of having Japanese taught is a good one and they have signed the petition as individuals, but as Chairman mentioned that he would find out, it would be better if they did wait and it shouldn't make much difference.

Another representative of the organization stated they wanted it understood that they didn't undertake the petition in efforts to be teachers. After the Block Managers let them know definitely of their stand of approving the language instruction but not signing the petition now, the representatives, although quite persistent, agreed to wait and were then excused from the meeting.

Chairman asked Block Managers to be cautious of signing papers in the capacity as Block Manager. Block Managers are part of the administration and also of the people. As to the petition, he will find out if it is necessary. If so, he will notify them.

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3. Chairman read a memorandum from the Social Service Department regarding families desiring to join interned husbands. Block Managers are asked to take name and address of family desiring to make such application and turn in list daily to the department. Then a worker from the department will call at the homes of those persons for interviews. Chairman stated that those blocks south could bring in list to this office and it will be taken up to the department.

4. Disinfectants. Memorandum asking that janitors stop using Liquid Bowl Cleaner or Killgerm on latrine urinals and wash stands until further instructions was read. Block Managers stated they had received the memorandum also. Chairman reported he has asked the Sanitation Division to take over janitors' supervision but he hasn't received an answer yet.

5. Chairman announced to Block Managers to turn in list of marriages in their blocks to the Housing Department as soon as possible.

6. Sewing machines. There are 30 electric machines in the Center, 10 to go to Canal and 20 to Butte, but no needles are available at present. As to how the 20 should be distributed in this camp, many suggestions were made--put in recreation halls, have Property Department take charge, four machines to every zone, one to every other block and change off every 15 days. It was finally agreed that the fairest way is that they should be distributed in the same way as lawn mowers, one to every other block, and the three left over to be turned over to sewing classes. As for needles, the Procurement Division hasn't any, neither has Mr. Shelly, but Chairman will ask him to try to get some and sell at the canteen. Mr. Takemori volunteered to find out about getting needles.

7. Regarding clothing allowance, a clarification was made that in a case where no one in the family is working, the whole family will not receive any allowance from the Clothing Department, but can try to get from the Welfare Department. Any errors in the issuance should be reported to the Department.



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A question was asked if it were true that from October those over 65 are considered dependents and can receive allowance. According to one Block Manager, one ~~pers~~ on over 65 received it for September.

8. Lawn mowers. Since it is necessary that some be returned to be reissued to Camp 1, the Property Department will pick them up. They are to be shared according to the chart passed out by the department.

Questions from the Floor:

1. Mr. Kinoshita stated there are plants at Camp 1 nursery which can be obtained by getting an "okay" from Mr. Nichols. He asked if these plants could be distributed in the same way to all the blocks. Chairman will find out but he asks Block Managers to be responsible in seeing that they are not wasted.

2. Block 44 made a request for more cow manure. Several other Blocks complained they haven't been receiving enough.

3. Mr. Morodomi stated there was a need for fire extinguishers immediately. He said that the newspaper office caught on fire early this morning about 2 and if it weren't for the fact that the Fire Department was close, serious damage would have resulted. Chairman will look into it.

4. It was requested that this office should keep a list of Block Council Chairman. Upon this suggestion, Block Managers were immediately asked to turn in this information.

5. Mr. Ninikawa asked when grounds would be leveled by treaters in his block. It was suggested that he go to Mr. Nichols, groundkeeper, and ask for this service.

6. A request was again made for telephones in the blocks.

7. One Block Manager stated that ~~as~~ beautification of blocks was always being stressed by Mr. Nichols, if there was any chance of getting gardenres. Reply was no, it will have to be taken care of by the block people.

8. Chairman asked that if some blocks need more newspapers to report here as the office have requested it.



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~~ExxxChairman~~

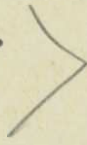
9. Mr. Hayashi asked who was supposed to furnish mess hall lights. Reply was Mess Operations, but he stated they haven't any.

10. Block Managers who have not turned in their state unemployment compensation data are asked to do so by Thursday noon.

11. Mr. Sakata asked whether the newspaper could change the paper they are now using since it is very difficult to read letters on gray paper. Mr. Oji said it had been brought to their attention before, but they are using only the paper that is available.

12. A reminder was made that those who had utensils and silverware taken away at the assembly center and not returned to them should turn in list to this office.

Meeting was adjourned at 3:15 p.m.





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Tuttle was sick again so that I stayed in the office all day getting about fifty clothing orders ready. The people will be paid in cash.

Mr. Yoshio Ishige is one of those quiet, but rather demanding persons. He was detained in the county jail. Yoshio is a Kibei. He came back to this country after going through high school and he had been doing agricultural labor prior to evacuation. He seemed to be very resentful of the fact that he could not get other type of work. When Yoshio came to this center, he refused to work. He did not have any clothing except what he wore and his shoes have big holes in them. Tashio recommended that he be given shoes. However, Tuttle turned the case down and said that he should go to work first. This made him more resentful and he came in several times quietly asking that he be given shoes. Finally, he came in today and said he just had to have the shoes. He said that he was going to work tomorrow as a janitor at the hospital, although he did not have his work assignment slip yet. Up to this time he had expressed ignorance of English and Tuttle had been using an interpreter. But when I started to talk to him, he spoke in perfect English. Instead of going through a lot of red tape, I had Kimi make up the voucher and sign Tuttle's name and then I took it into Hoffman's office so that she could sign his name. Then Toshi took it into the Fiscal Department and he got a \$7.00 allowance to purchase shoes and work clothes. *[It was agreeable that it be deducted from his regular allowance when it comes.]* I sent though another case like this today and the Fiscal Department is wondering what it is all about. Toshi was a little worried that we took the authority into our own hands, but I told her that I would be responsible. What's the use of being a social worker if we can't assume any responsibility?

I still do not agree with the unofficial philosophy of the administration that these people be forced to work. In the cases, today I recommended that they should not be deducted, *[from their regular allowance]* but Tuttle will probably overrule this. However, I feel that a man should not be penalized just because he did not go to work right away.

*no 9*  
Tuttle and Hoffman are both overcautious in giving out any money. They



always hide behind the defense of "red tape", but they themselves create it. In the case of glasses, the Wyoming Center has announced that the WRA would pay for broken glasses through the welfare department. They do not have any eligibility clause like there is here. This only goes to show that a lot of the policy is left to the discretion of the WRA officials. It is silly to ask people to pay for their own expense when they broke the glasses while working for \$16.00 a month.

In spite of these irritating difficulties, we seem to be getting more efficiently organized. Toshi and Amy and Kimi work hard and Okuno comes and helps when he is not too busy with his truant cases. It's the beginning of a "clique" which includes Tosh Kawai and Ken next door in the outside employment office.

Mr. Landward brought in a little 6 by <sup>8</sup>eight inch box. It contained the ashes of a man who died recently. I juggled it around a bit and some bones inside of it rattled. The box only weighed a few pounds. The State laws of Arizona permits relatives to keep the ashes. We didn't treat the box very reverently. To think that those ashes were once a human life. The relatives of the deceased man were getting un an uproar because they were afraid that they would not arrive in time for "Shizu-konuchi" ceremony.

In the Japanese culture, vestiges of which are quite strong in this community, there is a great respect towards the aged which goes beyond death. It is ancestor worship and the various families put a heavy stress on retaining the family name.

<sup>not</sup> The practice of ancestor worship is closely interwoven with the Buddhist faith. After a person dies, all immediate family members are supposed to outwardly show evidence of great grief. Then they become stoic. From then on, the efforts of the family are devoted to making the journey of the departed member as easy as possible to the never-never land. The Buddhists called it Nirvana which is the complete extinction of the human spirit and its fusion into the cosmic universe (~~God~~ ~~idea~~).

Anyway, the journey of this spirit to Nirvana is a very difficult and hazardous one. So on the seventh, fourteenth, twenty first and <sup>forty</sup>fourth ninth



day a special ceremony is held in order to encourage the spirit on. Food (usually an orange or some fruit) is placed on a little Buddhist shrine which the family has in a very sacred spot on the wall.

The "ashes" we had were approaching the forty ninth day and the family wanted them in order to complete the spiritual journey of their departed relative. On the forty ninth day, all contacts with the earth are completed and the soul is freed into the Universe (Okotsu). After this, ceremonies will be held on the first, seventh, fourteenth, twenty first, etc. years so that the ancestor can have the proper respect paid to it as a now sacred and reverend being. To think that those rattling bones in that box have such a future! Tsk! Tsk!

Mr. Ameniya came in as the go-between case <sup>in the center of the</sup> <sup>14 year old</sup> ~~He said that the~~ girl ~~(12 years~~ <sup>who</sup> ~~old)~~ is going to have the baby in a few weeks, and he wants us to force the cousin to marry her. The boy is 20 years old and Shizu has been acting as the case worker. Mr. Ameniya says that the cousin is arrogant and he wants some Caucasian member of the administration to go talk with the boy in the presence of the girls' family in order to make him realize that he is liable to prosecution if he does not do the honorable thing and marry the girl. The boy denies that he has any responsibility. Mr. Ameniya says that a Caucasian person <sup>with</sup> "high authority" will make him realize how serious the offense is. The desire for a Caucasian person goes back to the Issei ~~idea~~ who feel that the Nisei are too young to be handling such delicate matters, especially a girl. They do not have too much respect for a girl and they do not believe a female is capable of handling these matters. The word on this case has leaked out over a wider area and now there is a malicious rumor out that it may be an incest case--<sup>meaning</sup> that the father may be guilty. The girl's mother is also pregnant.

The attitude of the Japanese is a little different on these matters. The family is more interested in saving the family name than to act for the best interest of the girl. They feel that a "shotgun marriage" will save them from community disgrace and then they will not lose face. Since the time for birth is drawing



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near, Mr. Ameniya wants to take the case to an "outside court" if the cousin will not assume responsibility. <sup>The</sup> family is very nervous and worried and so I went over to discuss it with Tuttle. <sup>Tuttle</sup> He will meet with the cousin and family either tomorrow or Monday. <sup>He</sup> is going to Los Angeles tomorrow evening. Bennett, Hoffman and Terry have already gone to San Francisco. Landward is leaving for Washington D.C. tomorrow for ten days in regards to plans for resettlement. This leaves the administrative staff pretty thin.

I talked to Henderson today and he said that he plans to leave as soon as Bennett returns. Henderson is one of the few administrative people who really had the interest of the evacuees at heart. The housing staff plans to resign when he leaves.

Henderson says that he would have stayed on as long as he could be of use around here. He gave up an \$8000 a year job up for Peru because of this reason about two months ago.

"No I have no function left. The Housing and Employment Division is getting revised and most of the decisions I have been handling will go to other departments. This leaves me without a function except employment. They ~~want~~ want me to concentrate on spreading the resettlement message but I can't do it in all honesty. I do not think that the WRA is ready to handle this important work and I am in disagreement with the philosophy behind it. Most of the jobs offered will be in short contract agricultural labor and this is not resettlement. I can't push an uncertain program of this sort because I do not think it has a chance of success. The people will meet with many reversals if they go out on work of this sort and it will only encourage them to come back to the camp. I have no function of encouraging a program of this sort."

It is unfortunate that such a good man as Henderson is leaving. He was one man who really had an interest in the people rather than fearing for his job. This is one of the reasons why he ran into so many conflicts with other staff members.



He believes that the Japanese here are a remarkable group: "Just try to think of what would happen if they put 100,000 Irishmen in a camp like this? Then you would have real riots. The Japanese have taken ahold and they still hold out hopes of a good adjustment. Any other group of people would have become completely bitter and given up to lawlessness and the 'what the hell's the use' attitude. You young people have a very responsible and difficult job to see that the morale does not sink to the ground. There is plenty of spunk and initiative left and I'm all for you." Heaven help us if they get another "Hoffman", "Tuttle," or "LeBaron" to replace him. >

The <sup>a</sup>Tsugōwa woman is still clinging to life at the hospital. The morbidly curious and the gushy over-sentimentalists don't do the children any good. The oldest girl (17) quit her job in the mess hall because people stared at her. The block manager came in today to tell us that a relative will look after the children for the time being. <The block manager has gotten the girl to go back to her job in the mess hall and interested friends of the family have encouraged the children to continue a normal a life as possible. He said that the father had some money in his pockets, but the children haven't a cent now. He asked me to go make a home call tomorrow to determine if they could have a cash grant in order to help out. I think it will be better to leave them alone for a few days yet so that they can get over the shock. This is no time ~~at~~ to be asking a lot of questions. >

<sup>no</sup> A new light has been cast upon this case. It now develops that Mr. Nitta <sup>Stockton</sup> was a hard working man who did all the work when they were living in <sup>H</sup> He lived with the family in the usual custom which had developed on the Japanese farms in the past. The rumor goes that the father was a no-good gambler. <The wife is still hanging on to life in the hospital. One of the nurses (A's sisters) told her that the victim's faces were pounded into an unrecognizable mass. >

<Toshie is now handling a possible divorce case, and Frank N. has another one hanging fire for me. Can this all be the fault of evacuation or is it normal for a population this size? The Japanese had a good reputation on the outside, but



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it may have been because they were able to hush everything up. The community solidarity of the past certainly has broken down and many of the more capable Issei who held the reins of control are now interned.

In Toshie's case, the development is not sudden or new. It has been a continuing case which evacuation may have intensified. Anyway, Mr. Komoto wants to divorce his wife and send her out of this camp. They have a couple of grown children. Mr. K. says his wife is "crazy" and that she was in a mental institution for a while. The children claim that the mother is a hard working woman who has been physically beaten by the father many times. He used to beat the kids also until they got big enough to protect themselves.

There are no provisions for divorce in this camp yet so that the only thing we can do is to separate them for a while. The state law says that residence of one year is required before a couple can file for a divorce. But we certainly can't let the wife live a whole year more in the present hell which she has. The man won't move out himself and he washes his own clothes and won't talk to her.

Mr. Sono came in today to see what could be done about the storage of his Japanese costumes. He brought about \$5,000 worth with him and he has been allowing the Recreation Department to use them for Japanese Talent Shows. He has tried to get them insured, but the company charges a minimum of \$200.00 per year. Mr. Sono is worried that they may catch fire or be stolen and he wants them stored away. But he uses them several times a month and I told him that all of the storage places around here are fire hazards. I suggested that he take it up with Hoffman since the CAS uses the stuff. The wardens want to establish a precinct office at the other end of camp and it may be possible that he could store his costumes in the same barracks where a warden would be on duty all of the time. Mr. Sono was a professional Japanese actor in Los Angeles before evacuation.

Mr. Okino is making progress in his work with the truants. He is a very respected person in the community so that the parents are beginning to cooperate



more. He said that a great many of the children have the wrong attitudes towards education and they have lost interest. He believes that this is a reflection of the parents' views. They do not have much confidence in the school system here. They think that the teachers are inferior because they only taught Indians before. They do not believe that the teachers or the school system is up to the California standards. They decry the poor curriculum offered and the lack of textbooks. All of this is reflected in the children. But Okuno has been spreading the importance of education and the parents are once more taking an interest in their children's education so that they are willing to cooperate more. They more than ever want their children to prepare themselves for the postwar period. They had this attitude before, but they did not have confidence in the school system here. This is Mr. Okuno's job--to pep up the parents so that they will not worry so much about themselves but spend more time in encouraging their children. >

It was amusing to watch an Issei father being reunited with his family once more. He evidently came from another camp or from an internment center. The wife and children all lined up. Then the husband and wife with very expressionless faces bowed low to each other several times. The children showed more facial expressions but they did not kiss. The older boys shook hands with the father. The Issei don't know how to kiss anyway. They think that it is immoral or something. But there must be ~~some~~ some emotion underneath and in several cases I have noticed that it has not been suppressed. The usually stoic wives suddenly missed something when their husbands were taken away. Several have had nervous breakdowns. The fears of suddenly being thrust out on their own may have something to do with that. But there is some love there. A lot of the internees' wives that came in to rejoin their husbands were greatly concerned about the husbands health, and they write a lot of letters. < It is difficult for many of them to make up their minds to go to a family camp and they have written the husbands to make the decisions. He is still regarded as the "Boss" of the family. But it now takes about two months for a letter to get delivered to an internee due to the censorship. Writing the



letters in English does not speed up the process any. > Regardless of their outward facial expressions, these people are human underneath and they go through the same emotions as any of ~~th~~us. If they ~~try~~ to keep their <sup>anxieties</sup> ~~anxieties~~ continually suppressed they will end up as neurotic wrecks. < Many of these wives are going through their menopause stage of life, which doesn't help their tempers out any in the seclusion of the homes.

My morale has picked up once again. There is a good chance that I will get out of this camp for several weeks in March. Dr. Thomas has written to Fryer to get a permit for me to go to Topaz on the Study. At the end of March she is planning to have a staff meeting of the collaborators in Salt Lake City. This is something to look forward to. Bette and Emiko are just dying to go up there, but there is no possibility of that. Besides I doubt if I could drag away Emiko from the net project now. She feels that she is doing defense work and she says that when she goes out she can point to the fact that she contributed her share in the war effort, and that nobody better call her a Jap. >

Emiko has taken a new lease on life and her energies are getting full play. It makes her feel good to realize that she is one of the fastest and most attractive girls out there. The boys go out of their way to come and help her crew just to work with her. < Her crew is making their 1500 feet a day, but there is a little friction with a non-cooperative Kibei girl that won't do more than her section of the net even when she finishes it up a little ahead, of some of the others. The girl makes insinuating remarks about how slow they are. Emiko is the fastest of the groups and some boys are considering the possibility of asking her to join them. >

W A Emiko has also taken a leadership role in the new girls club which has been organizing in this block. She is in charge of the program for the Valentines party in which they are going to invite Block 73 residents. < She and Bette have been sitting here all evening thinking up corny puns to put on the invitation



cards. Emiko is writing them all out tonight. She is also in charge of the singing program which they will have. Now that Alice is leaving, Emiko is beginning to rely more on her own initiative. She can't lean on Bette any longer since Bette is firmly entrenched in her high school group. In her spare time, Emiko is making a skirt for Nancy, who is all thumbs. She has been so busy tonight that she forgot to do the dishes. It is encouraging to see that Emiko is now expanding to new frontiers. It has been a hard job to break down the social cliques in this camp and Emiko has been handicapped in finding friends who are Americanized. She doesn't get along with the Japanese type at all.

Bette drifted on to her own homework later on. She wanted to finish it up so that she could read a magazine. Bette's newest activity has been to join the high school Debating Club. She does a lot of the discussion at the high school Fellowship panels so they have asked her to become a debater. Bette is doing "OK" in her studies. She says she will get several "A's" if she apple polishes a little more, which the teachers expect.

Alice has been to the dentist most of the day getting her teeth finished up. She will pack her things in earnest on Saturday. She doesn't say much about Angelo and I doubt if she will marry him. She will still try to stall him off about her continuing responsibility to the family. And Mariko will encourage this in Chicago since she resents Angelo. Oh well, it's her life. Mom doesn't care one way or the other. As long as Alice is happy, she is satisfied and she now accepts the fact that Alice may intermarry. It's hard to figure out Mom also since she doesn't say too much but keeps things to herself. I know she worries a lot. She was sick. Mom certainly does spoil Bob. She's always feeding him something. It's a good thing that we have a lot of fig bars to get rid of. This afternoon he and I played Indians and we got "red faces" from the Four Roses.

I made out my clearance papers so that if I go out, it won't be too difficult to get a permit. Emiko and Bette also filled one out and I will have to make one



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for mom and pop yet as I have listed them as dependents. They ask the silliest damn questions in the form. Like we were prisoners up for parole. In the question "Have you ever been arrested or similarly detained" I put "Yes, I was evacuated and incarcerated against my will."

< We don't care where we go just so it is some place in the East and provided that I can get some sort of a job. Emiko can also work so we should be able to get along. We haven't said anything to mom yet because resettlement prospects are not so good yet and it will not materialize for a long time. It will only make mom worry more. When she heard that I may go to Topaz, she insisted that I wear pop's long woolen underwear because it was so cold up there! She will worry about this until March now. Even when I throw old manilla envelopes away she says I am wasteful and that I should save them because of the paper shortage. Mom has a lot of capacity for worrying that I never am aware of. >



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I sat on the steps of the administrative quarters with Mr. and Mrs. Lieberman and we had a very lengthy discussion on the feasibility of having a Japanese language school in this center or not. Lieberman was for it on the basis of academic freedom whereas I opposed it because of the psychological connotations plus the fact that our main purpose in camp was to encourage Americanism.

Lieberman thought that the best thing to do under the circumstances was to avoid conflict in the community. He said that he was almost on the point of starting a Japanese language course here when that petition started to go around. This killed the whole move. He posed the question, "Would it pacify the community if we had a language school or would there be greater friction if such a course were denied?" I did not agree that this was the important issue at stake: "I believe that the Issei-Kibei element around here are pushing this thing for the sole purpose of propagandizing the young Nisei. We both will agree that to give in at this moment would be a tacit admission that their pressure is felt. It will also indicate that the manifestation of a strong Japanese cultural traditions are dominant in this camp. Look at the situation from our view point. The Issei tell the Nisei at every opportunity that they should know Japanese since they are not wanted in this country and therefore they should prepare themselves for a future in the Orient. The Nisei are a young group and all of these arguments put them on the defensive. The majority of this young group are confused. They have not thought things out clearly yet. However, they do recognize that the future holds only two alternatives: either deportation or Americanization. The bulk of the Nisei have accepted the latter viewpoint, but there are many still uncertain. As proponents of the democratic idea, the Americanization element should be encouraged as much as possible.

"It is defeating democracy's purpose when we play up to the Issei group with their acceptance of a pro-Japan viewpoint. We recognize the fact that they are organized and united on the matter of a language school. Since they are all adults, they are in a position to influence their children. However, if we recog-



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nize the fact that 3/4 of the evacuees are American citizens, then you can discount the fact that there were 4000 signatures on that petition. One of our purposes is to let the Nisei grow up without this eternal domination by the Issei. A lot of the Nisei are already saying that they are favorable to learning Japanese. Isn't this an indication that the arguments of the Issei are already creating doubts in their minds? A language school would be a strong propaganda weapon put in the hands of the Issei."

Lieberman: "However, we are assuming that the democratic principles are the best. Therefore in this case shouldn't the will of the majority be followed?"

C.K.: "It is the will of the majority that we be back in California. In principle you will agree with that. But does the WRA--a democratic body--also advocate that?"

Lieberman: "Well, they are trying to give the evacuees self-government."

C.K.: "Not a democratic self-government. The Council here is firmly in the control of the WRA. What chance have they to make decisions on important issues?"

Lieberman: "Let's approach it from another angle. How do you know that the Nisei will be receptive to the Issei pressure. Psychologically, you may get a negative resistance. I remember when I was a young fellow living on Boyle Heights. I fought like hell when my old man wanted me to learn Hebrew. I thought it was useless. But now I look on it more tolerantly. Think of all the old folks that can't speak English. They are like a man with a short arm. Wouldn't you help out a handicapped person instead of pushing him over the brink? The same parallel exists here."

C.K.: "This brings up the question of cultural unity. You come from a ~~minority~~ ~~minority~~ group and I think that one of the mistakes of the Jewish people has been their clannishness and the clinging to their cultural identity. On a smaller scale, the Chinese in this country have made a similar mistake. They are now in their third generation and even less Americanized than the Nise. At the



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present time they are an ally, that is China, so it doesn't matter much. But stressing the Chinese language has continued the domination of the conservatives who cling to the old. It has hindered assimilation to a point where they do not contribute culturally to the great American culture. It has meant voluntary segregation and the Chinese slums, at present temporarily alleviated by war jobs. It has invited racial discrimination. In short, it does not contribute to Americanization, not the flag waving type, but true Americanism. Let's not discuss the majority Caucasian influence for the moment. I know both sides have to give. What I am trying to drive out is that instead of helping the man with a short arm, you are fostering many men with short arms."

Lieberman: "On the other hand, if you had faith in academic freedom, you would not have to worry about these things. It would automatically eliminate the cause for a possible demonstration. I know that we don't have true democracy neither is there academic freedom. Sawyer takes a hush hush attitude in the Education Department and he wants to avoid all controversial issues. He has told me that. But we can't afford to be bigoted, just because he may be."

C.K.: "That is granted. But one more point. Public reaction on the outside has to be considered. A Jap language school is further evidence that the Nisei choose Japan and a concrete example of resistance to assimilation. Who is going to judge whether it is culture or nationalism that is being taught? You have no control over that. Where are you going to draw the line. For teachers, you would have to rely on Issei and Kibei and you know how their sentiments are. Maybe I am on the defensive. But I am not concerned with theoretical principles as much as with practical realities right now. Perhaps that is a short-range view. But I am solely interested in seeing that another weapon is not handed to the Issei-Kibei element. The Nisei have been stripped bare enough as it is and it is very difficult to fight when you get it from both sides--the Caucasian and the Japanese. Don't you think that a language school is a tremendous psychological weapon?"



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Lieberman: "Then let's give that weapon to the Nisei. State definitely that the purpose of the school is for training for the Army Intelligence school. Or would that create further complications and would pressure be applied on the Nisei not to take that kind of a course?"

C.K.: "I'll let you be the judge of that. I believe in Academic Freedom, but hell, there would be no control on the thing. Academic freedom presumes that all resources and arguments for both sides would be available. A language school is too one sided and the administration is in no position to control it. How many of them can understand Japanese? The WRAA should refuse this petition on the same basis that the astrology quack was refused. That guy wanted to "educate" the people here by bringing them a lot of astrology reading data. Without material to combat this stuff in sufficient bulk, you would get a bunch of quacks around here who would seek resettlement by reading the stars!"

Lieberman is one of the most intense, honest and hard working men in the place. He has the interest of the evacuees at heart. Perhaps it is because he belongs to a minority race himself. He is aggressive in trying to get a good adult education program going. One of his chief troubles is the Sawyer obstacle. Lieberman is a liberal (maybe a fellow traveler) whereas Sawyer belongs to the old, slightly outmoded and reactionary school.

Lieberman asked me to help Tom Hirashima out on the Forum which the adult education department is getting underway. The popularity of the forum is riding a crest right now due to the uplift given by Korn and also Henderson who spoke at the Fellowship. Tom is setting up a problem which he hopes to solve in a series of Forums: What is the prospects for a permanent peace after this war? In order to lay the groundwork, the background has to be analyzed. Thus on Saturday night the topic will be: "The Political and Economic Causes of Conflict." Each member of the panel will take a position to defend--Imperialism, Nationalism, Communism, Dictatorship. I have to uphold the view that Dictatorships are the basic cause



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for world conflict. This is supposed to lead into a spirited discussion and we should arrive at some compromise answer, wherein all have a basis for being a cause of conflicts.

*no* I tried to beg off, but he said that there were few speakers available. Ken Jimmy and many others turned it down flat. I said I didn't have the background or that material and that I was too busy, etc. but he would not take "no" for an answer so I am roped in. Lieberman is not giving too much publicity to this Forum purposely as he wants us to have informal discussions in a small group. Guess I will have to get Bob to help me on the topic. It's such short notice.

And that is not the worst of it. Earl and a host of the Fellowship group comes and tells me at 5:00 o'clock that I am to take part in a panel discussion on "Should Nisei Marry in Camp?" They said I had been announced already to take the negative view along with Obo at the Sunday Fellowship. Mr. Lieberman is to take the affirmative. Earl pleaded with me that I should do it for the sake of old time friendship. I'm a lousy speaker but they just can't get anybody, especially to "stick their necks out and say 'no' to marriage in camp." I'm to talk for twelve whole minutes and then there will be a general discussion open to all after the speakers get finished. The only reason why I consented to take part was because I did the same talk once before at Tanforan.

I came home to find the notes on the old Tanforan talk, but I couldn't. I almost had heart failure. Bob fixed me up with a "spiked" drink and I finally found the old notes in some old files. It was certainly a relief. By this time, the bell started to clang. My face was as red as a beet. Bette and Emiko refused to eat with a "tomato face that smelled to high heaven" so they ran ahead. But I chased them and all of us including Alice, Tom and Miyako went in together. Bette got revenge when we sat down. In a loud voice, she says, "Charles, how sunburned you got today!" Then she and Emiko giggled so much that everybody looked. They wondered how I could get sunburned when it was cloudy all day! It even sprinkled for two minutes this afternoon.



I had a hell of a busy day today. We are trying to get all of the P.A. and clothing cases in so that the people will get their money by Monday. Tuttle is going to Los Angeles tonight so that Kimi had to have all of the signatures on the forms before he leaves. He has thought up a new way of recording the case histories which will require a lot of extra typing for Kimi and more intensive investigation by us. It really is not necessary to ask them so many questions about their health and former employment record. More and more Tuttle is getting a regular relief procedure established. I can't agree with this philosophy. The people who get the regular clothing allowances for working don't have to go through all this. I think that it is bad for the evacuees in a less advantageous position to be penalized. They are not regular relief cases and Tuttle is definitely on the wrong track. It will only serve to make the people feel more dependent and there is every possibility that this method may contribute to a loss of initiative. All of this would not be necessary if the WRA automatically gave everyone a basic clothing allowance as a part of the subsistence provided, regardless of whether he worked or not. Tuttle definitely is using our department as a weapon to force the people into work. The only way to evade this pressure is for me to get doctors' certificates from Dr. Ichioka. For an educated man in Social Work, Tuttle is "off the beam". He is full of the welfare procedures that apply to a regular welfare department. This method does not take into consideration the influences and circumstances of a mass evacuation. I have learned enough by now not to make an issue of it. There are ways that I can get around these policies without violating my position as a Social Worker.

Mr. Nakogawa came in this morning and he was extremely anxious that something be done about his daughter's case. He said that the go-between for both families wanted to come in and talk with Mr. Tuttle so I arranged an appointment for this afternoon. The father instead of leaving the office started to tell me all about the case in his broken English. He is working on the farms, but he has not been able to work recently.



Last night the go-betweens talked to M.S. again. He kept denying that he was guilty. He has been taken over several times to face the young girl, but he still denies everything.

Mr. N. said that he did not want to have a big "family fight." His brothers think that the cousin is guilty. Only the boys parents, the boy and the go-between deny everything.

The affair started in Gardenia. Mr. N. operated a farm with his two brothers and their families. Mr. N. has seven children and Y. was the oldest. She was 14 at the time of the attack. Mr. N. said that his daughter never went out with boys. The cousin, M.S., is a Kibei--he went through high school in Japan. He is 20 years old.

Mr. N. said that this before evacuation the boy drove thirty miles to visit him. At this time he attacked the girl in the shower room and again in the bedroom (A Japanese Errol Flynn?) Then when they went to Tulare, they had many affairs.

The mother got suspicious when the girl failed to have her menstruation and she got dizzy spells. She took her to the doctor but "nothing there" was the verdict, so the girl was not questioned. All the time the girl's stomach got a little bigger. After coming here, the mother took the girl to the hospital several times but they told her that the girl was not pregnant. Y. denied that she had had an affair. Finally last week one of the gym teachers noticed the girl's condition. She was sent to the doctor. They now agree that the girl is pregnant, but they can't agree whether the child will be born next week or next month. February 10 is supposed to be the deadline. >

Mr. N. says he is all mad inside, but he does not wish to cause any trouble. "My daughter I forgive. She too young to know. It is all past now." All that the father wants is for M.S. to admit his guilt. He does not care if he marries his daughter or not. Today was the ultimatum, and if the boy denies it yet, Mr. N wants to take it to court. The go-between says M.S. is not guilty because the girl



said it happened in the bedroom the first time and in the shower room the second. He says this proves the girl is not telling the truth because she got the location mixed up. M.S. says he has proof that he was at home--thirty miles away--at the time of the original assault. ~~Y.~~'s first story was that two men assaulted her in the dark and she could not see who they were. But she now sticks to the cousin story. Finally, Shizu took him over to Camp 1 and he had a blood test. I don't <sup>I know</sup> if this will definitely prove paternity or not. ~~M.S.~~ is not worried. He said it felt funny to have a blood test.

Mr. N. told me in greatest confidence that M.S. was a "wild boy" and that he had an affair with another young girl so that he is afraid to confess. The sentiment of the community is gossipy. There doesn't appear to be any particular stigma attached. It just happened and they are curious to find out who the father is. <sup>not</sup> Mr. N. is greatly concerned about finding the father because the Japanese take great pride in their family line. If M.S. is the father, his family line is already known and it doesn't take a marriage ceremony to accept his family line. Mr. N. had beads of sweat on his forehead and his hands shook as he talked. The fellow is in a terrible anxiety state.

But his anxiety is nothing compared to the seven ~~Tugawa~~ <sup>Tugawa</sup> children. I went over there to see if I could help them get a P.A. grant which the block manager and a relative requested. ~~The~~ three girls were sitting around the fire. Ayoko's eyes were all swollen but the two next sisters were calm. They were reading a funny book. All of the others were at school. I did not even mention the murder since they are still under a severe emotional strain and too many people already are taking an interest in them. The children all sleep in the "B" room. There is no door through to their "A" apartment which was locked up after determining their needs. ~~I~~ went up and pushed it through as a special case. I had them listed for \$20.00 but Tuttle wanted to "play it safe" and cut it down to \$13.50 in order to avoid difficulties with the Fiscal Department. ~~There~~ was some question about in-



cluding the parents in the P.A. grant since the father was in jail and the mother in the hospital. She has not passed the crisis yet, and she may be insane if she dies. The general sentiment of the community has shifted to the father's side since it appears that his wife was unfaithful. Williamson talked to the girl for five hours to get all the details. He said that ~~the~~ father had no money to get a lawyer.

not This is another of those cases where a single man was a "family friend." The father was in debt to him. The affair is an old one, but violent arguments did not result until they came to camp and the people started to gossip about Mrs. T. going off to the butte with Mr. N. My initial case report follows: This is one of the real tragedies of camp life. The children have to stay around where everybody knows about the case and they can be pointed out. It is going to have an effect on their personality as they grow up. It now develops that the father used the "A" room for "small" gambling games, which is the reason why a doorway to "B" was not cut through. This family has been in the process of disorganization for quite a while.

Mr. Homiyama was sore as hell today. Tuttle turned his case down a few weeks ago, over my recommendation. Mr. Kamiyama's wife had a premature ~~babxxx~~ child and he has had to watch her constantly and helps with taking care of the two children. Tuttle thought that he should to go work, even after I got a medical slip saying he was "sick." He did not see the medical slip until today when Ka miyama stormed in mad as hell because his wife's shoes were all worn out. Tuttle gave him an emergency grant of \$6.00 but he did not think this was enough for his other clothing needs. Tomorrow I will get him signed for a P.A. and full clothing allowance. This is one of the few cases that Tuttle has really slipped up on. He usually accepts my recommendations. I won't have any trouble for the next two weeks since Tuttle will have his hands full handling Landward's business. Maybe I still have too much of the beginning social worker's enthusiasm and will be more



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1/21/43

Tsugawa, Ayako

17

55/3/AB

7399

Turlock

French Camp

Waitress

2552

Father/	Tsugawa	Joe	46
	Tsugawa	Kiyomi (mother)	35
	Tsugawa	Sadami	15
	Tsugawa	Fujiye	14
	Tsugawa	Jimmy	12
	Tsugawa	Bob	10
	Tsugawa	Ben	8
	Tsugawa	Henry	6

Home Call. At the request of the Block Manager (Mr. S. Kamiyama) a home visit was made on this family. Ayako, Sadami, Fujiye, and an unidentified friend were present. The friend left shortly after the interview began.

Topic. This is an extremely urgent PA case which requires immediate attention.

Status of Family. This case consists of the seven dependent children as listed above. The mother, Mrs. Tsugawa, is at present in a critical condition in the Butte Hospital. The father is being held by the authorities for the fatal assault which occurred last Monday evening.

Residence. Due to the emotional shock which the children are now undergoing, a full residential history for the past ten years was not determined during this initial home visit. The family were living in French Camp prior to evacuation.

Employment History. The full details of the employment history of the family was not ascertained at this time. Since August, the father was working as a janitor

for the Housing Department and receiving a \$16.00 a month wage. The daughter, Ayako, was employed in the #65 mess hall as a waitress. ~~Since this case will be~~



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General Information. Since this case will be handled by the Internal Security Department, no mention was made of the fatal assaults.

Ayako stated that she planned to stay away from her mess hall job for about two weeks. Sadami and Fujiye will return to their classes next Monday.

For the past two days an uncle, Mr. K. Hirota (65-2-A) has been around the family offering whatever assistance he can. His wife is an office janitress and she comes down during the evenings. This couple have three children of their own--Yoshikazue (17), Akikazu (15), and Yqshiko (18)--who are now attending high school. Mr. Hirota stated that he was unable to offer any financial assistance to the Tsugawa family. There is another relative who lives in the 29 block who also has taken an active interest in these children.

Ayako stated that the family does not have a cent at the present time. She believed that the father had a little money in his pocket when he was taken away. They do not have a bank account. This story was confirmed by Mr. Williamson, Chief of the Internal Security, who stated that Mr. Tugawa had no money and that they were trying to find a lawyer for him through other means. The family received a clothing allowance for September, but this has all been spent.

Ayako and her sisters were reluctant to talk much and they merely shook their heads or gave brief answers to the SW questions. No mention was made of the fatal beating since the SW did not think that it was necessary to know all of the details at this initial home visit. Ayako was assured that the Social Service Department would do whatever it could in the way of helping the family to face their present difficulties. No request was made except for a PA allowance. Ayako thought that this was necessary since there were certain needs that they had. The PA form was signed and Ayako was informed that the Director of the Social Service Department would determine their final eligibility for PA. It is recommended that a PA grant of \$20.00 be allowed this family on an emergency non-deductable basis.



Case History Page 3

Other information. The following facts about the case were revealed by Mr. S. Kamiyama, the block manager:

He stated that Mr. Nitta, deceased, had known the family for about ten years. He had been a produce commission merchant in French Camp where Mr. Tsugawa had a small strawberry farm. The block manager believed that Mr. Tsugawa had owed Mr. Nitta some money. It was his opinion that the wife had been unfaithful many times in the past. He stated that it was common gossip that Mr. Nitta and Mrs. Tsugawa were having clandestine affairs around this camp. He stated that people had talked about seeing the pair sneak off to the Butte area.

Mr. Tsugawa had become extremely incensed at hearing these rumors and he attempted to put a stop to the affair. The block manager stated that Mr. Tsugawa was well liked by the people in the block and they were most sympathetic towards him in his domestic problems.

Mr. Nitta lived in the single men's room at 55-3-C. The five oldest children lived in the B room, while the parents and the two youngest children occupied the A apartment.

It had been the practice of Mr. Tsugawa to hold "small" Japanese gambling games in the A apartment.

Recently, the block manager stated, relations had become extremely strained between Mr. and Mrs. Tsugawa. "The people were all saying that Mrs. was a bad woman."

Last Monday evening, Mr. Tsugawa attended a "werstling meeting." He came home about 10:00 p.m. and a card game was started in the C apartment. Then Mr. Tsugawa went home and a violent argument ensued over the relationships of the wife with Mr. Nitta. The block manager stated that the wife then threatened to have Mr. Nitta come and "kill her husband." At this point Mr. Tsugawa became insanely violent and he seized a hammer and struck his wife over the head several times. He then went to the C apartment and while Mr. Nitta was in bed he beat him over the



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head many times. Mr. Nitta passed away early the following morning.

After these assaults, Mr. Tsugawa went into the B apartment and woke his children up and told them the whole story. The block manager stated that the mother "may be insane if she lives."

Chief Williamson had a full report on this case.

Health information. Mother The case worker has not checked with the hospital in regards to her condition. The client was not questioned on this matter during the home visit since she is still under a severe emotional strain. The mother is in a critical condition from blows dealt with a hammer by the husband. One arm is reported to be broken. <sup>daughter</sup> The/stated that her mother was three months pregnant.

CHILDREN No information was obtained on the recent health condition of the children. The four younger children were not seen as they were attending school. The three oldest daughters have not had any illnesses recently. Ayako appeared to be slightly ill due to her emotional upheavals. Her eyes were all red and slightly swollen. She was laying on her bed with a blanket thrown over her at the time the case worker entered.



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calm when I've had as much experience as Tuttle. But everybody calls him slow motion behind his back. Quite a few of the administrative staff (three for certain) think he is a funny guy. But the general public attitude towards social workers is not good yet. I shall try to be more objective.

Some of my irritation is due to my own limitations. I have a hell of a time understanding a lot of these old people. Tuttle, therefore, gives Shizu some cases because "you can't understand Japanese." This makes me resentful, jealous, thwarted, and even frustrated. Then I take it out on him. Shizu does play up to him a lot and thinks he is God. She spends most of her time writing up lengthy case reports to please him. Tōshā, Okino and myself don't like the extra special way he fawns over her. I know damn well that this affects my attitude towards him. Frankly, I do not respect the man because he is "sissyBied" and this influences my reactions as much as I try to be objective. But it is a fact that we handle fifteen cases to her one and hers are not more difficult. But since she is leaving for New York School of Social Work, Tuttle has her as a protege. Shizu and I get along fine. I have not bothered to play up to Tuttle. Toshi: "Tuttle is kind of funny. He has funny ideas. And he always plays up Shizu to me by showing me her detailed and long case reports. I could do that too but I've got too many cases to work on now. I don't prize his compliment that much. Shizu gets to use a secretary any times she wants to, but I can't." Shizu is leaving soon so that source of friction won't disrupt our department for long. It could develop.

Petty?



A new light has been cast on the Nitta murder. It now develops that Mr. Tsugawa was quite a gambler. He has been borrowing heavily from Nitta<sup>to</sup> over the past several years. He owed the man several thousand dollars. In return he prostituted his wife to the man. On the night of the murder, he wanted his wife to go borrow some more money from Nitta<sup>T</sup>. She refused so he struck her with a hammer and then proceeded to go <sup>after</sup> ~~his~~ Nitta<sup>to</sup> while the man was asleep.

In this way he liquidated all of his debts, and probably himself. It looks now as if the charge will be premeditated murder. The motive was money. Since this has developed he would have a hard time getting acquitted on an "unwritten law" basis. <In other words, he has cooked his goose.> The most extreme penalty in this state is death by gas chamber.

<sup>noH</sup> Since the matter is in the hands of the county civil officials, it doesn't look so good for Tsugawa. The jury would be picked from the local farmers who are not very sympathetic towards the Japs anyway. <Things are hanging fire until Terry gets back. He and his legal staff may serve as the defense.> The community is still sympathetic towards Tsugawa. These people still are under the impression that it was a case of infidelity caught in the act. <The real tragic figures in the case are the children.> If an outside jury tries the case, it may help if the children are used as a basis for leniency. It may resolve into a racial issue.

<Due to a strict interpretation of the rules Tuttle turned the case of Komiyoma down and then left for California. This man has two infant children, born the last was/prematurely. He has no money and his wife is in very weak health. Komiyoma has had to do all the heavy work around the house. Tuttle said that he should go to work. Komiyoma came in today and he was almost desperate. I



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went out to his home with him and found that he was in extreme destitution. He has had no income since last May and he doesn't have a penny left to his name. So I made out an emergency order and pushed it through. I can work out a solution with Tuttle later. I also went down to Housing and picked up a lot of infant clothes for the baby. This was not recorded since Tuttle does not approve of giving out those new clothes to the clients since it "may offend them."

But his latest braincloud is really offensive. When we give out a grant from now on, the clients have to bring back a receipt from the canteen of all the things they purchased with the money! Just like a relief department that thinks the client is going to spend all his grant on liquor. I told Tuttle that this close checking was not necessary. The other people aren't asked to account for their clothing allowances.

Tuttle is getting so much work that he is getting swamped. He is too suspicious. Even in the regular clothing allowances he checks each one down to the last detail and Ichikowa is getting sore. "If he doesn't trust us, why don't he say so?" While he was gone today, Ichikowa took the batch to Gaba and he did a big stock in routine style.

The main water line burst today and we were out of water for a whole day. It goes without saying that the latrina were thrown into a turmoil. We "pioneers" really missed the energizing flow of water in the flush toilets. The janitor is a cheery old cuss and he was running back and forth all day from the faucet to the bowls. The water only came out in a trickle, but he was very philosophical about it. "If I don't do this, the flies ~~w~~come. They carry germs. Everybody get sick. Then nobody can work. Better I work hard today so everybody keep well and they can do work too, ne?" By nightfall the line was fixed



and once more we easily accepted the modern convenience of a flush toilet. It just goes to show how much we are slaves to a highly civilized country's inventions, & I don't think that we would enjoy a simple life of no lights or flush toilets. For many the latrine is a social hall. A gas stove has been installed in there so after a shower the fellows sit around on the bench and gab. Or else they spend a quiet 15 minutes reading a comic book while they are sitting on the gleaming porcelain throne.

Emiko got her 1st paycheck for the net work -- \$20.06 for ten days work. The highest crew got about \$60 each for two weeks of hard labor. This is the most money that Emiko ever made in such a short time. She really got \$45.07. Out of this \$12.00 was deducted for subsistence for two weeks, \$12.66 was just put in the community fund, 90¢ went to the Victory Tax, and 45¢ went for a State Unemployment Insurance Tax. She got the balance.

Today Emiko got \$1.00 for going around to sell tickets to the net workers for their dance. Emiko has plunged into a lot of activities now & she is out doing something almost every evening. Tomorrow she has to make the refreshments, and practice a song for the party. At the same time Emiko is making the bids up for the block Valentine program and helping to plan the entertainment. She will sing also.

It's hard to tell what she thinks about the net workers. She is dissatisfied with her present crew & wants to shift. She says a lot of vulgar boys are out there, while at the same time she is getting very boy conscious again. Usually she doesn't care what she wears out to the net project, but for the past couple of days, she has been very careful in the selection of the "right clothes" to wear. She says ~~Henry~~ does all the boy chasing, not realizing that she is doing the same thing. The fellows all make a big play for her



because she is supposed to be one of the most attractive workers out there.  
They all wait to their tickets from her, even coming over to the house.

Emiko definitely has taken the initiative to develop her own friends now and no longer clings to Alice or Bette. It is a good thing since Alice will be leaving in a few days. Yesterday was Alice's birthday so she celebrated by sitting in a dentist chair for about six hours. Bette has been developing her own crowd. She is one of the more popular girls at the school dances -- and getting a little conscious of this fact. Miyako has her gaing, and Tom has his. Even mom has hers.

All in all the family is pretty well adjusted here, but we don't like it. Bette says she is unhappy in this camp life and wants to go east. Over the past eight months, we have managed to maintain a democratic family system. Due to pop's condition, the leadership has gradually come to me for practical purposes. It's something I didn't ask for and it makes my former independent status a little complex. Because of the economic factor, I have had to think more in terms of the family than myself. That's <sup>one</sup> ~~one~~ of the reasons why I am not thinking of further graduate work for the present.

I am interested in my work, but there is a sort of conflict there.  
At Tanforan I was able to have a social life <sup>and</sup> do my work both; but since coming here, I have become practically anti-social. I would like to have a social life, but then I think that my work is more important since it has more lasting value. Taking a primary interest in the community affairs naturally throws me into contact more with the older married fellows. Well, it is a problem. I suppose there are a lot in camp that has this problem also.

That prospective trip to Salt Lake is something to look forward too and it makes up. Not many people are getting out of camp now. There is a definite



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threat that the Army will take over. If congress does not appropriate any money to the WRA for the next fiscal year, it's almost a certainty that the Army will resume control. It's one hell of a prospect.

There is a Dep't of Justice man here to sound out the Kibei on what they know about the harbor defenses, etc. of the ports of Japan. Once this gets out there may be some trouble. I doubt if the Kibei know much anyway. Bob is talking with the man tonight. If the guy can get the information, that's well and good. But the Kibei aren't going to spill forth a lot of data. Besides not knowing much of this sort of thing they would get some bashed skulls if the news got out and it will if the man interviews so people.

We had another run-in with Fugishige, the the Tarter of the Messhall, He goes and tells the block manager to tell us not to bring the bag to the Messhall because he can't see what we are taking home. What a hell of a nerve. If Miyoko & Tom want to bring some of their food home, it's none of his damn business. He thinks that the messhall is getting gyped.

Gambling is going full blast once more. The games are big and the stakes are high. They now serve liquor at the games. Just remembered that Tsugawa was caught in a gambling game at Turlock, but he was let off with a stiff reprimand by the Council.

Some of the interned men who came back had their money returned. One of the checks was for over \$700. He tried to start a checking account in Casa Grande, but the bank there wants a full investigation before they will open accounts for the Aliens. That is why most of the Issei keep their money in cash here.



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I almost didn't go to work this morning because of the terrific *dust storm* ~~dust storm~~ distraction. However, I braved the elements and with the biting dust beating into my face and eyes I made my way down to the office. As usual everybody was there ahead of me.

But the biggest surprise was to see Tuttle himself. His train reservation to California had been cancelled so after staying overnight in Phoenix, he came back. And as usual, he was in a muddle. Through some mixup, the fiscal department will not be able to have the cash for our P.A. and clothing cases. Kimi had already sent out the notices telling them to come up on Monday. The Fiscal department claimed that Tuttle had not sent in the vouchers ~~sppn enough~~ for payment. It promised to send the money out by check in a week. So the only thing to do was to go around and inform the 66 people about this change. Toshi and I divided the lists into three piles. Amy stayed behind to watch the office and give out bus passes. So in the driving wind and dust Toshi, Kimi, and I set out. I had the far section of the camp & I had to visit 25 places. But my luck did not hold out. It started to rain! My binders got all wet as I dashed from place to place. Just before lunch time I arrived home -- dripping wet. I dragged mud all over the floor & Emiko & Bette almost threw me out.

I had to straighten a couple of cases out. One of the women who was to receive a grant was reported to be very wealthy and the people of her block complained about it. There wasn't much that I could do except to make the adjustment for next month if it were necessary.

In the 72 block, I had to work out an arrangement to give a larger cash grant to a family. Toshi had made the initial visit, but she did not know the scale of grants so she did not allow them as much as they should have received.



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The man did not say anything about this because he thought that this was relief. The block manager had to tell me about it first. Mr. Omori is having a very tough time. He has three children. His wife has some sort of "heart attack" -- it may be epilepsy -- and she drops to the ground and kicks around and foams. Mr. Omori can't atke a job because he has to be at her side constantly. There is a certain way that he soothes her back and restores her to consciousness. They had a specialist before evacuation who gave Mrs. Omori special medicint. Her husband won't let any of the doctors here look at her "because they will kill her off." Mr. Omori has a bad infection and growth on his foot. It will take about two weeks to complete the operation. But he refuses to even leave his wife for one day as this is the season in which she has daily attacks. He said that other people get excited and they would not know what to do "so that her heart would stop beating and she would die." He thinks that his wife is getting better and that she will be cured in another year. In the meantime, he is determined to leave his leg infection go.

*not* I was so wet and tired after lunch that I flopped into bed. Bob came over so I spent the afternoon in drinking with him. We finished up the bottle.

It was still raining after dinner. Bette did not feel so well since she had two teeth pulled out, but whe went over to watch the Tuttle baby anyway. She did not get home until 3:30 this morning.

I had to go to the Forum to give my talk in the panal discussion. One of the things which struck me was that the Nisei just don't seem to have any interest in world events. Although the group was limited, we were able to have a very good and informal discussion. There were only nine Nisei present and about 20 caucasians, most of them teachers in the school, plus Mr. Holland & wife, Tieberman & wife & some other caucasian office workers. One of the



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empty rooms in block 40 has been turned over to the adult Ed. department for purpose. It is also to serve as a reading room for University people. They have installed some of the Hotel Empire furniture in there and Tieberman has subscribed to some current magazines and papers.

About half an hour <sup>was</sup> ~~is~~ devoted to discussing the most important news of the war during the past week. After that we plunged into the discussion on the economic and political causes for conflict. It boiled down to a fight between those who advocated private enterprise versus those who desired public ownership. Politically it was a struggle between the Democracies and the Dictatorships.

This forum group is the beginning of an "intellectual" clique made up of both evacuees and caucasians. It has some good possibilities. The only regrettable thing is that more Nisei do not take an active part. It will give them a good chance to get a wider prospective of the present world problems & they will have a chance to forget our condition for a while. Too much of the latter will lead to an uncelled for degree of self-pity.

After the Forum we went over to the camouflage net party. They had the Tulare Orchestra which was hired for \$15.00. Quite a few caucasians were there. The Nisei were reluctant to dance with them <sup>and</sup> they left those people more or less alone. I danced a lot with Mrs. Tieberman & Mrs. Holland and this created some stares. The crowd did not pay any attention when the caucasians danced with the Nisei girls.

*Wol* Emiko ~~worked~~ quite hard on this dance and she was afraid that the rain storm would keep a lot of the people away. She sang two songs which went over very well, although the second song was a little high for her. At any rate she made a hit, and all of the "wolves" rushed her. This made her feel very popular.



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Miko does not need to worry on that score since the fellows will always chase her.

They served about two sandwiches and lots of other food. It was quite sufficient.

I don't know what to make of the dances. The attitudes of the fellows seems to have changed so much. There were about 150 fellows to 40 girls. The girls didn't like to come out alone.

*with* Since evacuation, I have noticed that the attitudes of the young fellows seems to be undergoing a change. Although it is more or less <sup>common</sup> for fellows to be a little raw vulgar at times, this condition seems to be very much intensified among the so called "rowdy-groups." They are much braver in taking liberties with the girls & one of the goals seems to be to lure them out for a walk in the dark. One fellow convinced a young 14 year old girl to go to the top of the Butte with him. I heard him tell her that the view of the moon was good up there. The storm was breaking up and the sky~~s~~ was clearing up.

*with* As I circulated around I could smell liquor on quite a few of the fellows. I don't know where they got it, but it seemed to me that a few of the fellows were unduly acting up whenever they got out of the earshot of the caucasians present.

Eniko noticed for the first time tonight that the attitudes of some of those young fellows were changing. This brings up the problem of whether she should continue to go to these dances alone. It's not that she can't be trusted, but the environment of the dances seems to be shifting to a lower level. This is one of the things that will be up to her decide. Fortunately, she is not the type who chases all over the camp attending every little social event. My main concern is that continual sex abstinence on the part of a lot of those fellows in the mid-twenties is beginning to affect their personalities and they are



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much bolder. This is one of the big problems which the restricted camp life has intensified.

January 24, 1943 Sunday

I gave my talk at the Fellowship tonight on the subject of whether we should get married in camp or not. The discussion turned out to be one of the best that they have ever had down there. Oho also took the negative view, but he was a little flustered. Mrs. Tieberman did a good job on the positive view.

It started out very lightly and we kidded around a lot, but gradually the talk got down to a more mature level.

From the comments made, it seemed that the advocates of both points of view were uncertain about the future. Economic insecurity was the main reason for this attitude and this point dominated the discussions: whether the couple should get married in spite of all the uncertainties. The group gave some very intelligent viewpoints and I tried to keep them on an impersonal basis as possible.

Tiebermans, Bob, and I sort of ganged up and brought up the matter of contraceptives. Susumago was shocked. However, Rev. John <sup>Yamazaki</sup> ~~Yamazaki~~, a young Nisei who recently got out of the Pacific School of Religion, handled the situation very well. He said that he would go to the hospital and see what could be done when I asked him if the Church should handle the distribution of contraceptives for married people. John suggested that this be done by the welfare dept. just as soon as we could get a mature or caucasian medical social worker.

The group were very much interested in the matter in spite of Susu Mago's efforts to take a hush-hush approach. Tieberman said that the Adult Education Dept. could do something about teaching sex hygiene if there were a demand for it. At first the topic shocked some of the young people especially when I mentioned



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"contraceptive" but they go over it.

will It is a disgrace that the married people in camp cannot get contraceptives easily. They have to send to the mail order houses because Dr. Sleath does not think it is the hospital's responsibility. The U.S. Public Health Nurse (Mrs. Hoffman) apparently is too busy to give any instructions to young married couples. Bringing this whole issue out before the Fellowship group was really something constructive. Where else can we discuss such a thing if not in a church. It's difficult in describing the success of the meeting since I took a direct part in it. However, audience participation was good, there were many comments afterwards & the group stayed around & talked for a half hour or so before breaking up. The meeting itself ran well past 10:00 PM.

My main consideration in arguing the negative viewpoint in regards to marriage was the element of family responsibility. There are too many dependent old people in camp, and I suggested that the Nisei postpone marriage for a year until they could solve some of the resettlement problems. I strongly stressed the fact that our future was in the American society and that the Nisei should be willing to sacrifice a bit in order to make the promise of the future secure.

Of course, all of the married people were in the affirmative, but their arguments did not sound convincing to the group. All of the girls I called upon to express their views said that marriage in camp was risky because of the abnormal conditions here and that the Nisei should wait until they went out. This is a problem which the girls feels much more than the fellows and was very much surprised to hear the majority of them say that we should wait. The fact that we have only had 30 marriages in almost six months here shows that the insecurities & fears are holding back the Nisei from marriage.



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Mrs. Lieberman approached the matter from an idealistic point of view, which was all right, but it just does not fit the situation here in camp. Personally, I concluded that the individual element was the most important in any discussion for marriage. Those that have gotten married so far in camp have been those with a little more money than the rest or with few family responsibilities.

I indicated that we, as Nisei, had to sacrifice for certain principles just like millions of young American soldiers now in the armed forces who are "fighting for a democratic order." From all indications, the trend will not be towards a great increase of marriages in camp. The reasons and fears for this clearly came out at the meeting. Everybody was aware of this problem which is one of the reasons why audience interest and participation was so good. The people here have done a lot more thinking on this subject since they talked about it at Tulare, where it ended up in a general argument that was not constructive and it got no place according to what some of them said tonight.

One girl said that the ~~cream~~ of the ~~onop~~ was outside of camp. She probably is going out to marry a Nisei soldier.

There was a general conclusion that for the time being that perhaps a long engagement would be the answer. At least until the Nisei were a little more sure of where they were headed.

Mr. Koshima came over today in regards to the Yashiro-Yamamoto triangle. Kishima is one of the go-betweens. He said that since the fourteenth of last months the go-betweens have not been able to accomplish its purpose of breaking the affair. The whole difficulty has been that Mr. Yashiro will not make a definite statement to them saying that he wants Yamamoto out. He is in fear of his wife's wrath.

I had asked Taki about removing Yamamoto from the apartment but although the Housing Department has a policy of removing the single men from family apartments certain exceptions were made in those cases where the man was a very close friend



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of the family and who had been living with them prior to evacuation.

In the Yashiro case, the wife wants to keep him there because she says that he is an old family friend and that he has built gardens and a lot of furniture for them. The clinching fact was that Yamamoto was kind to the crippled boy.

I didn't think that we should particularly go about seeking out these cases and that the only time we could do anything was if one of the party involved made a request. The go-betweens are now getting worried about the whole affair due to the recent murder. Toshie is handling another triangle case in the 36 block.

Anyway, I suggested that the go-betweens should get together once more with Mr. Yashiro and if he would make a definite commitment or stand requesting that Yamamoto be removed, we could then enter the case.

Mr. Koshima asked that I keep the whole affair quiet, but everybody knows about it already it seems. Koshima stated that it would be a disgrace to "let the Caucasians know about such things, since the Japanese have such a good reputation. We want to settle the matter ourselves if we can." I also suggested that the go-betweens approach Mrs. Yashiro to determine her sentiments in the matter and to stress the fact that her first responsibility was to her children. The go-betweens will come in to see me this week sometime. They are stymied right now. Mrs. Yashiro is atough old hen who has a very bad temper.

There are a number of ~~these~~ triangle cases in camp which have not been matters of serious concern previously. But since the Tsugawa incident, a lot of the people have been getting worried and they fear that there may be some repercussions. Koshima is an Issei, who is for the Nisei. He says that the Issei morals are dropping and it is having a bad influence on the young Nisei. "Already three girls, young, have baby in stomach. This no good. The prents always have to take care of the children. It is disgrace. Mrs. Yashiro has 15 year old girl and it is very bad example for her. Mr. Yashiro sleep in corner by himself. Mrs. Yashiro and Mr. Yamamoto sleep together. That no good. No husband can stand for that."



The Board meeting of the JACL was brief. Only four of us showed up. We worked out the agenda for the mass meeting on Tuesday.

WJH The Committee for Fair Play to the American born and Alien Japanese are trying to get organized on a wider basis. They are meeting in San Francisco tomorrow in order to join forces between the Southern California and the Northern California group. A week or so <sup>ago</sup> this committee sent <sup>a</sup> the following letter to the Senate Military Affairs Committee pleading for racial tolerance. The protest was against Senators Chandler, Johnson, and Wallgren who are no lovers of the colored minority groups in this country. (see insert)

WJH In order to show that some of the Nisei were aware of their efforts, Nobu Ken T., Mas Oji, and myself drew up the following telegram, which Ken and I took up to the administration building to send off immediately: "1000 members of JACL appreciate expansion program of Fair Play Committee. As loyal citizens we pledge our whole hearted support in fighting for equal rights."

We also worked on a resolution to send to National. We still felt that we should take a firm stand on demanding that released Nisei be allowed freedom of travel if cleared by the FBI. In view of the recent Gallup poll which indicated that 93% of the Pacific Coast was in favor of justifying evacuation as a military measure, we thought that we should be a little more subtle. Therefore, the resolution will request National to take a stand on getting the Army to allow Nisei soldiers the right to come into the military area. They can't do this now and when those soldiers get a furlough they can't even get a permit to visit their parents in the WRA centers. The only way that they can get around this is to get a furlough permit to another point outside of the military area and then they come on in. The soldiers at the entrance of camp always let them enter, but they are reported in. There are two fellows from Camp Crowder here now.

After we broke up, Mas and I talked a while. He had to leave early because he was putting on a musical program at the 59 chapel so I helped him carry up the



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Senate Military Affairs Committee  
Washington, D.C.

Gentlemen:

At times newspapers do garble information.

We of the Pasadena Committee for Fair Play hope that this explains the report which infers that your body first made recommendations concerning the management of relocation camps which confine 70,000 of our citizens and that after making these recommendations you propose to have a sub-committee investigate the conditions concerning which you have already expressed yourselves.

We are further concerned with the reported personnel of this sub-committee; Senators Chandler, Johnson of Colorado and Wallgren. Their public expressions show them to be of one mind on the matter under consideration and to favor a nation divisible with liberty and justice for white people. We fear their actions and expressions on racial matters hinder cooperation with China and India in the war effort, encourage China to negotiate a separate peace, prolong the war and make less possible a lasting peace.

The morale of us back home would be strengthened by the knowledge that these we have chosen to federal office are without prejudice. Therefore we hope the report in inaccurate.

Sincerely,

Pasadena Committee for Fair Play

By \_\_\_\_\_  
Wm. C. Carr, Secretary

1360 West Colorado Street  
Pasadena, California



loud speaker's outfit. Mas has a very nice voice and he was going to sing. I didn't attend the concert, but I noticed that quite a large crowd, largely Issei, were in attendance.

Mas is having a hard time making up his mind about resettlement. He and his wife have a chance to go to Pennsylvania to work on a farm and be included as part of the family. The whole family is invited but his parents are afraid to go that far because they fear mob violence. Mas hates to leave his parents behind but they want Mas and his wife to go with them to Colorado when public feeling has died down a little. Mas is set on going to Pennsylvania because of the large Quaker group there. He thinks that he will take his wife and send for his wife later on, Mas is a pleasant fellow, always smiling. He works hard as the Assistant Central Block Manager. A lot of his work consists of riding around on his bicycle contacting the various block managers. He was the one who loaned \$15.00 out of his own pockets to a destitute family recently.

After putting up the posters for the JACL meeting, I went over to Toshie's to attend the party she was giving for Alice and my birthday, and also a farewell party for Alice. We played games and ate. It was quite a bit of fun making funny faces. Emiko laughed so hard that tears came to her eyes and she had to roll on the floor. Bob took a beating because we referred to him as an inferior Kato and a minority people.

W.H. Bette and Emiko gave me the most wonderful white sport shirt. It was so unexpected that it took me by surprise. It certainly did make me feel good and I appreciated the sentiment behind it. I wore it to the Fellowship. Alice gave me a nice pair of studs and I think I hurt her feelings when I said cheap stuff. But she didn't rise to the bait.

Mom is still in bed. She has not been feeling well for the past few days. I notice that she reads a Japanese bible once in a while, but she doesn't take religion that hard. Church is an opportunity for her to get out occasionally. There is not much around here that the Issei can do.



The net workers got paid Friday and the news of the "big wages" quickly spread over camp. Up to this time, the largest group of new recruits has been 15 but this morning 20 new workers went out to the net project. The lure of the "green backs" is chiefly responsible. < Soon the Issei may even get jealous and demand that they be given a chance to earn some of this big money. Since they are ineligible they may accumulate resentment and try to sabotage the net work by their propaganda. >

Witt The Issei opposition is still strong, especially in Canal. In one of the block meetings over there last Saturday one Issei got up and told the Nisei present that before "you go into the net work, remember you are Japanese." I think that the large salaries may counteract this sort of propaganda, if today's new recruitment is any criteria.

< Harry is definitely at outs with the administration. He feels that he represents the whole community and he has worked very hard trying to improve the conditions here. His is a thankless job because he gets criticisms from all these various pressure groups; Harry has therefore tried to please various factions. In doing this he has had to compromise. His greatest fault is that he personally tries to right all "wrongs" as a champion of the people. But he often does not stop to analyze the full facts and a great deal of his energy has been wasted in trying to even champion "wrong" causes.

His present difficulty with the administration arose over the camouflage situation. He has listened to some of the unreasonable complaints and petty jealousies. The administration in its efforts to make the net project a success have been quick to be suspicious of unreasonable demands. Harry had a run in with Terry, Bennett, and Reynolds over some insignificant matter and he says that they accused him of trying to sabotage the net work. This hurt him deeply since in his capacity as a member of the camouflage committee he has been trying to sell the idea to the community. He was even thinking of taking to Yamashiro and the Kibei



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group, but he dropped all this. Harry was so discouraged that he "resigned" from his position as the Central Block Manager. This was a shrewd political move since he knew damn well that they would not accept his resignation. They prevailed upon him to reconsider, which he did and the block managers pledged their full backing. Jimmy has been taken in by all this and in the editorial section of the paper, he gave a plug to Harry. I told Jimmy that he should be very discriminating in choosing sides in these arguments until he knew all of the facts.

Harry has the backing of many groups in camp now and an unofficial protest against his resignation has caused him to "reconsider." This is not surprising, since the Kyowa Kai, (Issei) and Kibei groups are also after the necks of Bennett, Gaba, and Hoffman. They don't like Bennett since he is the "father" of the net project idea which conflicts with their political views. They are also after Gaba and Hoffman since they refuse to recognize these groups officially and because they are now attempting to keep a close check on the activities of these groups.

Harry has strengthened his position considerably and I would hate to see him fall into the anti-administration and anti-"ketp" sentiment. He is in a position to do a lot of good if he uses his powers wisely. He can do a lot of harm and help to lower the camp morale more if he gets disillusioned.

The drive to get the cooperative set up will start in a week. Subscriptions for membership will commence at that time. The Cooperative Committee followed the WRA outline for cooperatives, but there are many knotty programs yet to be considered.

Ernie Kawai resigned as the Chairman of the Temporary Council because he wants to devote his time to his job as placement officer for outside employment under Huso. Ernie was one of the strongest men in the council. There is a certain jealousy developing between the Council and the block managers but it seems that the block managers definitely hold the balance of power even though it is supposed to be an executive and administrative body.

We are no closer to getting closer to a permanent council because the Constitution has not been approved by Terry yet. Until this is done, a permanent



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council cannot be elected. The Nisei do not seem to be very much interested. The present council does not have many accomplishments to its credit. It has been too closely supervised by Hoffman and Terry.

In looking back over last week, the most interesting development has been the sudden rise of the Forum to popularity. I don't know how long it will last. Canal has its University Club and we have the Fellowship and Discussion Group. Some of this interest is due to the efforts of Lieberman. He writes a column "The World Today" in the paper. In his last column (January 23, 1943) he stressed the fact that these discussion groups were Democracy in action and that Caucasian and evacuee could disagree and have all shades of political belief and yet respect the right of the other man to differ.

We followed up the discussion at the Forum on the matter of contraception. Mrs. Lieberman went to see Tuttle about it the first thing this morning and I talked to him after she left. Rev. Yamazaki went to see gleath.

*wH* Tuttle said he would investigate the matter and see what could be done, but I doubt if he will push the issue. Later on Ken told me that the Canteen does sell contraceptives but he was not sure.

Toshie M. had some interesting points on this matter. She believes that it is a hard problem to decide who should handle this matter. She says that the young married people do not like to go to the hospital on confidential matters because it is not confidential at all. She says that there are a lot of young Nurse's Aides over there that have no professional ethics and they snoop around and pass a lot of gossip.

*wH* Toshie is not certain that young people should be taught all about sex because "it may encourage them to try sex relations if they could get ahold of contraceptives or birth control marriage. Then again if they had this knowledge, we



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won't have such things as the fifteen year old pregnant girl. When I was married I didn't know anything. All my mother told me was not to have a baby too soon because people will think that I had to marry." Toshie believes that the Public Health Nurse could handle the job the best "since a lot of the young Nisei girls do not know the use of diaphragms, etc. It would be too embarrassing for a young unmarried Nisei girl to try to give out this information."

Yo Fujimoto is doing a lot of work on preventing juvenile delinquency in camp. He works pretty closely with the school and our department. He also has good contacts with various Scout leaders. He has proposed a sort of plaque to be given to the high school youth who shows the greatest sportsmanship during the semester. Talked to one of the Nisei scoutmasters and he said that recruitment of new scouts was at a standstill right now. "Some of the parents are opposed to it because the Scouts have to take certain oaths. They absolutely refuse their boys to join the troop sponsored by the Internal Security Department because they feel that the wardens will try to make "stoolies" out of them. They don't want their boys to join the troops sponsored by the JACL either. But their greatest objection is that they think they will have to buy new scout uniforms for the boys and most of the families cannot afford this. Since the Manzanar situation has died down, the parents have become more lenient."

Yo. said that they have very few cases of juvenile delinquency right now. He attributed this to the fact that the parents are taking a greater responsibility. They don't steal so much lumber so that the young boys "don't have this as a bad example to follow."

There is an 18 year old girl who has been apprehended in trying to pass a check. She found a \$16.00 WRA check and she took it to the post office to cash. She would have gotten away with it if she did not try to sign another phoney name. The wardens have investigated and it now develops that the girl has quite a bad reputation for stealing. She is a large girl and works in the administration building.



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Some of the other women have missed money from their purses. In her block, the girl is going around and stealing brassiers and other objects from the women's shower room. She comes from a poor family and she may be some sort of a kleptomaniac. This asocial behavior indicates personal maladjustment. It may be due to some neurotic quirk and is a symptom of some psychological illness. The girl being so large for her age and so heavy may be an important factor in determining her actions.

I was talking to Tosh Kawaii this afternoon and he believes that the best thing for this camp would be for the Army to come in and take charge. He bases his reasoning on the fact that they had such a good administration at Tulare:

Tosh: "We didn't have all these difficulties there. The administration was good and the Issei knew better than to spout out of place."

C.K.: "You can't judge this success of all the Assembly Centers from what happened at Tulare. You may have had a good staff there, but remember that it was only one out of fifteen Assembly Centers and the others were certainly not so happy under Army rule--look at what happened at Turlock, Santa Anita, Manzanar before the WRA took over, and Tanforan."

Tosh: "Well, those agitating bastards need to be stepped on. They make too much trouble for the rest of the camp."

C.K.: "How long do you think that the Army could suppress the people by force. Force only creates a lot of fraud which is not socially healthy. How long do you think that the Assembly Centers would have remained contented to be suppressed? At least you have a little measure of freedom here. The Army will kill the resettlement move if it ~~ever~~ gets into control. They will put a lot of lousy WPA men into the place. Would you like that?"

Tosh: "Well, if we could get men like Aaronson, who we had at Tulare. But something has to be done about all of these disturbing forces who do not know when to leave well enough alone. This is war and if these groups don't fall into line,



they will have to suffer the consequences."

Ikuno is pretty busy in looking after his truant cases. Absences have been cut down a little and the parents are cooperating with him more. He says that many of the young people are losing interest in the schools. The following reports gives a sample of five boys who were suspended from classes for disobedience. Bette says they are a bunch of rowdies. (see insert) >

Mr. Hikida and Mr. Okuno brought Alice a farewell gift. It was an ebony pen set. I had my eyes on it for my desk, but Alice put it away already. She was going to leave tomorrow but there has been some sort of snow storm that caused the cancellation of leaves until the railroad can be cleared. Alice may have to take a bus. She hasn't said anything about marriage. Angelo is still in San Francisco and it will greatly surprise me when they finally make up their minds. < Alice thought that her ring was lost in the shower room. It rolled out of her pocket and she had to hunt for about half an hour before she located it in the corner. She tried to be calm about it, but she was really excited.

Emiko and Bette got some new records from Yosh of Topaz as a Christmas present. So they played them about six times this evening. Emiko is busy making another suit for herself. She feels that the price of cloth will go up so she might as well get it now. Bette is not much interested in sewing and she hasn't gotten around to making any of her things yet. She has been studying hard all evening. The way she studies is to turn the radio on real loud and listen to the plays at the same time.

Tom and Miyako are now having a big argument in the next room. Blackie has worms and she has not come home yet and Tom and Miyako are accusing each other of her disappearance. Tom: "You chased her away. You don't want her any more just because she is sick."

Miyako: "I did not, you liar!"

Tom: "Well, you treat her mean all the time."



*omit page*  
"Miyako: "I do not, you liar!"

Tom: "You hit her tonight, I saw you."

Miyako: "I did not, you liar!"

Tom: "Don't call me a liar."

Mom: "Shut up, both of you."

Silence.

Alice had taken Blackie over to Block 61, whereupon Blackie had taken a fancy to another dog and run off. Alice came home and later went to the dentist clinic where Obo is finishing up some work on her teeth.

About 10:00 everybody got worried. Tom wanted me to go with him but I said "Oh, she'll come home, quit worrying." I got into bed then. After eating two pieces of toast which Emiko made on the oil stove, I got extremely thirsty. I asked Tom to get me a drink of water, please, but he was angry and he told me to jump in a lake. Finally, about 10:30 Emiko and Tom got so worried that they went out to look for Blackie, muttering curses and severely criticizing Alice for her "dumbness." Fortunately, Alice was not around for the chastisement.

They walked over by 61 and started to whistle. It disturbed some of the people. Many of the Japanese have a superstition that only thieves go around whistling at night.

They were just about ready to give up when they heard a whimper. A second later, Blackie came dashing up. She was shivering, but so happy that she jumped all over them. She had gone to the end barrack in Block 61 not knowing enough to sense that she was in the wrong block. Naturally, she was not let in by the 6;-1-B residents when she scratched on the door. So Blackie sat out there in the cold until Emiko and Tom came to the rescue.

There was great rejoicing in the Kikuchi household when Blackie came dashing in. Miyako was almost as excited and Tom took a half hour to tell her all the details of the rescue. We have decided to put Alice out in the doghouse for



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REPORTS ON THE BOYS WHO WERE SUSPENDED FROM CLASSES

The following five boys were disobedient to teachers on January 13, 1943, and did not stop their disobedience in the class until teachers were compelled to suspend them from the classes, as follows: 3 from the Art class, 1 from both agricultural and Art class, 1 from the Agricultural class.

TANAKA, HIDEO, 10th grade, 75-1-B. Hideo was suspended from the Art class. Social worker called on the father January 14, 1943. Hideo is the sixth child of eleven children in the family. He is the only child who does not listen to his parents. He has a tendency to oppose to whatever told by the parents. Father said that he is almost beyond the control of parents and he is not much surprised to hear that boy did not obey the teachers in the Artcraft class. But Hideo likes artcraft best and this is the subject in which he shows most ability. He is rather a selfish boy and always asks parents for complete provision for doing something. For instance, he likes to join the Boy Scout and parents had to buy all the clothing and provide with complete outfit. Another time, he wanted to learn judo and parents had to get complete judo robes for him. But he soon forgets about these things. The father is at a loss and does not know what to do with him but is anxious to correct the boy's discipline regarding the school problem and hopes to cooperate with the school. This family came from Turlock where they did not have any high school education and period of day away from the school during the time seemed to have much to do with the house.

TAKATA, TOSHIO, 9th grade, 65-5-D--Toshio was suspended from both Art class and Agricultural classes. Social worker called on the mother, January 14, 1943. His father was working. They came from Stockton, to Turlock and then to this center. He is the third child of eight children. He had no trouble in the school at Stockton but has rather tendency to be rough and does things reluctantly when asked by parents. He does not like such subject as artcraft but likes rough sport as football and softball. The mother is much worried about the boy and is willing to best to correct him. She will appreciate cooperation on the part of school.



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KAWAKAMI, MIKIO 11th grade, 33-11-B--Mikio was suspended from the Art class. Social worker interviewed with the parents January 14, 1943. Both parents were at home but the father was sick in bed and therefore mother did the talking. She was very concerned about Mikio as he was a nice boy before evacuation, but changed greatly since they were evacuated to Santa Anita Assembly Center. He began to play always with other boys rather than to go to school and has become greatly interested in dancing and all other kinds of sports. Mother recognized that Mikio has been associating with other mischievous boys more often and seemed to be reluctant about going to school in this center. But she has been very careful to have him attend school and recently she thought Mikio was improving. Mother thinks his best ability is in artcraft as he took great interest in making furnitures. She was surprised to learn that Mikio was disobedient in the class. She said she will talk to the boy tonight and see what they can do to help him.

KANEMOTO, HARUO, 11th grade, 55-5-A--Haruo was suspended from the Agricultural class. Social worker called on the parents January 14, 1943. They were surprised to learn of his misbehavior as he has been a good boy. They have recognized him complaining that he lost all interest in school since he came to the Center, although he took great interest prior to the general evacuation. They came from Turlock where they had no high school education. This period of days away from school has affected his present attitude. Parents complained that it was very difficult to get good friends for Haruo and asked for our cooperation.

MANO, KIYOSHI, 12th, grade, 63-8-B--Kiyoshi was suspended from the artcraft. Social worker called on the father, January 14, 1943. They came from Oxnard to Tulare and then to Gila. Kiyoshi is the second son of four children in the family and is rather selfish although he obeys the parents in the long run. When they settled down in Gila the boys wanted to work but parents thought it better to let him finish his high school education. Therefore, he does not like to study. He attends school to fulfill his parents wish. His father is most anxious to have Kiyoshi complete his education.

Y. Okuno



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punishment, but if Blackie wags at her when she comes in, we will forgive Alice<sup>1</sup>.

Tuesday, January 26, 1943

Posters had been put up and the paper had publicized the JACL meeting. In spite of all that only about 60 members turned up this evening. <sup><</sup>It may have been the cold and threatening weather which kept the people home. More likely it was the competition of other events. The Hawaiian Club had 75 turn out to their meeting. In addition, about four or five blocks were having block parties or meeting. The Temporary Council also had a short meeting.

We waited around until about 8:00 and since the people dribbled in only in small numbers we decided to go ahead. <sup>no H</sup> The most probable explanation for the poor attendance (out of a 800 total membership) is the indifference and general apathy of the Nisei. <sup><</sup>This large group is not very much concerned about the implications of all the recent developments on the outside in regards to the evacuee's status in America. <sup>></sup>There is a sort of hopelessness and growing despair among many of the young Nisei. A combination of circumstances plus the influence of the Issei has much to do with this attitude. To this group, the whole thing boils down to economic insecurity. In most serious discussions that I have attended since coming here, this is the prevailing atmosphere and topic for conversations. The principles of citizenship are closely linked to the economic dislocations--how about our property? Can we go back to California? Will our money be frozen? Can we get "decent" jobs on the outside? Etc.

Because the majority of the Nisei group have found no answer to these perplexing questions, they have sought to avoid them by plunging into other activities. But this solution has not been satisfactory because there is no well knit social life existing in this camp. Due to the lack of "space," there has developed a system of "home visiting." Certain cliques which existed on the outside cling together



here. It may also be on the basis of their work as net workers, farmers, wardens, office workers, firemen, etc.

not The conversations carried on in these informal gatherings are light in nature, chiefly on the social level. There is a general disgust at the lack of things to do. There does not seem to be a great interest in reading, judging from the small circulation of the books at the library. Reading tastes are definitely of the escapist literature. Among the girls cheap pulp magazines are in great favor--movie magazines, True Confessions, etc.

The young Nisei group in this camp have a fairly good educational achievement level. Most of those in their late teens and early twenties have graduated from high school or gone to college. It is true that there are fewer Nisei than in such a camp as Topaz. Since this group is largely rural, this is understandable. They did not have the same opportunity to continue on into college as the urban group. It is a pretty safe generalization to say that the urban Nisei as a group are better educated, more Americanized, less bound by the Japanese cultural traditions, and the bulk of the Christian group are to be found among them.

There has been little indication that the majority of the young Nisei (19-30) have gone much beyond the limits of their formal education. Although they are aware of the problems brought about by the evacuation, their thinking is more in terms of personal injustices. Thus, the attitude of self pity is fairly common. In the informal discussion groups there is some talk on this subject.

The Nisei seem here indifferent about the fact that they are Americans. There is a definite tendency to refer to themselves as Japanese and the Caucasians as Americans. At best, they consider themselves as second class citizens and they are more than willing to rationalize that their background (racial) is almost an insurmountable barrier. In this camp, we have too few "outspoken" Americans who really feel and believe that they are an integral part of the American scene. The youth of the Nisei group is a strong factor which contributes to the confusion in



thinking. There are not enough older Nisei who definitely will pave the way for them. The position of the older Nisei is a little contradictory. This group has had a longer period of time to assimilate into the American scene. However, the opposite tendency apparently has taken place. The explanation for this development can be traced back to the pre-evacuation Japanese community.

With the great gap in age between generations, it was natural for the older Nisei to gradually replace the Issei who were nearing the retirement age. But these Nisei were never in sufficient number to "come into their own." The Issei element dominated and molded them in spite of repeated attempts to assert themselves. Progress was made, but not enough.

The Issei, holding the economic purse strings, were successful in perpetuating a great deal of the Japanese culture. In many instances, they were not successful and had to give ground. But the fact remains that they were a potent force.

The economic basis of these pre-evacuation Japanese communities was not self-sufficient. In time the great numbers of Nisei coming into maturity exceeded the number of Issei who were ready for retirement. The labor pool in the Japanese community thus became glutted and the younger Nisei were forced to seek an economic outlet in the wider American community. Evacuation disrupted this movement so that the young Nisei were thrown into great doubt. The life in this camp and the public attitude towards the "Japs" have decidedly shaken their confidence and they are now in a quandary. To date these young Nisei have not found themselves and they do not know which course to take. Although the Issei have lost their economic dominance they still retain a strong measure of control because the young Nisei never had a firm economic footing and the prospects for security looks slim at the present time. Thus, there is a tendency to turn backwards towards the Issei direction.

The Issei with their limited education are more dogmatic in their viewpoints and it has had a devastating effect upon the Nisei morale and mind, throwing them into still greater confusion.



The older Nisei (30-40) thus have a peculiar position in camp. Prior to evacuation they were economically dependent upon the Issei. Thus, they tend to be more conservative in their views. The fact that many of them have families contributes to this conservatism. Although they are the logical leaders of the Nisei group many of these older Nisei have vacillated in their outlook. Many of them compromise and try to bridge the gap between the young Nisei and Issei. For this reason they try to bring all the "Japanese" together with the reins of leadership in their hands. Resettlement to the middle west is not as appealing to them as to the young Nisei with fewer ties.

This group sees only a future in America, but they are a little hesitant themselves. They would rather go back to the old status quo. It is among this group that the cry to "return to California" is the loudest. In working towards this end they cannot afford to cast aside the Issei, since this group were a potent force in the pre-evacuation Japanese economic life.

This leaves the younger Nisei in doubt. Their natural leaders will not take a firm stand and they compromise. Without an adequate background, they flounder around and wait for a Moses to lead them. So far none has appeared on the scene. The JACL does not enjoy their full confidence. The "all out radical group" are too far in advance of them. The easiest escape is, therefore, to forget about their passing problems as much as possible and seek release in other areas.

So instead of going to "political" meetings like the JACL the girls would rather stay home and "gossip." The dominant subjects of conversation are about sewing, dressing, beauty, dances and other topics on this level. At the JACL meeting tonight only the older and not so attractive girls showed up.

Among the young fellows topics of conversation and things of interest are even more centered around the immediate social conditions. Poker playing and Mah Jong are their principal interests during the dull monotonous week. Most of the stakes are small and they play chiefly for the "fun of it" and to pass the time.




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Recently, more have "graduated" into the professional gambling games conducted by the Issei -- Kibei groups. This is particularly true among the male net workers. These fellows have suddenly inherited "goldmines." With "large" pay-checks, ranging from \$25 to \$60 for two weeks of work, many of them don't know what to do with it. So they gamble on a larger scale. Tosh says that the gambling center in this camp is block 55, the locale of the recent murder. He has noticed that the number of Nisei patronizing these games have increased greatly since the first of the year. Whether this is only a temporary development remains to be seen.

Like the girls, the other topics of interest among the young fellows are dances, dates, and analysis of the females. There is not so much emphasis on clothes since many of them wear only jeans, T shirts, & mackinaws. Unlike the girls, the chief topic of conversations in the private bull sessions is Sex. Many of the young fellows have moved out of their family unit and they group together in a separate room. It becomes a gathering place for others in their gang. Having few interests, there naturally developed a greater emphasis on sex topics. These are the nucleus for the "rowdy" group. At times they "import" a little liquor and on the dance night they get a little smell on their breath in order to create a great impression, they think.

Aside from all this, their main interest is work. Some of them have gone to the net project and they work as individual crews. They are also interested in sports. In general, the mother of young girls ' fear this group & it may be a determining factor in keeping daughter away from the dances. The CAS has also tried to solve this problem by eliminating stage from dances, but it has not been very successful. It is one of their policies to "crash" even the high school affairs.





Of course, those young Nisei differ in degrees. <sup>ere</sup> This is the non-church going group. (In going around for JACL membership, I found that they did not continue beyond the H.S. level as a rule.) In attitude they are defeatists <sup>and</sup> there is a growing cynicism <sup>and</sup> "what the hell" outlook among them. They talk little about the future, or else it is a future based upon fantasy. (Some believe that they may get drafted into the army. "Anything to get out of this dead dump.")

<sup>no H</sup> Aside from them, there is the rather large groups of young Nisei who have buried themselves in church activities, which is almost as bad. (Even the church has been disappointing to them as a social outlet.) There are some who find solace in a spiritual way, but I doubt if it is very successful. This sort of <sup>escape</sup> scope is just as harmful as the others. (The Christians appear to be more active than the conservative Buddhist. The Nisei Buddhist do not get along with the Kibei Buddhist so that they do not have an organization of their own. They do not have any strong leaders.)

<sup>no H</sup> There are a number of the student group, who are still in hopes of going out to school. (Some have gone out to the net project to accumulate a little capital.) This group sees the future more in individual terms so that their outlook is a little limited. (Few have considered the possibilities of a future after college. Most of them feel that the war will be over by then anyway.) For this reason, the majority of the student group do not have too much interest in community development. (It is only a temporary thing with them. It is this group that should be more conscious of the close interrelationship of outside events. Generally this is not the case. For college youths, they are surprisingly unaware of the anti-Japanese forces on the outside which are at the moment gathering momentum once more.



Under such existing conditions, it is little wonder that we have such a small number of leaders developing. Perhaps, I am unduly harsh in accusing the majority of the young Nisei of thinking in a void -- but all outward evidence certainly does seem to substantiate this. >

not There is a small advance group that have gone to the leadership ranks, but our social environment has not been conducive to the development of new leadership -- in its political phase anyway. < But those leaders will be ineffective until the "masses" catch up to them and face the future firmly, make their decisions, and work towards this goal. < At present there is too much working at cross purposes & nobody seems to have found a definite answer. Until this is overcome, progress will be slow and morale will not sharply rise. More likely it will regress, depending on the outside developments, of course. >

The JACL meeting well illustrates this point. The few still do all of the thinking for the bulk of the membership. Presumably those present were the more interested in their future, but they had little to contribute. There was no reaction to the announcement that the American Legion & Tenny were behind the Calif. Legislative investigation of the pampering of evacuees at Tule and Manzanar. < The news reports mentioned evacuees driving gov't cars around unrestricted, taking long hikes into forests which they may sabotage, and pro Japan sentiments which they claim was received from "confidential reports." It occurred to me that they may have gotten hold of some of Togo Tonaki's stuff at Manzanar and twisted it around to suit their ends. >

The groups had no comment to make. > They did not even react to an account of Pacific coast and national moves of anti-Japanism.

Nobu then presented our petition memorializing Nat'l JACL to take steps to immediately restore the American rights and privileges of the American born



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citizens of Japanese ancestry, referring specifically to the right to travel like any other Americans in the military zone. They all signed the petition without comment or discussion.

Harry Miyoke then brought up the subject of making a demand to return to our homes in California if cleared by the FBI from the WRA camps. Nobu said that we should feel our way a little and we could get a little bolder if we won the issue about Nisei soldiers coming into the area. "In the face of the latest Gallup poll which indicated that 937 of the residents of the Pacific Coast were in favor of mass evacuation, it is advisable that we feel our way carefully & try not to buck public opinion too much," he said.

At this point there was more discussion and the interest picked up a bit. Finally Tom Hiroshina proposed that we send a resolution to Roosevelt or some other high public official asking that they issue a statement on the loyalty of the Nisei. This was passed.

Jimmy <sup>aka</sup> Yokomura got up and said that we should not demand this on the basis that we were a distinct class of Americans, but on the basis that we were Americans insisting upon our civil rights. "We should not beg for what is rightfully our heritage. However, we must prove our own sincerity & loyalty first." The audience reacted towards this. Somebody asked if Jimmy doubted our loyalty, and Jimmy got all confused. I said that perhaps he was being misinterpreted. What Jimmy meant was that we should insist that the JACL membership take a firm stand & quit taking a middle course. I thought that one of the ways to do this was to insist that every member take the oath of loyalty and they speak out more often, even in the face of Issei opposition. This was acceptable to the group.



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Nobu then outlined the program of Nat'l JACL. I at once brought up an issue which is not in direct conformity with Mike:

"Should the Butte JACL follow National JACL policies all the way down the line? From my observations it seems that Nat'l is following a policy of cooperation and there is every indication that it will become a solilite of the WRA. It compromises on some fundamental issue in the hopes that future promises will materialize. On the other hand, the Butte chapter are in the mood to fight for our principles right now without compromising. There have been charges in the past that the JACL officials did not consult the membership enough on issues and they tended to leave the majority of the members in the dark. If we are going to have a solid democratic organization, we should avoid this past mistake at all costs. I would like to ask, "Just what is going to be the stand of the Butte chapter in relation to Nat'l if there is a difference on important policies?"

Nobu is a politician. He neatly dodged the issue by saying that Nat'l was composed of an emergency board and sometimes it had to act without consulting the members simply as a matter of expediency. "In war times, certain dictatorial powers are acceptable in order to take immediate action on points that cannot wait until every member is sounded out." This was a good way to sidetrack the question, but it was not very satisfactory. In our private board meetings, Nobu had talked about taking a firm stand like Ghandi of India. Maybe Nobu wants to feel his way cautiously so that he can bring the chapter up along with himself; whereas I am more impatient. I know my way would probably antagonize the group.

From here on, <sup>electing</sup> we started ~~the nominations for~~ the permanent Board which



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will hold office until next July. Nobu made a plea for "New blood." The group definitely took a strong interest in the nominations, although it was on the basis of getting their "home town" chapter leaders into office. The Santa Maria chapter were there in strongest numbers and this group had the strongest leaders. Santa Marians were nominated out of the total of 31. Following are list of candidates in the order they were nominated:

*(Handwritten notes in right margin):*  
[31 candidates]  
10 were nominated  
C.K. were the  
fifth nominated

	<u>College</u>
1. John Moosoka - Tony Beach - ----	U.S.C.
2. Nobu Kowaii - Pasadena - ----	U. of Missouri
3. Harry Miyaki - Santa Maria - ----	?
4. Ken Utsunomiya - " " - ----	?
5. Chas. Kikuchi - San Francisco - --	U.C.
6. Chas. Mayeda - Yolo- Solmo - ----	?
7. Tom Ito - San Gabriel - ----	?
8. James Nakamura--San Louis Obispo--	Jr. College
9. Mas Oji - Santa Maria - ----	?
10. Henry Terazowa -Oxnard - ----	?
11. Bill Yukowa - " - ----	?
12. Tom Hiroshina --Santa Barbara - --	U.C.L.A.
13. Geo. Aratoni ---Santa Maria - ----	Stanford
14. Ted Iwasaki ---- Stockton --	
15. Doris Mayeda -- Yolo- Soloma - ----	
16. Ruby Tajema --- LoA.	
17. Akira Sarutaira-San Luis Obispo	
18. Mr. Koseki - -- L.A. (War Veteran)	
19. Hiroshi Takusaga-Santa Barbara	
20. Susumu Kojima --	
21. Mas Jujimoto ---	
22. Mrs. Sugiyoma --Santa Maria	
23. Harry Miyata --S anta Maria	
24. Dr. Henry Minamie-Oakland - ----	U.C.
25. Mary Obota --- Susuin	
26. Rev. John Yamazaki-L.A.	
27. Dr. Earl Yusa --Santa Maria - ----	U.C.
28. James Ezaki --- Santa Barbara	
29. Izuto Otoni --- Oxnard	
30. Helen Kimura --- Santa Barbara	
31. Ken Kitosaki ---Santa Maria - ----	U.C.

There was some spirited discussion on whether the election should be held tonight or postponed in order to get more voters out. Harry wanted to use



the block manager's office for the elections, but most of the group felt that the meeting was publicized enough and if the members did not show enough interest to come to the election meeting, we should proceed. A vote was taken and only nine present were in favor of postponement. So the voting proceeded. Ken T. had a lot of ballots mimeographed in the paper office.

Final Results:

	<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Work</u>	<u>vote</u>
1.	Nobu Kawai	Pasadena	Net worker	51
2.	Harry Kiyaki	Santa Maria	Cent. Blk. Mgr.	47
3.	Ken Utsunomiya	" "	Ex. Sect. of Coast Com.	39
4.	C.K.	S.F.	Soc. Worker Sup.	36
5.	Mos Oji	Santa Maria	Sss't. Cent. Blk. Mgr.	34
6.	Tom Hiroshima	Santa Barbara	Ag. Dept.	31
7.	John Moosoka	Tony Beach	Fiscal Office	26
8.	James Ezaki	Santa Barbara	Emp't Office	26
9.	Geo. Aratoni	Santa Maria	Ass't Clothing Allos. Sup.	24
10.	Ken Kitasaki	Santa Maria	Ex. Sec'y of Council & Housing Dep't	21

The rest of the Notes were scattered. Rev. Yomazaki missed it by one vote & the Xian church bid for political power foiled.

*not* Half of the Board is from the Santa Maria Chapter..

*not* Half of the ~~new~~ <sup>new elected</sup> board are carry overs from the old temporary board  
[including C.K. who received the 4th highest vote]

(the 1st five). What does this do to the plea for new blood. I think all of the members of the Board are college graduates. The Santa Marian block will work as a unit. Nobu will retain his place as the chief figure in the Butte JACL

[half of the Board]

We talked over the selection of a secretary who will be given a \$19. rating on the WRA payroll. I suggested Mary Otomo, who is going to work for Bob on the U.C. Study. I asked Nobu to hold it off until I talked to Bob, but he had already approached her & she has accepted. There is not much work to do



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*omit pay*  
so that there will be no conflict. It will give us a typewriter & office to work in since Nobu will be the only one that would dictate very much to her. It will also give me the chance to get copies of all correspondence & other JACL materials. This setup should work out to our advantage.  
-----

There was one unexpected repercussion from the Fellowship meeting on Sunday. One of the girls had gotten up and stated that she would not advise marriage in this camp because "the cream of the Nisei crop was on the outside." (Meaning the Nisei soldiers.) This girl is one of the Dental Assistants.

Yesterday Obo & Kiyoshi decided to play a little joke on her. They sent her a note saying that her services were no longer wanted because "the cream of the crop was on the outside." The girl took this seriously and she went home crying. Dr. Sleath heard of this and he got after them. He lectured to them about professional dignity. Obo & Kiyoshi said it was only a joke and they tendered their resignation to show that they would be honorable about the matter. It was not accepted. The girl was brought back to work, covered with apologies, and the Dental Clinic is serene once more except for the occasional screams of the patients.

Obo worked on Alice's teeth until one O'clock tonight. He wants to get her teeth finished up before she left. Alice now has a removable bridge of two teeth. It only cost her \$35.00 which is very cheap for the amount of work which has been done on her. Obo takes his work seriously and he takes a personal interest in all of his patients, especially on the more attractive girls which he seeks out. In general he is interested in his work and he reads a lot of the latest dental journals. He puts in a lot of overtime. Obo is a graduate of U.S.C. He likes to argue a lot merely for the sake of argument and he has no background in the social sciences.



*omit part*

Kiyoshi is also a U.S.C. graduate. He is not too interested in his patients. He just puts in his hours. His favorite pastime is muscling in on Obo's girl patients which Obo inwardly resents. Kiyoshi tries to belittle Obo, even though they are supposed to be the best of friends. Kiyoshi thinks that he is pretty good looking & he tries to impress the girls with his superior knowledge of world affairs. He doesn't know too much about the social sciences. Obo looks more like a farmer and he is conscious of this fact. Both used to take a lot of girls out because of their position. The mothers hint around that they should get married so that they will not have to do their own laundry. Obo avoids this by going to the laundry in the next block. Now both of them are shying away from girls. They are suspicious of the mothers because the mothers think they are good catches. Both play up to the Isséi and they speak a lot of Japanese.

-----

In block 73 there is an interesting development. Dr. Kiyasu is the evacuee senior doctor so that he is accorded a lot of respect. He lives on the top of the hill. The humble block people have built furniture and rock gardens for him. Somebody sneaked up there the other night and stuck a painted sign up there. It said: "Snob Hill." Kiyasu must have took it in good humor because today there was another sign up there which said "King's Row."

There are some of the sick patients living in that block, & some T.B. & other chronic cases which may explain why Dr. Kiyasu is held in such high esteem.

All quiet on the "home" front. Emiko's crew did 6 nets today which is an average of better than 1800. >



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*omit through p. 1885*  
We had a drizzling rain today, just like in California. It was nothing compared to the severe storms and gales I hear that the Bay Area is having. It felt good to walk around in the drizzle. A cold wind was blowing and it numbed my hands. The earth has packed down and I even saw several pools of muddy water on the roads--a very unusual sight around here. It felt strange to be in a desert rain. The clouds were very dark and it looked dismal. Once in a while the sun would almost break through, lightening up the Butte. Sleets of thin rain rode in waves towards the hillside and spent itself against the cactus and other desert plants. I quit work early because it got too wet, but the sun broke thru around 5:00 PM and once more it is cleared up. I wish it would rain some more.

Mr. Tuttle gave his class today after an interruption of a week but I did not attend. We have too much work to do to be wasting an hour and a half in his class. His lectures are too dry. He doesn't even know how to read it interestingly. I played "truant" and played in the rain. Today was rather uneventful in our office.

Miura came to me greatly excited because of another triangle. This time it is Mrs. Egomi and Ogawasara. Sadie and Nancy's mother never is home anyway, which may be part of the trouble with Nancy who is so lonely and a boy chaser. Mrs. Egomi had some trouble with her husband in Pasadena. She is an "artistic, soulful woman who wants a career." She wrote the manuscript which Bob sent to U.C. and it was not accepted. As I remember it, the article was full of God and love of mankind.

Anyway Miura is a friend of both parties and he has been getting together with mutual friends to nip the romance in the bud. Ogawasara is the



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*omit page*

editor of the Japanese sections. He ~~was~~ the editor of the Jap section of the Nichei Bei. He has a wife and several children. A little guy who walks around in a sort of Jap or chauffeur's uniform. He is ambitious in the paper here. Mrs. Egomi is his chief translator.

Miura claims that they both go over to Canal and sleep overnight at some friends. I told him that he should not get so excited. Mrs. Egomi feels that Mr. Ogawasora is the only one who appreciates her artistic soul. They have been thrown together in the paper and it is their ambition to do big things with it. Naturally they had to meet for many consultations, which led to a common understanding & perhaps "love" of a sort. She will get over it in a couple of months so I told Miura that he should let her have her fling and not be such a gossip. Miura is such a damned stretcher of the truth that it's hard to decide how much to believe of his gossip.

He said that Mr. Isugowa had come to him the day before the murder to have his & his wife's life insurance policy analyzed. I told him that he should not spread such a thing unless it were true because it could be evidence of premeditated murder. Maybe Miura is trying to get into the case as a material witness. He would do anything to get into the spotlight.

The rumor went around today that Isugawa had committed suicide in his cell but it hasn't been confirmed. It is true that Mrs. Tsugowa tried to jump out of the window at the Hospital after Williamson grilled her for three hours. She is recovering.

The block managers have entered the case. At their meeting yesterday, Mr. Goto, a family friend, brought the matter up for discussion. The Block managers deliberated and then decided that an uncle was the legal guardian.



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There has been a little conflict recently between the Block Manager's & the Temporary council. They have discovered that both bodies at times have been working on the same thing. Instead of the Block Mgrs. dropping back to their own functions, an arrangement has been made whereby the minutes will be exchanged. I spoke to Ken Kitasaki today and he agreed to let me have the Council minutes from now on.

The Poston Council has sent out a strong resolution to all project directors & all WRA community councils which is a protest against the autocratic supervision of the WRA officials, which is not self government. They ask for their independence and a request has been made to put more Nisei into administrative positions on a civil service basis. Ken. K. thinks that this resolution is dynamite & he will not bring it up before our Council until Hoffman gets back.

Aside from Harry's run in with the administration, the block Mgrs. have been pretty lately. Harry has now become calmer so the whole issue may blow over. There was a rumor going around that somebody had made a speech at the ~~nte~~ party last week telling all the Nisei to stop working on the camouflage nets because they were Japanese & the work that they were doing was helping to kill off their cousins & other relatives. Harry was trying to check up on the truth of this story as he feared that it would affect morale. So far as I know this is just a rumor. It may have started from some source that want to harm the net work. Ken K. believes that it will be a success now. He says that the present 350 workers have been putting out about 65% more than expected of them. The money motif, plus the competitiveness of the Nisei would account for this. The Manzana plant has been shut down and all the equipment sent here because they did not meet the quota. Reynolds has gone to Poston to get the project started



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up there. There now is a rumor that if enough workers don't go out for the work from here, some of the Manzonar people will be imported. At the rate they are going out now and the speed of output, it looks that Gila itself will be able to meet the quota. Quite a number of new workers went out today but there was no work because of the rain. Emiko says that they will work all Saturday in order to make up.

A delicate problem has arisen in Canal. Some of the Nisei there have a signified willingness to go to the net work. But Hoss has told them to wait because of the transportation problem. So that these fellows have quit their jobs and they are "waiting to be called." This has left a gap in some of the division & mess operations particularly feels the loss of personal. The stories of \$60 semi-monthly checks apparently was enough for the Nisei to even buck Issei displeasure. It looks like about 100 new workers will go on this week. Emiko says that a number of new workers reported for work this morning in spite of the rain. Competition among the workers is very keen and every crew is trying to set the record.

If this keeps up, another sort of situation may develop. The other workers on the project who have a chance to go into net work may be left out & they will resent the large salaries which the net workers are now receiving. It will be the same sort of resentment which was directed at the cotton pickers several months back.

Already the net project is running into space difficulties. Emiko says that there are not enough sheds to accommodate the new workers so that the teams have to double up. In order to get additional speed, the crews do two nets at a time. Other ways to get speed is to weave with both hands, use a bench to stand upon, and to work out a more efficient way of lowering the nets.

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One of the real fears around here is the fire hazard. In our camp, no fire extinguishers have been placed in the apartments yet. The danger is even greater now that oil stoves have been installed. The greatest danger is in those apartments which have wood stoves. The fire department here states that it has no fire extinguishers. They are not available due to priorities, but water pumps will be sent.

Many of the families have installed their stored household goods in their apartments & they want to get some sort of fire insurance. The block managers, thru Harry, will see if this is possible & who will have to pay for the insurance: the WRA or the individual families?

Other business of the block managers during the past couple of weeks have been more within the limits of their functions; to inform the people that they can use irons, coolers & other electrical appliances now that the power lines will carry the load; take an inventory of the block oil stoves; dividing up the available rubber, tired wheelbarrows; directing the installation of gas heaters in the showers rooms (completed); receive instructions for distributing the October clothing allowances by checks; discuss the laying of linoleum; telling the mess halls to store its vegetables in some other place because the ironing room is needed for recreational purpose; and to direct the block janitors. Besides this they deliver the mail, pass out tools, assist in various types of census taking; and generally look after the welfare of the residents in the block. (attached minutes)

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One of the problems of resettlement is that the people do not have the fare to get to the middle west even if they want to go. They have to pay their own transportation under the present setup. Ken & I were talking about this



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MINUTES  
of  
REGULAR BLOCK MANAGERS' MEETING

Date: Jan. 19, 1943  
Time: 1:15 p.m.  
Place: Central Block Office, 42-3-D  
Tardy: Mr. Kasamatsu  
Absent: Mr. Satomi

The meeting was called to order by Chairman Harry Miyake

1. The Chairman stated that all Block Managers appoint two representatives from their block for the C.A.S., which is to be handed in as soon as possible. There was a discussion as to whether the two representatives be on the payroll, but the Chairman stated that this was to be on voluntary basis without pay.
2. Fire extinguishers. Fire Chief Hilliard sent in a memorandum stating there were no fire extinguishers available for this camp, but he has already sent in a requisition to the San Francisco office for it. They in reply stated that they will send to this camp the needed water pumps in the near future.
3. Electrical Appliances. The Chairman read a memorandum from the Employment and Housing stating that electrical appliances exceeding  $\frac{1}{4}$  horsepower motors which were not allowed for private use can now be used. This means that electric refrigerators and coolers may be used in barracks and washing machines in laundry rooms.
4. The Chairman asked the Block Managers to take inventory of the oil stoves being used in their own respective blocks and send in the report by tomorrow noon to the Central Block Office. There should be no more than four oil stoves in one barrack unless they have a permit or a specific reason allowing them to have an oil stove in the partitioned room. They were also asked to help locate



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the missing galvanized pipes which are needed to install the balance of the stoves, so that the people without stoves will be given heating facilities.

5. Mr. Grayner spoke at the meeting regarding the installment of wood stoves in the partitioned which could not be done due to the lack of men. The stoves and materials needed to install the stoves are already for use, but tools such as braces and compass saws were needed. The four or five men appointed by the Block Managers were asked to bring the said tools if they had them and report to the employment office. It was suggested that the appointed men install the stoves in their own respective block instead of going around to each block in draws. These men are to be employed as part-time workers, and they would also be asked to install the coolers in offices, hospitals, etc., in the near future.

6. The Chairman stated that the rubber-tired wheelbarrel were not equally divided among the blocks; therefore everyone with more than one were asked to hand the extra one to the Property Division. They in turn will distribute it to each block without the rubber-tired wheelbarrel. Each block will then have one rubber-tired wheelbarrel, and one iron wheelbarrel will also be distributed to each block.

7. The Chairman announced that due to an army order, stoves will be installed in the bathrooms.

8. The Chairman asked all the Block Managers to accept resignation from the Central Manager and suggested that they elect one from among the present Block Managers. Reasons for resignation was explained by the Chairman. The Block Managers in turn appointed a committee to investigate such reasons, and until then the Chairman was asked to remain as.



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9. Mr. Aratani from the Clothing Allowance Division passed out the clothing allowance notices for July, August, and September. He stated that all those who do not come to 42-3-A to receive their allowance will not be given another notice for the three months for this notice was to be the last call. All those with the notice are to report to 42-3-A, January 20 from 10:00 to 11:00a.m. Mr. Aratani stated that beginning October, the clothing allowances will be issued in checks. The Block Managers are to distribute the checks and notices for the clothing allowance. The November and December clothing allowance are to be combined.

Questions from the floor

1. One Block Manager asked whether it was possible for each block to get cement for their mess halls. The Chairman stated that if the construction crew at the garage has any cement left, they will be distributed to each block.
2. There was a question brought up by one of the Block Managers regarding fire insurance for each family. Mr. Miyake announced that this problem had already been brought up, but no specific decision was made. The Chairman will look into this matter again.
3. A question was brought up concerning the installment of cooler in the Block Managers office and in the mess halls, but there was no definite information concerning this matter.
4. Hospital Staff--The Chairman was asked to investigate what the dissention was or is as to personnel and report back by the next meeting.
5. There was a discussion on the laying of the linoleum, which has already



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started in Block 72. The closets do not necessarily have to be removed for the laying of the linoleum. Due to the lack of supplies, the laying of the linoleum was delayed.

6. Tsukemono--Some provision must be made in all mess halls to take care of vegetables and tsukemono. Block people will expect more indoor facilities for block recreation.

7. Sanitation Committee (Janitors and Janitresses)--The Block Managers will cooperate to the extent of time-keeping and custodian for their equipment if necessary, however, directing the janitors and janitresses cannot be any better than what it is at present; and, therefore, request the Sanitation Department to take them over.

Meeting was adjourned at 3:15 p.m..



matter today. We felt that the WRA should bear this expense as a part of its resettlement program. So Ken is going to send in the people who have applied for Outside Employment in to our department to pester Tuttle. Maybe he will take some action on it and something may be done. It's worth a trial.

The Newspaper is badly in need of a copy reader. It made three glaring mistakes in the 1/26/43 issue. "Farm Equipments"

"Concrete example of contradiction of that illogic."

"Masterpane" used instead of the proper term "mastepane"

Other news of the past couple of days in the paper:

Oil pails at \$1.75 each sold at the canteen.

December payroll of \$97,352 paid to 7,000 workers (out of 13,500 !)

Plug for the net work in the editorial--emphasizing the salary angle & pointing to it as an economic opportunity"

Americanism plug in Tieberman's column "The World Today."

Introduction of "Little Gus," a cheap imitation of Santa Anita's Lil Neebo & Topaz Jankie.

Planting of trees in camp.

A high schoolish feature on Love. Two pages of sports & e pages in the Japanese section.

-----

Emiko took it easy today. She has been rushing around with many activities lately. She takes a prominent part in the girls block club. They want to get 65 doz doughnuts for the block party but I don't see how they can do this. Emiko wants to make sandwiches. She is going to sing at another block dance next Friday. In between, she ate a whole pound of peanuts, minus what we swiped! She is also making a suit for herself. This evening she jumped into



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bed early to crunch peanuts and read a True Romance magazine purchased at the Canteen. She is losing weight from the net work.

Bette has been a little touchy for the past few days. She is not so happy in school now and the kids here are beginning to bore her. She talks more often about wanting to go out to school next year after H.S. graduation. She still wants to go into nursing. Elsie seems to be disappointing as a friend because of her conservatism. The boys give her a big rush, but she is not very interested. They don't jitterbug much. Lately Bette has been getting some of their attitude, as much as she fights against it. She is not so outspoken about Americanism as she used to be. She is still interested in current events, but not as much as she used to be.

She says that school is harder here. In spite of that she made excellent grades for the semester:

Spanish B+  
Chemistry A  
US History A  
English III A  
Steno C+  
Choral B  
P.E. S

Tom did not do so well. He is not too interested in school. He never studies & he always reads the comic books and listens to the radio. Right now he spends most of his evening building model planes.

His grades:

English D+  
World History D  
Math C  
Woodwork B

-----  
Mom is getting a little worried now. She was sort of indifferent before. She now urges him to study more. Tom always says he never has any homework. He

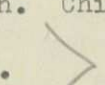


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is not dumb; he is just not interested. He doesn't take part in many of the school activities. Lately he has been playing around with a bunch of boys in this neighborhood. He goes to scout meetings with them & he learns everything. All he needs is some sort of incentive. Mom spoils him too much. Tom is growing like hell. He is almost as tall as I am now, and he eats everything in the house up. His voice is changing & he needs his mustache shaved. Tom is pretty "sassy" --<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> always fighting with Miyako. He doesn't do so many of the house chores as he used to.

Mom is still in bed. I don't know what is wrong with her. Alice has been resting up for her departure on the 30th. She read a book all day long. I have been trying to persuade her to leave me her typewriter or sell it, but she refuses to help me further my career. <sup>aniko</sup> ~~Moniko~~ is getting everything set up for her in Chicago. She plans to take a 5 room apartment with some other girls. Chicago is getting to be a Mecca of the Nisei. All the Nisei soldiers also heard for there on their furlough. ~~Mo~~riko must be having a gay social life. I think she goes night clubbing a lot. She specializes in that. I wonder if she has taken up drinking & smoking yet? I guess not, she works for a church magazine & models so she needs her health. Chicago does not sound very interesting. I don't think I'd like it there.





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Thursday, January 28, 1943

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*omit to A1898*  
Today was one of those days. I clashed with Tuttle, but we ended up with some sort of compromise. It came about this way:

I had been getting carbons of all the cases which I had dictated. Yesterday Eiko, Hoffman's secretary, typed up some reports for me. She left them on Tuttle's desk. When he saw them, he jumped a mile. He called me in this morning, and he got all excited and said it was a grave offense. I told him that it had been cleared with Landward already.

"Furthermore, Mr. Hoffman knows of the U.C. Study: Mr. Cozzens and Mr. Fryer have given us their blessing; and the U. of C. have cleared the Study with the WRA."

"But you didn't get my permission. Social case records should never go out of the office. You should know that."

C.K. "If Mr. Hoffman had cleared it, I don't see why you are considering it such a grave offense. Nobody else gets to see the records. It is confidential. All I use them for is in following attitudes for my research. As you know, even social workers support their papers with case illustrations."

Tuttle "The point is, you did not clear it through me. I was unaware of your obtaining the records, and it gave me a start. It was not an ethical thing to do."

C.K. "Even if cleared thru the administration?"

Tuttle "If that is the case, I can see how you would need the data for research. I will have to think it over for a few days and then I don't think that I can let the records out."

C.K. "As far as that goes, I could do them from memory every night. But it does facilitate things if a few cases are available for analysis."



Tuttle: "Does your U.ofC. work conflict with this department? You have a certain obligation to us, you know."

C.K. "I do all my writing at night & not during office hours. I could work here on a half time basis."

Tuttle "Oh N<sub>o</sub>! that would never do. We have such a shortage of workers now. Maybe, we can arrange it for Kimi to type out carbons for you with the names left blank. Better yet, you can check out whatever records you want to overnight. Then bring them back in the morning. Would that be satisfactory."

C.K. "I think so."

Tuttle then called a staff meeting. He said that he wanted very detailed records now. All of the procedure he is now setting up is just like a relief agency. He wants us to get the receipts for the clothing the people buy. I reminded him that thers people were not "relief clients" and that it was not necessary for us to determine how they spent every cent they get; how much money they have in the bank; or who they worked for during the past ten years with the wages and name of employer. Tuttle did not like this too well. He said his system would guarantee that the money was not being misused.

Tuttle has been going to school too long. He is too full of theory & he does not have any understanding of the psychological effect of evacuation. From what he is doing, it seems that he wants long records so that he can do a Phd paper on "Social work among the Japanese in a WRA Center" or something like that. He seems to overjealous of the material.

Tuttle has not gained the respect of the community yet. Nobody knows him. He is resentful of the fact that people come in asking for Landward. He always tells Amy: "Tell our client that I am the new director of this department."



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If anything Tuttle is a nonentity. The Housing staff is going to resign after Henderson leaves tomorrow, but Helen & Butch don't know whether to come in with us or not. They have heard that Tuttle is "queer."

Tuttle is sincere; there is no mistake of that. But he is too anxious to build the reputation of the Social Service Department. As a Social Worker, it is understandable that he would want to train his workers. Tashie & I haven't gone for a week. He gives too much theory that is not applicable to the situation here. It doesn't have evacuation as a basis. The people are not "relief" clients here. They should not be forced to work with the threat of withholding aid. That is all right on the outside, but wages & a job is not a particular incentive. There are other psychological factors that make the people resistant to forced labor.

If they are going to ask a lot of personal questions of welfare cases, then they should do the same for all the clothing grants. Why should our department be so concerned over how the people spend the 3.50 or 4.75 granted thru Social Welfare? It's silly. Our object is to help the community, not to be a detective agency.

On top of that Embree is getting out of bounds again. He is the chief of the Social Analysis Division which the WRA is setting up. They plan to put a Social Analyst in each center to make a study. Fryer is holding up the Topiz permit until they get together and decide what's what. It doesn't look so good.

Another piece of news that is disturbing is the rumor that Nisei will be taken into the Army on a volunteer basis & a special regiment created. A few months ago I would have jumped at the chance. Now I don't know what to do. If this happens it will stop resettlement. There is a strong move now to turn



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these camps back to the Army. I don't know whether to go out or not. Graduate work under the present circumstance is not so practical. Then there is the family. What is my responsibility to it? Should I go into the Army? Am I of more use, can I accomplish more remaining in the center? Is it my responsibility to go out and try to get the family resettled? What about pop? Will he ever be able to travel far? Where are we going to get the money to resettle? What are the prospects of jobs? Is the army the only solution?

What's the answer? I don't know. I feel so funny inside. Questions flash thru my mind. I have to make some sort of decision soon. There are a lot of answers and I don't know which one is right. If I were alone without any ties, it would be simple. I'd go into the Army at the first chance. Now I don't know.

I stumbled upon the source of a lot of rumors. It comes from the mail rooms. There are a number of girls in there who sort the incoming mail & route it to the various divisions. All of the correspondence coming in and all going out is opened and a little slip put upon it which tells what the subject matter is. Thus these girls get to see some of the memos coming in to Bennett before he even sees it. Sometimes they do not get the story straight and it gets twisted as it bounces around. By the time the administration gets ready to release the news, the story is completely distorted. Like the story going around that the people who join their husbands in the Family Camp will all lose their citizenship. The administration is not wise to the leakage yet.

The actual story on the Family camps for rejoining families has not been released yet. The memo states that the WRA only received the following news from another governmental agency.



It will be an internment camp, and the people will stay for the duration.  
It will be run in accordance with the Geneva Convention.

There will be no leaves of any sort.

Texas school standards will prevail, but school will not open for months because of shortage of material.

Citizens will retain their legal rights, except for detention. No promise is made of voting rights.

Assets will not be frozen, but all funds have to be deposited with the camp fiscal officer and all transactions handled through him.

Each family will do its own cooking on a small oil stove. Living quarters will accommodate two families. (Kitchen and three rooms per family. Lavatory & bath will be shared jointly.

"No reason to believe that persons going to such a camp will be arbitrarily or forceably repatriated or expatriated.

All mail & packages will be censored.

Visitors will be strictly watched in a meeting room. People will be expected to work but no wage promised or appropriation made yet for this purpose.

"Families with children of the impressionable ages should be gently discouraged from going."

"The discipline of an internment camp may be expected to be somewhat more rigorous than in a WRA camp."

(See attached. Obtained unscrupulously.)

The story behind the turning off of all water yesterday was that the main pump was sabotaged. It was stuffed with pieces of iron. It is not known whether caucasians or evacuees were responsible for this outrage.



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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

January 11, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: All Project Directors

SUBJECT: Reuniting of Families with Interned Members

A number of inquiries have been received concerning the nature of the family internment camp to be operated by the Department of Justice, and this memorandum is being sent to all Projects in order that they may be uniformly advised on the subject.

In discussing the subject of a family internment camp with evacuees it is very important that we avoid making promises as to what the camp will provide. The camp is under the jurisdiction of another governmental agency and the information we are giving is derived from that agency, but it should be transmitted to the evacuees not in the form of definite promises or commitments by the United States, but as our understanding of what the family internment camp will be like.

In the first place, it should be clearly understood that the camp will be an internment camp, that the interned members are interned for the duration or until the Attorney General reviews their cases and issues a parole or release. Other family members are being allowed to join the interned members in order to minimize the hardship involved where one member, particularly the breadwinner, is interned. The camp will presumably be run in full compliance with the Geneva Convention.

We understand that before being permitted to enter such a camp the family members will be required to sign a statement to the effect that they



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understand they will be completely subject to the discipline of the camp and that they enter the camp with the expectation and agreement of staying for the duration. The furlough or leave policy applicable to Relocation Centers will not apply in the family internment camp, and no one should go there with the expectation of shortly leaving for school, to get married, or for any other purpose. This does not mean that consideration would not be given to a particular case, but the camp will be an internment camp and not a Relocation Center. Any person contemplating accepting employment, or going to school, or becoming relocated outside of a Center should not under any circumstances ask to be admitted to the internment camp.

Schools are to be provided from the grades through high school and they will conform to Texas educational standards. However, it will likely be some time before the school buildings are completed because of priorities and material difficulties. Consequently, families with children of school age may want to hold off a little while.

Citizens of the United States will, of course, remain citizens, and as far as we have any information they will not suffer any abridgment of their legal rights other than to such an extent as may temporarily result from remaining in the camp for the duration. The question of voting rights is one on which it is difficult to forecast because so much depends on the action of the States in which a person may hold voting residence.

There is no expectation that the assets of evacuees will be frozen. It is likely, however, that all funds of persons going into such a camp will be required to be deposited with the camp fiscal officer and all financial transactions thereafter handled through his office.



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We have no particular reason to believe that persons failing to ask to be admitted to such a camp now will not have the opportunity to go in later, except insofar as the capacity of the camp may establish a limit. The camp presently under construction is at Crystal City, Texas. The estimated capacity is approximately 2,000 persons. Facilities will afford living accommodations, laundry rooms, hospital in addition to schools already mentioned. Typical living quarters are understood to consist of two-family houses of frame construction and with concrete floors, providing approximately 360 square feet per family, and divided into a kitchen and three rooms. Each family will do its own cooking on a small oil stove. Lavatory and bath will be shared jointly with the other family in the house. Laundry facilities will be in a separate building. Such accommodations should take care of two adults and four children. If there are larger families, some variation in the assignment of quarters will probably develop.

We have reason to believe that the question of eligibility will be handled in a reasonable manner and that decisions as to age of children that may be admitted will not be determined arbitrarily. In other words, the purpose of establishing the camp is to permit the families of internees to join the interned members in proper cases and we do not anticipate that arbitrary rulings will interfere with achieving this purpose.

We have no reason to believe that persons going to such a camp will be arbitrarily or forcibly repatriated or expatriated.

We have no specific information on how long persons would be expected to remain in such a camp after the war is over. Presumably the restrictions on internees will be lifted as soon as it is deemed safe, but this depends so much on subsequent developments in the progress of the war that no very positive



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statements can be made just now.

All mail will be censored and so will packages. Persons may, of course, order by way of censored mail goods from outside stores, making the necessary fiscal arrangements through the fiscal officer of the camp. The goods would be censored when received.

Visitors will be permitted under the conditions customarily prevailing in internment camps, i.e., a visitor's room will be provided where the resident of the internment camp may talk to his visitor under supervision and under conditions that will preclude exchange of letters, papers, or confidential conversation. Visitors will not be permitted to roam about the camp, nor in any other way to violate a complete and strict censorship.

We understand that the Department of Justice expects to accept only persons who are willing to work to develop the camp and at such other labor as may be assigned, the idea being, that reuniting of families is a rather special privilege and that persons who are not willing to cooperate wholeheartedly should not expect to be reunited. At the present time we understand no funds are available to pay for work in a family ~~internment~~ camp and that payment of any wages whatever will be wholly dependent upon the enactment of legislation and providing an appropriation. Even if authorized, however, it is believed the wage would not be far different than in Relocation Centers, and even that is problematical.

We understand that all essential physical needs will be provided for in the camp and that little or no money will be necessary for persons to get along. In other words, not only food and shelter will be provided, but also clothing would presumably be issued if necessary, together with such personal items as tooth paste, etc.



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It is difficult to summarize a situation of this sort. I am inclined to think, however, that families with children in the impressionable ages should be gently discourage--certainly not encourage--from transferring to the family internment camp. Certainly persons who contemplate trying to become relocated outside of a Center should not seek for such transfer. Finally, it should be made clear to evacuees that they should not ask to be transferred unless they are willing to be interned for the duration, and to comply with strict camp discipline including censorship of incoming and outgoing correspondence, deposit of funds with the camp fiscal officer, strictly supervised visiting, and compliance with any other regulations deemed necessary to maintain censorship and order. The discipline of an internment camp may be expected, by and large, to be somewhat more rigorous than that in a Relocation Center where we have, as you well know, attempted to maintain the maximum of individual liberty consistent with the evacuation.

It is our understanding that the Department of Justice is willing to reconsider internment cases where any evidence can be introduced. In cases such as these families would do well to await the outcome of such reconsideration before seeking to be transferred to an internment camp.

Sincerely yours,  
/s/ D. S. Myer

Director

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I had a talk with Miura today & he says that he is a benevolent man who is now against Capitalism now that he has made his pile. He says that White Supremacy must go. "It is Japan's mission to raise the Oriental countries up to equality. For this reason a military gov't is justified. Democracy or Socialism never works during a war."

I asked him about Russia, and he had no answer. Miura does not blame the U.S. He says that it is British Imperialism which causes all of the modern wars. According to him, a race war is next on the list. Miura wants mankind to love humanity, share equally, and enjoy the beauties of life. How in the hell does he expect to get this with Militarism in the saddle. Miura likes to talk a lot for effect. His shining star has taken quite a fall since he came here.

Lieberman is doing a good job in covering briefs of world news in the paper. It brings it more up to the adult level. In discussing Roosevelt's & Churchills secret meeting in North Africa, which may determine future policies, Lieberman jumped on the Wilkie bandwagon. He believes Wilkie is sincere in his world view & that he is a world statesman.

The Forum still is on the crest of popularity. Headlines were given to Friday's Forum in which Lieberman, Susumago & Fisher will discuss the social, psychological & educational casues of war tomorrow night.

There is a funny story about Nurse Fisher which has gone all around camp in the past few months. In September the hospital staff were asked to go to Casa Grande to pick up the new caucasian nurse. So Verlin & some doctors drove down there & waited in the hot sun for the train.

After several hours of waiting the train came into sight. The fellows took turns guessing whether she would be ugly or attractive, blonde or redhead, Fat or skinny. They could hardly wait to see her.



The people poured out but no nurse. Finally the last person came out. It was a nurse. She was a big colored woman, who looked like a mammy type.

Grinning so widely that her white teeth dazzled, she drawled in true southern style:

"Fooled youse, didn't I? Thought I was a caucasian. Yah, Hah! But I'se a colored nurse! Yuh'. Yuh!" She was an immediate hit, and she has managed to get on well. Only in a Relocation camp can racial barriers be let down a bit.

Jimmy is going JACL in a big way. In the editorial he played up our resolution about Nisei soldiers being allowed into camp & into the military zone without restrictions of any sort.

The Nisei are all quitting farm work & going into the net project. The farm now has to advertise for 60 workers to act as irrigators so that we can have fresh vegetables next spring. The majority of the farm workers are now Issei & Kibei. The farms have been sending about 4 carloads of vegetables out to Tule & Topaz per week during the winter harvest. Manzonar & Idaho also get shipments from us. And we get broccoli almost every day.

The employment office is now trying to get workers for other departments to fill the gaps left by the net workers. They advertised in the paper for secretary, clerks, stenos, orderlies, nurses aides, construction workers, carpenters, & agricultural workers. C.A.S. also feels the pinch strongly.

Want to see "Nurse Edith Conell" at the movie tonight. It was the first good picture that has been shown here. Admission 2¢ for adults; 1¢ for children under 15.

Emiko's crew did 8 nets--over 2,000 feet average. Monday she has to go double up because of space difficulties. She is being invited to one of the fastest teams out there.



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Hurt Bette's feeling today & now she is angry at me. We were discussing the arrangement of the rooms before she came home from school. Mom wants Emiko & Bette to go into her room, but I said that it would not be practical since they have all their clothes & dressers in here. Bette came in just then so Alice and I said that she would have to move in there since she didn't like the front room. This hurt her very much & she got angry. So we had to break down & confess that it was all a joke.

Tom & Emiko had a spat also. Emiko asked him to bring some oil in and she would make some chocolate on the stove. Tom refused so E. said he could have no chocolate. Tom drank the milk straight & went to bed. Argument. >

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Friday  
January 29, 1943

The Gila News had an extra out this morning about the fact that the Nisei are now eligible for the Army. <It was the first extra put out.>

no 9 Stimson as the Secretary of War gave out quite a statement. It was the first statement of "loyalty" which any high public official has expressed in such positive terms.

<(Kikuchi here encloses Vol II Supplement 1 of the Gila News-Courier. Extra edition of January 29, 1943)>

no 11 A Nisei combat unit will be formed, to be filled by volunteer induction from the Nisei in the WRA camps and Hawaii. <Myer considers this announcement the most significant date of the last ten months for the Nisei.> There is also a proposal that this is a part of a larger program to include employment in war production later on.



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There has been considerable excitement in camp over this news. Nobody knows enough of the details yet to make any positive statements. <Several fellows were joking around, "Well, it's the Army for me." "I think they will drag me in anyway, so I may go." "It's the Army now for sure. It's better than this old camp life.">

no 11 Even the Issei found time to talk about it. The Japanese section <sup>[of the newspaper]</sup> gave the details. They like the idea that defense jobs may be opened up, but they do not like the combat unit.

Mom is a little undecided. She doesn't like a Nisei regiment. "Look like ~~grombo~~ <sup>Kurombo</sup> (Negro) one. This kind too much two face. Before they say they no want Japanese boy. Now they say they want, but put all separate. That's no good. Look like defense jobs too. That's good.

Bette: "That's lousy to put all the Nisei together. They can't spread out and mix with the other soldiers."

There seems to be a little split in camp over the idea of a Nisei regiment. Some of the Nisei feel it will be a good thing because it will give the more capable ones a chance to rise from the ranks. Others feel that a Nisei unit is very undesirable: One fellow (name unknown) said: "That's segregation. I thought we were fighting to eliminate Jim Crowism. Why can't they mix up all the Nisei? If they do that to us, they should have Jewish regiments, Italian regiments, etc. It's good news, but also bad news. From the pre-Pearl Harbor days, we can look at it as a backslide. We were taken into the Army on an equal basis then. But from the WRA camp point of view, it is a significant advance. It will show to the public that we are loyal. It definitely will halt some of that recent trend of anti-Japanese which has been sweeping the various state capitals and even Washington."



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A Councilman "It will halt the resettlement program. If all the Nisei boys go out, then they will keep the Issei here." A wife (Nisei) "You can't tell how it will go over. Most of the Nisei boys are the bread-winners for their families. Gee, it sort of scares me."

no H A net worker: "I'm in a defense job now so maybe I will not be called a slacker if I don't volunteer."

no H Office worker "I'm waiting for the draft. Why be a sucker? Tosh K. "They only want 1500. They should fill this quota alone from Hawaii. About 100 tried out for the Army Intelligence school so they should get at least 150 volunteers. The qualifications are not so high."

no H Ken T. "It's the best damn thing that happened yet. One guy told me today that he was going to volunteer. And he always said things which I thought were Anti-Americanish. Which goes to show that it is hard to predict a fellow's emotional reactions."

< Young truck driver "It's exciting news."

His friend: "Get to work, you're 4C."

And so it goes. There was a movie last night "Nurse Edith Conell" which showed all the horrors of war. This will make a lot of those young fellows looking for excitement stop to think. I wonder if a Nisei regiment will make them more aware that they are fighting for principle? >

The thing weighed on my mind all day long. I still don't know what course to take. This thing did come up suddenly. It was exciting news, yes, but a sort of fearful emotional excitement.

no H Recently the American Psychiatric Association sent me a notice saying that they are trying to get psychiatric social workers into the Army. If I go



in, I would like to take advantage of my education. But I can't decide on whether to volunteer now or wait for the draft which will most certainly come.

A soldier gets dependent<sup>ts</sup> allowance for his family. If my family were out I could go & yet have them taken care of. But if they remain in camp, I doubt very much if any dependents allowance will be granted. This will also mean postponement of resettlement for us for the duration. I just can't leave them to rot like that. This environment is bad for young people's mental outlook <sup>and</sup> the development of their personalities. Now I know what it is to be in a real mental conflict. I thought of going to volunteer right away today, but then I decided that this would be an empty "heroic" move.

Would it be compromising to work for the resettlement of the family first? I could say that in larger terms I am working for the resettlement of all of the evacuees since I am a part of them. ~~My~~ Research work is "occupational deferment" for Bob. Could I justify a similar stand in my own mind?

If I don't go in, what future is there for me? More school perhaps, but nothing definite. My economic possibilities are not so good. Purely from a selfish motive, I would gain by army service. Or would I be lost in the mad scramble for jobs when millions of soldiers are released after the war? There isn't much of a future for me in a Japanese community--that is certain. Now is not the time to even consider possible marriage. But, how do I know if I am capable of resettling the family. Perhaps I could get a defense job through caucasian friends. I could justify that. It would be a compromise, yet a direct part of the war effort.

Is all of this rationalization? Do I think these things because of the deep fear of war? I think every man is afraid of war once they get into battle.



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Would it be consistent with all of my beliefs if I did not jump to volunteer now. Of course I did not have any economic responsibilities then.

One thing I know, I would resent the strict discipline of the Army. I like my freedom a lot. But would I really be fighting for it, or would it be an empty gesture. Last night, I even dreamt about all this. I don't know what to do. Bette & Emiko came in just now. They said I should wait for the draft. I wish it were that easy to decide.

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Mr. Henderson left today. There were about 100 Nisei out by the ad building about 12:30 to see him off. This indicates that he was really respected for all the good work that he has done. He is going into a Federal Housing Project at San Diego. The Housing Department is being all broken up. All the workers have quit or gone into other departments. Taki & Butch were up to talk to Tuttle this afternoon.

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The march of the net brigade goes on. There were a lot more people going out. The departments around here are really getting worried about the shortage of labor but they can't say much. It is defense work & it comes first. There will be confusion out there for a few days until the new workers get broken in. Even the Canal Nisei are getting into the fever. They want a chance at those big checks also, in spite of the continued Issei opposition. This opposition is not so strong anymore.

Nancy's father told her not to wear her camouflage identification badge so much or people would take it out on her for flaunting the fact that she was a net worker. This only makes her angry.



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Emiko is now planning on saving most of the money which she earns. The work has done wonders to her "figure"/ although she eats like a horse. I guess plenty of energy is burned up in that work. Emiko thinks that she will plan on going to school. ~~As~~ <sup>=</sup> part of her wages will go into the "family fund" although we have not worked out the details yet. She has been asking me about resettlement lately. I can't ~~do~~ anything until pop gets here <sup>and</sup> I don't know when ~~he~~ <sup>we</sup> will come. Landward is still in Washington so I can't find out about it until he gets back. The WRA is still "freezing" all the hospital patients.

Bette and Elsie are both taking part in the high school elections. Elsie is running for the Commissioner of Publicity position. Betty is running for the Secretary of the Student Body. She is having her campaign manager draw up some posters and organize a whirlwind campaign.

We have had fog here the past few mornings. That is quite unusual. The weather is warmer agin, just like a mild summer. I'm in hopes that it will rain some more. The lawn next door has shot up, but ours have not even sprout the lawn seed yet. Blackie runs all over it, but she does not do too much damage. She should be put outside in the doghouse, but this would create a family storm so I am giving in. It would be fine to one anyway. Blackie has outgrown the box in which she arrived so that something will have to be done. ~~Already~~ Tom has taken over her corner to put a table on which he can build his model planes. >

Alice is leaving in the morning so that she is going around saying her last good byes. She is going to a <sup>+</sup>Teacher's party tonight with Mr. Five by Five. Mom is making her a lot of sandwiches and things so that she will have food on the train. We heard that it was very difficult to get anything to eat



on the crowded diner and prices are sky high. The rest of us have been nibbling around here and getting the <sup>s</sup>craps.

Emiko, Bette, Bob, Jean, Maudie and I went to the Block 66 party. It was a very dismal affair and we left before it was over. There were mobs of boys. They had a scavenger party but it did not go over easy. The whole group were uncooperative. The boys from blocks around crashed and they were a little coarse. This is a development of evacuation. Maudie sang a couple of songs and Emiko did very well on her songs. She is getting pretty good at singing.

Bob felt out of place because they rudely stared at him. We left early and went over to Miura's to eat but he was not home. So we came on home and mom finally fed us after great coaxing. Bob, Jean, Maudie went home without coming over here.

It was a Turlock crowd at the dance. They are very simply and none have very much personality. The girls all started to ~~leave~~ go home early so that the fellows outnumbered the girls about five to one by the time we were ready to leave. The social atmosphere at the dances definitely is not very sophisticated.

The block managers spread out a little in other fields again this past week. They are pushing the program in home economics for the Adult Education Department. Lessons in canning, freezing, and dehydrating began the other day.

The block managers have not been able to obtain cement walks for around the mess halls so now they are turning this problem over to the Community Council. It was able to obtain the screens for the shower rooms. They put ours up today. This will be an improvement in the sanitary conditions.

The block managers are also working to obtain coolers for rec halls, mess halls, and the block managers' offices in anticipation of a hot summer. They will try to get coolers for each apartment, but this is not very likely. This program is being pushed in cooperation with the Poston people. With priorities such as it is, I doubt if anything will come out of it.



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Block managers also delving into the hospital situation. There has been a rumor that Dr. Ichioka would be transferred to another center because of staff friction. This rumor was found to be false although two doctors will eventually be transferred. The block managers are working to the hospital to set up an old people's home in our district as well as a place for orphan children. The children should not be segregated like this as it will stigmatize them. It would be better to find foster homes throughout the community, in case there are any orphans. Most of them are being taken care of by relatives which is the best plan.

The Kibei Club are planning an big track and field day for next month and the block managers have agreed to take part in this also.

This shows that the block managers are well set in the community. The Temporary Council has very poor attendance. Since the block managers feel that it is no threat to them, they have voted that the Councilmen should be placed on the payroll.

Saturday, January 30, 1943

<The administrative service staff met this morning. It was pretty bad for us. They plan to set up the "Social Analysis Division". According to Bob, the WRA is going to insist upon "looking" at the U.C. Study reports. It certainly is making things as difficult as possible for us. I don't know how this is going to affect us. They are making it hard for us to get material now.

Swift action follows the announcement that the Nisei will be able to get into the Army. There will be a mass registration of all over 18 and up to 38 years. This registration will be done by Army officials. Landward is taking the training course in Washington D.C. and he will take over after the bulk of the registration is finished. The WRA also plan to place the evacuees in the under-manned industrial



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MINUTES OF THE REGULAR BLOCK MANAGERS' MEETING

*omit through 7908*

Date: January 26, 1943  
Time: 1:10 p.m.  
Place: Central Block Office, 42-3-A  
Tardy: Messrs. Kasamatsu and Sugano  
Absent: Mr. Kobata

Meeting was called to order by Chairman Harry Miyake.

1. Mr. George of the Vocational Education spoke at the meeting in regards to classes in home economics which will be taught by Miss Cardwell. In this class, canning, freezing, and dehydrating of fruits and vegetables will be taught. Block Managers were asked to inform their block people, both men and women, about this class which will have its first meeting in Mess Hall 43, Thursday, January 28.
2. Chairman reported that cement was unavailable for mess hall sidewalks, but gravel or coarse sand was available. This was opposed by the Block Managers because experience to date proved that it is unsatisfactory. Provisions for sidewalks was not allowed in the WRA regulation; therefore, the Temporary Community Council was asked to recommend it.
3. The Chairman stated that screens for shower rooms will be started soon.
4. The Chairman reported that fire insurance was possible, but the rates will be very high. There is no provision made for the WRA to take care of such things; therefore, The Chairman stated that if anyone wanted fire insurance, they should go see Mr. Miura about it.
5. The Chairman sent in a requisition for coolers in recreation halls, mess halls, and Block Managers' offices, but he stated that it was almost impossible to have coolers installed in each barrack. Although there is no possibility of having coolers installed in each barrack, he stated that they will work together with the people of Poston trying to get coolers.
6. The Chairman investigated the rumor about the transferring of Dr. Ichioka and reported that it was not true. Two doctors are to be transferred, but it is not



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yet definite which of the doctors at the hospital will be transferred.

7. Old Age Home. Chairman stated that single men and women who do not have anyone to take care of them and yet are not ~~fill~~ enough to be in the hospital will be taken care of. One or two barracks will be made for this purpose. Children are also be taken of. All Block Managers are to report to the Central Block Office if there are any such cases in their block.

8. The Chairman read amemorandum from the Gila Young People's Association concerning the Track Field Day which will be held in the middle of February. The Block Managers were asked if they will chip in this affair and they agreed to do whatever they can

9. Welfare cases. All welfare cases must be reported every month. The Block Managers were asked to report anyone who needs any help from the Social Welfare Office.

#### Questions from the Floor

1. Temporary Community Council--one of the Block Managers stated that the attendance at the Council meetings were very poor, but this maybe due to the fact that many of them are working and cannot attend the meetings. Therefore, it was voted unanimously by the Block Managers that they be put on the pay roll beginning in January.

2. There was a question brought up about the Japanese School, but the Chairman stated that nothing definite was settled concerning this matter.

3. A complaint was made that they needed partitions for the women's latrine. The Chairman stated that the plans were already made for the partitions, but nothing has been done about it. He suggested that the Block Managers get some women together and have them go see Mr. Brown and complain about this matter.

4. Black center boards for the floors are already being sent to places where the floors are the worst.

5. A Block Manager complained about the table which was taken from his office. The Chairman will see to it that he gets his table back and will also see Mr. Henderson about the Block Managers' office furniture.



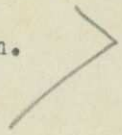
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6. One of the Block Managers complained that he read in the newspaper about one of the other camps receiving three months allowance without working while this camp did not. The Chairman will investigate this matter.
7. The Block Managers asked if it was possible to get the newspaper from other camps for them. The Chairman stated that he will see what he can do about it.
8. A Block Manager complained that he does not have any wheelbarrow because he had to hand them all to the Garden Works. The Chairman stated that the wheelbarrows will be handed back as soon as they have their records cleared up.
9. One of the Block Managers asked if there were any more laundry wash basis plugs but Mr. Sera said there are no more plugs available.
10. There will be no oil mops available for the linoleum floors.
11. One of the Block Managers complained that the brooms used in the barracks were all worn out and that if there were any more available. The Chairman stated that Mr. Miyamoto is trying to get brooms so that each family will have one.
12. Mr. Sera stated that only hip boots were available for the janitors and janitresses.

Meeting was adjourned at 2:45 p.m.





plants in the Mid West. Factories have already been contacted.

<Not much else going on. It was rather quiet today. The coop membership drive is getting underway and they seem to be having no difficulty in signing the people up.>

Alice got off this morning about 9:30. She departed very casually. Mom stayed up until very late making a big lunch for her. <Yuki Tanaka also left. She was so nervous, almost in tears. Yuki is going to a Nursing College in Montana. Her mother would not let her take the bus. Yuki will be with Alice for one day and one night.> It will take her four days and four nights to get to Montana by train, costing \$89.00. She could have gone by bus for about one third of this amount.

no 7 Mom made a lot of tea for the people that come over to say good bye. Afterwards mom rode over to Canal on the truck. It wasn't a difficult parting. We always are very casual on leaving as it is not a new experience. Emiko stayed home from the net project until about 10:00. Afterwards, she dashed to work. However, her crew managed to get their seven nets.

<Emiko has a problem on her hands. The fastest crew out there have invited her to come join their crew. Emiko went out there with Nancy, and Nancy has announced that where Emiko goes, she goes. Emiko does not know what to do although she thinks that she will go to the new crew. There are some boys on it which may have something to do with her decision. Nancy is a little "sad." She has been chasing a boy that she has a crush upon. But she can't get the courage up to ask the boy to our block party. She tries to make Mary do it for her.>

Alice's departure created a minor crisis. There was a mad scramble for her pillow, mattress, and closet space. We called a truce and went into a huddle. Mom got the pillow and Bette the mattress. Emiko and Bette did not want to divide their clothes into two closets. I did not want to stay in the corner on the inside section. Bette wanted a outside section. Emiko wanted two thirds of a closet, either side, So we compromised. I stayed on the inside corner and they divided the rest of the space!>



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*omit page*  
Bette then went to the dentist and she was in the chair all afternoon. I took a nap. I got weary walking around this morning.

I <sup>then</sup> went to see Mr. Hattori, who had turned down a clothing allowance. He said that Toshie had told him that it was relief and he didn't want any "charity". I told him that it wasn't relief and that he was entitled to it. After a long discussion, he decided to take a public assistance grant, but he refused additional money for clothing.

*not* Hattori has had a tough break. He is only forty years old. He has a Kibei wife and a five year old boy. He got a serious case of pleural effusion in the Pomona Assembly Center so he was transferred to Santa Anita. From there he came to this center. Prior to evacuation he owned a flower shop. It was worth about \$2500. He said that he had to sell out everything for \$300.00. "No time to sell."

In the afternoon, I dropped down for a moment to see Mrs. Yamauchi. She is still trying to get her teeth. She said that it would cost \$50.00. When I told Tuttle that it was absolutely necessary, he almost fell over. But he will survive the shock. All that is necessary now is to get Dr. Kawamura to write out a bill. Mrs. Yamauchi said that if there was no other way to get the teeth, tell them up at the office that "I will go to work after I get my health and repay every cent of it. I wouldn't ask now if I had the money. I have been giving free eye-fittings to some of the people, but I can't do it on a full time basis yet because of my bab."

There is so damned much red tape to our department that I can't blame the people for losing confidence in us.

In the Survey Midmonthly (January 1943) George Nicols got his article in about Gila. It was not so good, rather general and a repetition of what has been said before. But every favorable article for the evacuees helps out. Nicols hinted that the Nisei could get disloyal if conditions turned out bad for us. A mention



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wasl also made of "one evacuee told me that his inability to speak Japanese was a strong barrier to his acceptance by many in the center." I suppose he meant me. He had a fair analysis of the Welfare Department and he discussed it in terms of a relief agency. Even he saw this development after only a brief visit. One the whole, the article was fair, Nothing significant.

Everybody is going to bed early tonight. I may as well go to bed too. I can't concentrate. Mom and Bob are making a lot of noise demonstrating Japanese dances.

Sunday, January 31, 1943

The Nisei have been asking for some high public official to speak up, and all of a sudden about four come forth with statements. First Stimson about voluntary recruitment into the armed forces. Then Senator Chandler and his committee mention that the loyal Nisei should be given a chance at the Army or defense jobs. He called the former Japan Ambassador Grew to appear before the committee. Grew/ mentioned that the Nisei deserved an opportunity to fight in combat units.

no 7 The most forthright statement was made by General Emons, the military governor of Hawaii. He stated that the Hawaiian Nisei had stood up under the difficult strains and tests so that he was asking for 1500 volunteers.

< The community is gradually awakening to the significance of the whole thing. Right now, it does not appear that the Issei-Kibei group will make any outward demonstrations against it. A small percentage will do their utmost to discredit this latest act. >

no 7 So far, the opposition has been on an individual and family basis. It is not a matter of "loyalty" vs. "non-loyalty." There are many Nisei in camp who are experiencing the same mental conflicts as I am. I can well see how it would be more difficult for them to make a decision if an additional family pressure is put upon



them. Again, the economic element enters the picture because of the peculiar structure of the evacuee family. There is such a wide gap between generations. <sup><If</sup> this group is eliminated for the time being, the available Nisei who could volunteer would be limited. <sup>></sup>For this reason, I do not expect to see a great rush for voluntary enlistment.

The other factor which looms up as a definite obstacle is the matter of a separate Japanese regiment. Many of the Nisei have evidenced dismay at this stipulation. The opposition have vigorously seized upon this point and stressed it to the exclusion of all other considerations. Since it is a contradictory issue, It will have important implications. I only hope that another "cotton picking" failure does not develop. If the Nisei do not enlist in great numbers, the finger of scorn will be pointed. It's a tough situation which will undoubtedly resolve itself into definite issues before many weeks go by.

<sup><</sup>Prior to this latest announcement by the War Department, the Nisei were never completely involved in opportunities for military service. Such a thing as the Army Intelligence Schools concerned only a handful of Nisei--200 at the most--because of the stiff qualifications. The pro-Japan forces were able to exert pressures on various individuals at that time.

This time the situation is a little different. It concerns all Nisei between the ages of 18 and 38. The Nisei are in a position to solidify and any opposition would not be very effective on a mass scale. But the issue of a separate regiment may well split the Nisei camp, and thus have harmful effects. <sup>></sup>So far, I have heard few outward expressions by the Issei although a considerable amount does go on in the homes. The Issei sentiment appears to be swinging towards the opinion of "If our children are drafted, that is all right. But we don't think that they should volunteer into a Japanese combat unit." This is a definite advance for the Issei group inasmuch as they were saying a few months ago that even the draft should be opposed because of the evacuation.



The newspaper has jumped on the bandwagon. It can be a force which will influence the hesitant to make the plunge. For many of the Nisei, it will be a good thing, even if it only takes them out of the deteriorating influences of this environment which certainly can never be conducive to a settled frame of mind.

The Ex-Servicemen<sup>group</sup> are also in a unique position. <sup>They</sup> have hailed with delight this great opportunity for the Nisei. At the same time, it was taken aback at the announcement that the Nisei soldiers would be segregated. Mr. Morita came over this morning and he asked me if I would draw up a letter which they could send to the War Department. He wants the letter to express full cooperation on their part at the same time that they are hopeful that full democracy will be granted to the Nisei in relation to Army Service. Morita will present this petition at their meeting next Tuesday. However, Sawyer and other Caucasians will be there. I am certain that Sawyer will caution them to take a "hush-hush" approach to this issue and he will encourage them to shout the positive advantages of Army service and not mention the negative weakness of a Nisei unit, segregated from other Americans. He may even go so far as to put it on a "loyalty" basis.

From my talk with Morita the following are the reasons why the ex-servicemen are opposed to a segregated Nisei unit:

(1) It won't increase the military efficiency of the individual Nisei soldier.

(2) The future social attitude of the Nisei soldier will be hindered by a lack of Caucasian contacts. For this reason, the group will actually be retarded in the goal of assimilation.

(3) It officially sanctions the "Jim Crowism" of Nisei - a situation which did not exist before.

(4) It will further augment the color consciousness on the part of Americans of Japanese ancestry, a condition which already has been overstimulated by the present segregation in the WRA camps.



omit p.

(5) A subconscious public mistrust of the Army will develop if large units of Nisei segregated forces exists within it.

(6) The Japanese have a good history of individual heroism. This is a good characteristic of the Nisei and it would add to the efficiency of their Caucasian comrades if they were mixed up.

(7) Nisei units are contradictory to the public sentiment that the Japanese should disperse throughout the country. This apply to the armed forces also.

(8) After the war, these returning Nisei soldiers hope to be even more Americanized and democratic than at present, if that is possible. Segregation would tend to defeat this purpose.

(9) It is the Nisei hope that the post-war period will see a complete elimination of the many aggravating differences brought about by the present war psychology. For this reason, Nisei soldiers should have a chance to eliminate some of the lies of democracy right now.

(10) Mixed units in all nations have been the most successful, Morita cites the Rainbow Division of World War I as an example.

(11) Most of the Nisei are proud and anxious to serve in the hope that they will be placed in regular American combat units. They take no pride in special Japanese groups with the chance of serving only as labor battalions.

While all of these developments are going on, Bennett comes forth with a very peculiar order. At the administrative staff meeting today, he told them to avoid fraternizing with the evacuees. They are not to invite any evacuee to eat at the Caucasian mess hall or let them come into the administrative rec hall.

NO F Lieberman, Helen Yeaton and DeLeon are up in arms about this. They are all teachers. They do not intend to comply with this order. Instead, they are going ahead with their plans for a Caucasian party next Friday night in Block 42. The only prerequisite is that each Caucasian bring at least one evacuee couple with them. Mrs. Lieberman has gone a little further. She suggests that they hold the event in the Caucasian rec hall.



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*no 9* The split now is becoming definite and the Caucasians are withdrawing with — in themselves. The general patronizing attitude has now jelled.

We did all the laundry this morning and re-arranged the room a bit. After lunch, Bette went off to the library with Elsie and Shag. Emiko was tired, but she worked on her suit. She almost completed the thing. Afterwards she ate a sandwich and then went to sleep until dinner time.

*no 9* I had my clean clothes on, but not having much to do, I puttered around in the other room and cleaned the closet out. I threw half of Miyako's junk out. *She* just piles her stuff in a heap and they accumulate. Tom also saves old boxes and ~~the~~ racks and they mess the place up. I had to build a special desk for their funky books. I got tired doing this so I left all the junk piled up in the middle of the room.

*no 9* Tom has some kind of sickness. He got up for a while to fool around with his model plane. The psychologists say that everyboy should have his own corner to play. Tom takes the whole room. He sticks his lower lip out six inches if any of his junk is even touched.

*no 9* Miyako was not around this afternoon to create more of a mess. She went over to her friends and they played Monopoly all afternoon. Mom went to church to hear Mr. Smith, who just returned from Kobe. He gave a ~~p~~speech last night in the ampitheater and hundreds of Issei turned up to hear the last news of Japan.

*no 9* After I finished the cleaning, I jumped on the bed and read Harper's. Then I had a good nap. Later on I went down and shot the baloney with some friends.

The people in this camp take it easy on Sunday. There is not much going on besides church. For the younger Nisei there is considerable sports activity. The basketball games draw a large crowd throughout the day. Lights have been installed in the 52 block court so that the League games go on until about 9:30 p.m. Church attendance naturally suffers, unless there is some special program.

The older Nisei and Issei have a quieter day. Most of them must visit around



*omit p.*  
or sleep. Walking down the street, I saw quite a few groups of Issei gossiping. Usually the men and the women are separated. Now that the lawns are coming up, the people are beginning to take afternoon siestas on the new green grass. There are a number of Issei who still do not know how to rest. They have been working so hard all their lives that they automatically find something to keep them engaged. A lot of them are building ironwood objects yet. The men can still go out for the wood if they are brave. The south end of the camp have the fence posts in, but the barbed wire has not been strung up yet.

As a whole, the recreational program for the week ends is still definitely lacking. Jiro Oishi, Earl, and the rest are still in the XAS but they are not making too much headway.

This evening Emiko, Nancy, Mary, Bob and I went to the fellowship to listen to Mr. Smith. There was an immense audience, lots of Issei. Smith gave a perfectly disgusting talk, although the crowd ate it up. He made them feel good that they were Japanese. He said that he had been in Japan for forty years and that he thinks that the people have been misled. As if we did not know this. But "America will never <sup>be able</sup> to work out a system and put it on other countries even if they have a military victory. The best way is to cooperate with these countries." Of all the wishy-washy propaganda. Emiko, Bob and Nancy got bored and they made funny faces at each other. It made Nancy laugh so much that she had to get up. Such giggling!

*not* We finally could not stand it any more so we got up and left. Jimmy Nakamura came over from the Canteen party so we dragged Bob out of church and went over to the mess hall. The canteen group of both camps chipped in a quarter apiece and they had a banquet. After that, they danced. That's where we came in. It wasn't a bad dance. (There were more girls than boys!)

Bob still feels a little out of place, but he is getting used to it.



Nancy is a funny girl. She chases all over the camp after boys, but she never gets her man. Nancy is 19. She is not unattractive, but she has a little queer personality. She rarely cracks a smile, face looks strained while she is dancing. She is essentially timid, although she tries to put on a bold front. Because she is not able to make adequate social adjustments, she is the type who has turned all her whole scorn on the Japanese even though she still retains many Japanese traits. Her mother is a neurotic case who is now playing around with the editor of the Japanese section of the paper. At the dance tonight, she felt so sorry for herself. In order to cover up, she kept telling how tired she was and how much her legs were hurting because of varicose veins.

Mary is the tall quiet type. She is quiet also. Mary is very conscious of her height. She feels that this is a handicap for social popularity. She does not smile too often. Both Mary and Nancy depend a lot of Emiko. They know that she is popular and they hang on in hopes of getting places. Emiko does not mind this. They run all over the camp looking for block dances, but Emiko does not think that this is necessary for popularity so she refuses to accompany them. Emiko had the greatest success at the dance tonight. She danced every dance.

The canteen group may well become another social clique like the net workers are fast becoming. The newspaper bunch get to share all of the various activities since they get free passes. Every group is naturally hopeful of recognition and publicity. The Canal group were brought over by bus. *This evening Emiko & I went to a dance. As we were walking home*  
*Emiko and I were walking home and just as we came up to the Nursery school*  
we saw Bette's light go off. It was about midnight so we wondered why Bette was up so late. As soon as Emiko opened the door, Bette sat up, turned on the light and said:

"Guess what?" *Pops here. He came in at ten o'clock this afternoon.*  
*We couldn't imagine what had happened. Bette had such an excited and happy expression.*



"Pop's here," she says. "He came in at two o'clock this afternoon."

We couldn't believe it. Mom came into the room then and she added more of the details. Emiko wanted to go right over to the hospital to see him, but it was too late.

Pop came into camp unannounced. Nobody even informed us that he was coming. About 9:00 o'clock one of the nurses told Bette that she thought pop was here. Immediately, Mom, Bette, Tom and Miyako went over. It was after visiting hours but they insisted that they be allowed to see him because it was almost four months now. They visited for half an hour.

Bette said that Pop looked fair. He <sup>can't</sup> talk yet, but he tried to make sounds. He can move his left hand, but the right side of the body is still paralyzed. Bette said that his eyes were clear. All of them cried upon greeting each other.

Pop's coming certainly did take us by surprise. We did not expect him for a long time. Alice left just one day before his arrival. Emiko plans to see pop after lunch tomorrow if she can get into the place. Bette wrote airmail letters to Alice, Mariko, and Jack to tell them the news. The anxiety and tension of the past few months have been lifted. Bette and Emiko have not seen pop for five months.

I suppose mom was the most excited. I never saw her so happy or moved like this before. We tried to work out some system of communication, but it was so late that we did not get far.