

会議

牙一白

南会一九四五二十六年十月

場所 YWCA 会議室

1. 全センター会議 海陸留省側であるトラス事務会議

挿字帳付 假儀をとり換 整理 洞読下 (ふ文)

が書つるに 次所載) 次... 代表紹介 それより新

議長(座) 岸 播 孫 帳 付 (トラス) 議長に三早は海陸

・トドカ) 林田 峰 太郎 (リート コーポレーション) 共に副議長と推

薦され就任す

書記 村と 新太郎 (ふ文) の... 夫 会 議 録

満技嬢 (英陸) を紹介す

2. 議長 背肉の... マンサ... 海 不 参 加 の 理 由 を

報告す... その重要性を認めすの理由を

以て出席を拒絶して来たが... 再び招待した所

「西芳すし」といふ事があるが、そのまゝであると報告す。

マニラ十代表の出席を、おめて招致をとり、議あり万場一致で賛成

3. 会議用法ニ三代表意見交換の後、英混用と決定

十各種団体代表招待

謝長ホスレン中央委員会からの電報、用済

American Friends Society Civil Liberties Union
Fair Play Committee and Civil Rule Center

以上各団体、即ち米国人団体中人種偏見と闘ふもの最も公認であると認めらるゝ団体せよ

と、この提唱である

更に代表へは、補助の代表招待を提議した。

又対法あり決するに、訓示するに、我々は、インター

に決議を、つつけよ、たけが、任務がなく、セクター居住

民の目的貫徹と、この重大使命を帯びてゐるので

あゝかう一度押して相手が倒れたら、かうと言って断念してはならない。かくとも一攻二攻三攻構へて

脅かしなければならぬ。さうして我々は東国市民に

我々の要求は骨然である。ビリーでもどー。要求

があるから、なされてやうね。ならぬと認識させる。必

要がある。この意味で、ホストン、各々は各團體

代表招待を提唱してゐるのであると云はれる

攻で佐藤の（ヒラ）ス。イン代表招待を提議

す。これに對して古谷の（クラナダ）が合議は三世

を合意する。合意し、住民對以、付着する由題

である。かうスペイン代表は、良結果も却て

漢解を招いて、悪結果も来す。即ちねがふ

と文對、ハ文すけ（ハート）ウンテン（ホストン

案に於て成であるが、本人には、な院が解らぬ。たう

合議最終日にも招いて、茶会形式にオパシー

に懇談し、一方が反...と思ふ、スペイン代表招待は
反対である」と述べる

来司付(カートマウンテン) マンザ代表のみと述べる招待は
他は熟考後にと述ぶ、議を秘密会議又は
公開会議かを決定後には如何にと説く加藤
は遠隔地よりの出席にタイムが掛るから祝
電は急を要すと促す

採決の結果 免月招待決定す(この處議を

無能)

5. 各委員選定の件 議案なるを、森氏

令科委員会決議を提唱(代表中 *Cyenda* *Country* *の* 議案

総理委員との別を解せざる者あり、議を以て無

能の爲めまともならず

6. イン代表招待に角び此問題に戻す 思ふは

「先般のイン代表招待す、マウンテン氏と会談の際氏は

この会議に出席希望の旨を述べ、居るから

議長マイヤーより委員会議への挨拶及びインザナ
 への招電消滅次いでノートレーキ市日有人有志
 者我らに對して招待状の呈出が Accept するや否や
 去程の決着と決す

それより Popan (アゼノ) 委員長選定 (各セクターより一名)
 Popan 委員

各セクター提出案の消滅並に説以貴疑想答

- 1. コーポラシオン (カウ)
- 2. ミニストカ (カウ)
- 3. ハート山 (赤司)
- 4. グラサダ (古谷)
- 5. ローク (片山)
- 6. オストン (松本)

7. トーバド (岡本)

センター提出案の消滅中ノートレーキワリビューン紙

寫真班團ハ我らを主として議長抗議の統

果それさえもオーストから改めん撤らして

いと申入れ更に各セクターの代表者教

念議の目的決之せんとしてある事次第等に關

する意見を求め其の理由として SL 市民の

或る者は既に此の議案を知って居るから心友

一方が得策であること述べたこと事で各代表より
是れが議海績の結果如き様氏のセンター閉
鎖及び角轉住問題に關する協議であらうと
同然しては如何と云はれ採用新聞記者
に對するの文を議とを以下二三代表作制に

最後に議案整理委員選定(各センターより)

五時廿五分閉会

会場

中二の

二月十日

一 委員会

二 議案整理委員会

二委員分別に
午前九時閉会

三 準備委員会

午後二時廿五分閉会
於予の

議長 Salt Lake Tribune 紙所載文を議長及其他二名が作製

昨夜記者の文に旨報出す

一昨日の新聞の Mormon 教の心及び Utah 州の善觀の概

待を受ける所と報出。之に對し創者善觀

に異議を唱ふる者はなかつたが後者に対して又討
ちの代表あり結局の望む日は各自の自由行動
と決定然し此問題に用ゐるは議事録
に収載しなすに議決

27日報の高橋素山(会長)大郎(会長)の
「社代表」と挨拶を述べ解を

議長当地の個人基督教会より歓迎の茶点
会に招待されてるものも報せ受諾と決す(明日)

午後一時於合教会

Program 委員の文字及び Program の報告

一新表 時間表 参照
推薦諸事

在報先後 合委員会より (以下六項)
次を判する一説は

1. 昨の招待と決定した以外の團体の個人名

1 2 3 4 17

2. 秋弓の備長認可方針決定

- 3. 議事録及解決議文印刷の件
 - 4. 会議費用各センター合擔の件
 - 5. マイヤー局長に對するスポークスマン選定の件
 - 6. 廿一日午後公開會議 Program 作製夜の件
- 議長 Program 委員を作製のスケジュールを決定

満場一致

次が各團体及個人招待の件

代表者各人が承認せよもの以外何れも

新聞にも(センター内の新聞を含む)

ニュースも掲載する

3. 議事録及解決議文を日英両語印刷

4. 会議費用各センター合擔

5. *Schedule* 決定(各センター承認)

以上各件を採決何れも満場一致の決

定各案が各センター承認必要なるものは決議したが

あるから早速その作製夜に着手すべしと場内

思ふに右各案の況も支持強調す

(愚心海峽)

議を決議大起事委員を必要認む案を

採決 可決

高島氏より完全な決議案を制作するに於ては

博家の助力も文章の修飾も必要だが

あつても速く

議を高島案も採決の結果満場一致可決

時に待たせ

別室で議案整理委員会が各々一掃

出案と整理中これの候了すも待った

休会と定す

議案整理委員会を待たせ整理終了

以て以上準備会決議を閉会と決す

(Baku 各代表協力して奮闘す)

二月十九日

会議

ホミロ

午前十時、世分南会

於日千人基督教會

議長、News Release

委員を選定す、必要が有る

2. 現在のセンター、前向規則を緩和して貰って

各センターの位後が簡単に出来、探マイヤー

に交渉しては如何

3. この会議に郵議は一代表獨自のを不可

と一センターの郵議のみ提出できる採、決定

した、

右三ノ題を提出す

佐藤氏(ヒラ)投票方法を決定しては如何と

提議一浦神氏(ガラナ)セター単位(センター

一票)送を唱へ三票(ミネドカ)一人一票送を唱ふ

議長、マニガナよりの出席出来る、と云ふ返電

即答

。ガラナ、ローヤ、敬勤電報附録

。会議に招待した十六団体及び個人への招

待状及電報の内容を報告

Self Lake の各紙
 News 記者 Council の
 News Release して
 欲しとある
 こと
 News を提供し
 たいと希望する
 こと
 News 其他 Public Relations
 加 解 け
 News Release とせず
 Public Relations Council として
 News 其他 Public Relations
 に関する問題も取扱って貰った
 う良いと思ふ
 Public Relations 委員
 Public Relations 委員
 決定を採決し
 一一致の決す

議長 現在及将来のセミナー
 問題研究委員
 員会を設ける
 こと
 議長の
 意見

新聞の意見で
 郵政を
 出す者
 は
 なるから
 一
 用い
 郵政議院を
 出す
 代表者
 であるから

文
 駁
 ち
 の
 者
 あり
 項
 目
 投
 票
 の
 数
 問
 題
 だ

甲
 子
 用
 乙
 駁

依藤氏の（とうし）一人一席を論じると
各代表は一人では充分措置はあふか
決定権（投票権）はセンター一席を至者と思ふと主張
依藤氏は加藤氏の説に賛成して自説を

撤回す
採決の結果一センター一席を案可決す
（2分の3多数を以て）

林田氏の議案と並に善く

加藤氏の議案を救済委員会に報告をなす
1. 各センター提出案と同等重しとして回答する

2. ことごとく認められたものは重複を許し
4. 2の2の2の2

3. 挙げた他は有いた
ふ、字句の俟いは唯意味を明確にする程度に

4. この整理を提案を討議に附した後決議
文の作製は決議文起草委員に全権

を委ねた
議案準備

依木氏（トバズ）トバズは第一案のみを提出と

それが拒絶される場合も第一案を出さず、さう
でなければ外交と又實際と効果が無いと
考へて居ると第一案のみの提出も必要と

これに對して滿意現す

加藤の議論はよろしうが結局すう所各センター

共に目的は一つである即ち現状のまゝセンターを

継続したいといふことであるこの目的達成のため

の要求の方法が違つて居るに過ぎないことわ

然甲論の敢を封鎖す

松山氏總理せし議案を朗讀す次いで各セン

ター大々センター居住民の總意を説くす

(ホストンは東洋の)

第一案即ちお不可能者例の方がまが第一

案即ちお可者例の方がまがの論議新しく讀く

十一時十五分休会
一時四十五分開会

午後引續き第一案に就いて討論す

Topogila及びBatun (東洋の) 飽迄第一案を主張

これに對してRoharu代表「出所出来ぬのは何れの

心
セラーも同じであらうがWRAに對する我々の作戦と
出ると強硬に主張するよりは現在の條件では
出る事があるは我々には出るから以下の要を
文を以て決しと請願した方が良しと思ふ又戦
争終結と同時に善心に閉鎖されては現在より
高一層我々は経済的の窮乏に居るから我々
の困窮はひどい又戦争は必ずやの苦勞だが
能く覺悟しなければならぬであらう出る
から以下の諸案をお容れられたいと云ふ方法を
執ることを主張すると譲らぬ

楠神氏(グラタリ)曰く民族の爲め我々は良き
指道者とならねばならぬ現在ですう出るは出ない
と言ひつらうも出て行くが今我々に出ないこと
當局に主張して後に民権衆が改めると出た
ならば當局は我々を如何に考へよかと言ふ

加藤氏「指道者をして任ずるは良しだが指
道者が余りに行きすぎて民衆と掛離れて
果してよい結果を得る事が出来るであらうか?
如何に良しことでも民衆の理解を得る事が出来

来なければ駄目である。民衆の總意は判つて居る。

一二の別なく同一であるから可能な能と云はず

「我とは斯くの如き満理由に依り出所不可能である

からと理由を列挙して出所と云ふ者

には以下の諸要求を容れられた」と出所者出所

不能者の別を廢してすれば良^い替^りの聲也

次で「要求す」と決^て漢文に書くが又は「清願す

と書く。七、外文と考慮を要すといふ論起」

後加藤案採決トビズを除き他は替^り成

議長要求清願ニ向^て題^を次^には

此代表、要求するの Appeal Request Demand の三つありてれども

事實を予して書局に三者の中何れも解釋

させたらよいと論じ

加藤が事實を予して然る後要求するの論

的である主張（英法の用法問題でも無^い

駄な時向の情勢）

結局清願書の形式をとり事に議決す（万場

一致）次に提出案一括と程が逐條審議に

で議決す逐條審議説より勝利を博す

斯く逐條審議に致す

最後にポストン提出案の「である」が教の自由
制限問題が議論沸騰 先づ又對の声を容
ゲたのは三喜氏(ミネットが)如藤氏が案を詳細
に後で次いで久保田氏が強硬に本案を主張す
採決の結果可決す

(代表者中 基督教徒より)

六時十五分閉会

二月廿日 念議

平四日

午前九時 世合開会

午前中提出案の逐條審議を行ふ如藤氏
「我この要望は現状維持即ちセミナー継続に
あつたから主眼点とせらるべきであらう」といふ理由を
答げ、桌に書き置かれた要求を従ふべきであらうと云

十時半 世合休会

午後二時 世合開会

提出案審議終 後十時(ミネット)が

パールのなつてセミナーの家族の下帰らうといふ

WRaが何れも許さぬこれは人道と看過すべ

からざる問題であらう要求の中に別の一項を加へて

家族全居の許のせよといふ要求は如何

18
議りニニ代表用陳後高急の（ポストン）とは別個
の向題であるから、代表者念がらマイヤーに對して
書問で要請したかよと述べて

高急説を採快可快す

次に快議文起草委員選定方法に就いて

1. 議案整理委員にそのまゝ、継承して貰いたい

2. 新しく選定す（加藤の）

る整理委員に転とを言ふ加へる

右の三説現に採快の結果ホストン案に對して快

賛成
H.M. Top Post
Rohu G.M. Wind

次いで急のこの清原起草委員に文章の

構成又或る程度の手句の変更修訂の権限

と云ふと主張採快の結果可快

Residual
Com

議長一橋氏の昨日のマイヤー局長との對談に

就いて議場の話

ハ文字の我が出所不可能である事實を統計で

示しWRUの今日までの待遇に對しては我々は感心

謝するが轉任方針は誤つて居るのだが其を

改め我々は官と工員との区別も嚴しくwork

together (協力して仕事と一よし)といふ程に流したか

外交と得策が好むと思ふと述ぶ

林田氏の統計を示し事實はこれであるがWRUは

到付計画通りセンター閉鎖することは出来ない

過つた方が良いと主張

アマ4代表セクターのworkは莫大な商賣をしてゐる又

株式一般は奮得に抱れて来て居るこの現状をマイヤ

が實際に見て居るやうに金が無いから出さねえと

言ふもマイヤーが疑ふのも無理はないその責任は我々

にあつて意見も南條

ハ文士がマイヤーは我々一般的にその胡堂財産

を持つてゐると誤解してゐるから事實窮乏化

して居ることを知らせねばならぬと力説

山下氏 軍部は引制的に我々をセクターに收容し

て今には居る居るには金が有るから出て行けと

言ふのはね道だ。いかに外交とは言へあまり軟く出
のも考へるのだと強硬を求む

加藤氏強制主張の爲め莫大な経済的損失を
蒙るに居るが、あゝだが、此のよゝでは出られないと

言ふのとどゝも出られない人があゝ。であゝかう我々は
経済的にも精神的にも不安なくす弟をも安ん

じて通学させよ事が出来ぬ保証して貰ひたいと
いふ矢をMyerに要望すれば良いと南陳す

あゝのや、あゝの調査の結果加州へなれば帰還し
ても良いと回答した者が、いかに命あつたといふ事だ

あゝ勿論その條件として戦新合探の状態であれば
と、ふのであゝがこの調査の結果を基準としてセラー

刺鎖方針を掛けたの、あゝと考へられ、かうする
はえと相交してゐるといふ事をマイヤーに認識させぬ

はならないと述ぶ
高橋種の意見が現はれたが採決の結果

林田氏に決す

最後にマイヤーとのスボックスマンを決定す

協賛 (ヒラ) ハ文字 (ガム) 雜誌 (ローワ) 川原 (ガラダ)
 川 (ミネトカ) 久保田 (ポスミン) 山下 (トリス) 義長 (橋本)
 スポーツマンの権能 - 林田案に従ひ陳情の後質問
 臨時閉会

二月廿一日

午前はマイヤー局長とのクローズセッション
 午後はマイヤノ局長代表者及招待した各團及公人
 との Open Session
 (新橋議事録参照)

二月廿二日 午前十時五十分閉会

義長清和書及博末の意向問題協議等に關して
 於 yowcha

注
「注」

ニューイベント 教師私には唯一つの仕事があります

それ出清君の爲めに盡す事である。その他にはない
 のであります。だから何でも遠慮なく申し出て下さい

WRA は真面目な人達が多く清君の爲めに盡す
 として居るが一方却る知のように Des Com から批評されて
 居ますからそれらの批評と戦ひつゝ、悔意探らぬ
 ことす清君を救ひとす務めが第一です。居ます私
 は教師がマイヤー氏とは個人的に關係はなにか代

に對して気の毒に思つて居ます

(師の事業の衰へWRQは責任と曰ふ人曰ふ人の
の要望を或程度満足させ扱つて居るが
それを實現するには末國朝野の支援が必だ
あゝWRQだけがどうにもなうた)

議長通信調査次いで書記議事録を朗讀

次いで松山氏清預書(郵文)朗讀—文中パロリー

の制限解除の次日あり之に對してWRQには其の

権限はないから要求は出来な... 幹旋を依頼す

た文章を改めねばならぬと言ふ議が起り然らば

清預書は誰にあるとすよとあゝかといふ疑向も本

音があり—松山氏は勿論WRQマイヤー局長あつて

あゝと説き或る者は直接大統領にあるよ(きであ

と主張—地は内務長官イッキスに宛つてきたあゝと

主張—又WRQを通過して直接セラーの維持乃至

閉鎖の権限がある方針採用にあつて送るが長

と云ふ説が現はれ議論沸騰

結局島屋下案清預書はマイヤーに宛つたことは

下場一敗の決

十二時五分新YWCARAの此日改訂記念寫真

議長 内務長 官 陸軍長 官 司法長 官
上下両院長に清預書のcopyを送るが否かを
採決すおストーンを除く他全部賛成し可決す

高島氏 ホストーンが内務長官其他に送るのに對し
反對の一票を投じたのは賛成であらうが大統領に
送らないう限りの意見ありと、不立新から反對し

たのであると理由を説明す

議長 マイヤー局長に對し 清預書のcopyを他省
へ送達したと通告すは如何と云ふ

一岡林貝成 一但し Spain 代表へ送った事は通せんばい
久保田氏 私が所を知を尋ねたは三州 (pu 華

オレゴシ 知事 宛 copy を送られ度と希望を述べ

野宮氏 清預書の copy を大統領に送らうに反對し
たのは交渉のため 費徴の爲め 余款を以て

く送ること 言ふ考へからであらうが大統領夫人に送る

事も提案した

浦井氏 夫人に送って送付は禮物送りにす

大統領に傳へて呉れよから効果があると思ふ

と述べて一問吹き出す

採決の結果賛成は Rover Grants のみで否決

十三時四十五分休会

午後二時四十分開会

議長の Rosal Com 起草案本文(核心が朗讀した)の承

認を求め下場一致承認す。次で此を議を採

録としてこの目的貫徹の爲又今後発生す諸

問題に對し協力して善處する爲め連絡会

設置を欲し一諸説が現れたが結局又對は

sideのみで決す

sideは日平人擁護の爲め永久的聯絡機

關設置を提唱し閉鎖問題のみ關する

が案に又對

決議文

No.1

No.2

後一時尙余り懇談の形式でセミナー内の諸

問題を決定す

二月廿三日

午前十時開会

於 ywcm

Public Rel 委員(小川氏)一請願書のコピーは大統領
 には送らぬ事昨日議決しませが再考を促し
 度我の委員中二世の人は特に慎重に人の心理を
 よりよく理解して居るこの請願書の Copy は大統
 領に送った方が効果的であるとは又過去の経
 験に於ても證明されて居る事であるといふ
 見解のもとに Copy を送り拒絶を薦めたのである
 大統領以下他の諸官有死に Copy を送り際
 断をたし書簡を添へるのであります昨日
 又對された例の意見は万一人から拒絶された
 場合更に餘款を残りて送るといふにあらば
 さうであるば尚 Copy を送って置いて予備知識
 を揃んでおいて貰った方がよい
 右の説に對し賛否文之論議を對す
 三平氏又對説を固持し加藤氏の R.A. に
 依り拒絶された場合内務長官大統領

と云ふ順序で請願しなければならぬから當然
Coryを大統領に送らばと主張す西山氏

小川氏に提案案の撤回を要す

西村氏此の向題の角審議の動議を本

一高島氏 Secord 採決の結果六對一での快

又對は Minidka

角審議に入り三平氏用び又對を唱ふ

二三代表賛成或説を主張す

三平氏大統領に送ると云ふ是れ向題故私は

場一致を望むと同時に殊更又對する理由

もはから目説を撤回します

採決の結果不場一致の快

後 辭理氏一請願書をマイヤーでなく内務長

官に直接送った方が好くす結果物であると

甚道の人から昨夜憶意されたから角審議を

及と提議文別の代表は Muenches 氏に signed を

送る事を提議し採決の結果

三對四で否決

C.R. 111 BLOCK COUNCILS

5-28-43

Interview with Frank Kuwahara of Block 39 by EHS

I went over to the party given by the Employment Division on the occasion of opening their new offices in the Express Building. One of the persons who was being honored was Frank Kuwahara who was planning to leave that night for David City, Nebraska to take over a florist's shop there. Kuwahara is a TCC Councilman of Block 39 and has been that ever since the beginning of the TCC. I asked Frank if he would tell me something about his block before he leaves. He immediately took me into one of the rooms and said, "I would sure like to tell you about our block. It is a very funny block. You know everybody in it is from Niland, Brawley--all Imperial Valley people except a few from Watsonville and some stragglers like myself from L.A. who came in late. Practically everybody in the block was an isolated farmer living apart from any large community. I tell you I was shocked when I first saw them. They are really individualists. Didn't give a damn for anybody else. And they'd always been isolated and didn't know how to live with any other people. There are very few Niseis in that block and those Niseis who are there were stragglers like myself and Fred Okamoto. You could see that we were always thinking different from those families from the valley. You can see it now if you go over to the block in the evening. You will see what I mean. Over there in one part of the block you will see a bunch of young Niseis discussing together and then somewhere else a bunch of old men. We don't get together now and we never did get together. Those old men never had any experience at all working together with other people and they have never cared about the community here. We never had a block council. I would call a meeting to tell them what we had done in the Council and nobody ever showed up. That happened again and again.

They just didn't care what went on. Now, I don't like that. If I am trying to do something, I want people to come back at me and criticize me and give me arguments. If they do that, then I can learn, too. But there wasn't a single one who would come back at me on anything. There wasn't any one of them who ever tried for any kind of leadership in the block or outside of it. They just never said anything at all except in "bull sessions". But if you would once in a while get them together in a meeting, they sure were individualists. Of course, that's the way most Isseis are and that's the way it happens in the meetings. If there were Niseis and Isseis, the niseis always lose the initiative. Things have to be translated back and forth into English and Japanese and Isseis will keep at it back and forth translating and re-translating. But the Niseis always quit finally and then would lose their initiative and the Isseis would get it. Now, we did have two good men in our block. They have been good men, but they cannot come out because they are parolees. That's another thing about our block. There are 8 parolees and seven families beside that whose men are in internment camps so that doesn't leave much of anybody to take over the leadership.

They like the blockmanager they've got and they did really like him because he never did anything. He never did bring anything to an issue and that's just what they like--just to drag along. They thought that was fine until he let things go too far and then of course they had to do something about it.

Our mess hall has always been fine. We had the same crew right from the beginning. Never any trouble to speak of. But the regular crew didn't know how to cook. But every day we've had trainees from Block 32 come over and cook a meal so that we have always had one meal a day

that was good. That made up for the other two lousy meals.

During the strike there wasn't anybody in our block who cared anything about it. They just went along with the crowd. They did fix up some food and send it over, but nobody was interested and didn't do much discussing about it.

They went along with me on the camouflage, too. That was because they didn't care about that either. I always told them that if they didn't like me I would quit. I told them that if they didn't elect a Nisei representative they would have to rely on me. They said, "All right. We don't need any Nisei representative. Just go ahead and do it your own way. We don't care." And they would never turn up at any block meeting and never really criticized me. I never would ask them about anything. They would say, "We'll take your word for it and they let it go at that."

I think that every Nisei before he goes out on relocation ought to sign a pledge that he is going to take part in some Civic group or organization. As soon as I get to David City I am going to join up with the Chamber of Commerce. That's the only way to get along. I used to belong to the 20-30 Club in Los Angeles and I had a fine time at that. I really did. You see, the way it is in any of the Japanese Associations they always take the stand that nobody amounts to anything until he is well over thirty. No matter what good ideas you have and your experience they just say you don't know anything until you are over thirty so they don't pay any attention to you. That kind of attitude made me burn up. Well, the 20-30 Club in Los Angeles would listen to you no matter what your age was and if you had a good idea they would do something about it. But there's nothing like with the Japanese.

The reason I like Tep Ishinaru was because he comes out and says what he thinks. Some people say he is blunt, but that's what I like about him. I remember the first time I ever met Tep. We collided right head on. He was leading one faction of the JAOL at a meeting at Los Angeles and I was leading the other and we just hit right head on. But I like that. And that's why I liked Tep because he really hits you. The reason I got out of camouflage was because fellows were trying to get favoritism all the time. They would come around and say so and so is your friend you ought to do this for him or you can do that. I told them nothing doing. What's good enough for me is good enough for my friends. And I don't stretch a notch just because a fellow happens to be a good friend of mine. It all ought to be worked up on an up and up basis.

I think we will get back into California. I just heard today that General De Witt has been replaced by General Emons of Hawaii. I think that means something and I remember when I was leaving Los Angeles. I knew some men on the L.A. Times staff. In fact I stored some of my property with them. They said, "Well, Frank, we will be seeing you after a while. I know you will be coming back to L.A. and so will the other Niseis." But then they went on to say, "But it looks hopeless to us that the Isseis will ever get back into California." But they are working for the Niseis and I think that's the way it will be worked out, probably, on compromise basis. I think the Niseis will get back in. But I think this agitation that has started now is started so that they can keep the Isseis out.

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT

BLOCK MANAGER SYSTEM

ESTABLISHMENT PROCEDURE

1. The selection by the Administration of an official who temporarily assumes the title of Block Manager Supervisor, of a staff of two or three Assistant Block Manager Supervisors chosen for their aptitude, qualities of leadership, diplomacy, loyalty, energy, enthusiasm, intelligence, and past record of managerial ability, with the idea in mind of later elevating the best qualified to permanent appointment as Block Manager Supervisor.

2. On the first and second days after a block is filled, the Assistant Block Manager Supervisors conduct a survey of the block to select a natural leader. As many contacts as possible are made and interviews conducted. Upon selection, an interview is arranged for the candidate with the Administration official for his final approval and he is then appointed the Temporary Block Manager. This procedure is followed in the case of the Assistant Block Manager.

3. Assistant Block ^Manager Supervisors may appoint without final approval of the Administration official, the Block Manager's staff other than Block Manager and Assistant Block Manager.

4. New blocks are serviced during this period by a Volunteer Block Manager's staff from previously established blocks. Volunteers also show the new staff their duties.

5. The Block Manager's staff consists of:

- A. Block Manager
- B. Assistant Block Manager
- C. Custodian
- D. Clerk or Secretary (Girl)
- E. One or more Janitors
- F. Night Watchman

This group, with the exception of 1, 2, and 3, may vary in numbers, depending on enthusiasms and other factors.

6. The Block Manager and Assistant Block Manager should be chosen to represent in their own persons:

(a) Issei and Nisei, (b) Block Population, if such population does not come from the same evacuation area or locality. The rest of the staff should also be chosen with these factors in mind.

7. Block Managers, through the medium of Block Managers' Meetings, daily at first and later at longer intervals, should be trained and educated into an efficient and cohesive group, instilled with a definite sense of responsibility to their blocks; alert to the general welfare, morale, cleanliness, and progressiveness of the block as a whole, as well as acquiring a more or less intimate knowledge of the individual residents. They should educate the residents to look to

them for truthful information in answer to their questions. The Block Managers will receive the answers to these questions during a "Question and Answer" period during Block Managers Meetings from the Administration official who will attend all meetings together with his secretary who will keep the minutes of the meeting.

8. The Block Managers and their staffs will have definite duties and functions as shown by Schedule "A" attached to this memorandum.

9. The Block Managers, though appointed to office in a temporary capacity as set forth above (Paragraph 2), should nevertheless be elected to permanent office by the majority vote of the block residents of voting age without regard to citizenship or work corps enlistment, at such time as the Administration official feels that the blocks are functioning with a reasonable degree of efficiency.

10. The election should be held with the definite understanding of the voters as well as the candidates for office, that upon election, the candidate will enter upon his duties in a status approximating that of Civil Service and will divorce himself thenceforth from any political activity, other than casting his own individual ballot for candidates to other offices. It will be further understood that the successful candidate is elected

subject to the approval of the Project Director, and will be required to pass an examination as prescribed by the Project Director. It is to be hoped that the Temporary Block Manager, as appointed in the procedure set forth above, will, in the majority of Block elections, be the choice of the block residents.

11. The block residents will further choose by election, a Block Council, consisting of one member from each apartment building, two members from the men's barrack, one being an Issei and one a Nisei, the Kitchen Chef, and the Block Manager. This council will concern itself with block welfare, block problems, block morale, and block matters of all kinds, and make recommendations to the Block Manager to assist him in the efficient management of the block.

12. With the passage of time, the Administration official will delegate all reasonable responsibility and authority to the Block Manager Supervisor, whose duties are set forth in Schedule "B" attached to this memorandum.

13. The Block Managers shall requisition for, and distribute to the block residents, as shown by Schedule "C" attached to this memorandum, a list of expendable and non-expendable articles, in reasonable and economic quantities as shown in Schedule "D" attached to this memorandum.

14. For the filling of requisitions and the distribution of all articles appearing on the list of expendables and non-expendables (Schedule "E"), and for all other servicing of block needs, a Block Managers' Supply and Transportation Department, consisting of a foreman and two assistants is provided, and a truck is put at their disposal.

15. Schedule "E" attached to this memorandum shows a suggested broken office hour plan for Block Managers.

TO: Wade Head, Project Director

FROM: John G. Evans, Assistant to Project Director

Respectfully submitted.

June 18, 1942

INTERVIEW WITH JOHN EVANS

I brought up the matter of whether in the talk I am going to give in the Block Manager's meeting tomorrow morning I should mention as one of the reasons for a survey of the block manager system the current issue of the functions of Block Managers and Council members. John said, "This is not really an issue. It is really more an individual matter. There's a matter of individual prestige and it seems to me that prestige should not come into it at all in connection with the Block Managers. It has been said from the first that they are in the status of civil servants. On the other hand the Councilmen are necessarily involved to some extent in politics. There's really no conflict between the two offices. It is a matter now of a little jealousy here and there on the part of individuals, possibly personality difficulties as much as anything else. The Block Managers have always been recognized as the official sources of information. That is their function. On the other hand the Councilmen are supposed to be doing something constructive. They are merely a recommendatory body to the administration, to the Project Director. It is part of their business to deal with him and if they behave correctly and do the right thing then their recommendations will be listened to. The whole thing is simply a matter of the Councilmen and the Block Managers working together cooperatively. We don't regard it as an issue. Here now is a copy of a statement of the duties of the Block Managers which has just been drawn up." I asked, "This has been stimulated by the misunderstanding of functions?" John said,

"Oh, no, not at all. It is something that we have understood all along. It is not stimulated by the present situation." I said, "I have just heard about a situation in Block 28, where when the cooperative petition in Japanese was circulated the block members immediately called not on the block manager, but on the Councilman to straighten them out on the matter of fact in connection with the petition. To whom should they have gone?" John said, "In that case they should have gone to the block manager. However, I don't think one should think of each having a rigid sphere in which he gives out information. They should pull together. It's a matter of that." I suggested that perhaps there would always be this difficulty with jealousy arising according to whether the people of the block went to the Councilman or block manager for information." John did not reply to this statement, but said, "Now, there's this case which shows how the councilmen have not fulfilled properly their function of giving information to the people of the blocks. At the Council meeting the other day Mr. Head was asked whether wood for partitions was going to come. He replied that he heard there was some lumber which had just come in. Immediately one of the councilmen went back to his block and told people that wood for partitions was here. The block manager of that block came to me and asked me what the matter. That he had been asked continually for weeks about partitions and now the information concerning them was given to the Councilman and not to him. He was naturally very much distressed by the situation. Of course there was actually no material

9-7-42

9
9

for partitions here. Wade had simply said that he thought there was lumber in the yards, but he did not know for sure."

(EHS)

Talk by Dr. A. H. Leighton to John Embree's Class in Military Civil Training Unit, University of Chicago (Room 302 Soc. Sci. Bldg.)

Problems of Administration of the Poston Relocation Center

C. R. Local Administration
Outgroups

PRESENT:	Dr. John F. Embree	Embree's class of 40 or more
	Lt. A. H. Leighton	Lieutenants
	Capt. Fred Egan	Captains
	Mrs. E. H. Spicer	Majors

DR. EMBREE: Lt. Leighton is going to speak to us in regard to the problem of administration as it was experienced and he observed it in the Poston Relocation Center. ... Lt. Leighton.

DR. LEIGHTON: I have just spent a little more than one year in the Poston Relocation Center for Japanese evacuees, evacuees sent from California to that camp. I am now trying to mull over the experience and see what in it has bearing on the problem of colonial administration. The situation has strong similarities to an occupied area in that the people being administered have different culture from the administrators, a different language, and their economy was completely knocked out from under them and they had to depend upon the administration for food and shelter. I hope that what I have to say will be of interest to you, and I hope that I will be able to adjust the report on Poston to occupied area needs by learning of your problems and needs, what you are interested in and what you need to hear in lectures and to read.

I thought that I would discuss the problem of personnel in that kind of a situation. By that situation, I mean an administration imposed from above on a people who have had the economic basis and security knocked out from under them, and that administration is completely responsible for their welfare. The population doesn't know what the administration is like and the administration doesn't know about the population. In both groups, there are many frustrations. Nor is the administration certain of the loyalties of the people.

I am going to leave the Relocation picture for a minute and give you a picture of an individual, a case history. Let us call the man Ravenel Davis. He is from the Deep South; he is 40 years old, married, has three children. They were important in history and they were wealthy. Davis is a very well-to-do business man, affluent; an inventor who has had a number of his inventions patented; an author, writing for the pulp magazines. He writes at great speed and his production

is prolific. Then gradually, beginning several years ago, he began to have troubles. He had many disagreements with his wife and they finally drifted far apart. Her family saw to it that her part of the family fortune was protected by a trust company, so that she would always be taken care of and he could never get at the money. From that time on he began to think that the trust company was shadowing him. On many occasions he saw people whom he knew the trust company had sent to follow him, or he saw cars, or lights. Then he began to have trouble about his inventions, he couldn't get them patented and he thought that the trust company had bribed and influenced the patent office officials in order to prevent him from getting his through.

Finally he left the South and went to Chicago. There he was happy for a while, then again he began to feel that he was being shadowed. He suspected the hotel people. He also made some investments that turned out to be bad and thought the trust company had put false reports in the paper for him to see. He became tense and nervous.

Then he went to consult a psychiatrist, and on the doctor's advice went voluntarily to a sanatorium for several months. He was happy there at first, but then he began to think that the trust company was shadowing him again. There was an attendant who was from the South, not far from his home, and he was sure that this attendant was watching him. He tasted something strange in the food one day, and he was sure that he was being poisoned. He then moved to another ward, but soon began to have the same sort of suspicions about a nurse, who was also from the South.

He ran away from the hospital and went to New England. There he sat on the beach and rested and was happy for a time, but then he began again to believe that he was being persecuted. He corresponded with his doctor through the Agony Column of the New York newspaper and went down to see him. He was committed to an institution.

Now you have been wondering what all this has to do with administration. This man had a mental ailment which we call paranoia. Now all cases of paranoia are not as bad as this, and there are many still running around loose. In positions such as you will have you must be careful with them, you must see them. You should be able to pick them up in the earlier states of their association with your work, during the probationary period. The great difficulty is that, like this man, they may be paranoids in only one phase of their life and be perfectly normal in all others.

To show you that this is not far-fetched, let me give you another example of a case that actually happened in Poston:

* We will call the man J. J. O'Malley. He was 57, married, of a portly build and with a friendly appearance. He was not one of the very top administrators, but he held a very important position as head of a department. He was in charge of a great deal of equipment and many Japanese employees. He had charge of feeding the 17,000 people in the camp. When he first came he was very enthusiastic about making his division a crack one that would fit in with the rest of the project. He went far in helping to make the Japanese comfortable and happy. He was willing and anxious to provide trucks for picnics, had ideas about making a beach down by the river so they could go swimming, and so on.

Among the administration he was talking about his past business experience and saying that in 1938, he made \$150,000 a year. Now he was making \$3800. He was also talking about a \$25,000,000 business scheme. Now, the people around him had normal intelligence and thought that he probably exaggerated some, but they didn't pay any attention. They never stopped to find out why a man would accept a job at \$3800 when four years before he had been getting \$150,000. Someone should have checked on this but they didn't.

Then O'Malley became very suspicious and saw plots everywhere. He saw people stealing food and hoarding it -- in preparation for Japanese paratroopers. He began to be afraid and he carried a gun and advised others to carry guns, offering to bring in small arms for the others. He also was sure that the Japanese had great stores of ammunition, hand-grenades, and various other arms.

Why didn't the top men in the administration spot this? The administration got only threads and odd ends and rumors. Many of the people to whom O'Malley talked probably wondered if he weren't right. They didn't come and tell what he had said.

* O'Malley's attitude was that "On the Poston battlefield, the Japanese had won all the battles." That is what he really believed. In November there occurred a strike at Poston. It was predominantly over labor issues in which the Japanese had things against their employers and the Administration had things against the Japanese. Other things got mixed up in it as well -- anti-American sentiments, pro-Axis, anti-Japanese, and all that goes with it, but they were secondary. The administration, however, saw it as labor trouble and chose to handle it as such.

They looked into the manifesto of the evacuees before they would consider resorting to forces. They had infinite resources on hand had they wanted to use force, but they thought that it was not good to draw upon this force before finding out what it was all about.

On both sides it was a very delicate situation. O'Malley very nearly blew the whole thing up when he became scared and addressed a meeting of teachers and put the fear of God into them. He told them that the evacuees had guns and grenades, and all kinds of arms and that they were going to use them. They didn't know what to believe because here he was, a high authority, telling them these things as facts. He also had a good presence and a gift of gab -- and many of them already agreed with his attitude.

O'Malley also went to the MP's. They were perhaps in a more delicate situation than anyone else. There they were, told to be ready at a moment's notice to run in and put down the strikers, and also told that they were to be ready, though they should be extremely careful not to make any moves that would make the situation any worse or make it flare up. Then he, O'Malley, goes in and tells them that there are hidden arms and that the Japanese will attack them at any moment, and the MP's got jittery and didn't know when they might be shot in the back. They wanted to go out and be the first to shoot.

The thing that saved the situation was that O'Malley got scared and ran away. The strike was not further influenced by him, but the project certainly was. After the strike he came back and he was fired for insubordination and for running away and his attitude toward the Japanese. However, as seems to be the practice in government circles if it can possible be done, they let him go "without prejudice," which was too bad as it later turned out.

But when he left Poston he did not stop. He began to write letters to everyone, papers, government officials, Mrs. Roosevelt, and all kinds of people about the Japanese and the stacks of ammunition and hoarding of food. But no one paid any attention to him until the Dies Committee got his stuff and ate it up. They got from him a sworn statement that all of these things were true. And from them it got into the papers. It did a great deal of harm to the Project, and to the loyal Japanese who had been and who wanted to relocate.

It is awfully easy in the hurly-burly early emergency days for a florid psychotic state like this to go unnoticed and this sort of thing build up. It is particularly easy when the person

has a good presence and doesn't look to the layman like a psychotic. Probably such people are statistically relatively rare. It is something that you should be always on the lookout for, but not worry about too much.

But there are all shades of this sort of thing. There are many people who have this, but at a lower level. Among the galaxy of personality types there is the person who is suspicious and likely to present an administrative problem. Such a person in a situation of stress and strain is likely to have his suspicions come out more strongly.

In addition to the people who are constitutionally predisposed to be suspicious, all of us developed paranoid symptoms under certain situations, and they should be looked on as symptoms. There is no one who hasn't had them at certain times, anyone can react that way. I know that I, at least, have had them. It is a basic postulate of modern psychology that feelings of frustration leads to aggression and aggression looks around for something to hang itself on. It is essentially a frustration situation in Poston for the Administration. They were grounded between the evacuees below and the various government organizations above them. There was a serious lack of supplies, there was a lack of communications, there were contradicting orders from government agencies, there was a bad press and bad publicity, there were changes in government policy. From below they got the full force from the evacuees, who blamed everything on the administrators who were nearest to them. From the soreheads and from all those who had been frustrated and suffered during the evacuation they took it, for the evacuees had suffered enormous economic losses. They looked for someone to hang their frustrations and sufferings on and they hung them on the nearest government officials. The administration was between these two forces and it was an essentially frustrating situation.

✓ The result of this frustrating situation was the development of temporary paranoias ^{on the part of a great many of those in the Administration. The paranoias} were bad, dangerous and damaging. In a frustrating situation it is easy to believe that your lack of success is due to someone working against you. Here in Poston who is it who is against me? Hirohito. He's the guy who has blocked the dreams of 80,000 acres under cultivation, who has sabotaged the progressive education program, and so on. This sort of feeling went through the whole administration, but fortunately it came to different people at different times so that they sort of balanced each other. There were few whom it never hit and one of these was the Project Director. He never got that way, and he yet was the person in a situation most conducive to it. ^{This sort of paranoia} was not seen in the early emergency days. ~~This thing~~ started to

appear largely about nine months after the project had started, after plan upon plan had been knocked, when slap after slap had been given.

I think that this is a most important point, at least from my own limited experience. If this is the kind of thing that happens in such a situation then it is important to consider in colonial administration because that also is essentially a frustrating situation and it will happen then. I am not able to tell you how to cure it. I don't know if anyone knows, but I can tell you to watch out for it.

There is something of a parallel to this thing in Flight Surgery. Before America went into the war, the British found out that the strain of too many fights made the aviators go "stale", as they called it. They would become listless and apathetic, and if something was not done they would get into an empty depression in which they would sit around and do nothing. Some people called it "walking death". Then they began to look for ways to prevent or cure this. They discovered that if a man is kept under the strain of fighting on and on, he develops a mental state which incapacitates him for further flying and also ruins him for civilian life. The policy was developed to spot the trouble early and treat it and then he would come out all right. When he was spotted as beginning such a state he was sent to a special home for a period of about three weeks in which he had recreational activity suited to him, talks to reorient him, and psychiatric treatment. At the end of that period he was sent back to duty, first to teaching, perhaps, and then later back again to flying. The difficulty was that the men naturally do not like to be considered sick and grounded and they looked on the flight surgeon as the one who would do this. But the effort has been to educate them to know that the reaction is one which comes to all under strain, is nothing to be ashamed of, and that they are much more likely to be able to fly longer if they will submit to the treatment.

The same also applies to other forms of psychic trauma such as are received in battle. There are still people who were shell shocked in the last war and still unfit for civilian life. The same thing probably can happen and has happened under the strain of administration. It might happen in yourself, or it might happen in your subordinates. The thing to do in such a case is to see to it that they get away from the strain and rest, then take part in some other form of constructive activity, and then they can come back to the job again.

Another thing I would like to mention. This paranoia is contagious. A guy like O'Malley would be called a crackpot in

Chicago and everyone would recognize him as such. But in a situation like Poston, during the strike with the crowds milling around, music playing, banners waving, people wondering what the score was, a fellow like O'Malley can set a fire that will run through all of them, a fire of hate and fear. Also when the other top administrators are having milder forms of paranoia, one fellow with a real case can make the others blossom out with real paranoia too. People do not like to admit fear, but when they find a bigger reason that backs their fear, like the pile of grenades, then they decide to shoot first. I believe that that was what happened at Manzanar. The soldiers got scared and fired into the crowd without orders. The people there were all on the qui vive of paranoia.

I would like to be able to tell you how to spot paranoia but that would involve a long technical discussion. I think that anyone can see the manifestations of it. What I have done is to describe to you the situation as it does exist and to ask you to use your common sense.

QUESTION: I am sure we have all found this a very useful and instructive talk. I do not know whether the Lt. is a psychiatrist, but I strongly suspect that he is. I would like to ask the Lt. if he thinks that it is advisable for a lay person to try to see if there is such a mental instability in a person?

DR. LEIGHTON: A lay person should not make the final judgment, but he should have the possibility in mind and if he thinks that someone is suspicious unduly, then he should refer the case to a specialist. It is part of duty of the administrator to spot such individuals. However, there is always the possibility which you must guard against and that is being paranoid against paranoia.

QUESTION: (same officer) At any of the Relocation Camps, did they have any psychiatric social workers?

DR. EMBREE: I think that they are just now arriving. There have always been regular social case workers as part of the administrative organization.

QUESTION: (same officer) On the west coast before evacuation, there were a number of intermarriages between whites and Japanese. Did they all go to the Relocation Centers, and if they did, what was their adjustment there?

DR. LEIGHTON: At Poston there were a number with mates of different race, but they were mainly Filipino, Mexican and Chinese. There were a few white mates who came along and some who did not.

Some did not make a happy adjustment and caused a good deal of trouble, others made very good adjustment and were accepted. But I think those who did not make the adjustments did not do so because of the kind of people they were, not because of Japanese antipathy against the whites.

QUESTION: (bald officer) I would like to ask if there was any tendency toward paranoia among the relocated Japanese, and, if so, how was it manifested?

DR. LEIGHTON: Yes, there was a good deal. I haven't the figures, but speaking from my impression I would say that the amount of paranoid reaction in Poston was higher than in an ordinary community of similar size. All the psychosis which I saw were colored with a paranoid hue. One of the evidences of it which was community wide were the prevalence of rumors, most with a persecution tinge and believed by people who wouldn't ordinarily believe such stuff. The large part of the community never became informed, but those who were working with the administration came to trust them (the administrators) and to believe that their intentions were good. The settlement of the strike was largely due to this group. But it is impossible for 17,000 all to have direct contact with a handful of administrators. It just isn't physically possible. This leads to the problem of communication which is very important, but another story.

QUESTION: (Officer with glasses) How many have been found to be loyal Americans?

DR. LEIGHTON: About 3000 have gone out and they have been thoroughly checked by the Project, the Washington office, the Navy, the Army and the FBI. This does not necessarily mean, however, that the rest of those who remain are unloyal. 1400 are going to Tule Lake, the real internment camp. These people are repatriates, and persons who answered "no" to "the loyalty question" in the army questionnaire, "Will you relinquish loyalty to the Emperor of Japan and swear allegiance to the U.S.?" However, you have to respect their willingness to come out and say what's what. For the rest, my impression is that loyalty is a pretty human affair. To people who are socially disoriented it is a question of having something to be loyal to. It is very hard to be loyal to someone who is repeatedly kicking you in the teeth. There is a Japanese proverb which says that when there is a storm you should take refuge under the biggest tree. I think that 90% of the Nisei feel that the United States is the biggest tree.

QUESTION: (Major) Is there such a thing as scientifically developing a curative psychological method through the sense of humor?
(Question quite confused)

DR. LEIGHTON: There isn't but there ought to be. The people who came through that experience were the people with the ability to laugh, or play, or have some fun, to sit down and enjoy a crap game, right in the middle of some awful thing. It is certainly a good thing to try and encourage.

QUESTION: (tall Lieutenant) Paranoia occurs in Washington in an Agency which had been extremely busy and then has its function removed and they just have to sit around. In ordinary civilian life you don't get it.

DR. LEIGHTON: If a person has some degree of success it doesn't come. But when he is repeatedly blocked, yet under pressure, then you get it,

TALL LIEUTENANT: Thurman Arnold was blocked for 7 years and yet he built up his organization in spite of that. Things would be terrible and then he would make a joke or make a right statement to the press and things would be all right again. His success was due to his sense of humor.

SOMEONE: (something about organization which gets suspicious or paranoia from long inactivity. ??)

SOMEONE ELSE: Like the Republican party.

REMARK: (Captain) What is a paranoia in Poston might not be one in Tokyo.

DR. LEIGHTON: In history many of these same things have happened before. During the French Revolution the Parliament and some Aristocrats decided to get rid of the King and court and others who were suspected of plotting against the welfare of France. They did it and then followed five years in which no problems were solved, and they began to kill off all the aristocrats including those who started the revolution, then they killed the conservative revolutionaries, and then practically anyone. The thing didn't end until those who had started the widespread persecution were killed, Robespierre and the Jacobins, they who had started the whole cycle of suspiciousness. The fire from Robespierre's suspicious personality spread until he himself was guillotined. There was another situation in which suspicions played a large role, and that was in the South after the Civil War. All the Rebels were suspected and were not trusted in important positions which contributed to "Reconstruction" and postponed the recovery of the South for 30 years.

These parallels are not too close, but it might be that there is something that arises in certain situations that you would be well to be on the look out for.

(Applause.)

In a conversation following the talk, a Major, (medical corps - ?) said that he had been in charge of a migratory labor camp in the South during the depression and the people of the region were very much against the camp and treating these "robbers and bandits and good-for-nothings" like human beings. It was his experience there that the fellows who packed a gun was the first to get shot at.

I went down to his office at Camp II, a small room, with^a cooler and two girls working at typewriters. Most of the time I was there they were out of the room. There were three copies of Curves and Ives pictures on the wall and a large Pety type picture of a nearly naked girl. I arrived a little after 2:00. John Maeno wasn't there, but came in soon after. He was wearing rather rough clothes, no tie. Wears glasses, has rather a large nose and a lock of hair in front that tends to flop down over on the side of his face a little. He speaks English without any trace of accent and has a very fluent vocabulary. He looked surprised to see me and after saying hello and waiting for a few seconds for me to explain my visit which I didn't do, he sat down in a crude locally made chair and motioned me to sit in a factory chair at a table that seemed to be his customary seat. We talked for about an hour and a half. Much of the time he sat back in his chair with his hands clasped behind his neck. His tone was rather flat and wasn't much interested in talking about the camp. When talking about the future, on the outside, there was more animation, but of an apprehensive and pessimistic trend.

I began by asking about the law department and how it functioned. He said it was like a legal aid clinic. He sat here all day and people came in with questions and he tried to get the answers. There was little or no articulation with I and ditto the unit director. There didn't seem to be any need for any. "It is like a legal aid clinic, only I don't get any salary." "Even when Mr. Haas was here, we were pretty independent." There is no lawyer in III, but a law student who helps with minor things. People from III come to II or

I as they choose for help. For a while John Maeno used to go down to III, but became too busy and stopped and hasn't been there for three or four months. At present he isn't very busy. For a while he was very rushed with evacuee property questions, but that has fallen away off. He and Tom Masuda don't think there was any use in getting Smith the Property man of Unit I, but now that he is here, it is all right. His best function would be going around California seeing how the evacuee property was and such work which the evacuees can't do themselves. I asked if he thought the Californians could take evacuee property by condemnation. He said, no, unless it is in certain restricted areas. In such cases what was taken would be paid for. I asked if people would get what it was worth. He said he thought so and then added, but what is value? It's what the man who sells thinks it is worth and the man who wants to buy thinks it is worth. Most of the Japanese don't want to sell what they have, but wish to hang on to it until the war is over so they will have something with which to start again. As far as the farm machinery is concerned, they can pass a wartime measure to take idle farm equipment and put it to work, but there, too, they would have to pay for it. His tone was that all this was nothing for anybody to get excited about.

His office has no connection with Smith. No connection with Council, but at times they ask his advice like anybody else and he interprets WRA rulings for them. He and the lawyers at I wrote up the constitution for them. They also give advice to police and judicial commission.

I asked him how the police department was working and he seemed

to think it was all right. There were the police and over them the chief and over him Miller and Scott. There was also a Commissioner who acted as detective and prosecutor. He had no control over police force, though he had some voice, perhaps in policies. He seemed to feel the police had adequate control. I proposed a committee from the council to be the governing body for the police with Miller as advisor, etc. He was visibly impertinent at this and said he didn't think it was necessary and you might get very poor caliber men running it. He thought the Caucasians should retain a firm hand, Miller and Crawford. I said, but what about police not being able to do their work because of no backing from the community? He hadn't heard of that, thought the force did very well--look at how they handled things when Mr. Kido was attacked. I said I thought the personnel had changed since then. He thought a moment and said it was true the chief had gone. I said I thought most of his followers had gone, too. He didn't seem to know about that. I took gambling as an example. He didn't think that was very important. There would always be some and what was going on was small stuff--not the professionals "you have in Camp I".

This and other things he said as compared to Mr. Crawford's view and JM's manner made me feel that he was out of touch with the community.

I talked more about what will happen in the future of Poston. I wanted his opinion about how things should be managed. His general attitude was disinterest in this, but a good deal of interest in the question of whether to go out or not. He wanted to know what a fellow should do who has a family? It all seemed so uncertain. Suppose

you had some money, maybe \$1000 put away and you are depending on using that when the war is over. Should you go to the east and get a job and use it all up getting your family moved--and then what would happen? What about changes in public feeling? He thought the WRA should give people the money to get started. I said I thought they did pay your way. He said, well, if you have less than \$100 savings. He felt it was burning your last reserve to go out and the success if attempt to resettle was very doubtful. Here and at other times in the conversation he spoke regretfully that there was no stability at Poston, nothing to build on here. He felt they were not getting the protection and haven here they had been promised.

I asked him what he was going to do. He said he didn't know. I felt the dilemma described above which he put in general terms was actually his own.

Concerning the way things should be managed in Poston, he had little to offer. In his day, they had had a good council, but now it wasn't much. All the leaders would be going out if not already gone. He had little hope about good leadership coming from Issei--they had little or no experience in government. He thought the Administration should just run things and not fool about with self-government. When I suggested there might not be enough personnel, he just shrugged his shoulders.

Then he said, as if admitting that it might be much more peaceful and harmonious. He said he had different understanding than I and he thought the Caucasians did, too, but once the progressives had left camp, there might be more peace. There would be nothing for the people to do, but just sit about and eat their meals. No

kind of community life could be built up here. He didn't think there would be much if any trouble and little going on that would require much of an administration.

He said that in the early days, the agriculture program, the possibility of making something out of Poston as a community had been a great incentive. It was the only thing that kept people going on \$16 per month. Only thing that gave them any hope of security for the future. Now that had all collapsed--industry and agriculture were out. Mr. Mathiesen used to come down here a lot and make enthusiastic speeches and he, JM, used to make such talks, too, but now all that was shot. Mr. Mathiesen didn't come down much now. He, (JM), seemed very regretful that a coop community didn't become a reality, he was hopeless about it doing so now. He felt the WRA shutting down on industry and agriculture was one of the major frustrations here.

He was sure that many people would farm here if given the land, but not if they had to subjugate it. It would take too many years before they would realize anything on it and there was no assurance that they would be left here to get out first what they put into it. It was too bad, he said, that the government hadn't been able to say to the people--here is seven million dollars, or whatever it takes to run the place, we will subsidize you to that extent--now the rest is up to you. Here is the land. You will be here for five years. A little enthusiasm came to his eyes as he spoke of this.

(It seems to me that many people here must be terrified at being caught between pressure to go out into what may be a hostile world and fear of staying in camp and being called disloyal and interned.)

He said that at the time of the strike he saw which way the wind blew and decided to get out of leadership here. He saw the element that was getting in control of the community. His tone implied something pretty bad. After he got out of the Council he had been busy with some legal affairs involving some of his relatives and had been away in Los Angeles. He had not taken any part in leading any opposition in 2. He thought and hoped there would be no more strikes, but he thought a lot of people were leaving because they were afraid. that agitators or radicals might do something that would bring dis-
innocent
credit on all in the camp and the ~~movement~~ would be blamed like the guilty. He spoke as if he was discouraged too by the attention the administration paid to people who got themselves into power by agitation. "You have got some powerful orators at Camp I." Speaking of the strike, he said that after Mr. Evans proposed a trial in Poston, the committee had never taken that back to the people. That was a reasonable suggestion, people would have listened, but leaders didn't tell them. It would have been much better if the Administration had spoken to the people direct. There would have been no violence. I said what about interpreters. He admitted it would have been hard to get one, but how about some of the Caucasians who speak and write Japanese? Or why not borrow one from the Army? Or someplace--have him speak and also plaster notices around. The strike could have been very much shortened. He said the fact that the strike committee didn't report things to the people was what discouraged him and other people at 2 with Camp I. I asked him, but he couldn't remember whether or not a subpoena had been requested for Uchida. He did recall very clearly ~~Henry~~
Henry Smith's resistance to everything.

He nodded assent to my comment that Uchida hadn't really been important, but just an excuse to let off steam. I asked if he thought Uchida really did the beatings. He said, after a second of thought and in a tone of assurance, that he thought not. He had known Uchida before he came here and he didn't think he was the kind of boy who would although he admitted when I asked that ^{Uchida} ~~y/a~~ might have been very sore at the supposed "inus".

He talked a little of Saburo Kido--said the JACL got started by an Hawaiian bunch of whom SK was one. They were too much of a clique to themselves and hung on to all the top positions so that part of the trouble the JACL was in was due to their own fault being too exclusive. Then, too, SK, a very well meaning person and a hard worker, had the knack of rubbing people the wrong way. However, the trouble he got into here was more because of the JACL policies he represented than because of personal dislike. JACL was blamed for not fighting evacuation and accused of causing it because of their offers to cooperate. SK's now in NY, but most of his time is spent in Salt Lake City on JACL work.

JM said that the Issei made a great mistake here in not trying to work with and through the Nisei leaders like Tep Ishimaru. You couldn't get a better man than that, and more anxious to do the right thing for all sides, but no, they wouldn't give him any backing. JM himself had often pleaded with them.

At one point I used the word "self-government" and he asked me what it was, was there any here? Oh, yes, he knew the Council could make some local regulations and all that, but they had no control of anything--couldn't control anything to do with community business

according to WRA Rules.

I tried to get him to picture how the community ought to run by saying it wasn't a question of what existed now, but of aim. But neither here nor at any other time would he give any opinion about how things should be organized. He acted as if he were tired when the subject came up.

One of the difficulties which has caused much trouble in Poston from the start has been never knowing who was responsible for what and getting eternally passed around from one person to another. It was bad in 2 although not so bad as in 1 where there were so many department heads. The worst trouble in that way in 2 at present was in the Maintenance Department where the lines of responsibility between foreman doesn't seem clear.

At one time talking about work program here he said very firmly, "Henry Ford was right--Henry Ford was right." Then he went on to explain he meant that he paid men \$1.00 per hour when everybody else was getting 45 cents and he found it was better business because he got more work out of one man than those paying 45 cents got out of 3. He's quite sure the project could have been run on full pay for evacuees basis very much more efficiently and just as cheaply as the present set up.

When I asked what would happen to those who had no job, he didn't know. When I asked if evacuees paid full wages would be resented by others to extent they couldn't function properly--he thought not.

During my stay one Issei came in and spoke to him in Japanese and was referred to the secretary who apparently took care of him.

I asked him about other departments and got a description very

similar to Mr. Crawford except for the police. He said the Judicial Commission simply tried cases. There were three judges. The Law and Order Committee of the Council had same three in it.

51

36.15

S

11 Blk Sty

5/7-43

Obd-recd---- CTS

- FU:Adult Ed.
- X:Orientation
- X. News summary for Issei

The Mitani News Summary session for Issei has grown ~~into~~ ^{taken on} into a camp-wide significance by its announcement in the Chronicle. As a result by 8:30 the 11 mess was full. A steady stream continued to come bet. 8:00 and 8:30. The review began a few minutes after eight. Over 250 people were present.

For the benefit of outsiders the Block Manager explained that the news review hour was a begun as a special favor on the part of Rev. Mitani for the benefit of those unable to read English.

Rev. Mitani added in reply that ^{the use of the mess} since it was a curtesy on the part of the block kitchen force, he asked that audience cooperate in not making too much work on the part of the kitchen crew for cleaning up.

Subject: of Review. Was mostly on the significance of the coal strike, Lewis and Roosevelt. political significance.

Inflation: as related to the \$2.00 wage increase for the coal miners asked by Lewis.

Comment: The review for those who read the English papers is ^{However} becomes dreary. The keen interest shown by the people in his reviews, the growing popularity of it is evidence of the hunger of the Issei for more outside news. of all sorts. The program should become camp wide, taken over by adult education and conducted on Bl. 4 stage through amplifying system for the benefit of the whole unit.

The sponsor of this program in the block is reluctant to let this go out of the block. He feels a certain pride for the initiative which was originally his suggestion that grew into a block affair and now draws audience from all over the unit.

over

This news period began as the brain child of a influential

business man who was caught stranded by the event of war.

Being a highly intellectual man he felt a keen hunger for

world news and asked if Mitani would make a news summary of

N. Y. Times in Japanese to ~~xxxxxxxx~~ a group that might

be interested. The Block Mgr suggested it being open to

the block residents. And so it began.

part of Rev. Mitani for the benefit of those unable to read

English.

the use of the news

Rev. Mitani added in reply that since it was a survey of

the part of the block kitchen force, he asked that someone

coordinate in not making too much work on the part of the kitchen

crew for cleaning up.

Subject: of Review, was mostly on the significance of the

coal strike, Lewis and Roosevelt, political significance.

Discussion: as related to the \$2.00 wage increase for the coal

miners asked by Lewis.

Comments: The review for those who read the English papers is

become more. The keen interest shown by the people in his

reviews, the growing popularity of it is evidence of the im-

port of the local for more outside news, of all sorts. The

program which has been taken over by this organization

and conducted on B1. 4 were through amplifying system letters

benefit of the whole unit.

The sponsor of this program in the block is looking up to

let this go out of the block. It is a certain thing for the

initiative which was originally his suggestion that there are

a block strike and for giving members from all over the

URGENT !!

Wanted 25 men immediately for Irrigation Construction Crew.

The success of the agricultural program in Poston depends greatly upon finding enough men to construct these irrigation gates. We appeal to the seasonal workers who returned to the project and all those employable men who are unemployed. Those willing to cooperate, please contact Employment Office Block 27.

December 17, 1943

EXECUTIVE BOARD

急告！

二十五名、男子至急募集

我々の日常の食卓に缺くべからざる野菜類を提供してゆく農業部では灌漑用キナルのゲイトを造るために二十五名の人が至急必要であります。現在仕事を持っておられぬ男子の方は是非此のゲイトを造るために御援助下さい。

此援助下さる方は直接第二十七部落のエンプロイメントオフィスにお出でになつてウオーキングカードをお取り下さい。

十二月十七日

統政部

36.15
45

September 20, 1943

ALL BLOCK MANAGERS

Attention Please:

Will you kindly announce the following to your respective Dining Groups this evening please:

"A special call for help has been issued by the Construction Engineer at the New Elementary School Plant. To make it possible for the High School to open next Monday morning the classrooms should be finished and cleaned. This means painting the windows, a few doors, and shelves. Senior High Girls can do this interesting and easy work if they will. It will not take long. Teachers will be present to assist and supervise.

All Senior High Girls who will and can spare the time to help with this special task are asked to report to the New Elementary School Plant tomorrow, ~~Wednesday~~ ^{Wednesday} morning at 8 o'clock.

Respectfully,

/s/ Arthur M. Main,
Principal

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
Poston, Arizona

7615
45

September 18, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Branch Chiefs, Unit Administrators, Unit Employment Offices,
Dr. Harris, and School Principals

FROM: Giles L. Zimmerman, Chief, Employment Division

SUBJECT: Employment of persons under 18 years of age

Under Administrative Instruction 27, Revised, August 4, 1943, Section 7, Paragraph A-1-cd reads as follows:

- c. "Children 14 to 18 may be employed in non-factory employment, but only outside school hours."
- d. "Children attending school shall not be employed during school hours except as such employment is performed as an authorized part of vocational education within the school program."

Section 7 A-3:

- a. "Maximum hours of work for persons under 18 shall be 8 hours a day and 40 hours a week. The work week shall not exceed 6 days."
- b. "Adequate provision shall be made for a lunch period."
- c. "Combined hours of work and school for persons under 18 years of age shall not exceed 8 hours a day."
- d. "Each employed person under 18 shall have time off for an uninterrupted period of at least 12 hours nightly, starting no later than 9:00 p.m. and no earlier than 6:00 a.m."

Section A-4-3:

- 4. "An examination by a physician to determine physical fitness shall be given persons under 18 before they are placed in any employment or vocational training requiring physical exertion."
- 5. "The project employment division shall not require a person under 18 years of age to work until his age has been determined by a birth certificate....."

In view of these regulations it is important that no person under 18 years of age work more than 40 hours a week as has been our custom, and please determine that they have proof of birth and are physically qualified to perform the job assigned to them.

For persons under 18 attending school they shall not work longer than the day preceding the starting of school in their Unit. Since the various units are starting at different times, it will be the responsibility of the unit employment manager to determine this termination date in cooperation with the unit employment manager school principal. At that time all persons attending school will be terminated and they will not be rehired without a work permit issued by the school system. It will be the responsibility of the department heads in cooperation with the unit employment offices to see that these instructions are carried out. If a person is given part time employment, the above mentioned regulations must apply.

Giles L. Zimmerman
Chief, Employment Division

OK, RP-882

(10-9-42)

ROUTE SLIP

TO Block Manager Supervisor's
Office

For Dick Nickinote, Bek. 45

FROM J. W. Powell

DATE 10/7

REMARKS:

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
POSTON, ARIZONA
October 7, 1943

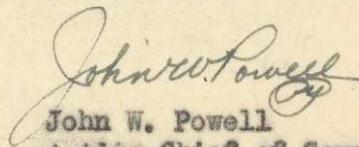
MEMORANDUM TO: Social Service Agency Heads
FROM: John W. Powell, Acting Chief of Community Management
SUBJECT: Information Handbook for Block Managers and Social Workers

At a meeting in my office October 6 between members of the Family Welfare Department, Youth Counseling Board, Legal Department, Community Activities Department, and Education Department, it was agreed that a brief information sheet would be prepared for circulation among Block Managers and other persons who deal with social, family, and personal problems. This circular would summarize the services which are offered by the agencies both in the administration and on the Project to which people may turn for help with problems of a social nature. The services under discussion at present are restricted to those concerned with the welfare of children and young people up to the age of 18.

These agencies include: Family Welfare Department, including services of a Child Welfare Specialist; Public Health Department, which performs many services of medical social work; the Youth Counseling Board; the Marriage Counseling Bureau; the Schools, under a proposed visiting teacher program; the Red Cross; the group work section of the Community Activities Department. Other organized services may be suggested as the plan develops.

In order to prepare this circular, I must ask for a brief statement from your organization regarding services which you have in effect and are performing and which you are prepared to perform if called upon. These would include counseling service, sharing of confidential records, program participation, home visiting, direct personal services related to health, employment, etc. Only those services of your group should be listed which apply to children and young people, either directly or through intercession with the parents.

When the circular is drafted, it will be submitted to you for your approval before it is issued. Please let me have this information by October 16.



John W. Powell
Acting Chief of Community Management

JWP/pv

140
4

52

WELFARE
Internee's wife
--psychiatry
Relocation

2/10/1944
CTS
f-25

An internee's wife complains of much headache and inability to sleep. Upon questioning explained:

CTS COMMENT:

"if I could not get things off my chest even to my husband I might go crazy," seems to carry much psychiatric portent.

The wisdom of censoring common knowledge or opinion such as mentioned is to be questioned, when the effects seem so overbearingly malefic.

of The psychiatric value ~~of~~ allowing these women to have an outlet for pent-up emotional frustrations and duresses in the form of harmless outbursts which in themselves will have little or no effect on the internee morale appears not to be properly evaluated, ~~xxxxxxx~~ nor the age period of internee wives properly weighted.

There appears need for new criteria for evaluation and censorship of mail of internee wives especially those of menopause period.

Sometime ago I wrote to my husband at Santa Fe that I was disgusted with my brother for he insists upon going out, taking his family of 7 to farm. I told him that the government has put him and his family in here to prove his loyalty to America and it isn't necessary to jeopardize what little capital they have going out now to farm.

One never knows what the government might say next, changing mind all the time, or how the public sentiment might ~~change~~ ^{change} to necessitate quitting again ~~xxxxxxx~~ ^{xxxxxxx} propaganda or other news like prisoner stories.

from my letter, I think

They cut out all this, then called my husband in and advised him so that he wrote back to me not to be bothered about my brother's affairs. I wrote back that a woman, especially at change of life becomes nervous at least once a month and can't be responsible for everything I say; that if I could not speak out my mind at least to my own husband and get things off my chest I might go crazy. That the government is foolish in not letting a woman throw things off her mind. I told him that if I'm not going to be allowed to confide my feelings at least to my own husband there was no use writing to him so I would write only once a month.

Before that they called my husband in when I wrote that our project director was nice but the one at Gila and Tule were no good. What is the matter with that? That is no secret; it is something everybody says. I experienced the air of Gila myself. The letters from Tule from our niece make no secret of atmosphere there. --You can't write anything. It makes me mad. ---Well my husband hasn't written ~~xxxx~~ as usual and I am worried and lost much appetite and sleep and have a bad headache.

September 23, 1943

45

Memo To: Block Managers

From: Community Council

A repetition error has been called to our attention in the REGULATIONS FOR ANNUAL ELECTION OF LOCAL COUNCIL on Item "c" of Nomination. The sentence - "The names of such nominee or nominees shall be filed with the City Clerk not later than fifteen (15) days before election" - has been struck out. Also "on or before" a date, is to be inserted in the succeeding sentence. Attached herewith is a corrected copy of the filing date. Will you kindly paste the corrected form on top of the original.

BOSTON COMMUNITY COUNCIL

K. Kuroiwa
K. Kuroiwa
City Manager

✓
September 23, 1943

MEMO TO: ALL BLOCK MANAGERS

SUBJECT: Weighing of Checkable Baggages

45

Within the next few days the Transportation Dept. will come to your block with a scale to weigh the checkable baggages (not including hand luggage). This will be done in order to find exactly how much checkables each block has. In the meantime, will you compile the total weight your block is allowed to have on this basis:

Half fare, 4 to 12--75 lbs.

Full fare, over 12--150 lbs.

Keep one copy for your files and turn in our office the other copy.

We will notify you a day in advance when the crew is coming.

Tom Sakai
Supvr. of Blk. Mgrs.

BLOCK 45

MEMO TO: BLOCK MANAGER
FROM: ADULT EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
SUBJECT: REV. MITANI'S CURRENT EVENT LECTURE
DATE: OCTOBER 4, 1943

Due to the uncertainty of facilities during the segregation period of October 4-7, the weekly current event lecture of Rev. Mitani will not be held this Wednesday night, October 6. Next week, Rev. Mitani will continue his lecture at the Block 4 stage.

Please announce
in Japanese.

ADULT EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

by Geo. Shibata

Geo. Shibata

Oct. 11, 1943

MEMO TO: BLOCK MANAGERS OF 45

Mr. Haverland informs us that there will not have to be a Parker Warehouse volunteering until at least Friday. As your day was set for ~~Monday~~, we will notify you later in the ~~week~~.

Thank you.

Labor Relations Board

POSTON COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISES, INC.

Poston, Arizona

DEC 6 1943 19

Dear Sir:

In checking your cash register receipts, we found a discrepancy on the amount as shown by the under-mentioned statement.

If this difference does not meet with your approval, we will appreciate having a call at our office before DEC 18 1943. If we do not hear from you by that date, we shall assume that our statement as submitted meets with your approval.

Your attention to this matter will be greatly appreciated. Thank you.

Poston Cooperative Enterprises
Patronage Dividends Depts.

拜啓
貴殿の買物受取証を計算致し、此処下の如き間違を発見致し訂正仕仕就は御不満の莫有之候へ共、事務所迄は出で下され度若し期日迄に解決なき場合は、当方計算通り承認と定めて入帳結ぶべく、右様承認願ふ度、此致の

ポストンコーポ
エンタープライズ
割戻部

STATEMENT	
Your Amount	\$ 207.06
Our Calculation	\$ 164.70
Difference	\$ 42.36

y. s.

Blk. 45-2-C

Richard A. Nishimoto

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Cole River RELOCATION CENTER *Term 11/29/42*
NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT

Name *Nishimoto, Richard* Identification No. *10-4150-013*

Address *45-2-C* (Sex) *M* (Date of birth) *8/27/24*

Assigned to: *Unit Administration* (Division) *Off Management* (Section)

Classification *Off Manager #100* Rate of pay \$ *19* (Entrance on duty date) *11/20/42*

Richard Nishimoto (Signature of section head at time worker reports for duty) *J. J. Takenaga* (Placement officer)

- ORIGINAL—Budget and Finance Section.
- DUPLICATE—Placement Section.
- TRIPPLICATE—Division to which assigned.
- QUADRUPPLICATE—Worker.
- QUINTUPLICATE—Welfare Section.

QUADRUPPLICATE

October 25, 1943

MEMO TO: ALL BLOCK MANAGERS

SUBJECT: Traffic

45

Please contact drivers and parents of drivers of all vehicles in your block, and announce to all block residents, the necessity and caution to be used to eliminate accidents. The parents should be so informed to teach their children of the dangerous hazards now existing in Poston, especially during school days.

It has been emphasized by the Police Dept. that any and all violators will be apprehended.

Roy Furuya

Executive Assistant

YOUTH COUNSELLING BOARD

WHEREAS, problems concerning juvenile delinquency are peculiarly vested with a public interest, and

WHEREAS, in the interest of the residents of Unit I, it is hereby resolved and ordained as follows, to wit:

1. That a Youth Counselling Board is hereby established with a membership of not less than three (3) and not more than seven (7) to be appointed in the manner and for the periods as hereinafter more specifically set forth.
2. Within a period of two weeks after the adoption of this resolution, the Chairman of the Local Council of Unit I, Block Manager Supervisor of Unit I, Chairman of Executive Board of Unit I, and the Unit Director of Unit I, shall select or appoint the Youth Counselling Board and shall also determine the number of people that shall serve on this board. The Chairman of the Local Council, Unit I, shall call the first meeting of the Youth Counselling Board and shall act as Chairman Pro-tem of said meeting until the board elects its own chairman.
3. The term of office of the Youth Counselling Board shall be for a period of one year commencing the first day of July, 1943, and expiring on the thirtieth day of June, 1944, or until their successor has been appointed or designated.
4. The Youth Counselling Board shall investigate any and all cases involving juvenile delinquency and make recommendations to the Judicial Commission, the Project Director, the Police Department, or to any other official or department

concerning the disposition of the particular problem. The board shall also act as probation officers for juvenile delinquents and to act generally as a Counselling Board on any and all problems affecting juveniles.

5. This Board shall be under the jurisdiction of the Judicial Commission of Unit I, and any and all disciplinary orders shall be exercised only under the direct supervision and order of the Judicial Commission or the Project Director.

6. The Youth Counselling Board shall hear all matters involving minors under the age of eighteen (18) years referred to it by the Judicial Commission, and shall also hear all other matters involving the moral or delinquent conduct, and any other misconduct of minors under the age of eighteen (18) years.

7. The Youth Counselling Board may confer with the Judicial Commission, the Police Department, Department of Education, Social Welfare Department, Block Manager Supervisor's office, and any other law enforcing and all administrative agencies for such information and reports as said board may find necessary.

Subject: Discussion on the establishment of a Juvenile Board

Date: March 17, 1943

Forward: A special meeting of the various divisional staff heads and members was called by Mr. Lorne Bell for the purpose of clarifying the numerous points dealing with the formation of a Juvenile Board to be presented to the city council as recommendations. The recommendations agreed upon are as follows:

1. The Juvenile Board will handle all persons up to eighteen years of age who have been apprehended for a violation of a misdemeanor.
2. The misdemeanor over the eighteen year age level will be referred to the city Judiciary committee; however, this committee may refer to certain cases back to the Juvenile Board.
3. The Juvenile Board will decide which cases to have hearings on and which cases they will turn over to the executive secretary without hearings.
4. All delinquent cases will be reported directly to the Juvenile Board.
5. The formal written complaints will be brought to the attention of the Board immediately. The other cases will be handled by the Community Welfare Section.
6. Show-case letters may be sent to the parents of the juvenile delinquent by the Board. Failure of response by the parents constitutes a contempt of court.
7. The Board has the power to decide whether to act upon various complaints.
8. The Board must always act according to the various WRA rulings.
9. The adults found guilty of promoting juvenile delinquency will be handled by the city judiciary committee.
10. The power of Board Personnel selection will be vested in the city council. They may select anyone at random from the Topaz residents.
11. Mr. Lorne Bell suggested that the name executive secretary be changed to that of secretary to the Juvenile Board, which was unanimously approved. The duties of the secretary will be to keep data, figures of each case, present various findings, notify Board members, and act upon the directions of the Board.
12. The city council will select the secretary.

The question of jurisdiction between the state and federal powers concerning juvenile delinquents remained unknown.

BILL TO INTRODUCE ESTABLISHMENT
OF JUVENILE BOARD

A. Establishment of Juvenile Board.

We hereby establish a Commission to be known as the Juvenile Board.

B. Definitions:

- (1) Juvenile. The period during which a person shall be considered a juvenile extends in males to the age of 21 and in females to the age of 18 years; but all minors obtain their majority by marriage.
- (2) The word "Board" shall mean the Juvenile Board.
- (3) The word "Child" means a person less than 18 years of age.
- (4) The word "Adult" means a person 21 years of age or over.
- (5) The word "Parent" used in relation to child shall include guardian and every person by law liable to maintain a child.
- (6) The word "Delinquent child" means child who has violated an ordinance of Topaz, a statute of Utah or a Federal law in a lesser degree than of felon; a child who by reason of being wayward or habitually disobedient is uncontrolled by his parent, guardian, or custodian; a child who is habitually truant from school or home; a child who so comports himself as to injure or endanger the morals or health of himself or other.
- (7) The word "Court" means judicial Commission of the Community of Topaz.

C. Jurisdiction of Board.

- (1) The Board shall have original jurisdiction over all cases relating to the delinquency of children under 18 years of age, except in felony cases, also trial and care of such delinquent children.
 - (a) Any case involving a neglected or dependent child shall be referred to the WRA Authority, State of Utah or Federal Agency, whoever has proper jurisdiction over such case.
- (2) The Board shall have jurisdiction over all cases in which a juvenile violates any established ordinance of the Community.
- (3) The Board shall have jurisdiction over all cases in which there is not an actual violation of any established ordinance by a juvenile, but where the action is serious enough to be community problem beyond the scope of the work being done by the WRA agencies or any other organizations in the community.
- (4) The Board shall not have jurisdiction over cases involving adults who contribute to the delinquency of the minors and such cases shall be referred to the Project Director for hearing and application of penalty.

- (5) No child under 18 years of age shall be charged with or convicted of a crime in any court except as provided herein. If during the pendency of a criminal or quasi criminal charge against any person in any other court, except in felony cases, it shall be ascertained that said person was under 18 years of age at the time of committing alleged offense, it shall be the duty of such other court to transfer such case immediately, together with the transcript of the proceedings and all the papers, documents, and testimonies connected therewith, to the Juvenile Board which has jurisdiction. The court making such transfer shall order the person to be taken forthwith to the Juvenile Board or release such person into custody of the Secretary of the Board, acting in his capacity of Probation Officer, to appear before the Board the time designated. The Board shall thereupon proceed to hear and dispose of such case in the same manner as if it had been instituted in that court in the first instance except in such case no verification of the formal petition shall be required.

D. Composition of Board. Qualifications and Term of Office.

- (1) Board members. The Board shall consist of seven members appointed by the Community Council of Topaz.
- (a) Qualifications of members. The members of the Juvenile Board shall be residents of Topaz who have reached the age of 21 years and be of good standing in the community.
 - (b) Term of office. Members of the Board shall serve for six months.
 - (c) Compensation. The members of the Board shall serve on a basis of voluntary acceptance of such position and shall not receive any compensation or advancement of a pecuniary nature.
 - (d) Discharge. Any member of the Board who is convicted of a felony during his term in office shall be discharged by the order of the Community Council.
- (2) Secretary of the Board. There shall be a Secretary of the Board to be appointed by the Community Council.
- (a) Qualifications for Secretary. The Secretary of the Board shall be a resident of Topaz who has reached the age of 21 years and be of good standing in the Community.

- (b) Term of Office. The Secretary shall serve for one year.
- (c) Compensation. Secretary of the Board shall be compensated by a pecuniary advancement from the WRA for an amount equal to that for similar type of work.
- (d) Discharge. A Secretary of the Board who is convicted of a felony during his term of office shall be discharged by the Community Council.
- (e) Vacancy. In case of vacancy Community Council shall make re-appointment.
- (f) Advisory Board. There shall be an advisory board, appointed by the Community Council which may be composed of either appointed staff residents or residents of Topaz.

E. Duties and Functions of the Board.

It will be the duty and the function of the Board to promote such corrective and preventative measures as are deemed necessary to keep Juvenile Delinquency at a minimum.

F. Duties of Secretary of the Board.

- (1) It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Board to keep a record of the proceedings of the Board and perform all clerical work and discharge such duties as the Board may assign to him from time to time;
- (2) The Secretary shall be the order of the Board issue all subpoena and other notices; and receive and present formal petitions to the Board;
- (3) The Secretary shall notify all Board members of meetings, both regular and special;
- (4) The Secretary shall act in the capacity of the Probation Officer of the Board, and as such will use all suitable methods to aid persons on probation and to bring about improvement in their conduct and condition, and shall perform such duties in connection with the care, custody and transportation of children as the Board may require.
- (5) The Secretary at the request of the Board shall make periodic visits to children who have been found delinquent by the Board and during the term of probation shall continue to visit such children and report in writing to the Board.

G. Procedure.

- (1) Formal Petition. Any case of juvenile delinquency may be referred by any individual or group of persons in the City of Topaz to the Juvenile Board.
- (2) Preliminary Inquiry. Any person and any peace officer shall give to the Board any information in his possession that a child is delinquent. Thereupon preliminary inquiry shall be made under direction of the Secretary of the Board to determine whether the public interest or the interest of the child.

require that further action be taken. Such inquiry shall include a preliminary investigation of the home and environment of the child, his previous history and the substances of the condition alleged. The preliminary investigation shall be reported to the Board in writing. If the Board is determined that formal jurisdiction should be acquired, it shall authorize a petition to be filled.

(3) Pleadings. The petition shall be verified, alleging briefly and in a general way the facts which bring the child within the jurisdiction of the Board stating the name, age and resident of the child; the names and residence of his parents.

- (a) of his regular guardian, if there is one,
- (b) of the person or persons having custody or control of the child and
- (c) of the nearest known relative, if no parents or guardian can be found.

If any of the facts herein required are not known by the petitioner, the petition shall so state. The proceeding shall be entitled: Community of Topaz in the interest of _____ delinquent Child.

Date _____

(4) Subpoena. After a petition is filed and as such further investigations as the Board may direct, unless the parties herein after named shall voluntarily appear, the Board shall issue a subpoena reciting briefly the substance of the petition, and requiring the person or persons who have the custody or control of the child to appear personally and bring the child before the Board at a time and place stated. If the persons subpoenaed are other than the parent or guardian or other shall also be notified of a pendency of the case and of the time and place appointed. Subpoena issued requires the appearance of any other person whose presence in the opinion of the members of the Board is necessary.

(5) Subpoena. Subpoena shall be served by the delivery of attested copy thereof to the persons subpoenaed; provided however; that when parents of a child are to be served with subpoenas and they are referred living together at their usual place of abode, service on both parents may be made by deliver where said parents reside.

(6) Rules of Practice and Procedure. The Board shall have power to formulate and enforce such rules and practices of procedure as may be best suited to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

H. Decree

At the conclusion of any hearing, the Board may dismiss the case or render a decree that a Juvenile is delinquent within the provisions of this chapter. If the juvenile is adjudged delinquent; the Board shall enter in writing the facts constituting such delinquency and may make further decrees as follows.

- (1) that a child be placed on probation or under supervision in his own home, or in the custody of a relative or other fit person, or in the custody of Community Welfare Section or other such community organization upon such terms as the Board shall determine;
- (2) that a juvenile or parents of juvenile be required to make restitution for damage or loss caused by his wrongful acts;
- (3) that a child be placed under such guardianship or custody as may be warranted by the evidence and for the best interest of a child; provided, however, that in the election of a guardian the Board shall give due consideration to the preference of parents; (consent of a child 12 and over is necessary).
- (4) that after due hearing, it is found by the Board that no community organization can manage the child, the Board shall communicate with the Project Director and at his discretion the child may be confined in the detention home as provided by WRA regulations, but that this procedure will be followed only when the child is found to be utterly incorrigible and unmanageable.
- (5) that a child be disposed of in any other way that may in the discretion and judgment of the Board, under all circumstances be for the best interest of said child, to the end that its wayward tendencies shall be corrected and the child be saved to useful citizenship.

I. Appeal.

Appeal from any decree issued by the Board may be made to the Judicial Commission of the Community of Topaz.

PROCEDURES OF THE JUVENILE BOARD BY ERNEST TAKAHASHI

Any case reported to the Juvenile Board will be handled by the following procedures:

1. The following record will be kept.

- (a) Subject; Name, date, type of misdemeanor, names or organization or persons who referred the case.
- (b) Inquires: Inquiry and investigations to get all the available facts concerning the child will be as follows:
 - (1) Mr. Kitagawa of the Internal Security will collect all facts pertaining to the case concerned as the type of misdemeanor, investigation, search, and careful watch of the suspected persons.
 - (2) Mr. Takeda of the Community Welfare, will collect all personal, family, and environmental background data.
 - (3) Mr. Takahashi, Secretary of the Juvenile Board, will collect all data concerning health, education, and attitudes of the suspected persons.
- (c) Consultant Board to study this specific case.

After all the above mentioned data had been collected, the secretary of the Board will invite several persons of professional background in criminology and youth guidance, as well as persons who know the child in his immediate environment, to study the case with understanding and sympathy.

The permanent committee will consist of Mr. Takeda, Mr. Kitagawa, and Mr. Takahashi, with any addition from the members of the Education Department, (Teacher and director of Youth Guidance), Church Affiliations, Child Guidance Director (Community Services and Community welfare), and other persons who might know the child and its problem. After studying the facts of the case this group will submit in writing recommendations to the Juvenile Board.

- (d) The Juvenile Board will pass judgment accordingly.
- (e) A record of the conclusions and results will also be kept, and any information which concerns probation and other follow up work will also be recorded.

This briefly will be the types of record and data to be kept on all cases reported to the Juvenile Board.

This study will be made with the attempt to re-establish the child into normal environment in as tolerant a manner as possible. This group will attempt to rehabilitate the child rather than enforce any drastic measure upon him and will attempt to solve the case with understanding and sympathy.

November 24, 1943

Memo To: Mr. Wade Head, The Project Director

From: The Police Commission, Unit I

Subject: Appointment of the Police Chief

We, the Police Commissioners, wish to inform you that the following names had been submitted by the Police Department as its nominees for the new Police Chief to succeed Mr. Ota:

Masashi Kariya, Captain
Harry Manaka, Sergeant

The Police Commissioners met this morning in the Conference Room, and decided after due deliberations to recommend to you

Captain Masashi Kariya, Block 28-9-B

as our choice for the post.

We, therefore, respectfully request you to appoint Captain Kariya for the office.

Unit I Police Commission

By Richard S. Nishimoto
Police Commissioner

November 24, 1943

Memo To: Mr. Wade Head, The Project Director

From: The Police Commission, Unit I

Subject: Appointment of the Police Chief

We, the Police Commissioners, wish to inform you that the following names had been submitted by the Police Department as its nominees for the new Police Chief to succeed Mr. Ota:

Masashi Kariya, Captain
Harry Manaka, Sergeant

The Police Commissioners met this morning in the Conference Room, and decided after due deliberations to recommend to you

Captain Masashi Kariya, Block 28-9-B

as our choice for the post.

We, therefore, respectfully request you to appoint Captain Kariya for the office.

Unit I Police Commission

By _____
Richard S. Nishimoto
Police Commissioner

C
O
P
Y

Poston, Arizona, Feb. 13, 1944

Mr. Seiichi Nomura
Unit I Administrator
Colorado River Relocation Project
Poston, Arizona

The petition presented to you for your inspection by the kitchen crew of Block 36 lately, appears, according to my understanding, lacks sufficient reason to warrant their necessity of my eviction from the block in which I am living at present in that the said petition does most vaguely contend that I did not cooperate with the residents of the block in all matters and that I have failed to cooperate with the rest of the residents and that I have some way disturbed the peace of the block.

But the petition in question failed completely in specifying this non-cooperation on my part nor does it particularly state or point out in what manner and under what circumstances I have failed to cooperate or disturb the peace thereof.

However, the real motive in filing this petition for your inspection appeared to be based upon some more delicate circumstances than what they wish to indicate, the truth of which their guilty conscience does not allow them to dictate, openly and clearly. Therefore, with your permission, I shall set forth hereunder the real cause why this dastardly plan of eviction has been promoted by the kitchen crew and their equally based subordinates.

- 1----Ever since my son Joe had volunteered for the U. S. Army last summer, the kitchen crew who are apparently pro-Japanese in their attitude, seemed to have regarded it as an affront to them and had begun to show a marked dislike toward the member of my immediate family and myself and they did, time and again, openly criticized me as being pro-American and that they have unanimously denied my son the pleasure the honorable send-off, which all other block excepting ours, were in the habit of giving to the volunteers.
- 2----Another thing. These people seemed to have a strong grudge against me for my editorial writings under the title of the Voice of an Issei in the Poston Chronicle in which, for the length of 21 months last past, I have made myself known as an ardent supporter of the American ideals of democracy.
- 5----Last and most important reason which lies behind the petition, is the discovery of an unlawful conversation and the misappropriation of a certain amount of sweet rice by the said kitchen crew for their own personal gratification and that I tried to wring the confession of guilt out of them, seemed to have been quite unbearable for them and that their guilty conscience to cover it up, had culminate to their eviction movement and they had to secure number of signatures by means of coercion and intimidations.

The fact that some of the co-signers have been forced to attach their signature to the petition is quite apparent and can easily be traced when you count the number of signatures and the number of ballots in favor of eviction. The respite allowed between the time of signing and casting the vote must have made the people to think it over and by voting, they have lost 28 in the number of their supporters.

I believe I have made myself clear in connection with the eviction movement most perniciously perpetrated by the said kitchen crew and I crave for your justice in this matter and your discretion to prevent the recurrence of anything so base as it is in which I am being dishonored most erroneously and grievously.

Yours very truly,

/s/ Kuni Takahashi

36- 10- D

JL 156

Diary of Mrs. J. Fukushima 9 - 28 - 42 (Personalities, L. H.)

Life in camp

I wish I could accept this life the way she does. I still want to go home and have things the way I did before. This thing call possession is certainly a binding thing. At twilight I think of my lamps and linenes, and talk about alump in one's throat, mine's a big boudder. If only we had our freedom I'd do anything we win this war. I wouldn't care what I had to give up in the way of food, clothing, etc. I only want the family life and my furniture. I shoud like a petty old woman. Oh well, what's left in life, but wishing?

~~Bit a teape up~~ Not a thing in the evening (lack of recreation). Even forgot to tune in the radio. So help me, this place is going to turn out the most apathetic bunch of human beings the world has ever seen when this wa is over. We used to holler about the W.P.A. but oh boy, wait till they see the lot that goes from here!

J 6. 156

September 29, 1942
Tuesday morning

This report is being written a few hours later than my usual morning report. An early meeting this morning made it impossible for me to write it. It is about eleven o'clock. This morning we had breakfast at the usual hour. After breakfast I talked to a friend on the subject of the war. He told me that a friend of his was being sent to a Military Intelligence School to learn Japanese. At the camp where he was stationed, the recruiting officer made an appeal for the Nisei to turn out for the school, but there were very few volunteers. Most of the Nisei are under the impression that if they go to this school to learn Japanese, their friends back home will lose respect for them. How true this is, I don't know. Anyway, the majority of the Nisei soldiers, according to him are against the idea of joining the Military Intelligence Service.

After leaving him, I went back to the apt. to write up my report, but remembered that we were meeting a little earlier than usual. As I left the room, Mother gave me a slip which would enable me to get an insured package at the Post Office.

After the meeting, I went to the Ad. building to see if I could get Atp. C in our barrack. The couple that were living there went out on a furlough and left the room completely vacant. I went to the Housing dept. to see if I could get the room. I don't know what she was trying to tell me, but it seemed that she was trying to give me the brush off. She said that they were going to increase the number in our block so we couldn't have another room. Then I asked her come a couple moved into our block just a few days ago--and are occupying a large room. Whereupon she said that they were temporary residents. Temporary or not, I think that was a feeble excuse because we are all temporary residents here. (I hope) This couple came from Santa Anita and resided in Camp Three for some time, then they were brought to this camp. If that was the case, I wonder why they weren't left at Camp Three where there is plenty of room. Anyway, we don't get the room. If another couple moves in there, I'm going to raise holy heck with them.

This morning Mother went to her English class. Father is sitting in the sun playing "shogi" with the rest of the idle men of the block. It seems that all the men on the block congregate in one place to play shogi. In the mornings it is in the sun and in the afternoon they seek the shade.

Last night the movie was about the life of Rembrandt. I found the picture very interesting, but the majority of the moviegoers were dissatisfied with the picture. Last week the picture was also along the educational line--it was about the life of Abe Lincoln. It seems that the people here are more interested in comedies and light movies than historical or educational pictures. Well, the movies are free--so we shouldn't complain too much. I know many of the people are wondering how long this streak of educational pictures is going to continue.

INTERVIEW

Block Cook - 309

172
B
8

T. Y. is an Issei farmer who has been here in the United States for the past 35 years and was engaged in labor contractor in the earlier days when Japanese labor was plentiful. He was a cook at a camp near orange farming district in La Vern, California. In 1918 he left for the Imperial Valley district, and has been farming there ever since. As an Issei, his education is considered average and can speak and understand a little English. Is generous, hard working and a respectful person of about 55 years old. Has two sons and two daughters about the average age of 23 and has high school education and the daughters have graduated junior college.

T. Y. has been engaged in vegetable farming in Imperial Valley for the past 25 years and specializing in melons, carrots, squash and some experience in lettuce. He has never owned land, but has leased land every year in order to plant their crop. With the assistant of his wife, he farms an average of about 50 to 80 acres annually, paying an average rent of \$25 to \$30 per acre per year. On this yearly rental basis, he takes advantage of getting two crops annually. For instance, in about the 15th of September, he would plant either carrots, or lettuce which within about 4 months time will be completely harvested. By the middle of January, he would have the land all plowed under with large tractor, preparing the ground for

planting either cantaloupe or Honey Dew melons. Due to his reliability and skillful farming, the big shipping firm finances him everywhere from \$50 to \$100 per acre every season, with the agreement of shipping all his merchandise to this particular firm. Other than 100% shipment to this particular firm, he has the full supervision of the farm and can do as he pleases to the best of his ability. The money for his merchandise is paid to him by the firm at the end of every season after deducing the money that was advanced to him.

Through his experience in the Imperial Valley, he feels confident that most anything that can grow over there can be raised here in Poston without difficulty, except for weather conditions which very few actually know about. He is able and willing to assist in farming here in Poston III on a large scale basis and willing to do most anything for the advantage of the community.

(harley mimura)

Via Miss Alice Cheney:

The writer of this letter is a very thoughtful, able young minister. He took his college work in agriculture and later decided to enter the ministry.

He is fluent in both languages and spent a few years in Japan. However he is decidedly American in his attitudes and interests.

I am told that he was most valuable in the Fresno Assembly Center not only as a religious leader but in the educational and recreational set up.

This letter is written for his Caucasian friends, most of whom knew him intimately, and many of whom were eager for his reaction to the situation.

Block E, Bar. 13, Apt. 3
 Fresno Assembly Center
 Fresno, California

Dear Friends:

Over three months have passed since coming into this assembly center. A great deal has happened in the "outside" world, as those of us inside the barbed-wire fences call it. Many of you who received my last letter will not get this. My warmest personal regards to you all, in spite of the impersonal nature of this letter. Thank you for your sympathetic and understanding letters. They have not only been sources of joy and encouragement to me but also have been bright lights in darkness for those with whom I shared some of your letters.

The poisoning effect of being torn away from home, concentrated into a small, congested barbed-wire enclosure is already felt. On the one hand there is the impatient, nervous urge to be free again, not to lead a normal life, which no one does these days, but to partake in the struggle for livelihood and to participate in the life and hardships of our nation at war. This impatience is increasing especially as we hear of the Army's sabotaging of the Student Relocation. In some cases it is settling into a deep-seated but almost subconscious resentment and bitterness. Restlessness is ever present all over the camp. It is pathetic to note how the congestion and excess attention is causing spoiled and nervous children. Already three persons were sent to institutions for the mentally ill. Just beyond the eight strands of barbed-wire fences are green pastures; and further out, snow-capped Sierras--all strange and forbidden land. Inside, the residents, 70% of whom are native-born Americans, practically all of whom are citizens of the State, are virtual prisoners. They are housed in temporary structures, 20 x 100 feet, for 25 to 30 people, partially partitioned into five "apartments". Inside, the temperature has often reached 120°. A limited number of visitors are allowed for fifty minute periods. They are not to step outside the crowded Guest House

supervised by the police (lest they see ACTUALITY and disseminate information?). There is no freedom of press--every article or bit of news must go through triple (or more) censorship. As to the freedom of assembly and speech, well--an outline of a talk on the cooperative movement of an elementary nature submitted by Rev. George A. Burcham was turned down by the Chief of the Public Relations Division, San Francisco, as being of a "political nature". The curfew is from 10:00 p.m. A center-wide police check-up is made between 10:00 and 10:30 p.m. Lights must be turned off at 11:30 p.m. There are endless other regulations about books, language, etc., which are increasing weekly, adding to the discomfort and resentment of the residents.

On the other hand, there is a growing feeling of acceptance and adjustment, and a slow process of pauperization--the feeling that "The government owes us a living" (which it does under these circumstances), "What 's the use?", or "Let's enjoy what we have." Something has gone out of the heart of these people. There is no ambition, no dreams. The paralyzing sense of easy-going indifference has overcome a great many. The food is good and everyone has three full square meals, often augmented by candy and ice cream at the canteen and refreshments at frequent parties. On top of that, one gets \$2.40 per month in coupons for purchases at the canteen and \$3.85 for men and \$4.61 for women per month in coupons for purchases at the canteen for clothing allowance (not that anyone actually received any clothing yet). There is baseball, basketball, volley ball, sumo and some sort of social or entertainment every night of the week. Now we have free motion pictures every night. Practically every able bodied person is employed by the Administration at \$8, \$12 or \$16 per month. The work is strenuous sometimes, and some work longer than the stipulated 44-hour week, but not so with the great majority. If one is not too ambitious or conscientious, one can get along without working too hard. There are creative activities, to be sure, to offset these tendencies. There is the art class with excellent teachers. There are hobbies of all kinds: making pins, artificial flowers, knitting, needlecraft. For the few more ambitious there are study groups on the cooperative movement and the post-war world as well as the music appreciation series, the forum, etc. The extreme heat of Central California is not too conducive to serious study.

The Church is doing some constructive work in the Center. This is an unparalleled opportunity for the practice of real Church Union. The Sunday School, the Worship Services, the Youth Fellowships, Prayer Meetings, Choir, etc., are carried on very close to the normal schedule--perhaps even a little better organized, more efficient and better attended than the average American church "outside" during these summer months. The local church groups have been very helpful in providing us with Sunday School materials and speakers. The Western Area Protestant Church Commission for Wartime Japanese Service has been of valuable assistance all through these days. The educational program, being held during the summer, has been informal. The recreational committee is working very hard with what little equipment they have; at the same time collecting donations and providing equipment.

Knowing of the caliber and the spirit of the personnel of the War Relocation Authority, both of the head office and of various centers, and its announced liberal policy, the evacuees were looking forward to life in these Relocation Centers (for the "duration"), hoping for greater liberty. But the experiences of the recent arrivals to Poston and Gila Centers in Arizona, and of the veterans in Manzanar, dash these wishful thoughts quite thoroughly.

After visiting Manzanar, a Caucasian American writes: "this visit clarified things a lot for me. The slightly improved living conditions (which does not hold at all when Fresno is compared to Poston or Gila) emphasized the fundamental wrong of the camps; showed that even in WRA camps the army is dominant; made it clear that the paramount need is to change our entire course...Manzanar is very subtle. No whips, no cursing blackshirts, no starvation, no summary executions. But if we fool ourselves...If concentration camps continue, they will sink into the dry rot of cynicism and lack of concern, or harden with hatred and bitterness. Little children growing up race conscious and frustrated. Old people dying with the taste of uselessness in their mouths. On the other hand, if we get them out, give them some hope, they can still flow in another direction towards tolerance, sensitivity, love of truth..." Caleb Foote, Northern California F. O. R.

One of my friends wrote from Gila on August 22nd; "Greetings from this last outpost of civilization. It surely seems like it, for we are stuck out here in the desert far from anything and anywhere. Homes seems so far away, so remote, and so unreal..."

Another from Camp #2, Poston: "...but now it is roasting hot...The first time we had a dust storm it seemed as if ^{we} were seeing a scene in a movie. We couldn't even see the next barrack, and our room was full of dust even though all doors and windows were closed. We just sat with a wet towel around our face and head....In case of a railroad strike we would have to starve...."

From Camp #3, Poston: "It is really hard to describe the first impression of this place. It was a combination of awe, disappointment and anger at everything and everybody. But after living here for a couple of weeks, one begins to realize how big this program is and that each individual has a duty to perform and cooperation is the key."

There is, in many respects, more, not less, compulsion in the WRA than in the WCCA assembly centers. In WCCA centers no one is forced to work. In WRA centers the enlistment in the Work Corps is, according to WRA, "entirely voluntary", but it is "accepted as clear indication of the enlistee's patriotism and loyalty to the United States". The enlistment is for the "duration plus 14 days". An enlistee may be sent anywhere, assigned to any task, must accept in full payment any amount for wages, may not sue for injuries, must pay for support of the family if given employment furlough. If one does not enlist, he must pay the WRA for maintenance. (Read an editorial, August 12th, THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY.) If

B
 this is not some sort of slavery, I do not know what it is. The present wage scale is \$12, \$16 and \$19 per month, without coupons or clothing allotments.

The most important among all these humanitarian and sociological issue is that of our democratic tradition. Norman Thomas hits the nail on the head when he concludes: "The greatest victim of our procedure against the Japanese is not the Japanese themselves; it is our whole concept of liberty, our standard of Justice, and the appeal which American democracy ought to be making to the oppressed peoples of the world." (DEMOCRACY AND JAPANESE AMERICANS, 3 for 25 cents at The Post War World Council, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.)

Some of us are trying to use this opportunity to make it a testing ground of brotherhood and cooperation unhampered by the profit motive. But the rub is that this cooperative community life is based on coercion and near-prison status. Any advantages of cooperation is more than offset by the resentment against internment. Maynard C. Krueger wrote me on August 21st, after writing about the superiority of the staffing of WRA, in regard of experiments in cooperation: "About the only line I can work out on the problem is that those of you who are confined to the camp should use every opportunity to use cooperative techniques within them, and those of us who are not in the camps should devote our primary attention to the reversal of the entire segregation policy....I am very much afraid that when cooperation takes place within distasteful compulsion, the reaction against compulsion afterward may carry with it a reaction also against the cooperation which it is associated with. The thing is to eliminate the compulsion and give the cooperation a chance."

"What can we do?" That must be your question now. This is the most difficult of all. However, you can do a great deal more than some of you think, and you have already done very much more than anyone had expected you to do. There are already some students and families outside because of your efforts. Rev. Owen M. Geer of Dearborn has publicly fought for the resettlement of some of my friends. The "Battle of Dearborn" was publicized through the PACIFIC CITIZEN, a national Nisei paper, and the NEW YORK P M which condemned the action of Dearborn's veterans groups as Nazi-minded. The American Civil Liberties Union is doing wonderful work defending the legal rights of the American citizens. CPS Camp # 21 at Cascade Locks, Oregon, successfully resisted the evacuation of a Nisei member who was, as a result of the concerted nation-wide action of the CPS camps, transferred to another CPS camp rather than to a Center. Every such action revives and strengthens Nisei faith in the reality of American Democracy.

1) The basic issue, as stated above, is the danger to the American way of life and the American concept of democracy and fair play. Changing public opinion in this regard is highly important. Passing resolutions, such as by the Disciples, the Congregationalists, the California Synod of the Presbyterian Church, The California Conference of The Methodist Church, the letter to the President by the Post War World Council, all help a great deal.

2) According to the National Security and Fair Play Committee, the bottleneck in the resettlement of Japanese is the sentiment in the inland United States. This is one of the major attacks to be made, especially by those of you in positions of influencing public opinion. Read DEMOCRACY AND THE JAPANESE AMERICANS (op. cit.), A TOUCHSTONE OF DEMOCRACY by the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Church, 289 Fourth Avenue, New York City (10 cents), and AMERICAN REFUGEES, by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, 2151 Vine Street, Berkeley, California or 2929 Broadway, New York City (8 for 25 cents, \$2.00 per hundred) and pass them around. Also FELLOWSHIP since May.

3) Writing letters to internees in Centers, especially to young people, aid in keeping them in touch with their fellow citizens. Our Sunday School children are exchanging correspondence with children of like age in Iowa, Connecticut, Illinois, etc. Send me their names, sex and age, and I'll find the right people.

4) Some of you have sent me money which I appreciate very much. So far I have received \$61.43, out of which I have bought stamps, stationery, Sunday School supplies, etc., and am saving some for the major needs at relocation centers.

Please continue to do your good work and try to find jobs for worthy Nisei or places in your Alma Mater for some students, if not for the fall semester, then for the spring or next fall. Regulations are being formulated whereby Japanese-American students or families will be allowed to leave the centers provided they have: 1) a letter from the employer or the school (any institution requiring high school graduation for admission) requesting their coming, stipulating all terms; 2) a letter from the community, e.g., the mayor and/or chief of police, welcoming them and guaranteeing their safety in the community; 3) a definite place to stay, terms, etc., and 4) evidence that they will not become public charges. If you know of any possibilities, please write to me.

We have not been notified officially as to where or when we shall be relocated except that we shall be moved sometime in October.

This is admittedly a selfish letter. I am rationalizing on the ground that you are interested in knowing our fate at first hand. As I see it now, I have two definite responsibilities to my people; the first, to say "Let my people go", to do all I can to get many out, aiding in finding schools, employment, etc., to seek ways and means of resettling a hundred thousand people of an enemy race after the war is over when millions of soldiers are being demobilized; the second, to endeavor to make our life behind barbed-wires an experience parallel to that of Israel in Babylon, for the deepening of our understanding of the human situation, for the undergirding of the faith in the Redeemer that can stand in the tragic day, and to make this an experiment and practice in the cooperative community life unhampered

9-1-42 14

Sw ✓

by the profit motive. Only in deep humility and with your prayerful fellowship am I able to go on, seeking His guidance and strength to lead me on.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/

Hideo Hashimoto

P.S. You may use this letter in any way you see fit. However, please deplete all references to names of places and persons as I am not supposed to write without going through all the censorship.

(AHL)

Taken from "Common Ground"
222 Fourth Avenue,
New York City
Summer edition - 1942

J6.156 S

STRANGERS' RICE

Asami Kawachi

"Not until you have tasted the rice of strangers will you appreciate your home of your parents," my Japanese mother used to tell us. We paid scant attention to her oft-repeated sayings. Being an Oriental she had a proverb for each admonition.

However, I have learned the wisdom of many of Mother's words and recall them vividly when pressed by the vicissitudes of life. For all too soon, like an uninvited storm, I became an adult and encountered situations that would test my mother's convictions about the tricks of the world. But that is not the story I want to tell. Rather I prefer to dwell on the wonderful kindness men and women of another color, race, and creed have shown me; how they imbued in me a still deeper love for my America. This idea still persists, despite the fact that the seed of my birth originated in a nation that too soon was destined to become my country's treacherous enemy.

My story begins with Father picking up the fragments of a rumor in the early 1900s, recounting the fabulous riches in California. As he dug around for a worm that would cure his gall stones, his mind's eye stretched beyond the dingy Japanese countryside to one resplendent with the beauty of miles of orange groves--trees with gold on them, he put it. Relatives squabbling over the narrow terraced rice fields that were to become his inheritance bothered him not at all. He decided to cross the Pacific, even though he was warned such an arduous trip would have ill effects on his health. Lightly burdened

with a single straw satchel, Father stepped aboard a ship bound for America and sailed to the legendary land.

Mother came over a year later and gave birth in the ensuing years to three Nisei, of whom I am the eldest. My parents became part of the American soil by taking up the plow under the temperate California sun. How we screamed with delight in those bumpy rides on the old mare as they tilled the field.

In a small way, we young Nisei Americanized our parents. I remember the joyous discovery of the existence of Santa Claus. One Christmas morning my sister and I found nestled in our pillows two elaborate little baskets of jelly beans--"From Santa Claus," my father said impishly.

White schoolmates often laughed at my appearance--dresses that reached below my knees and hung like a gunny sack; shoes that advertised an intention for long wear by being a couple of sizes too large for my feet. But those years in Fresno, California, were crowded with adventure, sneaking off to the swimming hole, entertaining mother and Father after our meals with songs they could not understand, surprising them on April Fool's Day. At home we referred to table, hat, stove, lettuce, and other such objects in English, though my parents were never able to read or compose a sentence in English. When I was still in the second grade, Father expected me to decipher a bill of some sort. When I could not help him, he blared, "What do you go to school for!"

This otherwise tranquil life came to an end when Father was finally confined to a hospital. I was only seven, my sister five, when he died. One month later, the son for whom he had waited all his life was born. My mother could scarcely speak comprehensible English; she could not manage the twenty-acre farm herself. We all worked in neighboring fields for three years. But without Father our routine was broken. I was in the fourth grade and almost eleven years old when Mother, bewildered, picked up her brood and sailed back to her native land, promising us that within a year we should come back.

We reached a quaintly beautiful and mountainous country in Japan, strewn with narrow winding roads, and dotted with straw-thatched houses. Our bed was a mattress on the floor, easily accessible to the fleas. Was it a strange intuition that caused an eleven-year-old to cry for America in her sleep as I did? I could not endure the narrow school life where we were expected to bow to each teacher at every entrance of the school house and grounds. I felt like a vassal. Somehow two and a half years passed. Still I saw in my mind's eye the brick building that was Benjamin Franklin Grammar School at Fresno. A freckled, red-haired boy named Dexter was chasing me again, all over the wide playground, tormenting me.

These attempts to recapture my happy life in America made me moody and sullen. I bombarded my mother with plans of going back to the United States. At last she yielded. I could not trust my ears when she said I was to go to America

in care of a friend. So sudden was the parting with my family that, as I stood on the train step, I felt a confusion of joy in returning to my own country at last, and yet, at the first drag of the train, an abyss of sorrow in leaving those closest to me.

I paid a price in returning. For, after the first radiant glimpse of San Pedro Harbor, the supposed "friend" laid bare an incredible plot before me. At thirteen and a half, a pre-arranged marriage awaited my arrival! "I will not submit to a marriage; I want an education, first and foremost!" I cried. This very unwomanly outburst caused a snag in the marriage plans. The sponsors tried to frighten me by picturing with pit blackness the cruelties one encounters in this land of strangers. "What will you do in case of illness?" they queried, not without kindness. "I would rather die," I answered stubbornly, glaring at these men and women of my own race. So violent was my protest they were relieved to forget the marriage idea by placing me in a good American family to impregnate me with some feminine virtues, which I seemingly lacked.

So, through grammar and high school, three middle-class American families made a home for me. As a school girl, my white guardians provided me with room and board in addition to spending money.

The first lady who took me in doubted my slight figure could do the housework, but my size was not the real handicap.

My English had become rusty in Japan. I tried her patience when I handed her a plate instead of a platter or a broom instead of a mop.

Here, I first tasted strangers' rice. I do not say that it was heavenly. For, as I partook of each spoonful of food, I hungered for my own family. Sensing this loneliness, my American guardians tolerated my slipshod work and honest stupidity.

The family was torn by divorce, but they placed me among their relatives; when they suffered a financial setback, they in turn found me a comfortable home. To movies, to beaches, to mountain lakes, these kind generous people took me as one of their own.

Because of the affection they and my teachers have shown me, I know now the meaning of a kind of love I never experienced from my parents. With them it was a duty to love. To keep the honor of the family was more vital than an individual's feelings. Mother emphasized honesty above courtesy and thrift; the latter virtues came naturally to us. In place of devotion, the Japanese family stressed strict discipline. There was no open affection. I thought kissing took place only in the movies or in the dark. To see a man and wife indulging openly in front of me caused my face to redden.

From grammar school to high school, and now at college, my teachers encouraged and befriended me. I decided I must learn to write to express my pent up emotions. Frequently I despaired lest I never attain this goal, that I should have

chosen such an insecure and impractical profession as writing. My zeal would run out with the scrubbing water; but would beckon me--when, like a magic halo, all the words of kindness and confidence of my school teachers would snap me to a standing, challenging position again. They inspired in me a loyalty to my country by lighting the way toward a brighter future. It is this inextinguishable light they planted in me that quickens my heart in sighting the Stars and Stripes.

Because of the opportunity for a broad education that this country offers, I feel myself a part of a whole, a humble molecule, to be sure. And that is part of the beauty and joy of proclaiming I am a citizen. A privilege, indeed, to know the tired Negro on the street car, the Mexican boy who was class president, the girl who sits laughingly beside me in a psychology class. They are my friends, because they too are a part of the United States.

My home and school life is a testimonial that racial prejudice is born from lack of understanding. On the few occasions I have faced discrimination, I have been able to smile--to revel in the knowledge that the unkindness shown only made me more appreciative of the educated tolerant people I have been privileged to know and live with. Thus I think my mother lost the essence of her saying--that we suffer at the hands of strangers. The rice, the bread I partook of with them, was bitter only in my intermittent loneliness. Instead of my

mother's conception of a harsh world, I really found a new and refreshing momentum to live.

In the last mail I received from Japan, Mother urged my immediate return to the family. I replied in effect that I could not leave now; I owed a debt to the families and the teachers who had inspired me, and I wished to imprint my share of toil on American earth. I did not, of course, imagine the catastrophic changes that were to follow this letter.

Now my mother, my sister, and my brother stand in hate against my country--hence against me. But so it was in the Revolutionary, Civil and World Wars. It is not too hard to break spiritual links with my family, for I broke physical ties with them almost ten years ago. But I cannot help sympathizing with the Nisei's parents here in America who are pointed out now with accusing fingers as enemy aliens. However, they, too, must bow in gratitude for past blessings and trust in a firm belief that acceptance will in the future be synonymous with America.

Personally my daily life has not been marred since the outbreak of war, even though my skin is yellow. Even strangers smile and start conversations on street cars, something that has not happened often before. This continued kindly courtesy cements my belief in the broader scope of an American's mind. Substituting defense stamps for candies does not give vent to my restless spirit. I must act--but what can I undertake with my limited talents? To this question I am giving serious consideration. The instructors at

school advise us to continue our education. Whatever I do, whether studying according to plan or serving in zones of danger, my service will be an expression of thankfulness for the privilege of being an American citizen.

First-place winner in the college division of COMMON GROUND'S writing contest, Asami Kawachi was a student at Los Angeles City College, Los Angeles, California.

She was evacuated in April to the temporary reception center, Camp Santa Anita, Arcadia California. She writes: "Though I'm neither a scholar nor a thinker, I cannot help feel the tragedy of us Nisei who have and know only this as our country. Right now there are two roads open to our way of thinking. One is to say, 'We are washed up in America. Our future is somewhere else, if there is a future at all'. Yet the philosophy of the Nisei who were attending my school--and the one I adhere to--is in the American spirit: 'We are just as guilty of complacency as other Americans. We took our citizenship for granted. But we'll fight until the last for our share in the land of our birth, and help America show the world that justice and tolerance still lives in the United States'."

Block 32 C Camp 3
Colorado Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona
August 14, 1942

B Supplement
144

My siter Marie Lee and I was both born in Tacoma, Washington and spent our childhood there. I, Jean Lew left Tacoma, Washington as soon as I finished Staddum High School to enter California School of Fine Arts, affiliated to University of California in Berkeley, California. This was in September, 1930 when I went to San Francisco to enroll in the Art School to become a Art teacher. In march 1932 the whole family moved d down to Los Angeles, California because of the depression but it was worse after our family was settled in Belvedere's Garden, suburb of Los Angeles, California. My family had hopes of making a better living for us but after our father spent almost all of his savings looking for business ventures he became very morose and tried to commit suicide, This happened in April 12, 1932 and my mother was accidentally killed trying to stop my father from shooting himself. Our father Kiyoshi Nishioka was in the County Jail for three months waiting for trial since we had no money to bail him out. He was finally acquitted of the crime and freed. At that time I just became twenty years of age and Marie was seveteen years of age, both of us at that most sensitive age. We had to suffer many humiliating experiences because of the fact that our mother died by our father's hands and the Japanese people would not let their children associate with us even tho we were the innocent victims of an unforunate tragedy.

I was attending Otis Art Institute and Marie was enrolled at Roosevelt High School then in Los Angeles, California. We both had to quit school because Marie felt as everybody shunned her and I had to stop school because of financial reasons. I could not get a decent, respectable work among the Japanese, so slowly we drifted away from them, and started going among Chinese friends. About that time I met Mr. Howard Lee and introduced him to my sister Marie who is now his wife and have three lovely boys the oldest will be eight years old in August 26 this month. I've made many Chinese friends when I was attending California School of Fine Arts in San Francisco and Otis Art Institute in Los Angeles, California. In August 1934 I found my first job since mother died, at New China Cafe on Sixth Street and Flower St. in Chinatown and have been among Chinese community till now. The other two places I have worked is Mee Fong Cafe at Alameda between Fergurson Alley and Marchessault Street, and Tai Loy Cafe on ninth and San Pedro Street till I was with my first child. I met my husband Hing Wah Lew in April 1934 and married him in January 27, 1936 and have two children and expecting the third in November. Marie too is expecting her fourth in November.

We have been among Chinese people for nine years since our un~~ha~~ happy memories concerning the treatment we received from the Japanese. We hold our father responsible for the tragic events of our lives and since our marriage to Chinese, we have severed all relationship or kinship between our father and us. After all to make matters worse, our marriage had us ostracized by the Japanese community.

Since coming to this Relocation Center, we are going through a terrible mental and physical strain. We do not read or write the Japanese language and our children do not understand any other language but the English language. Most of the inhabitants look upon us with curiosity and some even point our children out and tell their friends that they are not Japanese. I'm glad for our children they aren't pure Japanese but I don't want people to stare at us as we were circus freaks. Perhaps it's just our imagination but we feel we are being astracized, some jeer at us and others

57
JL-156

144
looks upon us with pity.

We are total strangers here and it is very hard to get accustomed to the people here, and their ways. Our children are under four years of age and since both of us is in the late stages of pregnancy we can't stand this strain of readjusting ourselves and children all by ourselves. My little daughter who had just reached two years of age is very frail and delicate, she has been ill since we came here, even on the train. Unlike the sturdy Japanese children, she may not be able to stand this life much longer. She was under our doctor's care till December 1941 and was just recuperating but now she is getting thinner and would not eat at all. If we cannot be exempted and be allowed to join our husband in the Western Defense Command Area and have our babies born among our Chinese relatives and friends I would like to ask you if we could be released from here and go out to some other states where we could raise our Chinese children from this Japanese environment.

At the San Francisco's W. C. C. A. office, Major Herman P. Goebel Jr., has all our letters of credential and character references from friends and people in public offices stating that we are loyal American citizens and our wish is to be allowed to continue to live and raise our children as the American in our own American Chinese community at our former home together with our family united.

I hope this letter covers all the facts that we do not belong among the Japanese in this Relocation Center. If you need any more details please let us know and I will gladly furnish it to your satisfaction. I thank you kindly.

Yours very truly,

Mrs Jean Lew
Mrs Marie Lee

J6.15h

August 23, 1942

9

INTERVIEW: Elmer Suski, Manager--Block #42

1. Most of the farmers own land.
2. 24-30 acres --average farm.
3. 5-6 crops yearly.
4. Steady family life in home.
5. Indio - Christians - Americanized family.
6. Thermal, Holtville, El Centro---Buddhists-- slow Americanization.

(JNF)