

DIARY

Doris Hayashi
Tanforan

Friday, May 1, 1942

A lady came up to me and wanted me to get together 100 girls to help with the dishes and to help serve so there will be less work for the boys and for the cooks and so that the facilities will be more satisfactory and more adequate. I rounded up about thirteen and was very optimistic about the outlook.

However, at dinner there was trouble between the fellows and girls -- the former were angry because the girls wanted to wash dishes, so went on strike. A few of the fellows did do the dishes because most of the girls refused to do so. However, a few girls did wash the dishes because there was an inadequate number of fellows and one fellow slapped a girl who complained and a fight began.

Most of the so-called "leaders" -- especially from the YM and those employed by the government already are the ones who are responsible for most of the work here it seems.

Amy, Frances, and I worked in the mess hall and helped to serve the salad -- it was lots of fun and a swell cooperative spirit was present.

Monday, May 4, 1942

Went to a meeting of Christian Church Young Peoples leaders and we planned a Sunday school system under Hiro. Flo, Tashiko, and I have to make a survey of available teachers and pupils, and age groups. We're all quite optimistic about it.

Ate lunch with Frances -- weiners, rice, bread, and chocdate -- rather starchy but okay I guess.

Got my shot -- last one today. It hurts.

Spent this afternoon with Frances and went to visit the various ministers to obtain data about Sunday school leaders, etc.

Tuesday, May 5, 1942

Walked over to the stables and visited Ahitio, Cluyolio, and Sue. They

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were moving to the barracks today and were rather disgusted because they were used to their old homes. The whole atmosphere around the stables is rather dejecting because everyone has to sit in front of their homes since there's not enough room inside -- seems almost like the slums. Frances was very disgusted -- it made me feel pretty bad too. However, I think parts of this area aren't so bad.

Wednesday, May 6, 1942

Went to another meeting about the Church and Sunday school services. We're going to have a junior service too. In the afternoon we're going to have a Mother's Day program with the Buddhists.

Thursday, May 7, 1942

Last night the clubhouse fellows stayed up late and talked about the injustice of it all and about the "nerve" of "progressives" who want to help others. A most interesting discussion -- after 10:00 p.m. the girls left and they started to talk about more personal things -- typical of them. But they are so inconsiderate of their neighbors.

Friday, May 8, 1942

I guess it's true that politics are important. It seems Ann Kunitani says her husband is angry because everyone gets jobs through political pull and not through qualifications.

Went to choir practice and sang for 2 hours -- hope we get it at last. The girls are quite cooperative most of the time.

Saturday, May 9, 1942

Got to work late and the atmosphere was rather tense since the Kojimotos wanted the job. Fred also inferred that I should get a position in recreation work. Hope I get something. Went to ^{see} Mr. Thompson but he was out. One can

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certainly see politics in play. However, I really want some position in which I can be of service and for which I am qualified so I don't know what I can get.

Went back to work at twelve. Tally let me in. Good thing cause we were very busy. Had over 250 clients today. Gee, we were so mad cause no one will give us any information. Yet, if we don't give information people complain to Mr. Green's office. Gosh, what can we do? Especially housing is lousy -- no mattresses, beds, or globes, and no more straw! What a system! Hope people won't have to sleep on the floor -- lot's have lost baggage too.

Sunday, May 10, 1942

Went to work this morning till 10:00 a.m. Went to church but it was too crowded so I left. Mom and Dad had company today. The Mulkys came and brought lots of our stuff. Had a Mothers' Day program and a group of us girls sang a Japanese song. I hope the mothers enjoyed it. I went ^{back} ~~to~~ ^{the} information office and continued to give information till 3:30 p.m.

Monday, May 11, 1942

Sam Y. and Mahoto came into the office to look at our B & G's (Frances' and mine). Sam is only doing inspection work (sanitation) and cleaning of typewriters, but he is rated as professional and technical -- it doesn't seem fair does it? He seems rather contented with conditions here but wants to continue school back east. I can detect some self-satisfaction in his manner. Mahoto is rather disgusted with conditions here, especially in regard to employment because just as he was waiting for an appointment, two others who were merely introduced by a friend of Mr. Lawson were appointed to the same positions while he was not. This shows the amount of "pull" involved.

At 4:00 p.m. I was sent for from the employment office. Mr. Gunder who is now in charge of employment has decided to employ me to interview girls since there

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4.

has been a great deal of complaints against the tactics of the men doing so. I can realize how C.K. failed in establishing cordial relations, but M. has been okay I think. Oh well, I got a job so I should crab.

Tuesday, May 12, 1942

Dear Diary -- My first day at work. I interviewed about a dozen or so girls. It was pretty easy and lots of fun after I got adjusted to the routine. I realize why many complain about M's tactics. He's really not diplomatic. He arouses antagonism by blaming individuals for not having acquired enough training, etc.

Wednesday, May 13, 1942

My second day at the office. Mr. Gunder is quite insistent that people stay out while I interview people. Also, he wants me to have the files before me while I interview so I will know the qualifications quite well. Most people ask what is available. There is quite a common complaint that there are no jobs except the very menial ones and that only the least qualified obtain the high positions -- seems true in one sense that it began thus, but it needn't continue. Also, many who are assigned to such positions as janitor, etc. come back and throw back the work sheets. They don't want to work because it's below their dignity. It's really pretty bad, but in a way I can't blame them too much. Mr. Gunder is very abrupt with such people. We try to keep it to ourselves, but aren't too successful sometimes.

Thursday, May 14, 1942

It was rather a slow day -- we didn't have very many applicants. There really are quite a few qualified secretaries and many people who have had special training of all sorts. Many are interested in and are qualified for recreation work. Also it's rather pathetic the way the young people (under sixteen) want to work for lack of better activities. They say that something (even mess work) is better than just sitting around doing nothing. When the recreational facilities are well set up, they will have more to do. I really feel sorry for them. Mr.

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Thursday, May 14, 1942

Gunder has his mind on some sort of change in the procedure -- don't know if it will really work. We closed at 3:30 to do some work in the files. It's really a tedious and monotonous task to do filing. Hope we get something done quickly so that we can get really qualified personnel into the various positions.

Went to the talent show. It was lousy. The worst part was the man who sang a Japanese song. One could notice the antagonism of the Nisei to Japanese songs. Gow sang; someone played the piano; and Eva Takahashi sang. There was no outstanding entertainment. They make us sing "God Bless America" each time. It seems rather ironic. One can't tell if it's supposed to be ironic or not. We all sing it, but it doesn't really seem quite appropriate. A more appropriate hymn would be the "Star Spangled Banner."

Friday, May 15, 1942

Only worked half a day on interviews. In the afternoon we worked on the files. We're going to make occupational cards for everyone according to the USES classification used in the Registration files; so everyone from sixteen to sixty will be available for work. When we need them we will employ them. Also, for students and others without adequate occupational information, we are to interview them. I hope I can get back into it quickly.

Everyone is "crabbing" about the wage scale which ranges from \$8 to \$16 per month with the unskilled in the first, skilled \$12, and professional and technical at \$16. It will be paid in script and only part of it can be spent. Also part will be used for maintenance.

Mr. Gunder is really ambitious, but sometimes I wonder about his correctness of judgment. Sometimes it seems he is making the work harder, but I guess that's okay if we get the work done. At least he's ambitious -- that's more than Mr. Green has done.

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Friday, May 15, 1942

Gladys and I walked around tonight and saw the young people playing volley ball, baseball, etc. Happened to drop in at the church and they were discussing the program for Sunday -- they want me to talk on the "Possibilities of Leadership," and Kiwa to talk about "The Place of the Church." Sounds pretty good, hope it works out okay.

I did some more writing tonight.

Saturday, May 16, 1942

The neighbor's father died in the county hospital and they had gone to the funeral. There certainly is a lot of red tape involved. It took them an hour to get out. They had to get an okay from the top officials, had to show their pass at the gate, and it was really terrible considering it was a funeral. Not very many people went either -- only five people including three in the family.

Sunday, May 17, 1942

Went to church this morning. John Yamashita delivered the address. He is very good, very practical. He certainly is well read -- gave very good examples from well-known literature. It was very crowded, but everyone thought it was worth while to attend. John Yamashita surely is a swell speaker for young people and is a very active Christian leader.

Harold and I went to see the library today. It was very well organized. It's open on Sundays from 2:00 to 5:00 p.m. Mary was there. There are quite a large number and variety of magazines and books (though more of the former). It's surprising how many people there are here even on Sundays -- the average circulation is about 350 per day. I think that's pretty good. The books go out for three days and magazines for one day.

Practiced my speech for a couple of hours today -- talking on "Possibilities of Leadership." It sounds rather optimistic and idealistic, but I hope some people agree with me.

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Frances was very disgusted with many of the slight incidents around her home and at work. She feels that people are getting very impolite and rude about the catalogue, etc. Also, no one wants to help others in need (this is based on one example).

Moreover, she is still disgusted with the postal service -- especially since she ordered a catalogue which was delivered to three people of the same name who all used it, including the order blanks -- so the condition of the book wasn't very good. Wish she would pull out of it.

The speakers tonight were pretty good -- at least Kiwa and Howard T. were. The former spoke on "The Place of the Church in Tanforan;" it certainly has an important part to play in morals, conduct, etc. She was very practical -- so everyone enjoyed it. Howard was rather idealistic in the religious sense and it was a little long, but it was appropriate for a church group. (That's the way the group felt too.) Mine was too idealistic and optimistic in the practical every day sense. I don't think very many agreed with me about the potentialities and actual result of the promises of positions for the qualified.

Vernice was very nice and left grapefruit and oranges for the Fellowship people and her other friends. The leaders of the various groups were asked to submit their names so we could organize our evening group.

I didn't have an opportunity to observe the reactions of various people to the speeches.

Monday, May 18, 1942

Went to work as usual. We're still working on the files. I got to know some of the girls here better. Charlie's sister Emi, Martha Abe, Alice Shigezuma, May Kishi, and her friends, and I were working on them. Emi is quite different from her brother. She is quite a natural person. She has been well acquainted with Chinese and Caucasian people since she lived in a small town. Her brother hadn't

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been at home for a very long time so he was exposed to all sorts of common labor influences. Naturally his manner would be rugged and rather obnoxious toward the general public. However, the rest of his family (I met two others of them) are quite normal. She claims she is enjoying it here -- especially since she is working.

Something I heard today certainly shocked me. There is one family with mumps in the family, but they don't want the doctor to know so they haven't reported it. Hence, guests continue to come and go and the neighbors are endangered just because the family doesn't want to be quarantined.

Went to First Aid class tonight. The teacher is a bachelor and a lawyer -- just returned from Japan so his style and manners are not very appropriate to a class. His jokes are very dry and not even funny because they embarrass everyone. (Talks about sex, marriage, ability of individuals, looks.) Quite a few people were there and shows the interest in such a subject, though it is compulsory for those in recreation and education.

Tuesday, May 19, 1942

Didn't have much to do this morning since the work wasn't organized ahead of time. This is a typical example of the rather inefficient system prevalent here. Hope when we take over that we will be able to work things out much better.

Liela says the National Committee on Education is working on the federal scholarship idea. Certainly hope it works out. She seems to think the conditions in the East and especially the Middle West are quite favorable. As an example, she told about the Hayashies in Dallas--^{where} they were unwelcome at first, but later, everyone (including the President of SMU) was very friendly to them. If that is a typical example it ought not to be very difficult for those who go East. I'm still rather undecided.

Tonight May and I went to hear the symphony records at the reception hall.

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It was quite a small crowd, but very interested people. Mas N., Bill S., the Takahashies, and quite a few older people were there. For a while there were quite a few people, but later a number of them left. It shows that many people will try anything once. Of course, those who left were mostly the older people (Isseis), but anyway, many don't appreciate finer music. There were also many curious Niseis who left after a short time.

On the way home, May showed me a letter from a friend in the Army. He's quite philosophical and was rather embittered about the injustice of action toward the Japanese. He's considered a conservative and surely shows it.

Wednesday, May 20, 1942

Rumors: 5/22 - There is graft being used in employment. 5/26 - No more visitors after Sunday.

Saturday, May 23, 1942

Today we only worked half a day. Was I glad!

However, we had to go to First Aid. We had an oral quiz. Thank goodness it wasn't our regular class so we weren't called upon.

The method of "cheating" was very pronounced. If someone didn't know the answer his neighbors would whisper it to him and thus the correct answer was repeated by the embarrassed student. This doesn't reflect very well on the class and their studiousness. Of course all the books weren't available, but still they could study their notes.

Monday, May 25, 1942

Back to the old grind. I'm getting tired of doing clerical work. I might as well be a clerk. From now, no work orders will be made out by the finance department. However, many late requisitions have arrived, especially from the hospital. The latter seems to make a habit of it. These people have worked about two weeks at least without any work order (so no pay). Isn't it typical of the

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Monday, May 24, 1942

unsystematized procedure here, though?

The boys in the finance department feel that some of the girls in their own office are rather stuck up -- for they won't talk to them. This seems especially true of one girl who is married to a Caucasian. One can't tell if it's a superiority complex or what, but it's a shame. (Maybe it's an inferiority complex because she is half Caucasian too.)

These boys range in age from about twenty-three to thirty. Most of them have had a great deal of commercial training and are experienced -- especially in accounting and bookkeeping, so that they are quite businesslike -- but they like to have fun too, and resent anyone snubbing them.

In our office the girls range in age from about twenty-two to twenty-six in age, so that it seems just right. (Of course two of the girls are married.)

Tuesday, May 26, 1942

Today we didn't all have an opportunity to work since the data for the directory weren't ready.

The office is more orderly and organized now. We worked at posting and checking of work sheets. We didn't go too fast, but at least we had a set task all day.

It was very interesting listening to all the complaints, etc. of the people, especially the Issei and bachelors who want to get into the infield. It's very difficult for them to do so since families should be there first. Mr. Gunder is rather harsh with them, but I guess he must be firm. I'm glad there's a girl to translate for him.

We were discussing the background of the various officials. It seems they're all WPA workers -- I think in the employment office.

We were working through the work sheets and I noticed that not very few families had a large number of members working (but I guess those few families were

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outstanding). Also there are still a large number of misassigned people -- it certainly seems a waste of talent.

Also, I noticed that many people are misclassified. They do merely clerical work or messenger work and are called skilled (1.T); on the other hand, many do professional rating work -- as supervisory, secretarial, and are only classed as senior clerks. They would be okay if they were classified as the same wage scale as secretaries, but they aren't (2.F.). Also, many who do the same type of work as others with lower ratings get higher ratings ().

There was one family which was very obnoxious. They didn't want to leave their four rooms and they wanted to get rid of a "friend" who was living with them. They wanted to get another room to put him into since they couldn't get up nerve to tell him to leave. This is rather a typical example of Issei. The mother was the most difficult to handle. Finally Mr. Gunder had the Internal Police remove them.

The system of requisitions is very unsystematized. Most of the departments don't hand in requisitions sometimes because they don't know it is required; or because they are rather lazy about it. (Hospital doesn't send in requisitions on time; hospital managers don't know about it in time.)

L.O. is very disgusted with being here because she feels rather limited here. I think it must be that she has no real full-time job and also her personal experience. Her father got into trouble because he complained about the food conditions; and also the influence of her boy friend, who is very philosophical and bitter about the unfairness of it all, have a great influence on her.

I went to learn to play bridge tonight. There were lots of little boys there. The sign said "for those over twenty" but I guess it's rather difficult to enforce it too strictly. Anyway, it deprived some of the older people of teachers and table room. Moreover the room was very noisy as a result of their presence.

There wasn't a very systematized procedure setup -- various classes weren't

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set up, nor teachers assigned. There was only one person who seemed to be in charge. There were others who knew a little about the game but they didn't stay with one group (of four), or if they did some groups were deprived of an instructor. In this respect it was again too bad that the young boys (of about fourteen^{to sixteen}) were trying to learn.

However, there was one good point about this lesson. They told us the fundamental points about honors, and tried to divide us up into fairly general classes according to how much we knew. It might have been better to hold sign-ups for these classes and to have statements as to experience, etc. so that more evenly divided groups and a more adequate teaching staff could have been provided. There were mostly younger people present. It might be a good idea to have a special class for the adults and another for (older) young people.

This noon I stopped in at the recreation headquarters. It seemed that there was quite a systematized organization. It was 11:45 a.m. but there wasn't the confusion that is usually noticeable before noon. The secretaries were busy at work. The directors were cleaning up around the room, and the various leaders were talking to or leading their groups. I saw a group of boys playing cards, but they weren't noisy about it. Another group was holding a discussion. All in all order seemed to prevail.

Wednesday, May 27, 1942

Went to the Town Hall discussion tonight. We talked about "How to Improve Tanforan." It was mostly a number of speeches about the various aspects of this place -- as recreation, employment, housing and mess, religion, and education. It was mostly background material.

One unfair aspect was that there was no opportunity for "gripes" to be voiced and refuted. It was not a real discussion. Of course it was rather a large group --

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about 150 people. Mostly college people as the Shibs. , Ayah, Alex, Evelyn, Fred, Yosh H., , the Kunitanis, Warren, Charlie, I. Y., and quite a few older Nisei and some Issei.

The speakers were Kilpatrick (of Education), Tom (about The Purpose of the Town Hall Forum), Mich K. (about employment), Fred Koba (about Recreation), Henry T. (about the Administration), Toby Igawa (about Housing and Maintenance), and Rev. Tsuhamoto (about religion).

The discussion was mostly about rumors -- as prohibition of food -- it will be only for food that is to be cooked or to be kept. (To keep away rats and to prevent cooking.)

There will be discussions every Wednesday evening. Next week the discussion will center around "The Nisei Attitude toward Evacuation." It's a very touchy subject, but very important. Hope every point of view will be allowed to be presented.

The general opinion of the more intellectually inclined was that there wasn't adequate discussion allowed and it was a very poor "discussion." As far as background material went, it was okay, but didn't give the audience much opportunity for expression. (Z.T.G.O.)

Of the general public who didn't care so much for discussions and like to sit back and listen, they thought it was a pretty good discussion. (L.N.) (That is, they thought it was worth while.)

Some people wanted to bring up such points as what was accomplished by the employment office so far -- that was irrelevant in the judgment of the chair (HT.)

Also, there was the question of what would be accomplished by the employment office toward removing the injustice of too many members of one family working. M.K. stated that this would be impossible to achieve and probably nothing could be done. (However, the employment office will attempt to remove at first those in

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families with a large percentage working, when a reduction of the force is necessary.)

Mr. Kilpatrick, Jr. - Head of Education

1. Art program - Obata - (Mess Hall No. 6)
2. Music - - History of Music, etc.
3. First Aid - six classes; two more soon. Maybe for Issei.
4. Education - soon will be another sign-up.
5. Americanization program soon - Elementary English, American Mode of living, etc.

Want to do what we want.

6. Intend to soon have classes for those from eight to twelve.
7. Libraries now.

Tom - Policy of Town Hall Committee

Flag Raising Ceremonies.
Town Hall - free speech.
To meet.
Do what we want.

- I. Next week - What shall the attitude of the Nisei be Toward Evacuation.
- II. What Brought Evacuation?
Post-War reconstruction, etc.
How may we cooperate to improve Tanforan?
Correct misinformation.

Toby Igawa - House managers

Contact man, supervisor of housing.

Functions

1. housing -- all houses -- adequate facilities, blankets, etc., brooms, mops, shovels, etc.
2. cleanliness of grounds around house showers, latrines.

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3. maintenance -- imperfections reported, remedies.
4. disseminate information - billboards, a house-to-house canvass.
5. mess hall - unit organization.
6. survey - statistics of every member of his age, sex, physical condition, criticisms, hobbies, etc.

Problem of H.M. - when certain recommendations are made not immediate results, want constructive criticisms.

M.K. - Employment Office

1. Main problem find a man for a job; no authority hiring; everyone hired for himself.
2. Favoritism, first two weeks especially.
3. Present - after - hiring, more applic.; interviews - inadequate.
4. Requisitions - inaccurate; bad for morale, etc.
5. Timekeeping inadequate.
 - a. placement personnel inexperienced, etc.
6. too many duties - information, housing, etc. too complicated.

(Complaints) I. Too many pers. questions - age, weight, height, physical, etc. Necessary for proper qualifications.

Too sarcastic, etc. Not enough privacy.

Language against Japanese speaking, but policy of camp.

II. Mr. Gunder - reorg. - more living.

- a. wages and hours
- b. ten days ago - USES classification. Sixteen to sixty-five - men and women, information from registrar's report.

III. Future (more thorough survey)

- a. USES employees do so.
- b. or we will give more thorough interviews.

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Fred Kaba - Recreation

1. experiment
2. two main things
 - a. youth -- all-around activity. Appropriate finer things
 - b. older--best form of recreational activities.

Present setup

Eight recreation centers plus library (3,574 in last week; 75 books, 200 magazines per day).

- a. each recreation center -- unselfish leadership 1-5, 6-7.
- b. administrative staff - resource leaders - specialists to conditions

1. athletics
2. arts and crafts
- 2a. ~~3. adults~~ L. & G.
4. play centers
5. social activities
6. mothers' club, etc.
7. eighty-five groups and clubs.
8. nursery school, 9 to 12.
9. no budget; 4 volley ball courts; 6 more to be made; 2 baseball courts; want basketball too, football, tennis, soccer, badminton classes, ballroom classes, talent shows, variety.

Issei talent and variety, ^ -176.

Sumo - 1,2,3.

?

1. self-government
2. one member of C. attend all meetings of administration
3. qualified persons -- all adults - but qualified on conditions.

Rev. Tsuhamoto - Religion

1. Buddhists
2. Catholics
3. Seventh Day Adventists
4. Protestant

3-Cath. 4-B. 13-14 P. 9-10 SS, 10-11, 7-8

Partitions, seminar, lead. Bible, Test. religious, educ. Mem. Day., service each evening of Protestant churches.

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Thursday, May 28, 1942

Gosh, the way the bachelors and other people come in to complain about moving.

The bachelors want to move into the infield because conditions around No. 14 are terrible. It seems that the floors have been removed from the rooms so that there are very unsanitary and unhealthy conditions prevailing unless new wood can be used to cover the old floors.

Also lots of families want to move into the infield barracks because it is too cold around Nos. 12 and 13. Poor Mr. Gunder has a terrible time in holding his patience. Of course he isn't inconsiderate, but there aren't enough rooms to spare so he must be hardboiled.

Tonight we went to the Talent Show. It was unique. It was presented in the form of a radio program a la Bob Hope, Tizzie Lish, etc. There were lots of ads, jokes, etc. inbetween. It was conducted as an amateur show. The talent was pretty good too. A girl from Centerville sang; a boy in the Works and Maintenance crew played the piano -- very good, popular songs, but in a very versatile manner; and a piano duet; a harmonica team from Alvarado which was okay, but they played too long; and J. songs, so it was pretty boring to most of us.] Then, a boy sang -- he wasn't too good. Another boy played the harmonica -- he was very good.

It ended rather late (almost dark). However, it was very enjoyable to most of us because seats were provided to all, you see, it was held in the bleachers. Also, a very good loudspeaker system was provided.

If all the future amateur shows could be rehearsed, and also MC's by such a versatile person as Dave, it will be a very worth while venture.

There were about 2,000 people there I think, mostly young people -- high school and college or equivalent; but quite a few adults. There was general order prevailing except when the harmonica players played J. songs and played too many numbers. Also, most of the talent was pretty versatile well as as/the MC so that general attentiveness was prevalent. (There was one group of boys who brought a radio though, which wasn't very polite.)

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Since it was rather late many people left before the end -- so that it seemed rather rude. This could be prevented in the future by ending earlier.

Friday, May 29, 1942

Tonight we played cards for a while and then I went to a meeting about the "Follies," "Horses Stall and That Aint All." There certainly was no organization and the nondemocratic spirit was prevalent. At times there were attempts (as by T.I.) to get some divided responsibility, but it failed to materialize because a few individuals felt the task wasn't too difficult for one or two people (to tell others to undertake certain positions).

I talked to a number of people about their opinion of the talent show and everyone I spoke to said the talent wasn't very good compared to the week before, but that the MC was very good.

	No.
<u>Material:</u>	

We will be moved inland around the 15th and Caucasians or other alien groups will be sent here. Thus, the more satisfactory facilities to date. Also, the University of California campus is to be moved inland to Colorado. (Doubt it.)

Source: (1) Name _____	(2) Occupation _____
(3) Age <u>18</u>	(4) Sex <u>F</u>
(5) Citizenship <u>U. S.</u>	
(6) Residence _____	(7) Place & time <u>June 7, 1942</u>
(8) Attributed original source <u>A professor who is teaching J. language to navigators.</u>	
(9) Circumstance <u>We were discussing possibility of going to Tule Lake.</u>	
(10) Probable motive (reviewer or narrator) <u>To show that we won't be here very long and to justify the more satisfactory facilities. (Also a sort of conviction that there is a huge problem including everyone, even the general public.)</u>	

Oh yes, Emibo K. told us about her experience last night when she went out at about 11:30 and met a man coming toward her on the way home. He tried to attack

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her but she pushed him away and ran home. She called her brother and he ran out with a flashlight and hammer. Just then a lady was going by; he flashed the light on and she screamed. I guess she thought he was going to attack her. The police were notified and questions were asked. It seems they are looking for a young man. Guess they thought it was Charlie. Anyway, they're going to place more policemen around No. 14. (Emi lives at No. 10 which is rather close to it.)

Sunday, May 31, 1942

Went to church this morning. Rev. Shimada of Alameda spoke about the "New Land and Opportunities and Trouble We Face." He was quite interesting bringing in rather amusing and everyday experiences. It certainly hit home. This is a new opportunity for us to develop all our talents. What happens depends on us. It was as crowded as usual and many who usually don't attend church were there; also many who usually attend for convention really enjoyed it. Everyone enjoyed his presentation and the topic. It was quite timely. (He used Abraham as the basis of his talk.)

We had a very good dinner today, just like a regular Sunday dinner.

There were lots of Christian leaders and those interested in the relocation project as Mr. Galen Fisher of the League for National Security and many church and "Y" workers. It is interesting to note the regular visitors -- especially the Japanese who are working on the outside as Dr. Yanaga, Professor Nahanura -- both teaching Japanese to the Navy men; Mari Okazaki who works for the WCCA in San Francisco, Chiyo Nao (though she hasn't come very often) who is working for the CBS (translator).

Many teachers also come, as well as fellow students. I believe the largest percentage are the former employers of the Japanese.

It is difficult to perceive whether or not they come for personal friendship or for curiosity. Many do go outside to view the landscape and the camp and ask questions, but I think from the evidence of so many regular visitors that the

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personal element must be present to some extent. It is interesting to note that about the same personnel among the inhabitants are receiving guests and visitors -- at least the same people seem to assemble there each week -- especially "Y" people, church leaders, and those who have had much contact with Caucasians and well-known leaders.

There was a lecture today by a member of the Comm. to study the War Relocation Project. He was quite effective in his explanation of the comparison of our inconvenience with those of others during the War. It is very true that we tend to forget that others are being just as inconvenienced in this time of maladjustment as we are -- especially the workers and those living in factory towns. Those present (about 100) were mostly the more well-inclined Protestants. There were about half younger people and older people (Issei included). Many California people and other college people were present.

I noticed that E.E. who is quite a religiously minded, or rather a broad-minded person (three-year college student and a church leader) agreed with the speaker. Also a daughter of a minister agreed with her. My "Y" influence tended to influence me in a like manner.

However, on questioning others -- as for example a girl who was also a church leader, but whose outside influences seemed to be acting against this influence, didn't think he was altogether correct.

Another girl who also graduated from the University and who tends to feel (or speak) as the majority, didn't think it was entirely correct. (L.P.)

I had a very interesting discussion with the latter about the possibilities of continuing education and her general attitude toward the whole situation. She wants to continue her education (though in fact she is using this as a means of escape from this camp) back East. She enjoys her library work so much that she thinks she will continue with it in graduate work.

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She was **remarking** that not many students will be able to continue school without adequate funds from the outside. Only those who were able to finance themselves did continue (and will for some period to come).

Those few who have managed to do so seem to be advancing quite well, as far as adjustments **are** concerned.

Most universities are quite cautious about accepting students. Washington, University in Colorado, Ohio State, Wisconsin, and Minnesota too (?) are some who will accept Japanese. Most of them say they are waiting for the general government policy toward voluntary evacuation before accepting applications.

L. P. is like most Nisei. She wants to believe and act as the majority do. She stated that at first she was quite a lot for the justice of it all, but after talking to many people, she changed her mind to some extent because most of them believe differently.

Tonight the Y.P. Fellowship met at 7:30 to hear Henry **Tani** talk to us about "How to Face Evacuation." He was very **frank** and knew how to bring home the fact that we shouldn't become too bitter about the present situation. We are escaping many of the hardships of civilians since we get **priority** through the army for most of our supplies. We have escaped to a great extent from the customary class and economic lines. We are on equal terms. Everything we value will be spiritual or internal, not material and external, since money will have little worth here, we will have to develop our internal ideas, beliefs, and talents to a great extent. Also he went on to **point out** the various characteristics of the Japanese -- industry, initiative, imagination, and persistence. We must attain a sense of achievement everytime we accomplish any task, no matter how insignificant -- as eating a meal, or significant as graduating from a college or other school. We feel that this is a situation which can't be prevented and for which we are not to blame. The main aim of each of us should be to do one task well and attain that sense of achievement.

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✓ Nolen N. read some pieces and played the trombone. It was different anyway, but Nolen gets picked on too much to perform. Everyone felt that the presentation and the subject matter was very well done.

Tonight after the meeting we had another meeting of the YP Council. We decided not to mention the church of the various members who were to chair the various meetings. There was some argument on this point ~~that~~ some of the church groups might not feel themselves a vital part of the program if their group were not specifically mentioned. However, this point wasn't considered very important. Of course, more of us would have an opportunity to develop our talents if we did have each church perform weekly, but we may not have adequate talents, and besides, it would tend to drive us back into our cliques.

Those who attend at present are from many areas, with San Francisco predominating, of course. Oakland, Berkeley, and the other smaller areas are well represented. The age range varies from about eighteen to twenty-five. Not many of the young married people seem to attend. The majority are University of California, San Francisco Junior College, San Francisco State, San Jose State, and non-college people. (about 3/4 - 1/4)

Tuesday, June 2, 1942

We're starting to work on a census directory today. We're getting ready for an election, but it will be rather interesting -- all the graft, etc.

Wednesday, June 3, 1942.

[I noticed as I was standing in line this morning that there was a cute little girl of about five or six years of age who attracted everyone's attention. She was so cute and she bowed to the older people (with her mother's promptings). This is certainly a clear indication of the degree of Japanese customs and language prevailing -- especially among the very young children -- pre-school age. Most of us seem to notice this.]

In regard to the habits of people in the mess halls, it seems most

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family units sit together at a table. It seems cozier. The majority of people don't talk very much, but the children like to chatter about games, programs listened to on the radio, and other childhood subjects. The older people like to talk about articles purchased through Montgomery Ward, etc. (Mostly while in line.) Of course, one does hear some gossip, rumors, etc. while standing in line.

As far as table manners go, most of the people at our kitchen are pretty well cultured. Sometimes children eat too fast, but as a whole, there isn't any vulgarity going on. The usual utensils, as fork and spoon, plates and cups and bowls (especially in the morning). Quite a few people drink milk with their meals -- our kitchen isn't too strict on the age limit (usually).

The rumor is spreading that there is saltpeter in the coffee and tea, so quite a few of us are becoming more cautious about drinking it.

About second helpings: we're not as self-conscious about it as before, although there is still a tendency for the girls to hold back, whereas the boys are willing to go up for seconds.

Yimi is quite matured compared to some of us, mainly because she has lived a great part of her life in Los Angeles and also has attended a finishing school. I can tell she has had a great deal of Japanese background from her speech and from her knowledge of the Japanese language. (Also her features are quite similar to those of a Japanese actress.) She's rather quiet, but also likes to fool around.

Went to the Town Hall tonight. It certainly seemed censored because only one side of the question was presented. Of course if there are some doubtful people who don't know what to believe, it would be better to present just one side, but not for a Town Hall discussion.

Election. HJ -adv. C.-

Tentative-

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Gen. el. of S - Tues - June 16 -

10 - 4

Precincts: 1- 1-10. Mess 3
2- 13-22. Laundry 3
3- 23-54. Recreation 3
4- 55-102. Mess 13
5- 103-180. Recreation 4

Qualif. S-C. man

1. Reside in precinct
2. Past twenty-fifth birthday.
3. Citizen of United States

^ - 50 plus of adults plus 21. (not plus 1 ^ ; or outside)

1 info. office.

June 10.

Qualifications - voters: Issei and Nisei - 21 plus. 1 C man in district.

Machinery of election.

Election - Chm. - from each precinct by adv.

1. Nec. - clerks.
2. Printing of ballots.
3. Eligibility of voters.
4. Election headquarters of administration office.

Consult H. mgr. or Totalizer.

WHAT SHALL ATTITUDE OF NISEI BE TOWARD EVACUATION?

Background - Tom

Way we are treated depends largely on our attitudes. Need healthy attitude.

January 1. Military order - ^ of American Legion - letter to President - all Japanese be evacuated from West Coast. Mid-January, especially February antagonism by various pressure groups. Temporal relation with what happened in Orient.

(1) Beg. of war - thought United States would win -- confidence, tolerance. (2) February, seemed Axis might win, (Time magazine) thought might lose - agitation against Japanese not causal, but interesting temporal relation. Part of world struggle.

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3/ Gripes - Ken ?

1. On WCCA disp. of prop; rudeness of off; lack of coop., etc.
 - a. seems mostly pers. gripes.
2. Racial issue
3. political football.
4. Shouldn't go against it just because it's unfair.
5. We as Americans aren't considered Americans -- but we are -- we were born and raised here, etc.; our only country.
6. Our thoughts clash with those of the first generation so we aren't Japanese in belief.
7. So we must be firm in our faith in America; help in the war effort.

JACL-Dave.

Voluntary Cooperation.

1. object because it is a result of mob hyst. and discrimination.
2. against melting pot.
3. disill. of many formerly loyal Nisei.
4. dislocation of family life.
5. disruption of normal life.

Personal

6. Causes for evacuation.
 - a. public war hysteria - fifth column, sabotage in Honolulu (Knox, Stimson, and many residents of H. disclaim).
 - b. race prejudice - fear of "yellow terror"
 - c. selfish ? and agricultural interests (esp. Salinas Valley); Grant Ave., etc.
 - d. Japanese = made pol. footballs - win elections
 - e. Japanese = relatively new immigrants so easier - not assimilated yet.
 - f. military necessity. Army can't differentiate between good and bad.
 1. if by pressure groups fight back
 2. but if by army can't fight back
 - a. D of J. - privilege of handling enemy aliens; after, army could move any citizens or aliens.
 - b. Army said evacuation military necessity.
1. Certain percentage of Japanese disloyal. ?
 2. Loyalty of certain percentage of Japanese ^ .
 3. Certain percentage of Japanese educated in Japan. Japanese ideas.
 4. Abuse, discrimination against Japanese if successful invasion, will help Japanese.

Four steps

1. Fight back - constitutional rights - no use now; preservation of constitution.

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2. A curfew case - Seattle - didn't succeed; bad for Nisei.
3. Voluntary cooperation with Army; hope from it, we will get fair, humane treatment.
4. After war depends on our action and attitudes now.

E. Takahashi

1. War -- unnatural, unreasonable, restrictions, ally forces - reverse in Far East; quietly and patiently suffer.
2. Pressure groups, Pearl Harbor made everyone suspect Japanese in California.
3. Japanese farmers kept to selves, didn't mix and assimilate well.
4. To win a war must build hate against the enemy; press and propaganda bureaus, hate against Japanese people .
5. Can't distinguish between Japanese in America and in Japan (Japs, susp., etc.) common enemy.
6. 1942 = election yr.- pol. football.
7. Rossi - distinguishes between Japanese, Italians, and Germans.
8. Certain economic interests -- money interests.

Feeling toward government

1. Not belligerent.
2. Many others are suffering soldiers.
3. We're only a small part of population.
4. Real big heads of government were concerned; realized significance and were sympathetic. President Roosevelt and Biddle couldn't handle situation. International significance.
 - a. Col. McGill and other army officials object to many things.
 - b. Government officials (McCoy, etc.) understood.
 - c. Milton Eisenhower, confidant of President, has studied problem.
 - d. Think of masses so very difficult.

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But we shouldn't lose faith in democratic institutions and ideals.

1. Something we can do -- fight pressure groups that placed us into concentration camps.

- a. Politicians - Rankin (Miss.), etc.
- b. Large economic interests who make money at our expense -
Bellquist - Tolan Committee reports, Associated Farmers want to
get land.
- c. Pseudo-patriotic groups -- A.L. etc.
- d. Propaganda groups -- J. B. Hughes, etc.

Remain loyal American citizens -- it is our home and fatherland; try to prevent power of pressure groups.

Warrior

Different attitudes

- 1. Confusion - don't know what to think.
 - a. How can America be a democracy and deprive citizens of liberties.
 - b. This doesn't mean America has failed as a democracy.
 - c. What is a democracy?
 - 1. G.
 - 2. J - military and [?]^
 - 3. American - anti-democratic forces.

Joint Immigration Committee, etc. Basic principles of tolerance, etc. Fascism intolerant, etc.; exped., (also in Calif.). Doesn't mean democracy won't succeed.

War against intolerance, exped., etc. If we don't do this we will have to let the government deport us.

American Joint Immigration Committee, Native Sons, etc.

Federal government opposed evacuation for a long time; very fair. Military Order of Purple Hearts (Am. Leg. Assoc., Farmers of Calif. (Feb.); N.S. of G. W. to take away citizenship. AFL -

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Joint Immigration Committee to Tolan Committee wanted exclusion orders.

1. pressure groups and individuals.
2. federal^{government} and army tried to fight it off.
3. blame pressure groups.

There was very little discussion, mainly by Mich and ^{Anne}~~Ami~~ K, but some points were brought up: "Why are we here?" "Can we have faith in a democracy that treats us this way?" Also, "have the Japanese become Americanized sufficiently?" These were all answered by positive answers that attempted to show that this is war and we must help preserve the democratic institutions though they may be limited at present. In the opinion of the panel, we have become quite sufficiently Americanized. To the first question it was stated that we are here because pressure groups put us here and we should fight them.

Thursday, June 4, 1942

So many ideas have been developing in my mind today. First of all, I resumed my work on the files to obtain data on ages of the people here. In doing so I noticed that there seems to be a general pattern of family groups. Usually the difference of age between couples is about ten years, especially among the Issei. However, among the Nisei, especially the more educated ones, there is a tendency for only a few years' gap (1-5 years) to lie between the two and often there is a tendency for the wife to be older.

I also noticed that in the rural families (especially in San Mateo County and Alameda County) there is a tendency for the families to be larger. Also the parents seem to desire to continue the Japanese tradition to some extent by naming their children in Japanese. (This (Japanese names) is also quite prevalent in San Francisco where the Japanese traditions seem relatively better conserved than elsewhere.)

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On the other hand, most of the families in Berkeley, parts of Oakland, San Mateo, and other medium-sized urban areas in which there are no Japanese communities separated from the Caucasian families and in which there is a resultant social interrelation between the two groups, there is a tendency to conserve the American tradition with Christian names (of course religion probably has a deep influence in this respect.) Most Nisei do use Christian names for their children.

There is in addition a certain percentage (about 1/4) of the families who live with their inlaws and/or friends. About half of these would have resulted at any rate, but the other half ^{resulted} from the evacuation orders. This shows the remnants of the strong family ties of the Japanese. It is very difficult to distinguish between areas or types of people in this characteristic.

The range of occupations is very limited. The large majority of parents are either farmers or domestics and gardeners, with laundry workers and grocers next. Most of the children are still students which shows the high percentage of the educated in this area (mostly college). Of course many of the rural people are farmers. Also many of the boys have become assistants to their parents. A large part (about 1/4) of the women (Nisei) have undertaken secretarial or clerical work. Most of the people had undertaken independent businesses; the other half did menial work for others. The average size of the families is about seven, with the majority of children about two years apart. The age of marriage seems to lie somewhere between twenty and twenty-five years, judging from the age of the first born.

It will be very interesting to watch how the question of intermarriage will be treated by the Japanese toward those who have indulged in such (including the victims). I noticed that the lady next door was "advising" her children not to play with the Filipino children who live across the way. (They are half Filipino and half Japanese.) It is very unfortunate that these people were forced to

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evacuate also. Many were exempted, but either way, I guess it's pretty difficult for them.

I noticed there is one boy who seems to have very friendly association with the Japanese -- he's half Japanese and half German, I believe. He looks almost entirely Caucasian. It was interesting to note that the other day two blond boys came into the employment office to apply for work. Mr. Gunder was surprised to know they were Japanese. He thought they were Caucasian. He noted that they could probably escape without notice if everyone were not carefully searched on leaving the grounds.

Leila and Lily Margaret came today and brought us much information, especially about the Student Relocation Council which is contacting various sources for financial aid and also the eastern college centers to determine the trend of opinion toward the Japanese. She is quite optimistic about the favorable opinion of most people toward us, even in this time of great trouble -- the bombing of Dutch Harbor and the inconvenience of "dim outs" and "alerts" in the last few weeks.

There was a report on the radio that any Nisei in the western division in uniform would be arrested as a spy. Drs. Yanaga and Nahamura will be sent back east somewhere to continue their courses of Japanese for the sailors and soldiers. It seems as if they are getting very scared about it all. I can't blame them, but I hope too much injustice won't be done.

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Friday, June 5, 1942

Quite a number of people were to leave for J. today. I heard that some of the people weren't going -- as the Itos who have two daughters, one married and the other almost -- so the father decided not to go. These people, I believe, are supposed to be exchange subjects. They are to travel in a diplomatic ship via South America and Africa. Most of the young people think that this is a horrible time to be traveling and especially to Japan where the reception and opportunities will be so limited. Most of these people are diplomats, those with families in Japan and business connected with Japan.

Also a few (15) men volunteered to go to Idaho to farm in sugar beets. They were also dubious about the liberties and advantages (including facilities) that would be provided there. Hope they won't be sorry they're going. Most of them were people who had no families, but a few did. I think there were about six Kibeis and about five or six Niseis in the group. Warren T. was one of them. It will be interesting to know how it all turns out.

Reports came in today that these in the assembly centers at Sacramento, Stockton, Salinas, and up north (Oregon and Washington) would be sent to Tule Lake; looks as if we won't be able to go.

Nao Hashino came and brought a blind man in; she said she and Dickie are to go to Area 2 to register J. there. They are both social workers from U.C. They enjoy their work, so they're not too lonesome.

There are alerts practically every night, and the radio stations of the coast are cut off at almost 9:00 p.m. It's rather inconvenient, but I guess it can't be avoided as a precautionary measure.

The people to go to the sugar beet farms left tonight. Charlie said he saw them off.

We had another discussion, and the election came in for its turn. Personal antagonisms are certainly inconvenient yet unavoidable phenomena. Gee, there certainly are

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lots of ideas flying around -- mostly somehow connected with the election. The house managers want to conduct a survey of the various barracks concerning occupations, among other things. I don't know if house managers would be able to handle it efficiently, especially with all their other duties.

Got quite favorable comments on the talent show -- in general.

Went to the meeting tonight; we talked about the people who are vying against each other for favor in the coming election. Most of us are rather cautious because we commented on the need of discretion on the part of certain individuals who had made some remarks about the injustice prevalent here and that they should use more care in the future to avoid internment. One of the fellows who is very interested in co-operatives always starts talking about them to every Caucasian and every official he sees. At the meeting of the house managers, he discussed the subject with the W.R.A. official. Whenever visitors come, he flares off on the subject, even to strangers. I guess some people get awfully fanatical.

One of the fellows who is a former Y.M.C.A. secretary of San Francisco is very optimistic about the conditions compared to the rest of us, I am afraid. He always looks on the bright side of life in all matters and calms down the more cynical and critical of us.

Especially one person who has had a wide and varied experience in life -- though independent and common life (wanderings) -- is very cynical about the camp and about anything he does; he likes to procrastinate and to finish all his work at once. He has done graduate work at the U. of C. in social welfare and has followed a similar policy there. He seems to feel he is capable of covering a wide range of topics, though!

One other fellow is very quiet since he feels his background is not as adequate as that of the others. However, he is very ambitious and considers this a wonderful opportunity to study people and attitudes. He has completed two years at U.C.

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in general social science.

The other fellow is now the manager of the house managers and has a great responsibility. He has been shunned a great deal by his fellow Nisei because he had very different ideas from the rest. It's hard to distinguish what his characteristics and personality are, to date, but I think I will become better adjusted to his personality later. He feels that this work will be quite burdensome and will consume an unnecessarily long time. This is probably due partly to his inexperience and lack of background for such work. (and also lack of appreciation of the full significance and value of such work).

I'd like to contribute my share although I also feel my background is inadequate. I am also amazed by the comprehensiveness of the task, but I believe if we all co-operate and contribute toward the effort, something will be achieved.

Saturday, June 6, 1942

Spent half a day at the office; quite a great deal happened. First of all, a person who had conducted the census of the camp offered to undertake another census (through the house managers). Mr. Gunder objected to his idea of interviewing all the women. Really they can't all be expected to work. It seems I am to be one of the interviewers. Mr. Green wants Mr. Gunder to keep control of the project and send out people from his office. I don't know what I'll do if I have to interview the Issei. Gee, honestly, lack of knowledge of Japanese is certainly a handicap.

Many of the people who are to leave for Japan were to have left sometime today. Sayoko and her family (her father was an employee of the N.Y.K.) were to have left, but didn't. I was wondering if she would. The manager of the Western States Importing Company left and the power of attorney all went to the vice-president, who is working in the timekeeping department. He is rather young and feels

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the responsibility rather heavy on his shoulders. Some of the other families who were to have left were relatives of those in Japan, diplomats and others in business who were to conduct business enterprises in conquered China and in E. Asia (according to some rumors). Rumors were heard that these people were closely inspected especially for written matter in Japanese. (I heard a Bible was considered contraband.)

Went to First Aid class today to make up for Wednesday. We had mostly group practice in tying splints. Since there was so much noise, there was no lecture but mostly practice in tying bandages. The new teacher who is an M.D. is good but doesn't speak very loudly, and I don't believe he knows his First Aid very well. However, he doesn't make unnecessary remarks and is very businesslike, so it doesn't antagonize the class.

Lee and I saw Mary, so we stood and talked for about an hour; we gossiped and laughed. We were discussing the Town Hall, etc. Mary also feels that since the purpose of the Town Hall is to present our own and varied opinions, we should have had the opposite view expressed.

We were also discussing the various cases of abnormal people -- both in intelligence and physically, as deaf and dumb people. It seems there are quite a few such cases. I haven't noticed any, but Mary said she had heard about quite a few.

We also were doubtful that we would be sent to Tule Lake. It seems a church group has begun a petition requesting that we be sent to Tule Lake. It seems about the best; Idaho would be another possibility, though it's supposed to be pretty cold there. It doesn't seem possible that we will be sent to Arkansas, I hope; it's pretty dusty there too. It seems so funny that we crab about the dust here when other places are much worse.

Had a party tonight at Mary's. Those who were there were Masako, Sachie, Lee, Frances, G., and myself. It was lots of fun. We were laughing and joking most of

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the time. However, under it all, one could perceive the conditions as they are and the attitudes of everyone. We were especially joking about the quality and quantity of food. Then we were also comparing our camp with other places. Most reports are that ours is the second best, especially in regard to toilet facilities and privacy. Other places, especially the fairgrounds, have pits for lavatories, and the walls of the barracks are made of cardboard-like material. Also Santa Anita especially has soldiers inside the grounds, and people are so closely guarded. It seems that this is the only camp without curfew (about lights -- 10 p.m.) and radios off at 8 p.m. Ours are off ^(radios) at 9, but I believe it is coastwide, not only our camp. We don't have to shut off lights at a certain time. Our showers are being improved -- adjustable and automatic; also the new toilets are in separate compartments with doors in some. Also, we have separate mess halls which aren't found in many places. As in Santa Anita, there are two for the whole camp, so they arise at 5 a.m. for breakfast, first shift, and end about 8 a.m. (same for night and mooning). We will have dishwashing rooms next to the mess halls, too.

We were discussing the newspapers at the various camps, especially at Wallerga. They charge fifteen cents a month for issues; no wonder they can afford two issues a week. I think ours is pretty good, though gossip columns seem to be censored. We seem to have a varied type of articles for various interests: vital statistics, waitresses' descriptions, sports news, notices and news of events here, fashion and beauty tips, announcements, calendar, etc.

The recreation centers are suffering from lack of facilities. As all the other department heads, Mr. Thompson doesn't seem willing or able to ask for more. I think groups such as the Y's and the church groups will help us a great deal in this matter. We were also discussing the lack of medical facilities at the hospital

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and condemning the doctors for not complaining enough.

Masako's center seems depleted of men leaders; they're all giving into the education department. She and Sachie had some very interesting anecdotes to tell us about their recreation work. Especially their centers are largely comprised of country people; they use very vulgar language and their manners seem quite atrocious to those of us from the urban areas. Some of them eat with their hands, and their table manners seem very poor. Also, they don't know how to use the toilet and washing facilities correctly since they aren't accustomed to their use. Their language and senses of humor, as well as their general behavior, would seem very vulgar and uncouth to us who have lived in the city and attended college and, in general, have had Caucasian cultural contacts. It may sound snobbish, but I suppose it is an unavoidable contrast.

The education department is at a very great disadvantage; blackboards, pencils, paper, recent books are sadly lacking. We hope this deficiency will soon be removed. Mary said Hiro asked her to teach part time. Hope I will have time to, too, because I want to. The students will get English as a compulsory subject plus two electives; almost all subjects are possible. It certainly sounds good anyway. I'd like to teach civics or some such course.

We walked Frances home (five of us).

Sunday, June 7, 1942

Went to take a shower in the repaired shower room. It is adjustable and much more convenient and comes from the side.

Went to church this morning. George Aki spoke on the "Value of Tragedy in the Lives of Christians." It was rather gruesome, and he sounded rather fatalistic, but I guess it is good to present that point of view. If it is overemphasized, we will feel awfully depressed. He is to be ordained this Thursday. It ought to be very exciting.

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Chattered with Mary S., Helen, Kei, and Rose W. They were saying they heard that that the whole University of California is to be removed inland to Colorado. I don't know whether to believe it or not. I think it was confused with the movement of the Oriental department inland. Also they said we would be moved inland by about the fifteenth and that the whole population of California and the Coast states would be moved inland. It is awful to hear such rumors. These people had heard the rumors (or presumed them) after talking to Professor Nahamura, who said that the Oriental department was to have been moved inland. It would be one way to compensate ourselves in our own minds for this whole movement.

The sermon this morning was about "The Value of Tragedy in Christian Lives." It was very gruesome and fatalistic. I suppose it's important to have us realize the importance of considering tragedy as a means to a fuller realization of the Christian life. Most of us thought it was almost too dark a picture.

[Frances, Amy, and I went to watch the "Sumo" (judo bouts) after that. It was all Greek to us, but after while we got excited during the final elimination bouts. There are lots of ritualistic forms to follow in this game and the costumes they use are very crude (practically nothing). It seems that height and build have very little bearing on ability because coordination, speed, and ability to stay on the ground are very important. There are three rounds, and the person who wins two out of three wins. Finally, they have an elimination bout with the one (or ones) winning each bout fighting every other one on the other team until two are found who have fought the largest number of men on each side.

I noticed that the type of people present were rather heterogeneous, with the Issei predominating (mostly men). There were about one-third young people present, especially Buddhists, but they were of all ages, from ten years old to college graduates. Some people just came and went in a few minutes, but most of them stayed quite a while. It is fun to watch if you catch on to the purpose of it.

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(It is similar to wrestling.)

Those who participated were mostly those who had had training in Japan, but many had learned in schools in California, too. It was very windy, but that spot was sheltered -- so warm.

Tonight, a panel discussion was held at the Fellowship on the topic "What Should Be the Christian Attitude Toward the Policies of the Government in Regard to the Japanese?" The speakers were Mark Bando of Stanford, who thought a medium should be found between fascistic action and cynical inaction; Mary Ogi of University of California '42 (history major), who thought it was better not to ~~the government's policy~~ but to oppose. oppose/undue injustice by pressure groups, etc.; Mas Wakai (pre-ordained minister of Pacific School of Religion), who said it would be best to make the best of the situation and develop our talents and abilities; and Billy Hata, who also believed we should make the best of the situation because no one was to blame. However, he had Bill Sasegaina read excerpts from the Tolan Committee Hearing which showed the feeling and attitude of certain pressure groups toward us, saying it wasn't the opinion of either of them (a subtle way to present it).

1. Terminal Island and other places people are destitute, and better we are here sheltered.

2. L.A. Congressional hearing Committee of Agriculture Los Angeles attorney "J. kicked out because don't need to grow products requiring hard labor; throw out child labor laws"

3. Civil liberties hearing "No time to talk of it."

4. P.H.Folk - T. hearing (California Ut. Immigration committee) "No claim of keep white race unassimilated/ -- mistake to grant to those now here and to negroes."

5. Goldblatt, Executive Secretary of C.I.O. "for opposition."

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A. Many opportunities

I. Vacation

II. To develop our own interests, hobbies, talents, etc.

III. As Christians, what can we do? Not much about government.

IV. As individuals, carry out teachings of J.

a. Forbearance, endure pain, etc.

b. Be patient

B. Bring to attention of public some of the injustices we are going through

I. Show we are working for welfare of the community: internal and inter-denominational meetings, etc.

Bill H.

A. We might have been victims of mob violence, so o.k. to be evacuated.

B. Treatment here:

I. Don't blame off.'s; facilities not adequate.

II. Don't blame army.

• III. Unfortunate event in history. Not blame anyone.

C. Realistic attitude -- monotonous life.

I. We have become There is nothing for us to do.

II. We are here for our own good, and we are to make the best of it.

Hope for the future: not complete yet because we have no comprehensive view of the situation yet.

Mark Bando

A. Not extreme, mean, Christian attitude; two realistic things

I. War is hell; has frustrated everyone

II. no free will today; not volition as such

a. We are victims of greater repression; we are at the extreme end

b. We should strive to get away from barbarism or will go back to time before war -- fascism

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- B. We do all we can by cooperating, selves and with off.'s. Sanitary, food, and other customary conditions.
- C. Combat instinct of self-preservation. Try to limit it.
 - I. Admit there is a mystical side of man. (Not action as you desire.)

Mary Ogi

- A. How to determine an attitude and all facts, opinions, etc.
 - I. Background
 - II. Reading
 - III. Future outlook
- B. Jesus: our loyalty is to God and to all men; if government conflicts with one's conscience, oppose.
 - I. But not as absolute as this. We don't have to oppose it.
- C. Not democratic methods
 - I. As a Christian, one does what one thinks is better than worse in a given situation
- D. Not bland optimism or cynical criticism
 - I. Must think of future reconstruction, etc.
- E. We should point out weaknesses and try to get improvement; although we do not have complete freedom, we do have a relative degree.
 - I. Make injustices clear
 - II. Be as constructive as possible

Mas Wakai

- A. History-making situation
- B. We are Japanese^{anyway}, even if we are here.
- C. If we are discriminated against, two solutions:
 - I. Surgical operations
 - II. Intermarriage

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D. Christians

I. We suffer

II. We must forbear, be patient.

Christians are very sensitive to evil and suffering.

The discussion was good in that B.L. spoke up for the opposite side and said that there are pressure groups fighting us whom we should oppose, especially those attempting to deprive us of citizenship. M.B. tried to show that this would be of no avail, besides being impossible. However, this was refuted by the announcement made that the S.R.A. succeeded in getting government permission (Pickett) for Nisei students to continue education inland, even with ^{the} possibilities of federal scholarships. This was very reassuring to most of us. We were advised to notify Joseph Conard of the Friends' Service Committee and the S.R.A. (2031 Baker Street, San Francisco) about our plans. Personality will be a very important factor in choice besides scholarship records.

The criticism of most people was that it was a fair discussion -- meaning probably that not much opportunity was given for the opposite point of view to be presented or rather that it wasn't presented. Everyone felt that Mary was about the best. She presented her material so simply and expertly. The others seemed to be rather vague and confusing in the order and presentation.

Monday, June 8, 1942

^ This morning Tally and Mo ^ came in to tell Mr. Gunder about their plans for the census survey. The occupational survey will be part of it. Information about the size of clothes for manufacture in the relocation centers. I don't know what the rest of it will be. Mr. Gunder made it clear that girls will interview the women because some questions -- as size of clothes and physical defects, etc.

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will be too personal for men to ask. He wants girls to accompany the house managers because it is to be a part of the administration's program and to show that this project is merely for their own good. The house managers surely want to run everything. I don't think they wanted us to do any of it. This is mostly for political purposes, I bet.

I am to compile a list of girls who are to accompany the house managers, and they should be able to speak Japanese. I bet I will be at a disadvantage.

This afternoon five people were given permission to leave for Manzanar. They came in and were informed of this. They said they didn't know this permit would come so soon; however, they had been notified before and were given an opportunity to reject the offer; so it was not compulsory. They are to leave on a Greyhound bus, and it will take one day and a half. Such a long ride! Mr. Gander spent about the whole afternoon in preparation for their departure, contacting the Greyhound manager and other officials about necessary formalities. The expressage, traveling facilities, etc. are very limited and confusing. However, arrangements were finally made.

Mr. Gander was pointing out that those who went to Japan would probably never return because of the attitude and action of this country after the war.

Someone pointed out that an important but overlooked problem was the question of residence after a year of absence. When we leave our home towns, will we be considered residents or not? Also if we left the state, it would be a wonderful opportunity for pressure groups to deprive us of our homes and property and to force us to establish permanent residence elsewhere. It is odd that none of us considered this aspect of the problem, isn't it.

Well, it looks as if there will be plenty of clerical work to do, but I wonder about professional work. It seems that my dilemma is still great: whether to go into education or to stay in personnel. Also, should I go to college or not.

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Went to First Aid tonight. We had practical problems; also we had an oral quiz -- I didn't know it. Hope I can improve.. Seems most of the material is given in night lecture.

^ Asked some more people about the ^ last night. Most people thought it was too impractical.

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Tuesday, June 9, 1942

Toby came to the office again to find out about the survey. It seems rather complicated now because Mr. Geunder wants to be sure that those who conduct the survey are qualified and that there are only a few individuals involved. He's always changing his mind. Of course, he does get various opinions from the top too. One thing I think he is overlooking is the completeness and detail of the U.S.E.S. which will come in very handy for use at any time. I hope we can all utilize this code. Nohu Takahashi, Toby, and I are going to work on the classification project.

Went to the Reception Hall to see Dr. Thomas of the U. of C. Agriculture Dept. (sociology). She discussed with us the various social problems that will be so vital for study. I hope we can work it out adequately. There certainly are loads of problems and aspects to study. Wish I had a more thorough background for such work but I guess it's about the best time to begin. I'd like to get an inside picture of the political and administrative aspects. These ought to be very interesting.

Poor Mr. Gunder -- he has so many complications entering into the problem of transporting those five people to Manzanar. There were three buses going down to L. A. empty which could have been used to great advantage, for personal and luggage use, it would have solved the problem completely. However, the Bus Co. didn't know about it until it was too late to make arrangements. About five or more calls were made back and forth today between our office and the Bus Co. The baggage will be driven down to L. A. by a transit company. The complication of food entered into the picture because they were to leave at 5:00 p.m. There certainly are lots of technicalities which seem to be overlooked until the last minute. The arrangements for luggage transportation require much attention and formality. I don't think Mr. Gunder organizes all the detail before he begins any action). It would be terrible if very many people left.

We addressed the notices from the WRA today. The booklet is quite informative and answers almost every question of importance.

Tally and Toby Ogawer of the House Manager's department came in to discuss the personnel of the survey. We finally agreed on the men -- those who could get along well

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with people who could speak good Japanese. We all agreed quite well.

About the women. I'm still not certain they will all accept -- but at least we tried to pick out those who could speak Japanese well and who could make favorable contacts with the people, and those who weren't working. Hope they will all do it and that it won't take too long to do. Tally, Nobue and I are to do the classification work while the survey is progressing.

Wed, June 10, 1942

At the office this morning there were some complications.

First of all, the supply ~~of~~ office was angry because we went up to get some of our supplies for the month (June). They thought we were trying to withdraw the current supplies from the stockroom. We had to explain that these were our supplies for June and that we were getting them because we had heard the supplies had arrived.

Then, there was some misunderstanding by the hospital. They thought they could redate the work order. Mr. Gunder had to make it clear that work sheets are not to be redated. The date assigned by an office is to be the fixed date.

Then, the question of transfer came up. Mr. Gunder made it clear that no transfers would be made, except by consent of former employers even then not until the end of the pay period.

There was someone who came in to ask what the classification of music instructor would be. He considered it as professional. I believe anyway it entailed a change in classification. Really, the W.P.A. classification plan seems too inadequate as far as detailed and fine differences are concerned. The different degrees of qualifications and training aren't always followed.

This afternoon I helped Tally write up the instruction sheet for the survey sheets. There are certainly a great deal of problems that come up which are unforeseen at time of original writing. Many questions such as grade in school (completed) and type and number of years of vocational and special training had to be defined. Other classifications involved vocation of preference, by virtue of training or work experience, business, job title and prevalent duty, number of years experience and year started.

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Name and make of farm, office, construction etc., tools and equipment that can be operated and number of years' experience are also important. We found that hip, shoulder and arm length measurements needed, to be added to previous measurements, waist, chest (bust), head, shoe, neck size; height and weight, to be used for the manufacture of clothing.

Read the minutes of the council meeting. It seems we are to undertake camouflage net manufacturing here for other centers; a barber shop will probably be instituted. Probably it will be possible for us to begin a cooperative store here in which we share in the profits (if we have any).

Also the statistics of the population were presented. 4,400 domestics including gardeners, housekeepers, maids, and cooks etc. 2,200 self-employed merchants, barbers, etc., with only about 500 farmers. There are about 18 M.D.'s and a few other professional people. Also the child, population (under 16) is about 1/4. The average size of the family is four.

The census seems quite an important question now. Also the newspaper staff was informed that it was to be placed on the payroll. Some of the possible industries and handicrafts that may be developed in the relocation centers are ceramics,,, war production as camouflage nets, and cartridge belts; sewing of clothes; manufacture of beds and cabinets, etc.

There are five councilmen representing each of the five districts at present. There are one man who used to be a newspaperman, from Hayward, one former optometrist, churchmen, and J.A.C.L. leader from Berkeley, another leader from San Francisco too, and two others.

The election which is coming up Tuesday will be quite a heated one in a number of districts. There are five districts, each containing about 1,500 people (about 1,000 over 21). Those running are:

A patent lawyer who has recently returned from Japan and who is at present teaching first aid classes. He's from San Francisco.

A well-known businessman and J.A.C.L. as well as church leader from San Francisco

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who is now a house manager. An importer of silk from San Francisco who is now the of the house managers.

In another district, a well-known liberal leader from Oakland (a member of the Demos.)

Also an optometrist, J.A.C.L. leader and church leader, who is now a member of the council is running.

Also another man whom I didn't recognize, but who I hear is a very religious man.

In the third district, two men with whom I am ^{un}acquainted are running. Also another member of the Young Democrats from Oakland who has been working for the United States Intelligence Service. (He is quite an intellect and and in some sympathizes with the Communist Party).

The fifth district seems about the most active. There are at present six men running.

One is an M.A. from Cornell, in Agr. Management, but he has some dogmatic ideas about cooperatives and tries to influence everyone to his own point of view, so that people become antagonistic toward him.

Another fellow is a present councilman who seems to feel he can instigate all manner of projects. Beneath it all is his desire for power.

A third candidate in this area is a man who has been educated both in Japan and in America (the U. of C.) so can get many of the Issei votes.

Still another candidate is a former business man from San Francisco who is at present the head waiter of a messhall so will probably obtain that vote.

Another candidate is a lawyer also from San Francisco who is a well-known J.A.C.L. leader.

The last, but not least, candidate so far for this area is a merchant of San Francisco (clothing) who is also one ^{of} the J.A.C.L. groups as well as a Christian leader.

I hope I get to learn first hand about their campaigns.

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Went to the Town Hall tonight. We had Mr. Fergusen, the regional attorney. There was a very large crowd, especially of Issei because they thought they could learn a great deal. There were a lot of questions but the answers were very vague, partly because the policies were undecided and partly because he didn't want to commit himself. There were about 300 people present, most of them standing (since it was so crowded, it was surprising how calm they were when going out, compared with talent shows, etc.) The type of people present were about 1/3 Issei and 2/3 Nisei, ranging from about 18 years to 35 years (with the older ones predominating.) Of course, there were some who did all the talking, as the L.L.'s formerly of U.C. a liberal members of Y.D.'s the O's of Berkeley - quite different from the average conservative Japanese. However, there was more variety of discussion this time since there was such a large audience. There were some sarcastic questions too, but mostly the people were quite sincere. First of all, we had a period of questions before the speaker arrived. Then, he answered questions prepared by the board of the forum. After that, he presented a short speech on the general policy of the WRA and then answered questions from the audience. The topic was "The future outlook of the Japanese in the Relocation Camps." Folders about the WRA composed of questions and answers were to be delivered before the discussion but not enough were delivered in time.

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WRA

Mr Fergusen - Regional attorney of WRA

I. Certain policies have been decided on.

A. What is the War Relocation Authority?

1. Set up by Roosevelt to relocate persons who have to be moved for military necessity.
2. Functions -- implicit in reasons.
 - a. Transport
 - b. relocate in appropriate places
 - c. Adequate care and work opportunities.

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B. What is the relation between army and war relocation authority?

1. Army thru' wartime civil control ... has moved us; primary responsibility for welfare while we're here and to move us inland to relocation areas.
2. When in relocation area WRA will control. Exclusive relation.

II Basic policies

A. What is the relation between WRA and WCCA?

1. WCCA responsible for moving us to relocation centers.
2. Army to WRA - not very definite. We work thru' civil control Adm. with Army; later equipment, facilities, etc. Thru' WCCA - Army protection of 2 centers, WRA - works thru WCCA in any policy of guards.

III Basic policies

A. Mr. Fryer (regional director)

1. Evacuees will be moved to relocation centers scattered inland.
 - a. Tulalake, Arizona, P. Dam and others.
 - b. Cody, Wyo. - 10,000 - reclamation project, - agricultural opportunities.
 - c. S.C. Colorado - Near Lamarr. - 8,000 A. about $\frac{1}{2}$ irrigated. farmland - sugar beet - rest of land can be productive; mild climate, long growing season. S.Fe - May be industrial.
 - d. So. Ark - near Miss. R.; delta land, much must be done; bush and small trees must be cleared.
 1. will grow anything
 2. can be used for fruit, vegetable, forage crops.
2. Settled and employed primarily in these areas - mil. areas.
 - a. Inland, not combat zone; far away from surrounding

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town's, so don't believe necessary to have camps fenced or guarded to protect us and surrounding areas - motor patrols around outer perimeter quite a distance from camps.

b. 20-30,000 A.

3. Government will provide minimum living essentials - much as here; but construction towards more permanent living.

a. Plan to use block system of living - blocks, 10-14 bldgs.; messhall, laundry, latrines, dormitory for singles, recreation hall, kitchen and family bldgs.

b. Hospital facilities and medical staff

c. Parker - (6,000) min. of 250 beds for pop. - Hosp. (15-20,000)

4. Schools, negotiated with State Board of Education and Board of Education of California about Manzanar and Tule Lake

a. Arrangements - tentatively reached - will be kindergarten, elementary and high schools established.

b. WRA - Teachers (accredited by state); credits - accepted elsewhere

c. Planned to have (if can get special legislation) special school district for each.

d. School board. One representative of WRA, three Japanese; controlled largely by us; except appointment of superintendent of school board like other school boards.

e. Probably most of us outside California; but similar arrangements with other schools.

f. Endeavored to form our own nursery schools

g. Continuing university education - can't return to combat zone;

1 of 2 methods

1. Extension work

2. Inland university, assurance of adequate protection and not public charges.

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5. Religion - religious freedom
 - a. WRA - material to construct building of worship; altars, etc. by themselves, no influence with religion
6. Stores, barber shops, etc.
 - a. Now canteens etc. in relocation centers run by employees of WRA (hope temporary)
 - b. Hope we will form own cooperative associations and take over our own associations.
 - c. Any profits - we should expect to go into commercial welfare - but no final determination (anything- recr. school, lectures and concert artists, etc.)
7. When we first go to relocation areas we can't expect too much.
 - a. Probably construction not completed etc.
 - b. Furnish our own living quarters - curtains; we get cots, mattresses, lights, stoves, when necessary.
 - c. Household goods - hope to let you get them as soon as possible, maybe not very fast.
 - d. Material for furniture etc. for schools, etc. You get credit as in employment.
8. Employment opportunities, to meet its purposes:
 - a. own self-support
 - b. aid war effort
 - c. regional agricultural aid
 1. Public works; deut. work mostly prepare for irrig. because much agr. land; maybe addit. public works - rd. work, flood control, etc., get credit.
 2. Hope for ind. employment
 - a. Making work clothes for our own use.

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- b. Prod. of war materials- mostly hand labor - camouglage nets.
- c. Depends on circumstances.
- d. Agr. prod. - 1st season - only produce for own subsistence, vegetables, poultry, hogs (?) cattle, dairy.
 - 1. If necessary to continue for length of time - produce much agricultural food for the market. Food for Freedom Program.
- e. Many - no agricultural experience or manufacturing, white collar; to staff the project staff - clerks and stenographers teaching, arts, cooks, doctors, lawyers.
 - 1. Arrangements to have student teachers become trainees or cadet teachers.
- 9. Private employment and leave relocation centers.
 - a. USES has been recruiting on voluntary basis - sugar beets, Ore, Mont, Idaho.
 - 1. Cert. protection
 - a. Government of state and local ~~ent~~y officials guarantee law and order be maintained
 - b. Prevailing wages
 - c. Conditions and living facilities, medical care, etc., be adequate.
 - d. Know we wouldn't be displacing local labor.
 - 2. S. conditions at relocation centers
 - a. Furlough or permission to leave to attend a university.
 - b. Personal business outside the relocation areas; can be arranged.

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10. Employment policies - try to let us do the work we are the best at.
 - a. Agriculture, lawyers, clerk, teachers, etc.
 - b. But unlikely we will all fit into the past vocation.
 - c. Most work will be primarily in agriculture - most of us aren't farmers - stat.
11. What type of work first.
 - a. Get ourselves settled - finishing our houses; help build schools, church, help organize stores etc.
 - b. Agriculture - help produce our own food for market.
 - c. Incentive - Everything we produce or make will be audited on the books.
 - d. If the income should exceed the outgo, will be an increase in the cash advances.
 1. If make profit share in the profits; if don't government bears the loss.
12. Community living
 - a. Families will not be separated.
 - b. Employees will not be separated from their families unless we so desire.
 - c. Hopes
 1. Make living quarters homelike
 2. Stores, barber shops, movies
 3. Establish friendships, social groups, school groups and recreation
 4. Take over larger part of actual government-election, maintenance, law and order in community, settling disputes, fire protection, superintendent of school system, school boards.
 5. Council of leaders in practically every phase.
 6. Each relocation center what we make it.

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Questions

1. Are we allowed choice of relocation centers? Is information on various r.c. available? Who should we see about relocation?
2. Have families join us at assembly center or at relocation center?
3. Compulsory work? Age limit, male or female?
4. Can one go outside the prohibited area now instead of going to relocation centers.
5. Will we go ~~asa~~ a group or be separated? When?
6. Clarify items 1, 2, 6.
7. Can families be rejoined at relocation centers?
8. Will those enlisting in the work corps be able to go first?
9. Suppose a group not related here wants to go to relocation centers - can they go together and live together?
10. No. 65,6 Can the sued and defend himself? Can I go home to do so?
11. If person is physically unfit, can he be excluded from the work corps?

Questions and answers

1. Have you any idea of where, when, how we will be moved?
 - a. Moved under auspices of Army - train or bus (facilities and where we will be going); where and when don't know. When all will be moved to relocation centers completed by fall.
2. Will priorities hamper transportation of goods?
 - a. Ours is similar to any situation common . Buy from wholesalers; so don't
 - b. Army - will furnish food not producer - Quartermasters corp. etc.
 - c. No delay yet in getting supplies
3. Policies of WRA concerning civil liberties?
 - a. We're in a combat zone, in jurisd. of military; cert. actions of military it believes wise; if inland - relocation ourselves - much of its and privileges of past will be enjoyed there - statements by Eisenhower - not prevent freedom of assemblage or speech or anything - military aspects depend on course of war.
4. Will present wages prevail there? What will happen to those not working?

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- a. Not less than present ever. Being discussed at Washington?
 - b. Profits too.
 - c. Dependents - no official policy. Authorized under President's order loans, grants, and assistance.
5. What are policies of WRA toward Josei act's?
- a. No discussion in San Francisco or Washington
 - b. Assume - much discussion will be allowed.
6. To what extent will Japanese be used in administrative set up? Want to use Japanese much - Clerks, Stenos. etc.
7. Are suggestions from our group still in order as to what we may do in relocation centers?
- a. Industrial projects
 - b. Prior - Ind. section - trying to find suitable projects - will accept suggestions.
8. What can we do to prepare ourselves for what we can do at the relocation centers?
- a. Think of type of self-government feasible? WRA policies not complete so can't accept all proposals.
 - b. Community stores; welfare acts for which to use profits.
9. Could we here communicate with WRA to tell our troubles here so not duplicate at relocation center?
- a. Use present regular procedures in communicating with WRA.
10. How would we communicate with WRA about personal problems?
- a. Depends on type of question. Welcomes any correspondence.
11. Volunteer work corps - guarantees against place and type of work for which not suited.
- a. Where - don't know, depends largely on relocation centers completed at time army decides this area until we relocate.
 - b. Occupational classification forms - all work experience, try to construct these projects and assign to according to qualification and availability of work - probably many not suitable.
 - c. Health - not heavy work unless medical examiners think capable.

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- d. We won't be moved until conference with the individual; not without family.
- e. Anyone injured or contracting disease can get work compensation.
- 12. Is work compulsory - age limit for those who wish to work?
 - a. Maximum age limit not specified as yet.
 - b. Work not compulsory; incentives get credit and profits; work corps entitled to wages.
- 13. When will governments' responsibility to the evacuees end?
 - a. Arrangements to have land at least six months after war to make readjustments.
- 14. What kind of money will be used in relocation centers? redeemable?
 - a. If credit coupons, will be redeemable after war.
- 15. What will be our right of franchise after the war?
 - a. probably most of us would rather vote by absentee ballots from home.
- 16. What law shall be followed by professional people? State law of relocation center.
 - a. So far - none of states used. Not fed. land. (crim. law, divorce law etc. - law of state) Have to be ironed out with departments involved.
- 17. Can families move between relocation centers if adequate reasons?
 - a. Yes depends on adequacy of facilities, suitable employment, etc.
- ✓ 18. When war is over and we want to move back, what do we have to pay for it, any department to handle it?
 - a. WRA part of responsibility to relocate us after war.
- 19. Will we be moved together or separately?
 - a. Depends on the army.
- 20. If person has employment outside combat zone, can he go?
 - a. Must be sure whoever leaves will be adequately protected.
- 21. If insufficient number of doctors, will the government provide adequate doctors? yes.
- 22. Will petitions of a small group be recognized by WRA in moving together?
 - a. If from assembly center to relocation center addressed to WCCA.

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b. if between relocation centers - WRA

23. Can we join the cooperative association?

a. Should be undertaken with industrial association.

24. Since it's obvious our relocation area will be making a loss, will the relocation area have to pay government for loss? no.

25. Clerk etc. - must sign up in advance with work corps?

Yes it includes clerical too.

26. Why does government want us to sign up for duration of war in work corps rather than shorter time?

a. In planning, need long-range planning of organization, to have stability, need stable group.

27. Training in trades?

a. Will provide some facilities for vocational education

28. Will a non-citizen be eligible for cadet training?

a. need state standards to set up the system and to get respect outside.

29. Stay on land? Limit on time of use of land.

30 missing

31. At relocation center if we wish to open up a shop, will we have to furnish our own equipment?

a. Don't know if shops will be for own profits or for community cooperatives barber shops, movies and shops. If cooperatives might get equipment from it.

32. Extent of self-government and will the s. policy apply to all centers?

a. Hope to get expression of opinion from each center of type of self-government, election, type, functions of self - government; advisory, etc.

b. Hope to have court system, etc.

33. Can those outside join WRA? (sure in sugar beets, and those who voluntarily evacuated)

Yes. Will they come back to join their families? Yes - keep families together.

34. Does WRA have any broad policies about Americans of this and second generation.

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This morning we sent out notices for the meeting this afternoon to the girls who were to help us in the survey. The response to Mr. Gunder's letters yesterday were so promising that I think they are all willing to help. Then, Tolly and I worked on the distribution of personnel among the various districts. Care was taken to assign outside areas to those campaign managers and politicians. Also, we attempted to assign house managers to their own areas, while assigning girls outside their own areas for we felt the latter would prefer to interview strangers. We divided the camp into 27 areas with one girl and one boy in charge of each. They are to interview about 200 adults 16 and over for occupational background. Also to learn clothing measurements in case the WRA does manufacture clothing for us. The purpose of the survey is to inform the WRA of the experience, training, and abilities of the personnel of this camp in order that we may not be forced to undertake farming since most of us aren't accustomed to such work. We need facts and figures - tho' I'm not too optimistic of the realization of the purpose. However I do feel it will be valuable in learning the potentialities, abilities of each individual in order to fit him as closely as possible into his own niche.

This afternoon we held our first meeting of the combined personnel of the survey. They were almost all present and we were quite reassured by the response. They didn't seem antagonistic or pessimistic about the survey. However, I do hope they realize the great importance of the survey for all concerned and attempt to be as thorough and as careful as possible in the actual work. We really shouldn't have a time limit because they will feel so pressed especially at the end that they will not do a satisfactory job.

We typed special sheets of instructions in order that the people would be adequately prepared for most complicating problems.

Tonight we went to First Aid class. Mr. K. let us out early because he wanted to attend the amature show. He gave us a snappy lecture on unconsciousness and for once didn't make any personal remarks. We went to the amature show - it was pretty lousy - there were lots of Hawaiian instrumentalists and some vocalists - men and women. Of course, Gow sang alone and in a duet.

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He wasn't any good, as a M.C. The most attention - musing number - as usual was a "hula" dancer - she wore bright red. Everyone stood up to see her. There was also a comedy number in which men tried to do the "hula." Lee, Kima and I left before the last number. Everyone thought it was pretty bad. Some of the instrumental music was good but that was about all. One girl sang some Hawaiian songs and was quite good - her voice is very well trained, but that was the only outstanding number.

Going back to Mr. K. h's a candidate and it was certainly good politics to let his classes out early - he did it for two of his evening classes.

I asked various people's opinions on the Town Hall. The consensus was that there was nothing new. The folder presented practically the same material but of course, it's more effective to present the same material in two ways. Of course, the WRA is so undecided about so many things that it is difficult to know what is to transpire. Things aren't as rosy as many in the public think. (Some Caucasians told us that the outside world believed we were depriving them of many of the food delicacies and other rationed articles. It really does make one wonder)

S. and S.T. came over tonight and we had a very interesting discussion. They're both Cal graduates in home econ. and social science respectively. They have done quite a lot of group work, especially among Caucasians and are both considered quite liberal, though dogmatic.

We were discussing the various officials here and noting how inefficient and inexperienced most of them are (as for example the director of education who has merely had experience in adult visual education thru' the WPA). Most of them are WP^{er} workers so have had very little experience in ordinary administration. I certainly would like to develop my knowledge of the administration at close-range.

It was interesting to discuss the educational program. They thought the teachers weren't at all qualified to teach - especially the grammar school teachers. It is very important to teach children correctly, but it is also very important to have people who know how to handle children effectively. I think that since this is merely

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a summer school, it is important as mainly a means of consuming time, while helping the students' brains functioning and giving the teachers good training. Of course, care must be taken to ensure the best qualified be chosen.

We had quite a feeling of friction in the family tonight because of the action of one member of being rather gruff to some children who came over.

Friday, June 12, 1942

There was a flag-raising ceremony this morning for grammar school children and their parents. I heard that representatives of various classes spoke. I guess it was mostly for parents. I wonder how the people liked it.

Tonight I was going to attend a rally of candidates for council - however, it was called off. Really, it was very disappointing. Oh well, maybe there will be one soon.

Saturday, June 13, 1942

One half day of work today. We were getting ready to go around and collect some blanks for the survey. We told the house managers to be sure to announce the survey in their messhalls and to hand in their finished forms daily with initials for check up. Mr. Gunder is quite confident about the outcome of the survey. He feels that the people (workers) are quite qualified and enthusiastic so we won't have much to fear as far as results are concerned. Some of the girls were saying they didn't want to work on Saturday and Sunday so we may not reach the deadline, but Mr. G. says the WRA probably won't be back soon because they don't know what they want. This shows the contempt of the WPA and WCCA for the WRA.

This morning at the office, Mr. G. was talking to another fellow who was supposed to have left tomorrow, too, but who didn't want to go without his family. His order will be cancelled by Tuesday. He was reluctant to go because of the election, too. I don't know what his chances are - he's a law student, but a gardener by profession. The guard can't go on Tuesday since he will return on that day. He doesn't get any sleep on the trip so he can't possible make it that day. Going back to the election, the man who is in the mess hall and who is running is acting as doorman now (the people can see him better that way I guess) He said that on the way to Manzanar, there were some drunken soldiers who wanted to kill all the "Japs" and there was a near riot. The family certainly must have been happy to have him along.

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Tonight S.I. and I went to the music department concert. It was swell! The students of the various departments as piano, violin, and vocal performed. They ranged in age from about ten years (a very gifted violinist) to about thirty five (a vocalist). There were many difficult classical pieces (I can't remember the names now) including two or three Japanese songs (nursery songs) by the vocalist.

Those present were mainly Issei - partly because their children or friends or relatives were performing, partly because they could appreciate good music - much more than the type of "talent shows" which younger people enjoyed. I would say the percentage of Issei was 75 per cent to 25 per cent Nisei - mostly older (about 18-30). The reaction of the audience was very satisfactory. The number which received the most applause was the vocalist who sang Japanese songs. Also, a 15-year-old violinist performed so well as to attract much attention. One of the performers was a piano teacher - only 20 years old, but very talented. When one hears such gifted people, one begins to desire to learn music too.

The music department is divided into the violin, piano, vocal, harmony, musical instrument, and dancing departments. It is really wonderful that we have so many talented people among us who can teach. It's much better than the aforementioned "talent shows."

After the concert, we went to L. P.'s house. She had lots of visitors and her mother went to the laundry to cook some noodles (lots of them do nowadays) A.I. S.I., E. P. and I sat and talked and played cards. We were listening to popular music and making comments about shows we missed, etc. I guess we all miss them a lot. Of course, we discussed personalities - as usual. Some people are certainly "pesty" and obnoxious.

Sunday, June 14, 1942

B. O. came to visit her family today before she leaves for Denver where she is to be the secretary of the Intelligence Division (language) of the U. of C. Certainly hope she doesn't get too lonesome. Gosh, a bunch of us went to see her off from here and I certainly perceived some surprising comments. Many of the "progressive" people I have just mentioned stated that they would do anything to "get out of here." They feel so confined here that they would give any excuse - even school, to leave. A group of boys who seem to be so "happy-go-lucky" also stated that they would give anything, just to get out. It is rather surprising when one hears such comments from the more

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optimistic people, of course,

The "progressives" are so accustomed to Caucasians that they feel rather "lost" without continual contact with them. As far as the bunch of boys is concerned, they seem to always have loads of "gripes," even if most of them are well-employed. There was the family of the girl who wanted to join her, of course. What was so surprising was that they said they were so tired of the life here and feel too confined. This was quite strange since they were all working and seemed so well-adjusted to the people here. Moreover, they seem quite different from their sister who is very independent, whereas they seem more dependent on Nisei contacts.

I didn't see S and S off because I wasn't sure of the time. Gee, I would have liked to tho'. It is interesting to see how many people come in and go out. E. U didn't go today just because he wanted to stay for the election.

Went to the political rally with X. T. Gee, the speeches were pretty bad. E.V. merely spoke in English and his camp manager spoke in Japanese for him. He certainly didn't make much of a hit on the Issei. He is the brother of a well-known lawyer in Sacramento, has studied law himself, and is a leader of the JACL in Berkeley. His slogan is "No favoritisms or exceptions, equal rights and privileges."

The second candidate, C.U. was a former merchant and manager of clothing; a well known YMCA leader and JACL member.

He didn't have much to say. He's so busy with his baby, he can't spend much time with other work. His slogan is that "Whoever wins will do his best." He spoke in Japanese and English.

It was announced that Q.L. who was nominated by the messhall crew resigned. It is stated that he threw his votes to C.U. and that he wasn't experienced enough anyway. Someone told me that U. had an argument with L. so they were both supposed to resign but only the latter declined. It was too bad because he could have carried many votes.

The last speaker was X. L. of Berkeley. He had spent many years in the schools of Japan and of America - including Oakland Technical H.S., San Mateo J.C. and University of California.

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He claims to be the only one here who makes everyone feel comfortable and at home. He presented rather an eloquent speech, tho' memorized. A U.C. Professor spoke for him too, so it naturally carried a great deal of weight. (He also had boosters canvass each home individually to give propaganda and speeches about the "virtues" and experience of this "wonder man of this camp.") His appearance was very stoic and self-confident. His speech was almost wholly in Japanese, with only about two or three sentences in English (which was memorized) and about one-half hour speech in Japanese. He spoke mainly of the many many complaints he had against the administration, as the prohibition of seeing friends and relatives in the county hospital, of bad roads, bad conditions for women and children, etc. I certainly hope he will be able to make an impression on the administration, but he certainly has a decided accent which might "rub" against the director. The Issei seemed very impressed with him.

Then the chairman gave the voting rules, that meal tickets, family numbers would be necessary before one could obtain a ballot. Also, the number should be torn off the ballot and deposited in another container. (This doesn't sound very legal - but I guess they wanted to make sure everyone deposited a ballot, in case of a question, since the winner needs only a plurality.

In a way I'm not sure it will be such a fair election since everyone with only a few votes more could win.

We went to the rally in Precinct No. 3. It was all over by the time we arrived but we heard comments about what the speakers had said (Oh yes, in our precinct I heard that one man got up and said he knew all of the candidates of that precinct but that he'd only vote for the Kibei since he considered him the best.)

It seems one of the speakers was quite fluent in the Japanese language but he was nervous and shook a lot. Another speaker couldn't speak very good Japanese but he made a "hit" with the Nisei especially. Another speaker was considered a very strong liberal. He memorized his speech (especially in Japanese) so it might sound impressive. There

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were no comments after the speeches.

We went to another rally (after riding on a truck) and were lucky to get in on a heated argument between some Issei and the candidates. When we entered there was Hawaiian music by instrumentalists, and then a "band" of boys lead by a "Y" leader came by beating garbage can covers and yelling, with a banner for one of the candidates of that area. He was a popular man among the YMCA people and also had worked a great deal among the younger boys as the boy scouts, etc. He was a business manager and had never had any criticism aroused against himself. However he didn't have too much experience in administration (except in his JACL work).

Another candidate was a very popular merchant (import and export). He had a wonderful personality and could get along with almost everyone. He also had a gift of speaking.

Still another candidate was a patent lawyer who had just recently returned from Japan. He happened to have been the instructor of First Aid here so had a very wide contact. Moreover, he was in charge of the Personal Aid Bureau which resembles a Notary Public and City Clerk Office as well as Legal Adviser. With such wide contacts it would be very easy to obtain many votes, but as a matter of fact, his personality which was so very ego-centric antagonized many people. In the First Aid classes he always made unnecessary, personal, and embarrassing remarks as for example about a person's looks, mental status, address, etc. Moreover during the day, at the "sumo" (J. wrestling matches) he got up to give a speech - for about fifteen minutes. The crowd jeered him for about five minutes before he would stop. Such conceit would certainly rub people the wrong way. Everyone in his First Aid classes thought he was a "cad" (Although he was a good lecturer).

Then, after the music, an Issei arose and asked why the Issei couldn't run for election if they could vote. The candidate who had already been on the council answered (after much shouting by other Issei in the audience) by saying that this was a time of war and that the Army was directing us. Moreover the administration had allowed the Issei to vote merely to make the election more interesting and to get more complete cooperation between the two generations. Then there was some more shouting and the same individual (who was supposedly a campaign manager for one of the candidates and also

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for a candidate in another area) asked why the council hadn't done something about giving the Issei a fair hearing. The same shouting ensued, and the chairman of the meeting announced that whoever won would do his best to see that everyone had a fair hearing.

Then the YMCA boys came by with their garbage-can-cover drums and banner for the said candidate.

The meeting ended, tho the Issei were thoroughly aroused by this time. The same agitator had asked the same question of one of the candidates at a rally the night before and had aroused the same commotion. This candidate happened to have made the remark that he wouldn't tolerate the Japanese language from the Issei but that he would force them to learn English. That was very bad politics and moreover it probably couldn't be done - here anyway. He was a former JACL leader and an optometrist from Berkeley. He himself had had difficulty in learning the Japanese language and had been brought up in almost a strict Caucasian social setting so that he felt that the Japanese side should be de-emphasized as much as possible.

The opponent was a very liberal man, but happened to be a Kibei so his Japanese was very fluent. Moreover he appealed to the Issei with his desires to change things so that everyone would be better off. (He knew the Issei psychology well).

A "dark horse" was a very well^{-known} man from Oakland. I believe he had been a strong Methodist leader and also a JACL man. Thus many of the East bay people supported him.

There was still another candidate in this area who was a new house manager and who wasn't too well-known. He didn't have a very strong backing.

After these rallies, I went with X.T. to visit the home of one of the political candidates. He and his loyal followers were engaged in typing and writing (in Japanese characters) the name of the candidate on tags. Moreover they were preparing posters and larger tags to be worn by the immediate followers. These people were to cover a certain area each and to inform each family to vote for this candidate, at the same time handing each family one of these aforementioned tags. This group was the so-called liberal group and there sense of unity is very strongly felt. A candidate from another area who was also

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in their group came in and told us about his speech. More people came in to chat and it seemed like one merry family. (This was the bachelor's quarters).

Then when I reached home, I found out that the Kibei candidate in our area had passed out campaign literature both in Japanese and English which told of the many qualifications, of said candidate (he really didn't have any executive or legislative experience tho'). The family didn't like him either because of his factors.

G. had just returned from the church group and she said that the program consisted of two readings, a violin solo, a vocal solo, and an instrumental number by a brass quintette. I guess it was pretty impressive. The theme was "America the Beautiful."

Monday, June 15, 1942

Gee, the election is getting "hot" The candidates are all working hard (except for 1 candidate in our district). Today at the office we had an interesting case. There was a fellow who was to have gone to S. Anita (since his request came through to join his family) but he didn't want to go because he said he had a better job here (mostly because he didn't want to go there tho'). Mr. G. said (so did Mr. Davis) that that was no valid excuse and that he would have to go since he requested it in the beginning.

We were all talking about the various campaign speeches and about the possibilities of each candidate. Of course, since 99 per cent of the workers in the office are from San Francisco they wanted San Francisco people to be elected (naturally most of them wanted their acquaintances to be elected, not only the best).

It's awful - how unoriginal the candidates are - they all have the same slogan - "Equality and Justice for all inhabitants."

Tonight we had the camp-wide parade with all those in the various precincts participating. One could notice to some extent the popularity of each candidate. There was one man in precinct No. 1 who had many children (1 family) following him. (the silk importer) Then, another man in that precinct had the YMCA boys with him (YMCA man). Another candidate from that precinct had a sign but not a very large following (First aid teacher).

In precinct No. 2, one candidate (who wasn't very popular) - had his two daughters (who also painted a sign - "vote for daddy"). Of the other followers, they were all little

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girls. This candidate told his supporters to keep quiet and not to make any noise (so it would stand out in contrast to other groups). It was a rather small group.

Another candidate in this precinct was a liberal Kibei (which sounds contradictory, but it is true). He had a very large banner - in Japanese and English and had a large following - both Nisei and Issei. A "dark horse" from Oakland who is a well-known Christian leader (I think) had a fair-sized following of Oakland people.

Then, in the third precinct, there was a candidate who was another liberal and recreation leader at the camp. The only objection some people had against him is that he is rather "swell-headed." (Also it is rumored that he is an FBI spy). He had a large banner with his face painted on it and there were quite a number of Nisei following him (not young children tho'). Then there was another candidate in that district - who was very popular especially among the Nisei. He had many young people following him, though they didn't have drums, etc. Still another candidate had only a few Issei and some children following him - he speaks Japanese well and so seems to have quite a stronghold there.

The fourth precinct had a very loud and large crowd of supporters. First there was the Kibei who had a disconnected banner - about three or four phrases on different banners - all to make one sentence. Vote for - to get the best. He will vote for what you want. (or words to that effect) The Issei were definitely following him. Then, there was the popular Nisei who had boys with drums, banners and loud shouts to advertise his candidacy. (He himself was at home caring for his baby). The group went to shout in front of his house. He came out and told them not to awaken the baby and wished they wouldn't catch cold. Still a third candidate didn't have much of a following. In fact, one man was carrying his banner.

Then, there was the infield precinct - most of the people there came from rural areas. The most popular man in the parade was a farmer who had many boys shouting for him.

Another group of boys from another precinct exchanged cheers for him in return for their cooperation in cheering their own candidate. Another candidate from this precinct was a gifted public speaker and lawyer, so that he influenced many (Nisei) by his speech.

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He was very popular even in the parade. Still another candidate was a very popular San Francisco man. (I think his support came from the Nisei because he didn't speak Japanese very well.)

There were other candidates in each of the precincts, but since I am unacquainted with them, I won't venture to discuss them.

Today, we toured the camp to collect the completed occupational surveys. They're coming slowly but surely. I was watching some children playing make-believe swimming. It's interesting to note that children like to make believe in anything they don't have -- as in this case swimming pool or "hole." They were little girls of about 8-10 years and they certainly seemed to be enjoying themselves.

At the office, all we could do was to separate the unemployables (students [high school] old, ill, mothers with large families, middle-aged women) from the employables. About 10 per cent are in the former group. About 1000 blanks are finished to date. There are still mistakes but we are returning these so that all mistakes will be corrected and carelessness will be avoided as much as possible.

Tonight, I was talking to L. X. She's still rather disgusted with the atmosphere and wishes she could get out. She's not too interested in the election. It's surprising since one would think she would be extremely concerned about the welfare of the camp. However, she was playing badminton just previous to the parade - which circled the entire track. However there was no rally since agitators were feared (and this fear was justified as indicated by the separate precinct rallies.)

We had a substitute teacher in First Aid tonight since our regular teacher was a candidate and participated in the parade. (We discussed common emergencies).

Page 95, original copy, not included - illegible.

Tuesday, June 16, 1942

Today was election day!

Practically everyone voted - I think (I hope). If everyone - or a large percentage doesn't vote, the administration will understand that we are uninterested in self-government so that we might lose our opportunity to continue the same.

I voted at noon - at that time my number was 266 - which is one-third of the total

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available votes in our precinct. I certainly hope a much larger number will vote. The voting in our area might be exciting in that only two candidates are the most likely to win - the Kibei and the Nisei Christian leader. Since they seem so opposite - there is a sharp division between the two generations, tho' most Christian families are supporting the Nisei. The reason the Issei are supporting the Kibei is that he is practically an Issei - being educated the largest number of years in Japan, and has ideas very similar to them (and he understands their psychology fully). Also, he had a well-known professor for his campaign manager so that it was very easy for impressionistic people to vote for him. Moreover, many Issei were induced to canvass for him - from door-to-door with camp literature and oral requests to vote for their man. Moreover, they made personal appeals to everyone they saw - regardless of acquaintanceship.

On the other hand, the other candidate stayed quietly at home and only a few Issei campaigned for him. His stronghold was the recreation center in this area - but young people couldn't have very much weight on the elders - except their immediate family.

Also the Kibei had brightly colored posters (which the art Prof. probably painted for him) displayed at practically every corner. The picture was a bright red horse with English and Japanese advertisements. The other candidates didn't have any posters except those that the recreation hall people made for him, which consisted only of his name printed on a plain white background. (These were the parade signs.) During the day, I noticed that the latter posters were torn while the former's were left intact. Seemed very underhanded of somebody I thought.

Going back to the election - the procedure was as follows:

When one enters the polling place (which was either a mess hall or laundry, or recreation hall), the clerk asks you for your meal ticket, asks your name in full and then asks if your family no. is (This is certainly not a very systematic procedure since anyone could answer "yes" to the last question without any qualms). The register was composed of a master census of every inhabitant, his age, former address and family number.

Then, the other clerk handed you a ballot which was slit partly dividing the ballot into the ballot proper and a number (ballot no.). You then entered a booth, stamped your

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choice (the names were listed), folded it, and handed your ballot to the election clerk who tore off the number, put it into a can, called out your number, and then deposited your ballot into the box. (The clerk checked off your name as he called the no.; also, you signed your name as you received your ballot, so that your number was recorded with your name).

This wasn't exactly a legal method of election in that numbers are not supposed to be attached to any secret ballots. However, since this was an election by plurality, I guess it was the only means of checking up.

There was no commotion outside our polling place all day.

Today, we had visitors and heard a great deal about the problems of the disenfranchisement cases. It is certainly interesting to watch the procedure of these cases and to watch the reactions of various groups toward the same. It is also interesting to note which groups are directly responsible for these hearings and are pushing them to the utmost.

We had other visitors who brought us food, etc. The system of transportation of packages, etc., brought in by friends has changed. Now all packages are left at the gate for the truck drivers to pick up and bring to the barracks of the owners. The only flaw in this arrangement is that at the time of delivery, the owners are most likely in the grandstand with their guests so that they are unable to receive their packages personally. This inconveniences the neighbors who must receive them and also supplies ample opportunity for "theft" (no matter how trivial or unintentional). Many packages are missing and since the receiver is not present to inquire, much inconvenience results. The reason for this procedure is very evident. More thorough searching may be resorted to. (cakes are all tested for hidden weapons, etc. by poking.)

Tonight, S.L.A. and I went to the concert - (recordings) - They were Robeson, Duchin and Goodman and very good. It certainly gives one an opportunity to relax and to meditate (if one so desires). The room in which we met faced the fields so that we could look out in that direction. It was very refreshing and uplifting.

After this, I went to the recreation hall to learn bridge. However, it was the old method, very different from the system I had learned previously ($\frac{1}{2}$ honors for 5 cards of

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one suit, $\frac{1}{2}$ and + honors for certain picture cards etc). Thus, I was more confused than informed. Also, since I was late for the lecture I missed the essential points and couldn't catch on to the playing even. (Oh well, maybe I'll learn someday).

Then, we heard the results of the election. The Kibei won in our district. All the Nisei were very angry and disgusted for they felt he couldn't adequately represent our point of view in the council. The vote was very close, 2 points difference between the two. Moreover the Nisei's family didn't vote - which would have put the latter two points ahead instead of behind.

In the other precincts the silk importer won in No. 1 by a wide margin. The liberal Kibei won in the No. 2 by a wide margin. The Nisei who couldn't speak Japanese won in No. 3 by one vote, and in the infield the farmer won. This is certainly a heterogeneous group and we all hope they can cooperate. Of course, it is much better that they be from various areas and points of view so that all interests and groups will be adequately represented.

I was very angry at first to think that a man of the calibre and personality of the Nisei couldn't win, but later I rationalized and felt that after all, the Issei should have one man to represent them. However, if he can't speak English very well, it would seem rather foolish to have such a person at least in the relations with the administration. Oh well, hope everything turns out well.

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Today everyone at the office talked about the election. Of course, the San Francisco people regretted that their friends and neighbors didn't win, but realized that each area and interest should be represented. (including the Issei). In our precinct, everyone was angry that an Issei won. However some people were very angry that the Nisei didn't vote for himself, especially since he agreed to do his best if elected, tho' he wasn't too anxious to be a candidate. This morning I talked to the above candidate and he was very cheerful, discussing many trivial matters. I didn't mention the election, but the doorman asked him how his luck came out, he answered: "Good, the other candidate received two votes more." This seemed to show his real feeling. However, we all still felt that he

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could deal with the administration in a much better and friendlier manner than the winner. He has such personality that he is bound to win everyone to his way.

Today we collected quite a large number of surveys (completed). They're still making some errors, but are improving since we return the same to them.

This morning, I helped with some clerical work in the clubhouse. G.U., the supt. of high school, came in and was telling us that he wasn't as optimistic about Tulelake as many would have us believe. He had read the Wallerga Wasp (Sacto') which told of the dust, wind, rain and snow for 3/4 of the year, lack of vegetation, the dried-up lake, and the extreme cold. All in all he was quite pessimistic about it all. However, we tried to show her that it is better to be in a cold climate than in a hot one. The former is usually very optimistic about everything in general, so it was surprising to hear such comments from him.

Another boy L.O., who is to perform in Thursday's talent show and who will be the for the for the next week's show, was telling me how the administration censors all the scripts of these shows. Also, he was disgusted with the type and quality of talent with which the crowd is satisfied (jazz "corny").

There will be some Japanese songs this time - hope it doesn't get censored. Also he wants to sing a classical song (duet if possible) but fears that the audience won't appreciate it.

The house managers were discussing the possibility of recounting the votes, but I doubt if it will be. Mr. D., the director here, checked up at each election poll to make sure the counts were accurate, so that probably all errors were corrected.

Mr. S., who accompanied the couple to Tulelake returned last night and came into the office for further orders. He said it was very pleasant there, but he was talking thru' his hat. I don't think he went inside very far anyway.

E.L. was called into the office following the receipt of orders for her to go to school in Georgia W.W.(St. Louis). She knows a Lt. in the army so that this hurried the order. She will be able to leave without escort, in a way she is fortunate, if she can go with friends, but not if she must leave on a common carrier. She plans to go to Berkeley first to visit her friends. All that is necessary is that Mr. G. accompany her to the nearest common carrier, which is at the gate (busses go by).

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Tonight we had our final in first aid. It was pretty easy considering how little I studied. The practical problem was long but I hope I included all the necessary points.

Thursday, June 18, 1942

I started to check up on the blanks, tentatively divided them into broad classifications, college, high school students, prof. and techn., office and store clerks, farmers, gardeners, and nurserymen, grocery and art goods, store managers, men domestics, housewives, seamstresses, carpenters, laundry and cleaner workers, mechanics and electricians and miscellaneous.

Hope it won't be too difficult to accomplish the classification. We're waiting for the USES classification to come (tho' Mr. G. hates this branch of the gov't.)

At the same time Leila came. She was very optimistic (as usual) about the pending cases on disenfranchisement and citizenship. She felt that the committee for National Security would do its best to get a really fair hearing and that they themselves felt that the outcome would^{n't} be as bad as many would make it seem. The feeling is aroused against such a vital stab at democracy, even in wartime especially when it will affect Chinese and other Orientals who are our Allies.

[She also told us that next week the two Deans from U.C. would come to interview the students about possibilities of continuing education, etc. The outlook doesn't seem too black. However since the Idaho case of two girls being thrown in jail after the college which had formerly accepted them, rejected them, many of us are rather dubious about it all. Only one or two groups were responsible for the outbreak. We all felt that after the greatest danger would lie in sending too many to the same college. Also, personality will be a very important factor in determining ability to adjust oneself with Caucasians and the new situation.

She said the Friends are very active in attempting to place the students and in obtaining scholarships for many.

She also told us about her visit with one of the girls who was on furlough and who had obtained a position in Washington, but her parents wanted her to remain with them so she will return to camp. This girl has such a great deal of personality, initiative, and drive

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that she will be able to adjust herself to and to meet every situation.]

Also we discussed the departure of the Oriental department of the U.C. to Boulder, Colo. Hope the attitude in that area won't be unfavorable.

At the office we were beginning to classify the inhabitants of the camp in rough groups as yesterday. There are the largest number of domestics and seamstresses, than office and clerical workers, gardeners and nurserymen, high school students, college students, college graduates and p. and t., male domestics, farmers, laundry workers, store owners and managers, laundrys and cleaner owners and miscellaneous.

Tonight we went to visit X.T. We talked about the JACL and its ulterior motive of trying to draw in non- JACL men who could get Caucasian contacts for them - at last they realize the need for such contacts but this is a very crooked method of obtaining it.

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Yesterday we received orders in the office from the WCCA to set up a clerical division here to compute the master file and directory of all the evacuated Japanese on the W. Coast (Calif., Ore., Washington). This will be a large-scale project and will take about six months, with at least 100 workers. Mr. G. said the major requirement will be neat and clear printing since all transcriptions will be by hand. Therefore the applications are to be written by the applicants. Yesterday we obtained fifty applications and today we obtained fifty more. G. applied too. They will need five typists, 25 transcribers, 10 file clerks, 20 supervisors, 20 general clerks, 25 proof-readers. Hope they get a large enough number of applications. The work is very tedious and monotonous. However, the rating is skilled, so that ought to attract quite a large number of unemployed. The announcement was made so that those in menial positions (especially KP.) would also apply. However, the mess hall managers became angry and said that if anyone left the kitchen for this work, they would be blacklisted from obtaining further placement. However, Mr. G. promised that such wouldn't be the case, he was very angry about this attitude. Also he was angry about the basis of choice, and asked each applicant if he had previous office experience (or training). He felt, and correctly so,

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that neat handwriting wasn't the only criteria for judging clerical ability because many of the sloppiest handwriters make the best clerks.

This showed the conflict of the officials in camp and also with the WCCA and the WRA.

This morning, the WCCA officials came in to check up on the files and the records here. They want separate records kept of every person who leaves permanently or temporarily. Also of anyone who returns or enters. Also births, deaths, and marriages must be recorded minutely. Moreover, a few days ago, the order came as to procedure in case of evacuation to relocation centers. About five hundred will be sent at a time and many forms will be necessary to accomplish the social register form (in duplicate). The occupational classification of the WRA, the records from the assembly center, etc., will be necessary. The staff here and also in the work upstairs will certainly be complicated in the preparation for relocation.

These officials looked at the occupational cards, survey questionnaires, working file etc., and the social register file. The girls are at present proof-reading the carbon copies of the social register data with the original. In the next few days they will have to divide up the family groups into true family units and change the ledgers accordingly. Such wasted effort.

It is possible that there may be an elected honorary member of this camp.

It will be one of the functions of the council to pass on all bulletins.

Council meetings should be open to the public since they are elected members and should show the people what they are accomplishing.

Since this was a meeting of the old and new council members, two new ones felt rather dubious about speaking up, so the majority of comments and questions arose from the old council. The most talkative were two individuals who were from the last-mentioned. Especially the Kibei was taciturn more so since the topic was the advisability of prohibiting the Japanese language in all written matter and meetings.

The liberal Kibei felt that it is necessary to bring the people nearer to the council.

I walked J. home and we talked more about people etc. She's quite conventional,

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i.e. she dislikes anyone that the majority of people dislike, especially the unconventional people. She also considers the opinions of people as very important. Thus she wouldn't tell me with whom she went to the dance because she didn't want it to be known (he probably wasn't very well-liked by most people).

At the gathering, we discussed the new regulation about the prohibition of the use of Japanese bulletins etc. It will be very difficult for the Issei - especially when it is prohibited in discussion. We were marvelling at the large number of Issei who are attending the English language schools, about 200 at least, there are about ten teachers. I think we thought most Issei would feel insulted to think they must learn English just like children. However, they seem to be enjoying it. They learn the fundamentals of grammar and sentence structure like "this is a hall," etc.) Other teachers use the discussion method of beginning with discussions $\frac{1}{2}$ in Japanese and $\frac{1}{2}$ in English and then gradually introduce full English.

Then we discussed the possibility of the Japanese language groups here. It may be a good idea, but the administration wouldn't tolerate such activity, I fear.

Since there is censorship of all texts of meetings, talent shows, etc. (in English) it doesn't seem that there is any "free speech" or democracy. Of course, since this is war, we should be patient, but they shouldn't be too strict. (Of course we are much better off here than elsewhere.) The only restriction we have is the "nose-counting." The thoroughness and efficiency depend on the individual barrack captain, but if we don't operate effectively, the Army will step in so it is important.

Of course, we discussed the possibilities of relocation as usual. We felt that Tulalake isn't as "wonderful" as many would have us believe, but still, it isn't "hot" there.

Some of us ($\frac{1}{2}$) arrived in the last group of people, so that they didn't feel the morbidness of the people, and didn't experience the reaction of the people of the "mess-lines" in the main messhalls. We are all accustomed to this camp now and feel that the washing, sanitary, food, and general appearance and activity of the camps are improving greatly. Of course, there are many rumors that the soldiers will inhabit this place by the middle

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of July, etc., but it is difficult to distinguish the truth from rumor since so many seem to be "on the loose" nowadays. Another rumor has reached Santa Anita that we would be transferred to that camp. Another rumor is that one of the inhabitants of this camp threw a rock at the window of one of the barracks of the soldiers. There are many rumors about the cause, but not very convincing (as an attack of a girl inside, etc.) Moreover, regulations against talking to sentries are becoming stricter - a few soldiers have already been court-martialed for doing so.

The part of moving that worries us the most is the method of division. It would be terrible if we had to move by barracks, because most of us don't live by our closest friends nor do we live with all the people who came from our former home towns. Thus, much maladjustment would result. It is very difficult for us to think of moving from here because we have become accustomed to our homes by now.

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This morning I planned to attend the Protestant service, but since the Buddhist Y.P. were to hear a well-known Christian minister and Professor of Philosophy whom I knew, I decided to go there (with E. and D.) He presented all the more christian - like aspects of Buddhism, tho' he spoke on the concept of Buddhism. It was quite a theoretical subject but he tried to make it practical by examples from every-day life, of the importance of brotherhood, etc.

Since the guest speaker was a Christian, the whole service seemed more like ours. However, the songs were oriental (music), tho' the words were in English. (translations), also, the announcements, etc., were conducted in English. About the only Buddhist revival (in full) was the rosary - held around the two hands placed palm-to-palm (tho' the prayer was in English.

The speaker was appreciated by all - tho' some of the high school students might have felt it was rather vague. Many non-Buddhists attended, at least 1 - dozen.

The number of church goers was small compared to the Protestant group. We have

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about 700 (full in both wings of the mess hall) in the age group of H.S. to 25 or so. On the other hand, the Buddhists have about 550 (the second wing is $\frac{1}{2}$ full) in the same age group.

The personnel of the church seems about the same as in ours, except that the rural areas seem to have a larger proportion of B. (since the Japanese culture seems better persued there).

There was another guest speaker - a councilman, who spoke on "Our part in the camp." He said that we must bring our problems to the councilmen; must make the best of our camp life, and mabe good use of our leisure time - thru' study of any type which has been neglected in the past when we were so busy.

The young people's group is to meet at 7:30 p.m. on Sunday evenings for Forums, etc. Tonight there was to have been a general forum on the topic "The Nisei and the camp." It sounds like a very general topic which can bring many points of view.

There was also an announcement that the council of Christian and Buddhist churches would hold a forum on "Moral responsibility in camp," with representatives (ministers) from both groups. This will be an interesting manifestation of the theoretical cooperation between the two religions which is supposed to prevail here.

This afternoon I wanted to go to the father's day program, but got delayed, talking to L.N. - she is teaching, so keeps busy all the time. She was telling me that one of the H.S. public speaking teachers gave his class the topic "The Nisei attitude toward evacuation," to speak on in class. She had warned her brother not to give his true opinion since there might be censorship. That is quite a dangerous topic to give such young people, but still a very important one, if they will really acquire the proper attitude to take.

She feels that it isn't wrong to attempt to hold Japanese language classes or to continue in the study of the language at home. It may be good for one, especially if he is planning to return to Japan; but if his intention and hope is to remain here, I don't think it is wise (from the public and our own standpoint.)

She attended the dance last night and said it is very dignified. I suppose it would be since only couples are allowed. It is better for all concerned, to have it so.

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Finally I got S. to go with me, she didn't really want to, but since she had nothing else to do, she decided to go with me. When we finally arrived there it happened to be in Japanese. A few speeches and a Japanese song. However, all of it was translated in English too, but we happened to be there at the wrong time. Both Christian and Buddhist leaders (including ministers) spoke. This was another example of the cooperation between the two groups. Instrumental numbers were also presented. There was a loud-speaker system.

Since it seemed uninteresting we walked around the lake and talked to some of the Nisei. (Most of the audience was composed of Issei, especially fathers, oh, yes! carnations etc., were given to the oldest and youngest fathers). Most of them were just sitting around quite far from the general audience. They all seemed loud, but were there merely as a matter of habit, etc. The Issei, however, seemed to enjoy it, since it was in their benefit.

Some of the messhalls were very thoughtful today, and presented the fathers in their respective areas with special breakfasts or lunches. These were served ahead of the regular meals and there were extra special meals for them (in quality and quantity). There were plenty of flowers on the tables, too.

On the way home, A., S's sister wanted to play ping pong so wanted to have her recreation hall opened. It so happened that the general ruling of the recreation dept. was that no recreation halls would be opened on Sunday afternoons, since that would require extra overtime by the directors. However, they could be opened at night. Moreover, there were usually baseball games, etc, which could occupy the time of a large number of young people. Otherwise, they could use the library or go to visit their friends - visitors or inhabitants, or just walk around. Since these two girls were the only ones who wanted to use the recreation hall, it doesn't seem fair to make the director stay there. But on the other hand, many people get days off on Sundays only, or weekends only, so would enjoy a day there tho' the only activities would be ping-pong, volley ball, or horseshoes. On the whole they usually like to play tennis or some less noisy game on Sundays anyway. Moreover, they could play on Saturday afternoons. Anyway, the selfish streak of some people certainly comes out somehow.

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Tonight we went to the church fellowship. Before it, the two Berkeley church groups met to discuss the meeting for next week which will be a devotional and social. A girl from one of these churches will lead the devotional, while the other church will furnish a boy to lead the games and folk dancing. A boy from the first-mentioned church will lead the singing.

The devotional period was very unusual to say the least. Two Holiness churches took over (rural areas) they began with five testimonials by girls. These were sincere, but seemed rather extreme/^{they were concerned with salvation.} Then there were songs by a girl's choir (S.F.) including many pious songs. The sermon was delivered by the minister of the one host church, it was as fanatical as the testimonials. The subject was three aspects of the cross.

1. Full happiness comes from self-denial and renunciation; this is the only way to save oneself.
2. One must make Christ a reality.
3. As your spiritual life grows, you will be on the cross with Christ.

Conclusion:

In baptism, you should get the spirit of Christ, every apostle has that experience. The heart is empty and God reenters the Soul. There are many promising people here who can be great Christian leaders.

The general reaction was that this was a very fanatical meeting and that it was embarrassing to most people. They felt the girls who presented the testimonials were sincere but they seemed rather too naive. This was a new experience for most people because the general Protestant group doesn't indulge in testimonials, etc. I guess it was a novelty, but one which they didn't care to cultivate further. (We feared this reaction when this type of meeting was suggested.)

Following the fellowship, we held another council meeting at which time the program for the next month was outlined. The representatives were mainly from the Bay Area once again.

The purposes of the Young People's Fellowship were outlined as "Worship and discussion."

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The council is a body representing each of the young people's church groups represented in this camp.

The aim is inter-denominational Christian fellowship.

Solidarity is the goal.

Each week one or more churches will be responsible for the meeting, so that all the resources and talents from that church will be utilized and developed.

However, outside resources may and should be utilized also.

To prevent stagnation of the individual denominations, these are encouraged to hold weekday meetings.

Some suggestions which were made were that each week a definite general arrangements committee and ushers be appointed to arrange the tables and books and the latter to conduct the members into the correct wing and toward the front. Each week a different church will be responsible and the outline of events are to be planned ahead. As for example, first week, discussion or forum; second, devotional or worship, third, social, fourth, discussion or guest speaker, etc. This gives adequate variety.

Weekly notices for the Totalizer must be in the press office by Wednesday noon. Each host church will be responsible for this.

In order that the evening meetings be announced in the morning service, it is necessary that the secretary of the church council of Protestant Churches be notified in advance.

Afterwards E. who lives so far away, didn't have anyone to walk home with, so one of the fellows and I walked her home. When I got home, I found her girl friend who lives near her, at our house playing Mah jong. Since she didn't have any escort, Mom and Dad walked her home. It was too bad, since her folks were hunting all around for her, they thought she was lost. (It was after 10:00 p.m.).

L. who walked me home, told me he wasn't feeling as enthusiastic as previously about the possibilities here. There seem to be so many depressing regulations (as roll-call, and inspection of barracks) that one can't maintain a high morale. He wanted to go into education, but since there are so many college graduates (and he is merely a sophomore), he has no chance.