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A PROGRESSIVE GROUP (GIRLS)

B 8.13 pt 1

One day, the general secretary of the UC YWCA came to visit a number of us former members and brought some refreshments so that we could have a party; as a result, a number of us got together.

The composition of this group is as follow :

The hostess was a graduate of UC in history. She was also the last president of the Japanese Student Club. During her pre-college days, she had only associated with Caucasians in school and at home. One of the reasons was that she lived outside the Japanese town in SF, so that her surroundings were quite different from others in SF. She attended parties, visited with, and practically lived with Caucasians. When she entered the University, she was considered "stuck up" by other Nisei., since she insisted in continuing her Caucasian contacts However after her first second year, she began to associate more with the Nisei (mainly because her cousin did), and by the time of her Junior year, she was quite a leader among them. In fact, she seemed to revert into therir group. She practically neglected her Caucasian contacts, while clinging to her Nisei ones. During her senior year, quite a few of her friends tried to draw her into the YWCA and other Caucasian activities, but didn't succeed too well. She was a member of the Student Welfare Committee which attempted to get all of the Nisei activities centralized in order to get aid from the administration in the time of war. In this way, she began to realize the danger of cliques, and the need for cooperation between groups. She did try to develop the friendship of the Caucasian leaders in order that she might be able to continue her education, but outside of that it was quite difficult for her to resume her fommer Caucasian contacts. (Moreover, she lived with other Nisei Students) so that it was difficult for her to continue to see her Caucasian friends.

Another girl was a graduate from SF JC in Psychology. She had intended to resume her college education, but thought better of it, and decided to attend busniness college, and soon acquired a position as bookkeeper at a Japanese bank

A LIBERAL

Her contacts with the Caucasians was very limited, and she had many Nisei friends. However, she liked to discuss various topics of interest, so she likes to be in discussion groups. Her main interest is discussing personalities, but she has a fine sense of humor, so that she has fun speaking, and joking.

Still another girl was a former member of the YWCA cabinet so had very wide Caucasian contants. Moreover, she was lots of fun, and so made a very favorable impression on them. She was quite progressive in many of her ideas, She was a realist, even tho' she believed strongly in the YWCA. She was quite open in her complaints and feels that we would all be in a rut by staying inside. In a sense, that is true; but I think it is quite a great deal up to the individual. She is the type of girl who could get along very well with the Caucasians, or anyone she came into contact with. Still, since she does have rather progressive ideas(i.e,, quite pro American ideas and opinions), many conventional Nisei consider her as "queer".

There was another girl who was also a member of the YWCA and very active in the Race Relations steering committee(cabinet). She was quite progressive in her relations with Caucasians and in her beliefs on the evacuation and war problem. However, she tends to have opinions which conform more to the majority opinion since she doesn't want to be outside the masss. (This also seems to be true of the first mentioned girl.) She is also very amusing and gets along well with many people. Her mind seems quite well developed for a girl of her age, and so can associate with girls and boys much older than herself. She is the type of girl who isn't afraid to express her opinion even before a large group.

Still another girl was also a graduate of UC in political science. She had developed Caucasian contacts throughout her life. She tended to shy away from large group contacts (even among the Nisei) until her last two years at UC. At that time, she became a member of the Japanese Women's Club and so developed their acquaintanceship more adequately. Before, she had lived in Livingston which is a very stongly Christian community. and the relationship between the Caucasians and the Japanese was very good. Thus, she made many friends while living there.

She had moved to S an Francisco while in high school, and had met quite a number of Japanese friends, but had only a few very good friends. When she came to Cal, she had only a few very good friends also. Then followed the period thet I have just described. After that, she tended to stick quite close to the average Nisei opinion on various problems. However, just before the evacuation, she had attended a young student's cooperative conference of the Western States. There, she had an opportunity to meet and live with Caucasians and came to understand them much better. She realized what she had been missing in Caucasian cont acts, and also learned that one could have faith in one's fellow Christians. She left that conference with much hope and idealism in her heart. However, when she returned to school, and the impact of the war seemed to hit near home, in relation to public opinion and pressure, she seemed to despair and to wonder if all that she had learned was of any use at all. She considers herself an idealist, but many others are worse than herself. In fact, I would consider he r almost reactionary and conservative. (However, I suppose I am almost over- idealistic) . Anyway, she was quite bitter about the evacuation, though she did believe that pressure groups are quite important and are to be fought by other pressure groups which are liberal.

The last member of this group is also a graduate of UC in political science, in public administration, which may have a great deal to do with her faithe in democracy. She was a member of the YWCA cabinet (2 yrs) and the latter influence d her attitudes to a great extent. Also she had always had Caucasian contacts, especially before high school. In High School and college, she had developed Nisei contacts to a very great extent and had almost neglected her Caucasian contacts. However, she had returned to them in her last two years of college, to a greater extent than before. She learned a great deal through talking to them, and hoped she taught others a great deal about Nisei. However, she wished to identify herself to them, not to be considered as separate. Meanwhile, she continued with her Nisei contacts also. Her attitude on the evacuation seemed to confform quite closely with that of the last mentioned person. She felt that pressure groups had a great influence on the government policies and that these

should be op osed by equally strong pressure groups of liberals(Caucasians, or Nisei and Caucasians and/or minority groups of all sorts). Only in this way, could any effective action be taken in the behalf of the Nisei. She did op os e any injustice or undemocratic movements, as the movement to remove citizenship from the Nisei.

A t the discussion, all the girls talked about the fookd , making fun of it mainly. We discussed the limited facilities as the wash rooms laundries, etc., but said that we thought im rovements were being made quickly. Als , in compareing the conditions, as curfew regulations, gurrds, mess halls, and freedom, it was agreed that Tanforan was much better off than others which had curfew at 9:30 PM, lights out at 10:00 PM, and no freedom of movement betwe n messhall districts. Moreover, they had limited mess hall faci lities in comparison to us. Also, the freedom of religion that is present her seems limited elsewhere. Of course, there is sensorship of assembly, but that is necessary since we are so near the coast.

We began to discuss the peculiar habits and mannerisms of the country people(S outh A lameda Cnty) around here, especially in one area of the campl Everything they did seemed uncouth to us, but of course, they aren't exposed to the same facilities as we are, so we shouldn't blame them. Moreover, most of it is unified resentment against the city people. As individuals, they wouldn't act as ill- mannered.

In the main, the opinion of the grup was mainly very optimistic, especially since most of us knew each other, and since most of us were college- educated. However, there was the same old argument, that we wanted to stay together, and not go to Manzanar or to Arizona. It certainly would be too bad if we had to go to farms and to an unaccustomed climate. M any church grou s are petitioning go go to a camp as a group.

We didn't go into the topic of the evacuation in general or the war, but probably, before long, we will. We thought we would get together again sometime to have some more discussions.

In regard to the discussion we had, I think it is important to go into more detail about our comments. Abtout the country people, we discussed their table manners--they grab for food and seem to gobble all their food down. Moreover, some of them even use their hands. Some of these people are not accustomed to using flushing toilet bowls, so that they stuff everything down them, just as they would do in a wooden pit or similar recepticle. Moreover, their remarks are very uncouth and vulgar, as for example the remarks they make as they pass city people(especially if the former are in a large group) because they seem to resent the latter. Their sense of humor is very low for city people(very raw).

About the food, we remarked that we didn't get enough, or that the quality wasn't very good, but for myself, and for the majority of people, we feel that it is fast improving.

One of the girls is working as a librarian(asst.), two others are working in the recreation dept. with groups of young people, one girl is an information clerk,-and- another is a sec'y. in the recreation dept., and one is a personnel classifier in the employement office. Thus, most of the group seem to have rather easy work(not menial), so that we aren't as discouraged as some.

On Sunday, June 14, a girl who is going to Colorado as the sec'y of the Oriental language dept. of UC, came to visit her folks and one of the girls in this group made many remarks about wishing she could get out of this camp, and that she felt very confined.(LX) She had many Caucasian contacts, and could easily make many others, so that may have been one of the reasons for her restlessness. Still it was quite surprising to hear her say it in such a bitter manner.

Then, another of the girls who didn't have too many Caucasian contacts, but who had a sister in Chicago and wished to join her, als

she felt confined. The interesting part of this story is that she was much more enthusiastic about leaving at the beginning than at present. The reason was that she had an additional interest in this camp since the first few weeks.(bf) Circumstances certainly have a significant bearing on one's attitudes.

On Friday, June 19, this group had visitors from the UC. YWCA so that there was more opportunity to express our attitudes. The same girl who wanted to get out at any cost expressed the same attitude. We were told about the possibilities of continuing our education. The Student Relocation Committee is still working hard at the task and next week, the two deans from UC will be present to hold interviews ~~about~~- with prospective students. There are about 100 colleges which will accept J. but most of them are private colleges, so that the possibilities are very limited. The case of the two girls who went to Idaho and were the victims of the pressure of a couple groups( and were put into jail) was a very discouraging case. However, the majority of people who have gone East have been very well-adjusted, and are very happy in the community. One girl left today for Geo. Washington U. in Mo. without escort, and another is to leave shortly, but there is an attempt to keep all this quietsince it is bad for the morale of the group if they hear about others getting out when they are unable to do so themselves. The girl just mentioned had pull in the army so that her order came out very quickly.

The same girl who wanted to get out said that she wished we could go to our Relocation Center quickly so that we won't have to wait around so long in suspense.

We were telling these visitors that we had heard rumors from the soldiers here that an army corps would be located here by the middle ot next month. That could be true since very many improve-

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very many improvements have been made here--the roads have been very carefully leveled, the showere rooms and lavatories have been made much more convenient(and private), there have been installed wash rooms for dishes in the mess halls, and all in all, the whole scenery of this place has been improved by trees(and artificial lakes etc.

The visitors told us that the hearings on the citizenship cases are now pending, and the Committee for National Security is very confident that the outcome will be favorable for the Nisei. Of course, since it is wartime, the courts may postpone decisions but from the precedents of the Supreme Court decisions, the possibilities of revocation of citizenship are very unlikely. (I hope so).

We were discussing the possibilities of getting better food here, but the visitors were relating to us how the prices had risen in the outside world, for example, the priceof chicken had gone up to $.45 a lb. All in all, I think we are lucky to have priority on many of these foods, and we don't come into contact with these rising prices to a very great extent.

On Sat., June 20, the group had anothe get-together and party. As usual, we talked about the camp and related topics.

LX. who wanted to get out, was still pessimistic about the camp. However, she arrived rather late in comparison to the rest of us, so that she didn't feel so bad about conditions at the beginning. She didn't sense the dejecting feeling of 3000 people standing in line for mess. However, she does feel dejected and confined at present, especially when she sees and hears about others leaving, and sees so many visitors who seem so fortunate in comparison to us.

In contrast, E.N., who was so dejected at the beginning, said sh is used to the place, and doesn't feel as badly as at the beginning, especially since the washrooms and shower-rooms are so improved, and the roads and general appearance of the camp are so improved.

Of course, we discussed the possibilities of our moving, again. There were many rumors aired at thid discussion, the main one being that we would be out of this camp by the middle of July so that the soldiers could be use this camp. Other rumors have it that the Negroes would inhabit this camp, but the conditions are too pleasant for that.(The first rumor was initiated by one of the guards in this camp). Another rumor is that the soldiers are liable to court martial if discovered talking to the inhabitants, and that about four have been punished in this manner, to date. The workers in the camp make remarks that the improvements aren't for the use of the "Japs". It is also rumored that someone newar the gate threw a rock at the barracks of the soldiers and smashed a window. There are many "explanations" for the cause of it, one of them being that the soldiers were rude to some girls. It seems that the Santa Anita people expect some of us to go down there anyday now. It seems strange that everyone else beside us seems to know.

We are all dreading the day we have to leave because there will be a great deal of inconvenience, and we will lose ~~many~~ much of our property as well as lose the familiar atmosphere of home. We have all become accustomed to our homes and diskike to move.

We also discussed the possible Relocation Center. Tulelake isn't as good as many believe, it seems. There are contradicting statements, that there is wind, sand, lack of vegetation, rain, snow, and cold prevalent there. However, it is not hot, so that it should be easier to survive than in a very hot climate to which most of us are very unaccustomed.

Since the election, there have been evidences of the intoleranc of the administration. All Japanese language discussions, and bulleti have been prohibited. Moreover, all meetings, texts ofs speeches, programs of any kind, and of course, all bulletins must be censored by the administration. It is regrettable, that such undemocratic procedures must be resorted to, even in this camp. Of course it is easily understood that Japanese language activities would be strictly restricted(especially where disputable subjects might be discussed), but to prevent any expression of opinion, no matter if the manner were all in fun, seems rather extreme to say the least.We were all rather cynical about the word "democratic". ~~Of-course,~~ For example, a group of young people who were interested in vaudeville shows, had planned a satire on camp life, of course, including a few attacks on the manner of administration here. The administration immediately prohibited such an activity being held. Also, in the various variety shows held lately, there were many clever jokes pointed at the admini stration of this camp, as well as at the administration of the nation

which were immediately censored and stricken out of the script.

We also discussed the new English classes for the Issei and Kibei which had recently begun. There are about 20 in each class so that the limit of individual attention can be paid to the pupils. In some of the classes, the pupils are instructed on the fundamentals of English, both in writing and speaking(i.e.,"This is a hat" and similarly simple phrases). Other classes begin with discussions on topics of interest, ~~be~~-partly in English, and partly in Japanese, then graduall switching over to the English. It is difficult to say which method is the most effective, but I think it depends on the ability of the class, as well as the attitude, and age. All classes are well-attended

There is rumored to be in the process of initiation, some Japane language classes in this camp. However, if this is true, and if the administration is ~~fi~~- informed of its possibility, there will be a much greater restriction on our activities.

Returning to the topic of relocation, most of us are afraid of the method of grouping in case we don't all go a s a group. If we go by barracks, as it is rumored, most of us will not be with our friends. There should really be a much more logical grouping than th that.

After we had chatted for about forty-five minutes, we played "Pig", and had fun trying to get everyone"out." We vowed to meet again, and to hold regular get-togethers if possible.

Family



On Saturday, June 27, a bunch from the UC YWCA(an advisor, and about six students), came to visit us, but I was at a precinct meeting, so I couldn't see them. However, on Sunday, the other girls told me who came and that they were very encouraging about the situation in Berkeley at least.

They brought us text books, classical literature, magazines, cake and cookies, and fruit(apricots), so that we got together again on Sunday, for a picnic. We went to the shady section of the camp, near the fence and the eucalyptus trees, and had fun just sitting and talking. LB, who is one of the leaders of the progressive group, and who has had much contact with the Caucasians, feels that just about all liberty is gone, especially since the inspection tour of all the barracks this week. The thoroughness of the inspection depended on the individual inspectors, but in the area which was inhabited earliest, they even turned over the beds to find contraband. On the whole, they didn't find much except mainly J literature and maybe saws, but the method of inspection was bad for the morale of some Issei, as well as Nisei.

We were remarking that the Fourth of July was nearing, and saying that it wouldn't seem like a regular Fourth. Also, we were fearful of the next Christmas. This kind of talk was rather discouraging.

We also talked about the possibilities of continuing in school, and were rather doubtful of our chances, since most of us don't have the requisite 2 point average. Personality will be important, but grades will count also, at east in the first few groups sent. LB mentioned that she wouldn't mind going to a college all by herself (with no other J. if necessary), but would prefer to have at least one or two others with her, so that she wouldn't be too lonesome, although she would want to maintain her main contacts with the

Caucasians. The rest of us were agreed that it would be better to have at least one or two J. with us, although for myself I would want some who could mix in with the Caucasians also so that they wouldn't tend to stick together too much.

Onthe whole, we would all like to continue College, mainly because we want to continue our Caucasian contacts. There are many other Nisei who don't want to continue college, because they feel lost without their fellow Niseis, and with the Caucasians.

Of course, we talked about food again, and were saying that today's light meal of weiners and potatoe salad was just right for a hot day, although we were getting tired of the repetition of the same meal every Sunday noon.

Since the new kitchen wash-rooms were installed ~~today~~ this week so that we can wash our dishes in the mess-halls, we discussed the new procedure. In some of the kitchens, running water is used, but in others, the tub is full and one uses the same water as the rest of the residents in the mess-hall, so that the unsanitary aspect is heightened. This latter procedure is very bad for the morale and in the economical standpoint because everyone uses the regular wash-rooms anyway, and the military aspect is streesed more.

We discussed the way the children in the schools and recreation hall are being trained to call their teachers and leaders Miss, or Mr. etc. They sometimes forget, but they are becoming accustomed to the procedure. They always point to their teachers and seem to look up to them, so that it is important that they act judiciously.

Of course, we all felt that the roll-call is a farce since most of the captians are very lax since they merely ask, and don't count, although they are instructed to be more accurate in the future.

We played bridge and chinese checkers and then left, with the appointment to meet again on the Fourth.

In discussing our correspondence, most of us write to the Caucasian friends back home, but of course, it is bound to lag behind. Most of us correspond regularly with at least one person. Also, we usually correspond with other centers, at least at the very beginning.

We also discussed the social which we were to hold Sunday night, thrying to think of games we could play if the folk-dances didn't go over.

Of course, the subject of the country people came up. We were wondering if the division of personnel to move would be by barracks or by former homes. Mostpeople are mixed up with other areas, so that we feel that movement should be by former areas. It seems that the farmers will be the first to go, but we're not sure.

We discussed the small quantity of food which is served in the mess-halls. On the whole, the people are rather hesitant to go up for seconds, tho' the fellows are more willing than the girls. It is difficulat to tell if the hesitation is a result of the culture, or if it is merely an attempt to reduce(as many have succeeded in doing) but it is a shame that the most nourishing foods aren't offered in seconds. They give us plenty of starch(bread, rice, potatoes), but that isn't very valuable to most of us who want vitamins etc. without too muc weight. Many girls have lost ffom five to ten pounds while here. It is probably also true that the fellows are losing weight, because they don't get enough of the energy-producing food. We have fresh vegatables, milk(for most people, adults with special permits), fresh and dried fruits, so that it isn't value that is complained about, but quantity

On Sat. evening, July 4, one of these girls was telling me that there were many rumors loose, about the ill-treatment in the relocation camps. One of the worst ones was that a 3-year-old baby(an only child) was poisoned by the use of wrong medicine in the teatment of some accident, erother. This was really a tragedy to friends, relatives and friends and aroused bitterness in the hearts of many.

Also, the censorship which is being exercised in the relocation centers is very harmful to the morale of the inhabitants of other assembly centers as well as to the morale of the inhabitants. A number of people have received letters from friends at Tulelake which have been opened, censored, and stamped censored, with a Scotch tape covering over the flap. Especially was this true of one letter which contained a map of the grounds of the camp. When anyone hears of such methods, he is naturally very skeptical about fair treatment.

Also we discussed the wisenss of collecting all the "Totalizers" in order to prevent the circulation of certain material contained therein. She said that the administration is not the official censor of the newspaper, but that this time, the director in charge had censored many items, but the staff thought it was correction by their own members, so included all the censored material. As a consequence, he decided to withdraw all copies, and to remove the harmful pages(a report on the vocational survey--which is harmful in that it is not final, and that many would reach the wrong conclusion that there are very few potential farmers here, so we shouldn't be sent to agricultural centers; a report on the pay checks arriving next week; a report on the scrip books for the canteen being issued next week; and a report on the possibility of corresponding with friends and relatives in ~~Japan~~ China, through the Red Cross. ) This was harmful in that in many of the districts, it was announced in the mess hall that these issues were to be collected, and naturally everyone ran home to read them. It sprea

false rumors by starting people wondering which items were harmful.

We talked about the bad condition of a number of families here, who can't afford to buy shoes--one family in particular has a Filipino father, who was to bring in a pair of shoes for his daughter, but became ill so couldn't come. As a consequence, this girl couldn't come to schoo because her shoes were worn to the stocking. It was too bad because this girl was one of the brightest ones in the calss.

We really wonder when and if the store, shoe, barber ship facilitie willbe developed in time, before we leave the camp for relocation center

The education dept. seems to be developing very well, except that some of the pupils are very difficult to handle. If the teachers aren't well trained in discipline, the pupils take advantage of them. Besides, the fact that the teachers are only a few years older than they are, and that they are of their own group, and well-known to them, they don't feel as formal toward them as they would to regular teachers.

progressive

On Tues., July 7, I was talking to L.P., who wants to continue college. She hasn't told her parents of her application to one of the colleges because they are rather reluctant to have her go. However, her main aim in going is to get away from such a concentration of Japanese and the atmosphere of military control. Her parents were willing at first to have her continue her education, but since arriving here, they have changed their minds because they have heard of a few cases of ill-treatment in the other states, and they feel that they must keep the whole family together.

We were discussing the possibilities of our relocation. She feels as most of us that Arizona would be a terrible and unadjustable place to send those from the bay region since we're used to the temperate climate here. Moreover, those of our friends who have been accustomed to heat(as those near the border) say that the heat at Posten is unendurable. Also we feel that Manzanar would be a terrible place to be sent because the people there are mainly from the South and very "rowdyish" to say the least. The fellows from the south who came to Cal. said they hoped we girls would never have to go there, and that is an indication of the conditions there. We also feel that the administration is very slow in the arrangements to have families rejoined. It seems that quite a few families have been unable to be joined since prior to evacuation, because the letters must go to the WCCA, and thur' the army and back again to the original center. One family in particular consists of parents and an only son who was attending Stanford U. just prior to evacuation. Since the 5-mile limit went into effect, he was compelled to live away from home(S. Mateo). Since he had received his Mawter's Degree, and was working toward his PhD., he felt that he could afford to stay behind since he was reqassured by the WCCA that he would be able to rejoin his family before evacuation. However, as luck would have it, only 24 hr. notice was given to inhabitants of S. Mateo and Palo Alto(both communities being sent to separate camps), so

that he was unable to rejoin the family in time. The parents had attrmpted to obtain a permit since therir arrival at Tanforan. However, there was the usual red tape and delay so that to date they have not been able to have their wishew granted. The man in charge of transfers between camps,and the outside, had written a letter to the WCCA, stating the problem and reminding them that this was one of those exceptions covered in the provision that all those separated previous to evacuation would be assured of being rejoined as soon as possible if this is requested. This step must have been taken about a month ago, but noth ing has transpired to date. Quite a large number of people have left this center--a doctor and family, a research student; a grad. student to an eastern college; two girls to army camps where they will be marrie

We talked about all the sudden marriages and engagements which preceded evacuation. There were a large number of rumors about such in the last month before evacuation. Many were untrue and caused embarrassment to all concerned. Many of these marriages were prompted by the urgency of the situation, especially the possibility of permanent separation. We were sorry that some of the people who were engaged couldn't go th the same camp because the chances of their seeing each other soon were very slim.

We also wondered if there really is ev censorship at S. Anita, since many of our friends from there and from other places, as Manzanar, and the other assembly centers, is very meagre as far as information about conditionsis concerned. It is illegal to have censorship of this type, and the censorship at Tulelake was stopped almost immediately. (It was all a mistake). We all feel that one shouldn't be afraid to express our opinions and to tell the truth in our letters and are rather aggravated when others don't do the same.

On Sun., July 12, the group got together for a bridge session, and naturally, we chatted. The main gripe this time, was the inefficient system of selection of therecreation dept. Since the majority of leaders were young, the program didn't always work out. There is one rec. center here which is lead by very mature leaders(20 yrs. and up), who have had a great deal of recreation experience--especially Y work, scout, sports and other activities, so that their programs always work out well. For example, on Sat. evening, they held a Mardi Gras--with parade, choice of King and Queen, costumes, bazaar, and everything that goes with it. This was very elaborate, and well carried out, and everyone in that area enjoyed it. Moreover, it was well-known throughout the camp, what a suc ess it was.

All the other eente rec. centers have very young leaders--about 17-20 yrs. old. This if very harmful to the success of the centers because the 2 directors--men and women's have a great responsibility in the formation of the program and in the carrying outof it.
In one center, there is a man's directore of 20 yrs. and a women's dire ctor of 19. They are both inexperienced are in recreation work, except as members of groups (not as leaders), so that it is very difficult for them to obtain the complete cooperation of the groups under them(more-over, they are inherently unpopular with others as a whole), so that it is doubly difficult for them to have a successful program.
The basis for choice of the leaders was college education, probably because the first plan was to introduce educarion as the sub-head of recreation(vacation school), but as it turned out, the education program was separated from recreation--so that the teachers (potential) were in the recreation program, and the recreation leaders were not permanent members of the recreation staff, and many of them went into the education program, for which they were not fully trained.
Those who did go into the education program were not adequately trained for it--especially the grammar school teachers--so that the youngest

children who need very careful schholing, don't have fully trained teachers--as those trained in child psychology and child welfare. Moreove many who had been trained in education, went into the nursery school, so that the best trained were used in other fields. Of course, it is important that the very young be well traeted so that they will be introduced into the fundamentals of group work, but it is more important that these children be given something to occupy their time, rather than ~~full~~ very expert educational leaders.(This age groups covers 3-6)

Those who did teach, felt self-confidant, tho' they didn't have adequate training, as in education, child psychology, child welfare, sociology, etc. Others who had undertaken such courses and who had high scholastic standing and ability in handling children didn't go into this field of education. Thus, the children didn't get the full benefit in their education--especially the grammar school children--the only standards were high school grad. and 1-2 yrs of college ed. in the grammar school(to 8th grade) and college grad. for high school teachers. But the type of educational background wasn't stresse in the ~~educational-program~~ choice of teachers. Moreover, the teachers here are very young, averageing from 20-24 yrs. of age. Thus, it is very difficult to get the cooperation of the children and to discipline them.

We were especially concerned about the neglect of the delinquent and mentally deficient children here. Many children are very backward and mentally deficient, and thus speciallproblem children, and many have been taken out of mental institutions. It is too bad that no special provision has been made for them. They really should be taken care of outside this camp, not in this concentrated atmosphere. Moreover, there are many deaf and/or dumb people here, who can't be considered as normal. They have a very difficult time of adjustment. There is one especially who is about 25 yrs. old, but who is dumb, and feels very maladjusted. One of the ho se managers who has a son of his

own, who is dumb and in an institution, felt sorry for him, and volunteered to teach him the sign language, and to try to get him well-adjusted to the camp. It was lucky that there was such a sympathetic and patient man here, but it would be very bad if such were not the case. I think there are at least a dozen of such cases if not more. When they get together, they are very happy, so that it would be wonderful if a special school for them could be started.

Getting back to the delinquent children, they should be handled by experts from outside(and kept outside if possible), rather than kept with the rest of the children and /or being handled by the personnel in this camp which isn't at all able to handle the problem (no preparation or training).

We were also angry at the attitude of the administration toward any Nisie who complained about the conditions here. For example, one of the staff at the hospital(the head) complained about the lack of supplies at the hospital, especially for the examination and immunization of school children. Then the directore of the camp became angry and transferred him to another camp. Even the head of the hospital(Caucasian) resigned because of the lack of supplies. San Mateo Cnty attempted to handle the sanitation problem, but the administration complained, so it wasn't possible. (They had hired a full staff of sanitation inspectors for the mess halls, wash rooms, etc., even in the barracks for pests--but the administration stopped it because they felt that it was outside the sphere of the former.) These officials, especially the director of the files, seem to gloat on their superiority to the ecacuaes and any time the latter complain or stand up for their rights, the former loses his temper, and says "who's running this place anyway". This attitude is very harmful to the morale of the people.

We also talked about the woman who was married to the Chinese man and who had been jailed for not registering for evacuation. She said she hated the J. and at first she wouldn't talk to any J., not even her own family, but gradually she talks to a few. She had been disowned by her family for marrying a Ch(I think that was the reason), and had kept herself separated from them for about 10 yrs. She has two children who are still in Oakland with her husband. He comes to visit her almost every day. She had planned to go back East but someone had discovered her identity(probably an FBI man--Chinese) and turned her.in It is certainly too bad that she has to have such an unhappy life, but I guess it can't be helped. Society is so unsympatheritc toward such associations.

We also discussed the case of the former YMCA Secy. who had gone to Milwaukee to a Y conference, and who had been arrested. Strange as it may seem, he doesn't know his true parentage--whether Portuguese, Hawaaian, J., Chinese, Korean, or what, since he is an orphan, and was born in Hawaii. When he came to SF, he had an off er to join the YMCA staff, so took it, thinking he would continue to ~~keep~~ cast his lot with the J. He doens't exactly look like a J., more like a Hawaiian, but since he was identified with the J., he was considered one, and was expected to be evaucated with us. However, he didn't come, ~~didn~~- altho' he did register--but traveled throughout Calif., and later left the state. It was because he didn't have a special permit that he was jailed for a $5000. bail. He didn't keep the curfew hours either, for the same reason. This will be a very interesting test case to watch. Will biology or association win out?

We felt that the clothes allowante and scrip books, as well as pay checks are coming out now because we're almost to be relocated in the very near future.

We talked about the rumors that people are dying right and left on the way to and in Posten. Many try to tell us the weather is not very hot, but it is.

On Wed., July 15, the UC. YWCA secy's. and the asst. ef dean of womene at UC came to see us. They were quite optimistic about the way the outside world is taking all this problem, especially the interest of the public in the J. problem. At the International Institute at Mills, this was the main topic of discussion as far as the war was concerned. Other topics of intere discussed there were concentrated on thepost-war problem, but the J. problem was the most important war problem as far as the delegates(from California) were concerned. Also the feeling on the campus is very sympathetic. They are very concerned about the J. problem, as was shown by the large memvership in the Race Relations group at the Y which concentrates on the J. problem to a great extent--yesterday, they had a discussion on it--what the J. in camps are thinking, and what the outside world things. Of course, it is very difficult and impossible to generalize, but the majority of the campus people feel that the J. are taking it very well.

The test cases are coming out pretty well. The case by Registrar King was thrown out on the basis that the S. ct. had ruled on it three times previously and that there was no problem about the right of citizens to vote Also, the case of the Natives Sons of the Golden West was thrown out. That was very encouraging. Moreover, the Korematsu case of SF seems to have been dismissed because the witness in the case is now in this camp. However, the reason for dismissal or defeat will be very interesting to discover.

The secy's seem to think that the feeling in general during this war is much less heated and hysterical as compared to the last one. Of course, the G. were very widespread during the last war, so that thruout the country there were mass acts of violence, but this time, the J. are concentrated in one state and area so that it was possible to put them into evauation camps but the feeling in other parts of the country are not as bad. However, it is interesting to note that some of the inhabitants of this camp have heard from students in the Eastern colleges. It seems that at Iowa State and Geo. Washington U(at least), the students were very well received at fir

byt that after a short time, they have been conscious of a decided change in feeling of the other students(after about 2 months). It isn't merely a personal thing, so that it must have been a change of attitude from external factors(maybe the students tended to stick together too much, but it doesn't seem the case with the individuals concerned). The military development probably had a very great influence on their attitudes.

The Student Relocation Comm. is working very hard on the problem of college careers for the inhabitants of these camps. They are now located at Anna Head's School for Girls so that they have much more room and workers They work a full day and more. (They also live their ). Two of our visitors are on the committee and are helping to weed out the possible candidates for transfer. The Y secy's. are weeding out the students with scolastic average below C. Then the others, including the deans divide out those with Aand B, and C. averages so that they can determine more clearly the possibilities, and also study the transcrip ts. Scholarship is not the most important factor, for personality and adjustability to new situations, and especially to the Caucasians, is a very important factor.

The asst. dean of women asked us if there is anything that the Student body and welfare council can do for us. They thought it might be possible to send us books, magazines, material for projects, groups, etc., and any suggestions etc., for any welfare work to be done in camps. It would be very good to get the Daily Cal., and other newspapers into the camps. It may be possible to have welfare activities, altho' the possibility seems rather remote as far as the admin. is concerned.

One girl, who had been working for the Social Security Bd. in contacting the various communities of the country, and trying to explain the J. point of view to them, was inside the camp from Mon. She was rather angry about being compelled to come in, but her family thought it better for her to be in than in jail. She had an offer to work in Washington, but she- her family wanted to have her close to them, so she stayed.

I don't know all the details, but it seems that the WCCA felt that she should be in the camp rather than staying in SF as she had been doing. (She had been helping on the SRA also). She had done vocational guidance and classification work, and I asked her to help us, but she didn't like the system(not USES) we were using, nor the boss, so she declined. She was very angry about being compelled to come into camp, nd was almost ready to take it up in court as a test case--. She really has the ability and personality that is necessary in such cases, and probably would have been able to do so, but her family thought it wiser for her to come in! (She has done a great deal of work with the YWCA and has been able to come into contact with a great deal of Caucasians, and has the personality to adjust herself to any situation, and to get what she goes after. She was a graduate in social psychology at UC and is very interested in vocational guidance, and has always been a leader among Christians and the Japanese students at UC, as well as among the Caucasians. Her whole family has been very well acquainted with many Caucasians during childhood and college life, so that they get along wery well).

We decided to have a get together on Thrus. evening, since our visitors brought us some cakes.

On Thurs. evening, we got together and had a very informative chat. The girl who had traveled was very surprised to hear about the cafeteria style and favoritism in the mess halls outside her own. In hers, they used family style so that the family could eat all it wanted, and not be noticed(as cafeterial style). Moreover, the waitresses were assigned to definite and permanent functions(as coffee, cream and sugar, milk, etc), so everyone knew wheo to ask for certain food. Moreover, they had permanent tables assigned so they didn't have to sit with strangers. The only complaint that she had was that the first shift people were pushed out in twenty minutes, in time for the second shift., so the family couldn't sit and talk for a while after meals.

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The other girls told her how much favoritism there was by the waitresses, especially to the boys--one of the girls has a good-looking brother, and the waitresses always give him more to eat, and also more-milk, etc., but won't give her the same. She has a habit of eating slowly, and the waiters have to chase them out--by sweeping up theplace, etc.--this aggravates her very much. Moreover, they don't like to eat much rice, so ask for less; in proportion, their other food is lessened, since the servers think that they don't want much to eat. The common complaint made by all the girls is that some kitchens get more pastry(pies, cakes, cookies) than others. Moreover, some have more of the expensiver meals--as roasts twice a day, etc.--it all depends on the feeling of the commissary toward the kitchen in question--just how much and what quality of food is delivered there. Also, some kitchens are very consistend in addihg "medicine" into their food weekly, so tat the inhabitants in their mess hall get diarrhea tat often. Infact, in one mess hall, the door man asks them if they were ill the night before and at what time(individually). This is going a little too far, we thought, in trying to keep thepeople "healthy". It seems that one night, there was a very pronounced case of this in one of the areas--about midnight, all the lights in the various rooms, were on full-blast. The police, thinking that something was afoot, went to investigate, and found the cause. Moreover, they put floodlights on that area, and traced the people to and fromthe rest rooms. This proved very embarrassing, tho' helpful to the individuals.

We also talked about how the attitudes of people had changed, toward the US. All the girls in this group felt that as far as they themselves were concerned, they would never want to go back to Japan, but their parents and especially their brothers who had finished college, were of- about 20-21 yrs. old, and had many Caucasian friends, were becoming very bitter about it, and felt that what is the use of a college education when one can't obtain a suitable job in the US? Moreover, one isn't really treated like a citizen when these curfew rulings, and the mass evacuation were effected.

The fellows seem to take it harder than the girls. Also, they feel tha there is nothing to be done about it, since even the Caucasian groups fighti for us are in the minority and won't be able to stand up against the majority who want to get us out of this country. They say, what is the use of contin uing their college educations, when they won't come in handy anyways, and it will be too difficult to be chosen to go East--beside the expense involved. The parents feel, and they can't be blamed, that they aren't being treated as human beings, when they are not even recognized as part of the voting population of the center, nor were they given the same rights as othe aliens from other countries who could become citizens. The most aggravating fact to them is that even the citizens are being deprived of their rights, when all the pressure groups are working so hard to deprive them of thir voting rights--by all the cases brought up against the former. The way the administration doens't want to take any complaints or citicisms from the people(even Nisei), makes them very angry--and it should make the Nisei aggry too. After all, we aren't prisoners of the State as yet and it shouldn't be allowed, unless a very great change in the law is made. All the parents, and the sons too feel that they would rather go back to J. and become J. subjects(recognized) in one generation, when while in the US, they will need at least a dozen generations before they become even partially recognized.(Even the Chinese fear that they will be persucuted after the war, even if they are Allies in the war--and they have been in this country for almost a hundred years. ) It is very important that these people be shown that after all this country is much better than J. and that there are many groups and the majority of the people who are supporting the rights of these citizens in the US . The students who are chosen to go to eastern andmidwestern colleges must be chosen with great care, and must be ambassadors of good will--so to speak. For the reason that the midwestern people in particular don't know the J. at all, it is very important that the students make a very favorable impression on them

since their impression will have a very great effect on the possibility of others following suit. Students will be very valuable because they will be considered on an equal level with th Caucasians, and won't be thought of as propogandists or anything of the sort.

LZ who has been to Washington DC and back, about a month ago, told us abo her adventures along the way. She obtained permission to go, because she didn't want toget arrested along the way. She had a position with the Social Security Bd. and was making contacts with all sorts of Caudasianx, in relation to the evaucated J. who had property. I believe she had to testify in a number of cases, so was under a govt. obligation to go--any way, she was persuaded to go(with her mother) to Wash. DC. The Traveler's Aid in SF promised her that they would have representatives meet her all along her trip so tha she needn't fear any delays. (The FOR and Friends financed her, in conjuction with the govt) Her first stop was at Denver--where a very annoyed aid walked up to her, took her tickets, glanced thru' them, and said that a room had been saved for her, and asked that they hurry since ~~they-w-~~ she didn 't have very much time--this annoyed L(and it would have annoyed anyone), and she felt like phoning SF and telling them to take these people off her tails, but her mother felt that that would be going a little too far, after all the trouble they took to please her. So she didn't, and it was lucky that she ~~didn't~~ didn't, for at N. Orleans, there was a socilal workers' convention and all the hotels were taken up, but she(the aid)-~~had-eb-~~ phoned up all the hotels in town in turn and finally found them a respectable(tho' not very roomy ) room. She even phoned them up once after thei arrival, and asked if there was anything she could do, she would--and also gave them some tips on what was necessary to be done.

She felt that the midweste rn people were the most ignorant of the J., and cnnsidered ~~them~~ a us as ignorant foreignors, who travwled to various farms and did hard menial labor, etc. They were certainly surprised to lear that she had gone to college, and that hundreds of other J. like her had graduated from UC and other colleges. They believed all they heard about the J

because they had never seen them in person before. The western people considered the J. as different from the J. who were their neighbors--and said that they couldn't trust the J, tho' they could trust their neighbors. In the East, they were rather apathetic about the whole siyuation and didn' care about the J.

In the South, the J(they) were considered as whites--in the streetcar, the conductor told them to sit up in the romt, when they accidentally sat in the rear(where the negroes were seated). She was very disgusted when she had said'hello' to a negro elevator boy and some "whites" gave her a very "dirty" look. The distriction between the two groups is very pronounced in the south. The most aggravating fact was that the"white trash" who are literally that, (without much food, land, or education, or culture) felt that they themselves were far superior to the N., who sometimes were much more educated and cultured than they.

All in all, she felt that her trip was very much worth while in showin her the real attitude of the US toward the J. They all welcomed as one of them, and were very friendly to her. This was the fault of one of the JACL leaders who toured the country, making speeches--which antagonized the people from the fery beginning, and caused him to be arrested. People don't like to hear speeches by anyone who might be suspected in the least--they will use violence to stop it, but if the person keeps quietly in the background and speaks to his friends, and makes a favoarable impression in that way, it is far more valuable than any ammount of oratory.

She told us abo t the work of the FOR and the American Friends' Servic Comm.(now the largest charity group in the US)(to which Mrs. Roosevel herself had donated for charity the largest percentage of her donations to all charities). Both of these groups are pacifistic and feel that their loyalty to God and to Christianity is much more important than their loyalty to any nation etc. They are willing to help in humane activities, as in driving ambulances, helping in welfare work, etc, but don't believe in fight ing to kill other fellow humans.

Every year, they have a project, and this year, they decided to help the evacuated J--so when the orders to clear Terminal Island in 24 hours came out, they helped the J. pack, drove them to the camp, and did all they could to help the J--giveing them books, magazines, and all sorts of things for recreation etc. They have since been trying to help these in the camps, by sending books, etc., and anything else that they might need. At one meeting she attended, the group spent $2½ out of the few five they were together, discussing the various projects undertaken in behalf of the J. They have spent a large amt. of money in trying to show the J. that they are wanted in the US and that there is a large group of people who love them in the true Christian sense.

She felt as many others who have been on the campus during the last war, that the feeling and the attitudes of the majority of thepeople has changed considerabley. No emotional mass violence, no blind following of the govt., in everything it undertakes--this time, the thinking people (and there is a majority of them), feel that there is a question of what this country is fighting for, when the rights of citizens and law-abiding people were jeopardized. All the minority groups(non-C) feel that this is a race war, and that if the J. are denigh rights, they also will be denied. So they are very eager that the Nisei fight and stand up for their rights or they will take a long time in regaining them, as the N. and other minority groups have done. The J. have the largest percentage, of all immigrant groups in the US, of educated (college) people, and it is up to them to show the nation and the world that they can stand up for their rights in theis"democracy".

We were especially angry about an article in the Examiner for todsy which stated that a Congressional comm. had been aroused(by Western delegate who said that this whole evacuation had turned out to be a "social gain" project, and not a wartime measure as originally planned. This is the type of activity that should be stopped. L. told us abott a very prominent govt. official(WRA) who had gone to a conference between Gov. O and the farm groups-- who wanted to get the J. back on the farms(as slave labor)

On Tues., July 21, E.N. came over and we were chatting about the possibilities of ~~chatting-w-~~ holding organized discussion groups with the fellows(college students) for they all crave it. It would be a wonderful opportunity to find out the real attitudes of the participants, as well as good practice in discussion--a continutation of YMWCA group work. Many of the college students were formerly of the Y and joined in the discussion groups so that they miss it all immensely. The main trouble we will encoun ter is the locale of the meetings, the proper leaders--who will have the respect and amiability of the group, and the participants in the group-- one is always in danger of including a few individuals whb will tend to frighten the group from speaking its mind(as an older person, or one who is suspected by the group of sspionage). The vaule of holding such dis- cussion groups is that one improves one's knowledge and expressiveness in such meetings. We could have an older person lead the group, giving a few remarks as background, and then opeb the floor to discussion, maybe having the leader present some leading questions, se to guide the discussi to prevent side-tracking.

Since ~~K~~ JZ has come into camp, we feel that the work can really be organized, since she sincerely believes and has the ability to plan such work. With a small nucleus of a plann ng group, wit would be very simple to decide on possible topics and methods of presentation.

We were also discussing the new ruling on the repatriation of Isseis and those with dual citizenship -- E. felt that it was all a trap to find out who is lowyal and who isn't, but there have been ships dfefinit ly assigned to transport individuals back to J.(via Sweeden and Africa) I felt that it would be a good idazfor persons without children(who are living with them) nor with other economic interests in this country. How- ever if they have children who are citizens, it would be very unthoughtful of them to force them to go, and also to separate from the children(unless they were married and living separately from them anyway).

On Sat., July 25, MEN. came over and we chatted about the repatriation and the whole war situation. She felt that it was foolish for most of the people to apply especially during war because it was so uncertain what would happen to them after arrival there, if ever--as the problem of food, means of alivelihood, imprisonment(for nieeis, and probably for Isseis who had lived here a long time), and limitation on baggage and property transportation. It would be a great adventure to travel to different parts of the war but still there is the danger of sinking by subs. etc. (tho' it is to be a diplomatic ship, there is still opportunity for accidents, etc.) Moreover on discussion with her friends who professed desire to return to J. or to go there after the war, she found that most of them felt that it would be foolish to go now--they would prefer to wait until after the war.

She felt also that the whole idea wa of war was obnoxious to her. She didn't see the just ification for war in general, tho' she wasn't sure if she were a complete pacificist or now. Moreover, she felt that the pacific were doing the most for us and for all groups who were feeling the impact of the war most directly.

On Sunday, July 26, some of the girls of this group got together and were discussing the possibliity of continuing college. One of the girls(LB) had obtained a letter from one of the small religious colleges in Elmhurst, Ill., which informed her that she was accepted. She had not made direct application by herself, but the pastor of her church probably had done so. She is bery well-adjusted to Caucasians and would probably be very valuable as a contact person --so that it would be wonderful if she could be assured of a livelihood there--then she would accept immediately. (the curch group was the reformed church). The Reformed church group in the east has obtained scholarships from among its congregation and minister to support four partial and one whole scholarship for any member of the Reformed church--preferably a freshman, so this girl is ineligible since she is a junior. Another girl who is also very well-adjusted to the Cau-

casian community, and who is a freshman, might have a very good opportunity to go. At least she is going to try.

Many of the students have become rather pessimistic about the possibilities of continuing with their education, especially since personality, grades, and adjustibility are very important. Also, the Pacific coast representation has recently brought up the possibility of prohibiting the transfer of students to eastern and midwestern colleges.

In the evening of the same day, I was talking with a fellow who is interested in discussion groups, and asked hin what he thought of the possibility of initiating a discussion group of college students-- so that we could develop a more organized form of discussions, instead of the rambling bull sessions we seem to have in our own groups. He felt that that would be possible and that there are enough interested people--especially Cal students, so that it would be very worth while. Also he believes that wr might have a Cal. social in the near future, as well as informal get-togethers. I asked him if he ever felt that his mind was stagnating and he replied that he did feel that--so he studeied for ½hour every morning. Also, this would be a good opportunity for us to keep up on our current events, and to learn to discuss, and to form attitudes.

P.

three

On We Tues., July 28, the ~~two~~ UC. YWCa secy's., and several board members came to visit us. They are pretty optimistic about the student relocation project, and feel that in the very near future, they will have chosen the possible choices. It seems that the six week's summer session has lessened the attendence at the Y, but still quite a few girls attend the discussion groups. From Mon., the eight week period will begin--more people are expected to attend that session. Up to now, about 1/3 of the old Y cabinet are present, but now, it is expected that about ½ will be in attendence (and maybe more) after that--it is almost the same as the regualar fall session--only shorter. In the summer session, the majority of students are transfers or freshmen, so that there are many new faces. We were talking about the curfew regulations which are being considered at present, and our friends felt that it was a shame to inflict such a restriction when it seemed unnecessary--from a social point of view(for there is a very limited number of cases here). The feel with us, that this whole evacuation problem is unjust, and that something should be done to prove the unconstituionality of such action. Everyone seems to be work ing in defense industries--eighter directly for the govt., or in defense industries. We all agreed that the relocation centers were agreeable in the adminsitrative aspect--not so limiting, but in the physcsical aspect, the climate seemed the most disturbing factor.

Since our friends brought us ~~the~~ some cakes, we got together on the same evening to chat. First of all, we discussed the limitations of the administra ion here, and the conflicts between the various administra tors. What aggravates us most is the fact that a number of officials take criticisms, and remarks personnally, and extend it on to the official recor ds--that is, if they don't like someone, or have some disagreement with them, they put them on the black list--and eighter refuse to give them further employment(as the employement drector), or to give them any further concessions. We discussed the case of the ambulance driver who was fired for "insolence, insubordination, and derogatory remarks against the admini stration"--these remarks were to follow him to relocation(tho' they probab-

ignore it)--and would spoil his chances for obtaining any consideration in many activities. All he said was that this was a "dirty place," and that there was a lot of red tape--so that he didn't mind leaving. Even a comment made, unthinkingly is considered as incriminating evidence, and a person is not given a fair hearing, or given another chance. Moreover, they don't seem to stand for any comments, etc. They seem to delight in gloating over the fact that we are under military control, and that they themselves can' be sued by us. We felt that they are really afraid of losing their jobs and would give in, merely to save their own skins, but that they would take it out on us. Somehow, I don't think they will give in too easily because they are all afraid what the top administrators will do and say, so they like to pass the buck to each other. A case in point is that of the Fourth of July censorship of the Totalizer--because one of the articles stated that the pay checks would be sisued in the next week--the director was afraid that the army would blame him for holding up the paye checks, by not naming a definite date, so he hurriedly did so. This wouldn't harm us or have any influence on our attitude toward the admin., but they are afraid of the army and of the highet officials of the govt., so they are limited a great deal in their work. Everyone around here seems to try to save his own neck. That was one of the complaints of LZ--who was outside working to help the J. by making contacts with officials, etc., that even here own family felt that she wasn't doing herself or the family any good by eem staing outside--they felt that it was more important for her to do the family and herself good, and work for themselves, instead of trying to help others (and maybe injuring her health and reputation), which is indicative of the general attitude of all the J. as well as the administrators--they want to save their own skins, and don't think of others, or have a humanitarian outlook on life. We commented on the editorial in today's Chronicle which was a subtle hint to the attitude that we in the assembly and relocation centerw are enjoying ourselges so much, and don't need any help--that this is a "social gain" project rather than a wartime measure. It aggravat

ed us a great deal.

We also read a letter from a resident from Posten who said that the weather(wind and dust, and heat) are just terribel--everyone is just too tired to work, eat, or sleep; everything is dusty and hot; appetites are lost; scorpions, rattlesnakes, etc., are numberous; thenwashing, and other facilities are terrible. All in all, they are very disgusted with it all. (the writer was from Salinas, so is very unaccustomed to the ~~health~~ weather) People faint in the mess halls, latirnes, on the road, and everywhere. Many people die from the heat.

Then we chatted about the friends we knew at Cal--and their whereabouts now. A number of them are now in the army. Some of them are very optimistic about our situation and try to encourage us toe keep up our courage and morale, while others are bitter about their participation in the army while their families are shut up in these camps. Then there are a number of chuems who are living inland--in Denver, etc. They live mostly in the poorer sections of town, and so aren't too well-off(socially or economically), but they are at least outside, so don't have to feel imprisoned. L. in her tour of the country, viited a number of her friends in Denver, and said they were very glad to see her. There are about dozen or so families there that used to live in California previous to evacuation/ (It is said that Denver girls are trained in household arts and are very quiet until they go out--then they make hay) One of her friends fromCal was so glad to see her, that he took her out a number of times, gave her some farewell givts-(magazines and eats). It was good to see her old friend again. She went to Washington, and almost went to see Mrs. Roosevelt, but hesitated because she felt that she wans't a very important visitor, so didn't. However, when she told her friends in Boston and New York, they told her she should have, because she (Mrs. R) is very willing to speak with citizens, especially those facing problems. She would be a very unique guest, since shewas the first to be released from an assembly center, so cou give her first hand information about these camps, and about the attitude of

the Nisei toward the whole evacuation problem. We were discussing the organization of a Cal. club at Tulelake, with a number of Sacto. people as leaders. We would certainly like such a club here, but the administration wouldn't stand for it. Maybe in the relocation centers, things won't be so bad--we hope. Then we discussed the "Dames club" made up of Cal alumnae of varieous years, who meet once a month and have a good time together(as dinner,show, etc.) under the chmnship of each one in turn. LZ is in one of these clubs, and is responsible for the next meeting, this week, and is planning just a plain get-together. She is very bitter about the whole evacuation, and tries to compensate for it by writing to her new-found friends in Washington, but she feels that her presence inside the camp isn't doing anyone any good(including herself). We "Y" people seem to get-together quite often--but this is one means of bringing back memories of our college days--and we are very glad we have that much to look back on. We also discussed the various marriages which have developed since evacuation (or just previous), the engagements, and the whereabouts of these people. It would be wonderful if we could all have one big get-together as soon as the war is over, but it is very difficult to know when that will be. L. said that while she was out, she never went near her home, because she knew that would make her very sad.

Then she told us about the International Institute at Mills College, where the majority of people(tho' all well-educated) felt that this whole evacuation problem was an example of the undemocratic tendencies developing in this country, and were mainly sympathetic with us. She also felt that the ideals of Hull were too idealistic, and seemed indicative of the oppression of the Asiatics by the Americas and western Europe. This would be the ~~reverse of the~~ main aim of the whole trend of the times--from the beginning of the ~~century and~~ would be another vicious circle of war, peace, war, peace. Permanent peace is a very distant ideal.

At the end, she showed us the Lincoln Memorial and the notation thereon(Gettysburg address). It seems so appropriate at this time.

On Sat., Aug. 22, the former and the future presidents of the UC. YWCA came to visit us. They wererather surprised that they could not go out on the balcony(altho' a friend had told them about it from a former visit). However, since the social hall was being decorated for a dance for that night, the atmosphere was very attractive. There must have been about 200 visitors that afternoon. At the entrance was a screen of streamers framing the doorway, which made a very attractive entrance for the visitors. The girls in the group chatted to the visitors about former friends in Berkeley, and in college. Many of those who have graduated have obtained positions in the war industries, become married, or are continuing in graduate work. A number of the girls in the groups feel that they would like to continue their education, but seem hindered by grades, finances, or adaptability, altho' most of those in this group are very well adjusted to the community, so shouldn't find that a very difficult factor. The visitors told us about the dim-out regulations which make it very difficult to see pedestrians, cars, etc., so that many people feel that it is safer to stay at home at hights. The campus is very studious this semester, since it is an eight week session, six-day week, with nine unite for the semester. Thus, the students don't have much time to participate in extra-curricular activities--in fact, the YWCA is only holding two weekly luncheons--one a race relations group(with an average attendance of 80-90), and another general luncheon (with an average attendance of 40). At least it is gratifying to know that the students are vitally concerned with the race problem and the war. There are other complicating factors--many of the bakery stores, and groceries are hving difficulty obtaining help, so that the customers have to help themselves at the grocery store, while the bakery stores are often forced to close. The average wage scale in defense industries is very hight, so that the young people(high school and under) are obtaining very high wages

(about $.90) an hour) so that they want to spend a great deal of money which is fe often harmful to them. Everythings seems changed in gener so that we shouldn't f eel that we are thr only ones suffering, because the population in general is fu- suffering.

We discussed the rumors about the possibility of the removal of Tulelake to another state because of the strategic position of the camp. The former sec'y. of the YWCA w s stating that this rumor was true as far as she knew. There seem to be all sorts of rumors about the clearance of Tulelake for us. Of course, that couldn't be true--because that would be illogical.

I was talking to one of the girls in this group, who has made very good contacts with the Caucasians. She thought she might continue to go to college, but when she came right down to stating the reason for it, she felt that she wasn't certain about her vocation, so didn't feel it was fair to apply at all. She would be very valuable, however, in making contacts, so that she should make an attempt to attend a college. What she is mainly worried about is that her grades are very low. She would like to go into nursing, but she isn't certain that she would really enjoy it( or be able to stick to it) if she had some practical experience in it, so wants to do some nurse's aide work at the hospital but hasn't beenable to do so here, because she was absent from the first class(a cold) and by the time they formed another class, she was busy with recreation work. Moreover, shelikes to work with groups but not especially in sports, because she is mainly interested in indoor games, crafts, and group work in general(on an organized way).

Another of the girls(LB) has a possibility of obtaining a scholarship to a religious collge in a Middle West State, but there are two persons already decided on, and there are two other ppenings, with five people vieing for them. However, she has such a pleasing personality and is so well adjusted to the Caucasian group, that she is the most [illegible] She also feels that lower classmen have a better chance than

Prog.



On Wed., Aug. 26, the three secy's. of the UC.YWCA came to visit the girls. They said that the Y is as quietas can be, but that eve yone is seriously studying since the semester is so short, and there are classes eve ryday. They said that the work of the student relocation committee is progressing very well. Moreover, they discussed the election, and one of the secy's. stated that she discussed the matter of the Senator from this state, and finally decided that the recommendations from his committee after the hearing were very understanding, and had many favorable aspects to it, so that she finally decided to vote for him. Also, the visitors told us that after talking to the direc or of the WRA, the latter had informed them that in the voluntary relocation of nisies and well-adjusted isseis, the community attitude would comprise the attitude of the entire commuhity, and not merely of ~~the~~ ce ttain conservztive groups like theA erican Legion, etc. This was very encouraging to say the least. (Going back to the election, these visitors felt that only about 40% of the eligible voters voted in this election, tho' it is a very important one, in view of the war situation, and of the crop shortage in this state. ) They promised to return again before the camp was relocated. They brought some grapes and peaches for the girls to enjoy--so they had another get-together. This, time, there were only four of them--the more intellectual(serious) ones, met. They discussed the attitude of the niseis toward the country, and toward the whole evacuation situation, and felt that many of the niseis had become embittered since the evacuation. The main tro ble with most of them was that they had been too apathetic about the pr blems confronting us, and had just sat back thinking they were without a care in the world. Of course, there is a danger to over-emphasis on the minortity problem, but when other groups, like the YMWCA, church groups, etc. are vitally concerned about our plight, and want to discuss the matter with us, we should co-operate with them, and give them the facts of the case. This was what aggravated most of us--that so few nisei participated in the Y activities, but when the problem of evacuation was immi-

nent, they all clamored to attend the discussions, etc. which were held there, concerning us. This was selfish of them, to say the least--of course, they recognized their mistakes late even if it was rather late.

Then, a few of us(including, H.P, who has had a very wide Caucasian background) told how our attitude and loyalty to the US had been developed and that so far, nothing had wavered our attitude, tho' we had listened to arguments on the opposite side also. It is regrettable that more of the Nisei have not been exposed to the same contacts, so that our attitudes could all be more understanding of the attitudes of many of the Caucasians, no matter how unpromising the general outlook may be.

A few of the gilrs felt that they would not feel quite safe or secure being in the outside world away from family and friends, but about half of us felt that the losses were more than compensated for, if we could develop an understanding attitude among the general US communities outside of California. It will be very important that those students and other nisei who are selected to represent us are very carefully chosen for adaptability to the Caucasian community, as well as to other people, in order that they make a very favorable impression on the world outside. Those who have gone out so far, seem to be very well adjusted(except in the very unfavorable communities, as the southern states, etc.) so that there isn't much fear as yet.

We all said that we hoped that a "Y" club as well as a "Cal" club could be formed at the relocation center, because we want to continue the discussions on a more organized basis, and also on a more intellectual basis than small bull sessions that we might hold in small groups.

We also felt that it would be much better to continue our educations if possible instead of letting ourselves stagnate in these camps.

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On Friday evening, Aug. 28, about three of us in this groups met and had a regular "memory" session. We looked at the snaps that one of us had collected from pre-evacuation days, and had fun remembering the carefree college days. It doesn't seem possible that only five months ago, we were

back on the green hills of Berkeley, having parties, get-togethers, and attending classes altho' we knew that the evacuation would eventually come.

We discussed the possibilities of the camp being split up in the relocation process, and and feared that we would be separated from our friends who were scattered all over the camp. Those who signed up for the advance crew would be very disappointed if they would have to be split from their friends and neighbros.

We also discussed the crime problem in this camp, since one of the girls works at the clinic. She said that there were a number of cases of pregnancies among the younger girls(even one at 13 yrs.). Moreover, we found that one of the ill-reputed women in this camp(who is said to charge $5. per night) had applied for a blood test in anticipation for marriage. We all felt rather sorry for her husband, since she was supposed to have a very bad record(as indicated above). There are about three or four others who have bad reputations--one who charges one scrip book a night, another who is supposed to be a little mentally deficient--and had two men fight over her about a week ago, causing injury to one of them; The record seems rather bad, but still, in comparison to the other camps, is very negligible.

Since three of us had graduated, and the other had also been a member of our class(tho' had missed thelast semester), we all had a great deal in common to talk about, and wished we could have one Cal reunion before leaving--but since there will be a Mardi Gras on the last week-end for the whole camp, that may be impossible.

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On Sat., Sept. 12, the gilrs had a farewell party. For about two hours, they chatted and played games--word building; Predicaments, Jenkin Says Hands Up; Laughing game. All of them were hilarious, and made us all feel good all over. Then, refreshmentswere served--chocolates(from Y friends), cookies, tea, orangd, craxkerz and cheese, Cheezits. Each of the ten gi4ls brought something to eat. Two of the girls made place cards for everyone--a bear with an "Uc" on his back, and a "Y" on his hat, running around a race track. It was a very novel souvenir. The girls had them autographed. Then, we chatted about the vaeiousrumors about the camp being solit into two. That would be terrible, because the girls live in various areas of the camp. Everyone in the camp gets along so well with everyone else in the camp, tthat it seems a shame to have to split them up. The girls felt that they would certainly enjoyeim being together on the train because they could talk endlessly. It seems that in many of the camps, there is an abundance of Cal grads, so that people don't te- seem too lost as far as that is concerbed. We started to talk about what we would like to do in relocation both for the immediate future and the distant future, but since the girls were about-interesed (½ of them at least) in continuing their education, that turhed out to be the topic of conversation. When they were asked if they would like to be outside just for the sake of being out, a number (3 at least) felt that they would--these girls had such a strong contackt wirh the Caucasians, that they missed them extremely in this camp. Moreover, they felt that they were stagnating inside, especially those who weren't connected swith the educational system in some way. Of cours one of the gilts who hasbeen teaching the high school classesin English feels that they(class) are very difficult to teach, because the teacher's attitudes and knowledge are so in advance of the class, that they feel she is radical or something in her views. This person stressed the

fact that for anyone who is contemplating going out, it is very essential that the person develop a keen appreciation and backgrou d of literature and commentaries; a well-rounded philosophy of life; and a wide area of interests, in order that the impression on the public won't be a negative one--which is ve y dangerous especially at this time.

She had wanted to remain outside(and had a number of offers of jobs) but her family felt that it was very dangerous for a girl(especially) to remain outside, because the attitude of the public might change very rapidly, and without notice; moreover, they felt a girl's place is with the family. Her only hope to change y eir opinion, is to wait until her brother gets out to college--then they might feel differently.

The girls all felt that they would like to organize a club at relocation--probably on the type of the UC. YWCA--which includes college students vitally interested in modern problems, which attempts to devise means to develop a wider and healthier outlook on life in the economica, racial, religious, and world(peace) problems. It seems to embody m ny of the beliefs of the girls in the group--and also will keep them in co ntact with the community outside, including some of their dearest friends.

Progressive

I think it is about time to summarize the section relating to the Progressive gi5ls. This shall be accomplished by a brief account of the individulas--their attitudes and actions at the end of their stay at this camp.

First of all, there is LZ--the first to leave this camp--on the first day of departure for the families. She continued to believe that the most important contribution we as niseis could make to the community, would be to continue to correspond with the Caucasian friends we had acquired outside--especially the Y, and other intellectual groups. By our communication of the t4uth of the conditions here, could we hope to obtain improvements of our condition. She also believes that those who do continue their educations in eastern and middle-western colleges, sould be very well-versed on all current literature, events, and opinions, so that intelligent and impressive conversations and impressions can be made with all those whom we meet on the outside. These students are truly ambassadors of the J in the US, and should consider their task as being primarily that. She feels very bitter that this whole evacuation came about, and is sorry that she cannot be outside to make more contacts, but feels that since her parents object to girls being outside, she will resign herself to the decision and await her brothers' releases to college--then they may change their minds about the importance of the contacts to be made on the outside. She also feels that she doesn't care to do anything(work) at relocation, until she finds something that she finds herself suitable for, as well as something she would be interested in. She hasn't decided just what that will be. Just preveious to her departure, she had been teaching English to high school pupils; she felt that the latter were very difficult to teach, since they are very inquisitive, yet haven't developed their minds adequately to grasp concepts she may have develo-ed in her years previous to evacuation(in college). She finds that they can't understnd the activities and purposes of the various minority groups(especially the negroes), liberal groups(as for example the Quakers and Friends), and other groups

working for our welfare. They feel that anyone believing in such groups and purposes is a radical. Moreover, she is rumored to be an FBI afgent since she had been outside, and seemed to be testifying in a no. of cases against the J. In reality, she had been testifying in a case against a speaker who had made some untrue statements about the J, and their attitude toward the gov't. and about their occupations, etc.
(US and J). It may have seemed rather unfavorable at times toward the J, but she had been telling what she knew from her observations, etc. (I believe there was one case in which a prominent J. was concerned) All in all, she is rather embittered about the whole situation--her only consolation is that she still has Caucasian contacts to whom she can communicate her observations and opinions.

Then, there is EN--who at first was so eager to continue her contacts outside. Moreover, her sister is outside so that she could have gone outside herself, but just previous to relocation, she stated that she would prefer to remain ~~outside~~ inside. The real reason for her change of heart was that she had found so many friends and different attitudes that she felt that she could learn much more by talking to the J. themselves This is a very true fact, and if she can keep a journal of her observations, interviews, etc., she would be a very valuable sourceof material in the reconstruction period. Moreover, since she has a number of Caucasian contacts(especially the more liberal groups, like the Quakers, etc.), she can encourage the J. to keep on hoping for the best--since there are such groups working for their welfare(as well as for other underprivileged groups ). She hopes to continue in the information booth at the relocation center, so that she can continue to talk with people andlearn their opinions, and be well-informed on many of the necessary cultural fields. She had graduated in political science, but feels that that fields has very little future for her, and since she is pacifistically inclined wants to enter some filed like nursing, in which she can help others, in a constructive way.

Next, comes RL--who hasn't changed her opinions about the future very much--she would like to continue her education, but feels that since she

hasn't decided on her future career, she would prefer and to wait before leaving for college. However, she has the personality which is so well-adapted to the Caucasian community, so that if she does go outside, she will make a success in her contacts at least. She is quite well-read on cultural subjects, and has definite ideas about various problems. She has continued her contacts with the Caucasians outside, and continues to have faith in those contacts. She has been working in the ~~recreation-d-~~ recreation dept., with young children, and enjoys that quite well, altho' shewould prefer the more organized creative and cultural activities as she has been accustomed to at the UC. YWCA. Her hopes at relocation are that she would like to help in the type of recretion to which she has been accustomed, and also that shemight attempt to undertake the nurse's aide course, so that she can discover if her real interest lies in the direction of nursing.

Then there is LB--who has been trying to continue with her education since she entered this camp. Her only fear was that she might not be able to measure up to the educational standard set up as requisite for scholarships, and releases--(her average is about ~~2~~-or-a little under a B average.) Luckily, the church which she attends has been able to sponsor a number of scholarships, so that she was able to take advantage of it--and received one to a small town in Ill. This is a religious chool, altho' the only required course is a course in the history of religion. She obtained her release to that school, but found that at the last minute, a telegram from the American Legion in that town had been received--stating that they didn't want any J. in that town. Thus. she had to return to the camp on the same day(from SF). It was a very unfortunate incident, and might have embittered anyone. But this girl still kept her hopes up for some other opportunity--and it arrived on the next day--she was accepted to Cornell College in Ohio; however, she had to wait for her permit to come--it arrived on the next day. Thus, altho' shehad been disappointed once, she found a much more favoerable curriculum at the latter college--in recreation work. She had been a recreational director for girls at this camp.

Next, is LP--who also planned to leave for college ever since her arrival here. Shehad been corresponding with one college thruout her stay--in hopes of entering that school of librarianship--an interewt she had developed since her arrival here, and her position as librarian here. Her main purpose had been to leave the camp--not merely to continue her education, but to continue her Caucasin contacts. She had tried thruout her stay to obtain the permit to leave--but finally heard, just a 2 weeks before her departure that she would be unable to attend that college, since the Navy failed to approve the admission of J. into that college. She hurriedly wrote to the another university, which didn't have as favorable a e st nding, and received an accentance in ½ a week. However, since the date of opening of the college year was very close, so she feared that her application for admission might be too late--but the student reloction comm. told her to wait for their answer--. The permit arrived just prevone day before the date of departure for her family, so she had to remain behind. She had faithfully kept her hopes and faith throughout her stay, and was finally rewarded by her release.

Lastly, there is EI--who had hoped from the beginning to obtain either a scholarship for the continiation of her education(in social welfare), or a position, just to be outside, and to continue her contacts with the Caucasian community. In her case, the parents also felt that girls should remain inside where it was safe. However, she tried to correspond with a number of colleges, and other sources to obtain admission. However, she felt that if she found that after all her correspondance, etc.kher parens refusdd to let her leave, it might prove unfortunate for all concerned, so didn't conclude her negotiations. However, as the date of departure for relocation approached, and many of her college chums left for college, she felt that shehad made a very great mistake in not attempting with more vigor. However, she had doubts about her correct place--outsde or inside--a number of people had told her to remain inside, since she could help the people a great deal in that way --in fact she had received a number of offers of positions in research--so that she was rather uncertain

as to te correct future course. Moreover, if she did remain inside, she was uncertain of the type of work she would undertake--whether one in which she hoped to specialize in the future, or one in which she would be able to use the knowledge she had received in the past--as in education, or recreation. She hoped tthat she would be able to utilize at least two of these possibilities. Her tentative plan was to remain in the camp about one year, and then try to obtain eighter a position, or a scholarship for college--so that she would be able to compare the two types of jurisdictions under which she had lived. Also, it would help her a great deal in her doontacts, if she could relate her experiences in both. However, her one fear was that her mind would stagnate if she remained for too long a time in the camps. She missed the discussions, lectures, and other cultural interests she had degeloped in her pre-evacuation days. Most of all, she missdd the friendly chats she had with her Caucasian friends of the outside--she would miss them much more in the relocation center since her friends would no longer be able to vist them. She was also bitter about the evacuation as a whole, altho' she realized that in the majority of cases, the J. were avoiding the poverty they might have experienced if they had remained in their homes, in the businesses they had been pursuing--in the majority of cases. However, she continued to have faith in the principles of democracy, even tho' they didn't seem to be applied in practice--and felt that in th4 post-war period, there might be some hope for a more just ~~war~~ peace, especially since the people had learned from bitter experience in the last war.

With these brief descriptions, I will close this aspect of the survey. The group may not have seemed a very coherent one, yet, there was one purpose tieing these people together--to continue their Caucaisan contacts--even tho' all of them were not able to do so in person, they would continue to do so in writing. Only by such action, could a more understanding public opinion be developed in the post-war period--in which a great deal of adjustment would be necessary for the world in general, and for the nisei and other minority groups especially.

Doris

DEFINITIONS

1)Conservative--one who follows the established customs and mores of the group. That is, he isn't very original, ~~but~~- nor forward-looking, but always looks into the past, and follows the pattern of the past, thinking that is the best method of life. He is more of a follower, and not a very successful leader--except among othe who also believe in the past and established practices. He is acceptable among tehe elders of the group because they also live in the past.

2)Progressive--One who is on the margin of the group, because he belive in going forward; he wants chang, tho' not in a violent or very rapid way. He looks forward, and ~~is~~- tends to be idealistic, in that he has certain distant goals toward which he strives, tho' he also feels that it will take a number of genrations to accomplish. He is usually optimistic about the possibility of achieving his aims, tho' the results might not be very immediate. He believes in the influence of groups--mainly by discussion and education, rather than in overt action.

3)Liberal--~~He is on the outside of the group, for he feels in individua action, and practice--i.e., He feels tha the individual is more impertant than the group, and that action is very important.~~ His ideas are so much in advance of the majority, that ~~he must work alone, or with~~ he is followed by a very small group. His aims are immediate, tho' he may look forward also, he fels that immediate results are more important. The individual rights are foremost.

4)Radiacal-- He is extemely different from the group, and is considered and outcast. He believes in immediate overt action and believss entirely differnt from the group. The immediate attainment of objectives--which are ve y different from those of the group, are advocated and immediately sought by action.

Thursday July 30. Worked with another girl on the invitations for dance for Saturday. "The theme is nautical, with an anchor on the cover."

"It should be successful, since about 200 people are expected & it will be the only dance that night (beside the high school prom)."

Friday July 31. "Wrote letters and then went to a movie. It was a travelogue on South America. There was also a cartoon & a skiing sport reel.... It told all about South America -- cultural, educational, recreational, economical, geographical, historical, etc."

"The sound mechanism went out of order for the last two so it wasn't very interesting, but the first one wasn't bad."

Saturday August 1. She & sister had planned to attend dance "but finally decided to remain at home to play bridge."

"It was fun. I wish I could have more frolics because it's really fun when one knows the game & can play intelligently."

Sunday August 2. "Tried to round up some of the girls to have a get-together and eat the sweets [brought by a visitor] from Berkeley. However,

two of the girls had to work in the recreation hall in preparation for the fun house & one had a visitor, so four of us played bridge for 2½ hours. I had a grand slam although I bombed" — — — — — "It was a grand feeling anyway."

Monday
August 3.

" Tonight S.P. and I had planned to attend the "Fun House" at another rec. hall. We went at 7:30 p.m. but there was a very long line--about 50 people waiting to be admitted. Everyone came out with mud and water on their clothes. The boys had lipstick on their faces. It was constructed and conducted on the basis of a chamber of horrors with tunnels to crawl though, snakes, loud noises, spooky pictures, bugs, skeletons, showers, etc.

However, since after one hour we seemed to be about twenty people away (after we "chiseled in" on someone) we decided to leave, so we went to the rec. hall, since there was supposed to have been a club (young people) meeting there--a singspiration. However, there was a bridge tourney (progressive) so we played with two fellows (not in the tourney though). It was rather embarrassing because we didn't play the game as "scientifically" as they did. My partner and I seemed to bid all the time, but I don't think we won very many games. Those present were mainly young people of 18-25 years (though it was supposed to be for adults). "It was a mixed group and everyone seemed to enjoy it thoroughly".

Tuesday, August 4. "Tonight I stayed home to write letters, read and knit."

Wednesday Aug 5. "Tonight I remained at home again".

Thursday Aug 6. "Tonight I went to the singspiration at our recreation hall. It was predominately



Doris Hayashi
Tanforan

~~DIARY~~ ~~Thursday, August 6, 1942~~

young children and Y people of from 8-20 years. A very versatile person led the group. We sang "Cal" songs beside some "pep" songs, but did they "kill" them! It took us back to the old college days when we had get-togethers. There were about 100 people present, predominantly club members. One of the high school representatives led some yells. There was a great deal of pep. The recreation leaders were asked to sing a song which they gladly did. They seem so unified, though they are always quarreling among themselves--I hear. The majority of them are "Cal" people so have a great deal in common. They are all about the same age (range 19-25 years with the mode at 20) so they are quite similar in their attitudes. However, they did have some older advisers (25 years old) who differed from them in the emphasis on activities. The leaders felt that the younger children's activities were more important while the director and the older advisers felt the adults and Y people should be catered to. As a consequence the older advisers resigned because they felt their advice was unnecessary.

L. U. came over to see me tonight. We chatted about our old friends, about the camp, rumors, etc."

Friday August 7. Spent the evening at a cabinet meeting of the Young People's ~~Coun~~ Fellowship in which plans for future meetings were developed. (Ambivalence of religious & secular activities)

"Some of the groups (especially the more conservative ones) objected to the types of informal programs of the Fellowship (as the art lectures, folk dancing, etc.) However, the more liberal groups object to the long sermon rituals & more & the more conservative groups"

Saturday August 8. "Tonight I chatted with E.N. We talked about the camp in general and about people we knew"

"We are both so enthused about the camp in general ~~to~~ ... that we did seem too happy. We feel

Sunday, August 9. Church in the morning; knitting at home until 2 p.m.; then "discussion on relaxation which was held at the church"
"Tonight I attended the Fellowship, a joint meeting between the high school &

the young people's group.
It was a talk by one
of the men who had
returned from the
concentration camp in
Manchuria."

Monday
August 10. Went to get tickets
for the movie on
Friday.
"Planned to go to
the recreation hall
meeting for young people
(and folk dancing)"
but since I was
sleepy & had quite a
lot of writing to do... I
spent a quiet evening
at home."

Tuesday, "This afternoon we
August 11. had visitors from Cal...
[One of them] brought
us each a box of pearls" — "They were swell"
"Tonight I went to the
library to do some
letterwriting" Re use of
library in evenings
"Mostly teachers come to
correct papers, etc. also people
come in to write letters n to use"

Wednesday, August 12 "Tonight, I went to see EM. We talked about the whole problem of evaluation"

Thursday, August 13. "Tonight I played badminton with G. and S.P." ~~the ho~~

Also went to the talent show." It was supposed to be an educational program, more like a lecture."

"It was pretty bad.. It was ~~advertised~~ supposed to be for those 16 & over, but it wasn't advertised as such, so most people were disappointed. Even the older people who aren't very educated felt that it was out of place to have such activities."

... I noticed there was quite a systematized procedure installed. Players signed up for 15 minute periods.

Since most of the people had their own rackets, it didn't cause much trouble about using the public rackets. Also everyone had their own birds. I noticed that many people were playing golf, sailing boats, (including one large one with two passengers) and playing or watching the baseball games. There seem to be adequate evening recreation for all tastes--so there is no complaint (except maybe for the more intellectually inclined).

Friday,
August 14.

Tonight I went to the movie with S.P. We went right after roll call and ran most of the way. Still we were about 100 from the beginning. There were three lines (3 mess halls) and still there was a large crowd. At about 7:00 p.m. the people were behond the post office. We stood around for an hour till opening time. Many girls knitted on socks and sweaters. Some fellows brought radios to listen to outside. Others sat on stools (which they brought for the show) and played bridge. Some students brought books to study for the next day's lesson. The age group ranged from about 3 years to 55 years with the young people (school kids) predominating. There were about 1500 present tonight.

The arrangement inside was the front half of the room for those on cushions and the last half for those on chairs. The disadvantage of the latter was that the floor was level so everyone had to crane his neck to see. On the other hand, those on the floor could look up and weren't hindered in their view, although they were probably uncomfortable in their position). The house managers and the fire department acted as ushers and collected tickets, guided traffic, and warned the people not to take in newspapers or food. The main purpose was to prevent the accumulation of rubbish to be cleared up that night, since no arrangements had been made for the same. Of course, since these men are human and have friends, they were persuaded to not see a box of cheez-its here, some newspaper there. However, on the whole, the results were very favorable.

The three-reel film (including the main film "Spring Parade" starring Deanna Durbin; a colored cartoon; and a travelogue) required three intermissions. Also the sound mechanism went out of order two times and was too loud at spots, but in general, it was satisfactory for the first time. Of course, the accoustics were rather poor since the room wasn't built for films (but for announcements of showings in the race) so it can't be expected to be too good. It was paid for by donations by individuals (a committee of five) and the residents in general. The operators were the members of the group and did quite a good job of it. Many rather recent films will be shown in the future (about two years old) so that it isn't too unappealing. This film was a fairy tale and seemed quite appropriate to take our minds off of the everyday life here. Everyone enjoyed it thoroughly because it was the first full-length film we have had. Of course, those who sat on chairs couldn't see, but the rest of the people enjoyed it.

Saturday, August 15. "This afternoon... I stayed home to do some knitting & L.L. came over... We chatted all afternoon. We talked about the possibilities of relocation. A neighbor came over."

Tonight I went to the farewell singsperation at our recreation hall for our director. Every club made up a song (or sang an appropriate one) for him in farewell. Some of them were "Dear" (from "Dear Mom"); "Remember" (from "Remember Pearl Harbor"); "There's a Long Long Trail"; "Jingle Jangle" (with original words). Then each of the groups gave him a present, as the grammar school girls gave him a bouquet of wild flowers; the grammar and junior high school boys gave him a pyrocraft whistle chain and the older groups presented speeches of appreciation.

~~It was really swell. We sang pep songs too, but yet we felt rather sad about it all.~~ There were young people from grammar school age up to the leaders (20-25) about 100 in all. A girl led the songs and a boy led the yells. This was a very impromptu gathering being announced that same day. It ended in one hour (by 9:00 P.M.) since most of those present wanted to attend the outdoor carnival at another recreation center. This carnival was quite similar to that held in our center, though on a larger scale because out-of-doors. Of course, the decorations weren't as elaborate (no paintings) merely sacks, blankets, trees, but it seemed like an outdoor rodeo -- that was the theme, and some of the workers wore jeans, bandanas, and cowboy hats. Some of the games were basketball, toss, croquet (similar to golf), bowling, hit the can, string (animal) race, ring the animal, etc. Also, they had hot coffee and one evening (it was held for two evenings) they served French fries. They asked for donations at all of the booths (i.e. they had jars for them). Tonight they held an outdoor dance. The recreation leaders from our recreation center went together and bet each other that the other could beat in the games (score cards were provided). The one that got the least number of points would have to go through the spanking machine. These leaders are very cliquish and very often hold their own get-together after special shows, events (like birthdays, etc. and departures). They often have arguments between themselves, but stick together as far as the outside is concerned. This is not very healthy because there is a tendency to arouse the antagonism of the other recreation centers which it does.

Sunday, August 16. "Went to church with E. today.... This afternoon, g & I did a little knitting. Then we went to the library to do some writing & reading.... Tonight, I practiced my shorthand, knitted and did some writing. Then I went to the Fellowship. There was a short worship period... Then we had a short hymnsinging period & chat... We came home & did some more knitting, sang some songs & listened to the radio".

Monday, August 17. "Tonight, I stayed home to ~~do some~~ knit & to write some letters".

Tuesday, August 18. Tonight I played bridge with the family for half an hour, and then went to the discussion on "Education and Recreation in Relocation" at recreation 2. It was for the high school students -- with a representative from the mothers, the students, and the two departments. There was some disagreement as to the importance of recreation and education, but the consensus was that education will be more important in the long run, and that recreation is a very important phase of leisure time in relocation. (It was the opposite here.) There were about fifty people there -- mainly high school students, the recreation leaders of this hall and some older Y. P. leaders. It was a panel discussion in the true sense (questions and answers) so that the high school students themselves didn't have a very great opportunity to discuss. The leader called on various individuals to make comments (which seemed to discourage the mass from speaking). Also the comments seemed rather long and repetitious. This might be the beginning of a more informal discussion group, but one can't judge too accurately. Probaby the younger people felt rather left out.

Wednesday, "This afternoon I had
August 19. two visitors in a row."...
~~Ex~~ a professor at U. C. and "a
very friendly & cheerful
person whom I had known at
the YWCA."

Thursday, July 30.- Preparing invitations for a dance.
Friday ~~Aug 1~~ July 31 - Wrote letters; went to a movie
Saturday Aug ~~2~~ 1 - Stayed home, played bridge
Sunday Aug ~~3~~ 2 - Played bridge with 3 girls.
Mon Aug ~~4~~ 3 - Played bridge in a tourney.
Tues Aug ~~5~~ 4 - Stayed home: wrote letters, read & knitted
Wed Aug ~~6~~ 5 - Stayed home.
Thurs Aug 7. 6 - Went to "singsperation" at recreation hall.
~~Visited Visit friend~~ "Chatted" with visitor in evening.
Fri Aug ~~8~~ 7 Went to meeting of Young People's Fellowship.
Sat Aug ~~9~~ 8 "Chatted" with a friend
Sun Aug ~~10~~ 9 Church in morning; knitting at home; attended discussion at church; evening at Young People's Fellowship
Mon Aug 10 Quiet evening at home.
Tues Aug 11 - Visitors from university in afternoon. In evening, wrote letters in library.
Wed Aug 12 - Visited a friend & "chatted."
Thurs Aug 13 - Played badminton; went to talent show.
Fri Aug ~~14~~ 14 - Went to the movie.
Sat Aug ~~15~~ 15 - Stayed home & knitted; chatted with visitor.
Went to "singsperation" at recreation hall.
Sun Aug ~~16~~ 16 - Church; knitting, writing, reading, finishing shetland; meeting of Young People's Fellowship.
Mon Aug ~~17~~ 17 - At home, knitting & writing letters
Tues. Aug 18. - Played bridge with family; then to a discussion meeting.
Wed Aug 19. Two visitors from "outside".