

POSTON CHRISTIAN CHURCH

Poston, Arizona

July 30, 1942

Dr. Alexander Leighton

Poston, Arizona

Dear Dr. Leighton

You are cordially invited to be present
at the Mass Meeting of the Christian people
in commemoration of the founding of the Poston
Christian Church, which will be held on the
north side of the Adobe Project on Sunday,
August 2, 1942, at 8:30 P. M.

Your presence will be greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

Rev. S. Kowta,
Moderator.

(AHL)

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Waide Head

MEMO ON W R A POLICY

TO: WADE HEAD, Project Director
DATE: August 9, 1942

The first step in setting up the colonies of Japanese is to make them as self-sufficient and self-supporting as possible. This, however, is to be considered merely as a preliminary objective. The ultimate goal is to put the colonies in a position to participate fully in the total war effort through the production of agricultural and manufactured products.

This goal is to be reached in strict accordance with the demands of war but it should not be jeopardized by any economies based on an underestimate of its importance. The skills of a population of a 110,000 people are an essential national asset.

In addition to its value to the nation, such a goal is of immense importance to the evacuated Japanese-Americans. It gives them an objective, an identification with the national life, and a source of morale.

The realization of this goal demands the maximum use of Japanese as personnel and the most complete development of self-regulation in governmental and social life inside the colonies.

In addition to the communities' contributing to the efforts of the war period, WRA policy must encourage the Japanese colonies to develop along the lines which will fit them to play a productive role in postwar reconstruction. It should also prepare them for their ultimate reintegration into American life. To do this, the project must last until as long after the war as is necessary for the making of just and progressive resettlement.

We believe that the following notes on policy are implicit in carrying out the development of Japanese communities along the lines we have proposed:

1. In education, in addition to the usual fundamentals, there should

be continuous emphasis on current affairs of the nation and the world, in order to enable the colonists to adjust themselves constantly to changing world conditions in preparation for post-war participation. There should also be training fitting them for efficient community building wherever they may go later.

2. In economic development in the colonies, there should be emphasis upon cooperative enterprise, retention of profits within the community, and an equable distribution among those working. We strongly recommend a uniform wage for all workers. In addition, some system should be devised for paying the uniform wage to women caring for their own or others' children or for invalids at home. If the required morale is to be maintained among the evacuees, some provision for assuring them compensation for capital improvements made by them on federal lands must be made.

3. In fostering community living, WRA policy should be directed to developing among the evacuees social life congenial to them and to keeping families and social groups of the same background or origin together, not only in housing, but especially in work and recreation. Provision should be made for separate churches for those numerically significant denominational groups which desire them and to employ preachers for them at the uniform wage.

4. In public relations, it should be an obligation of the WRA to promote understanding of the Japanese-American colonies by the public. A proper adjustment between the public and the people of the colonies is essential for the colonies' full participation in the war effort.

5. To assure the colonists' capacity to make of themselves an asset in our war effort, we believe they should receive rations comparable to those issued the army.

6. In encouraging self-government, WRA policy should set up procedures by which evacuee complaints against project administration can be registered and should make it clear that such complaints will be among the assured rights of self-government in the projects.

7. Lastly, we believe it important for the WRA to make it a matter of policy to promote among the lower ranking personnel of the agencies dealing with evacuees a fuller understanding of the peculiar circumstances, difficulties, and rights of the evacuated population.

Respectfully submitted,

BUREAU OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

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September 16, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Staff of Bureau of Sociological Research

FROM: A. H. Leighton, Coordinator

SUBJECT: OFFICE REGULATIONS

1. Miss Florence Mohri is in charge of all office staff.
2. Miss Hisako Fujii is in charge of office staff in the hospital office.
3. Field workers who wish to have work recorded will please bring it to Miss Fujii and she will distribute it according to the work load.

A. H. Leighton
Coordinator

September 19, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Miss Tsuchiyama

SUBJECT: Suggestions Central Filing System

FROM: A. H. Leighton, Coordinator, Bureau of
Sociological Research

The attached is a preliminary draft for a central file. Please make suggestions for alteration and modification, particularly as the plan affects your department and return it to me. When I have received comments from all divisions concerned, I shall prepare a second draft to be presented at a staff meeting.

A. H. Leighton, Coordinator
Bureau of Sociological Research

SUGGESTIONS FOR A CENTRAL FILE IN POSTON

CASE FILE

In a Case File, there is a separate jacket for every individual in the community. In this jacket is placed all available information concerning this individual from various sources.

The Case File should be centrally located so as to be accessible to the departments which use it most.

Within the jacket for each individual, data derived from the various departments would be separated. Each department would have a front sheet of a different color (say blue for Employment, red for Housing, etc.). To this front sheet would be clipped all the information that come from the department concerned. In this manner, each department could secure all facts relative to its field on active cases.

The file would be serviced by a staff of clerks who would on demand select material from the files or abstract figures. They would maintain a library loan system and keep track of sections of the file that were temporarily borrowed. It would also be their duty to keep the file up to date and to maintain card catalogues of cross reference.

The complete individual jacket would be open to inspection only by certain specified persons. For the rest, the staff of the file office would handle the files. It would, however, be possible for the various departments to have the file clerks get the section of data pertaining to that department out of the files for their current needs. For example, the Employment Department could secure employment cards, the Housing Department could secure its own housing records, and so on. Under no circumstances could a complete individual jacket be removed from the file office and the sections within the jacket (Housing, Employment, Welfare, etc.) would be allowed to go only to the office of the department specifically concerned. That is to say that out of jacket on evacuee A, the Housing Department could only remove the housing section and the Employment Department could only secure the employment section, etc.

SURVEY STAFF AROUND THE FILE

Survey staff could be made up from the personnel of the present Census and Housing staff. Their function would be to carry out surveys on request from any department, to serve as a clearing house and guide for those who wish to make surveys and to keep developing the file to meet the community needs. They would also maintain and operate a punch card machine if one can be secured.

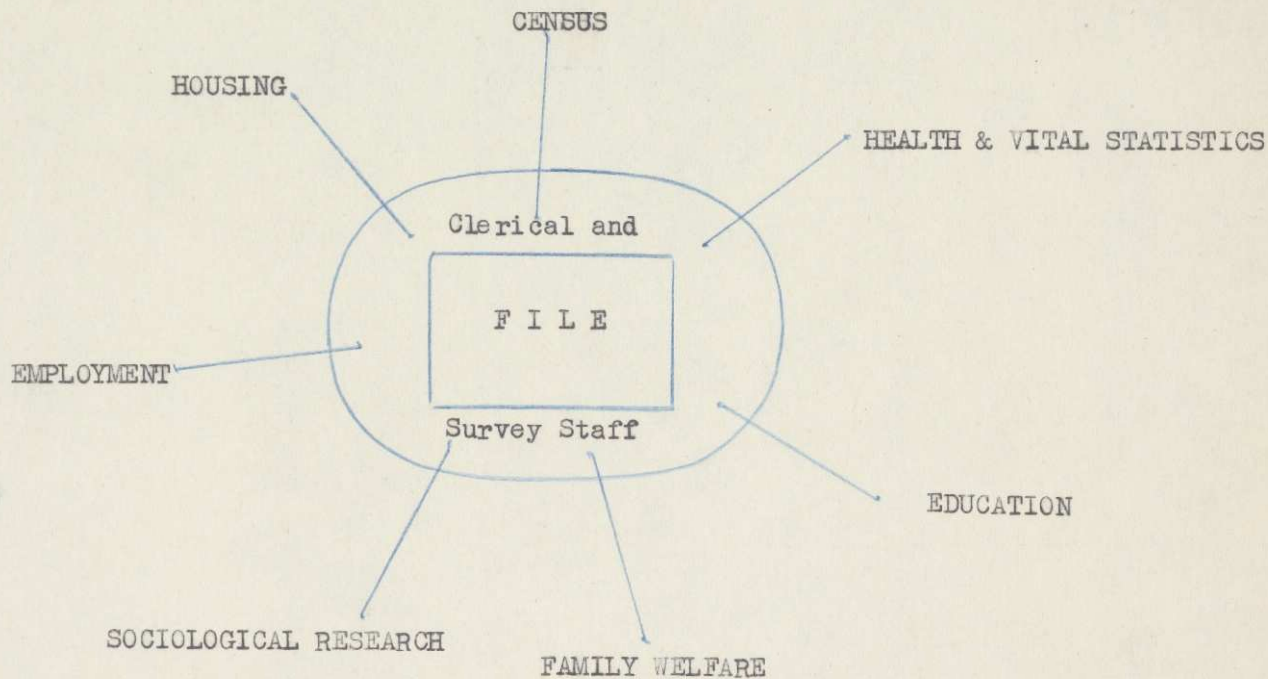
RELATIONS OF THE CENTRAL FILE WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS

The Census office could become a small division attached directly to the Central File. Housing and Community Services could probably fit close together in some office near to the Central File where they could readily utilize the filing services without having to keep records of their own. They would also serve as collecting agents for new data for the files. For health records, it would doubtless be best to allow the hospital to keep the records of all patients actually in the hospital but forward to the Central File the records as soon as the patient is discharged. In the Educational field, it would seem wiser to allow the schools to keep their own records but they should forward periodically, duplicates to the Central File. Employment could use the files in the same manner as Housing and Family Welfare.

There should be one complete Central File unit for each of the three communities of Poston.

If the general outlines of this or a similar filing plan is approved by the heads of the various divisions concerned, the next step will be to select locations and then select a person capable of directing all three Central Files and this will no doubt be a full-time job. For efficiency and harmony, it would be best to have the filing and surveying department function as an organization entirely separate from the various departments it serves. It is thought that the present Mails and Files department would continue to function independently of the central file, using the government filing system, but would forward to the central file copies of letters that contained data concerning individual citizens of the community.

copy to: Mr. Haas
Miss Findley
Dr. Pressman
Dr. Powell
Dr. Cary
Dr. Spicer
Miss Tsuchiyama
Mr. Kaneko
Mr. Kennedy
Mr. Kushida
Mr. Crawford
Mr. Burge
Mr. Evans
Mr. Brereton
Mr. Knutson
Mr. Fister



file
COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
POSTON, ARIZONA
September 20, 1943

Lt. A. H. Leighton (MC) USNR
Apt. 108, 5419 Harper Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Alex,

This is just a note to explain that we have caused a slight interruption in the work of your office here to facilitate the segregation movement. Miss Butler has two additional Caucasian workers getting her family records briefed in narrative form for the guidance of the Welfare people at Tule Lake and also for the sake of keeping a complete set of briefs of the department's cases here on the Project. In the straightened condition of Project manpower, it has been very difficult to find workers whose full time can be given to the preparation of the Tule movement, and we have established an A-1 priority on segregation under which workers may be borrowed from another department. At John Powell's request, I have authorized him to borrow the two typists and desk space in your old office to assist Miss Butler and her staff in getting the records out by train time.

The girls tell me that they have been typing block logs for you but that there is no specific deadline on their completed work. I hope it will not mean a serious interruption in your work, and it will mean a very real contribution to the success of the segregation program to have these girls' time devoted to it until October 7.

We have had no word from Ned Spicer as to candidates for the analysis job, but I shall be in Washington by the end of this week and hope to dig up some leads while I'm there.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

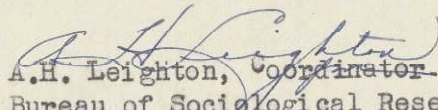
W. Wade Head

JWP/py

2.5
Amy.
September 21, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Ralph Gelvin
Associate Project Director
FROM: A. H. Leighton, Coordinator
Bureau of Sociological Research
SUBJECT: SUGGESTIONS FOR CENTRAL FILING SYSTEM

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A.H. Leighton, Coordinator
Bureau of Sociological Research

fm

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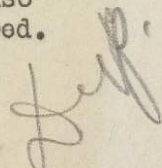
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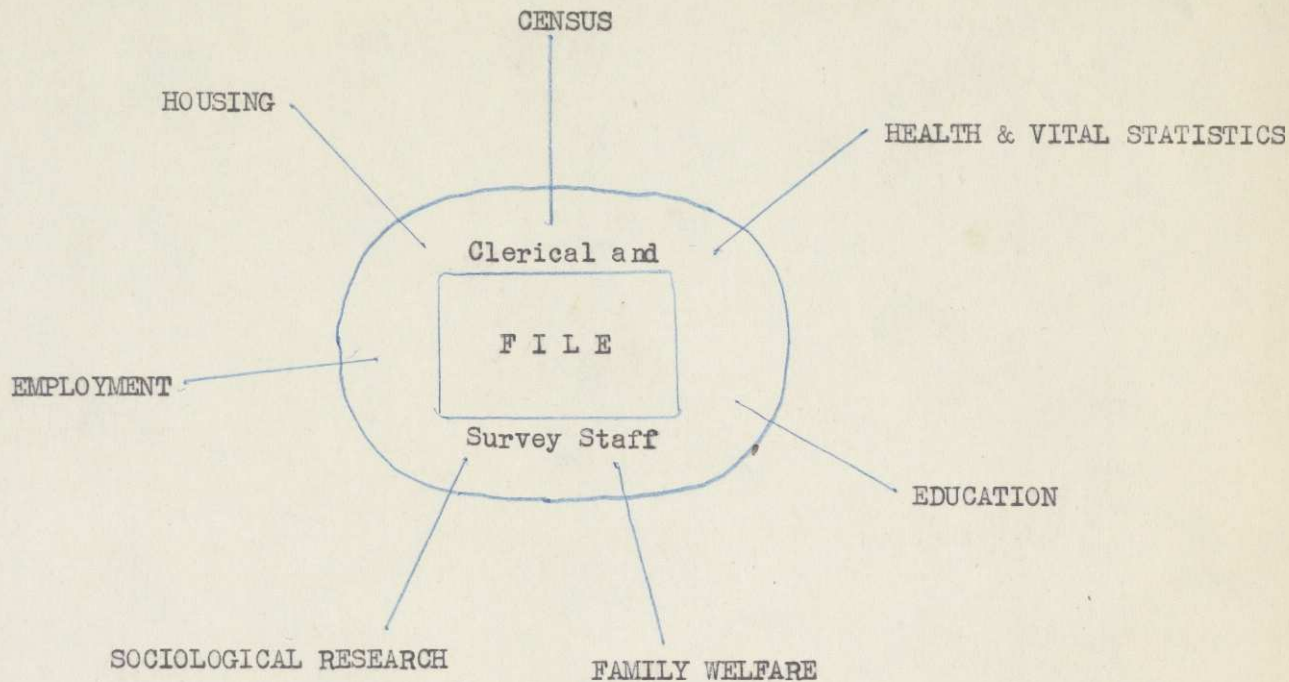
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Mr. Kaneko
Mr. Kennedy
Mr. Kushida
Mr. Crawford
Mr. Burge
Mr. Evans
Mr. Brereton
Mr. Knutson
Mr. Fister



COLORADO RIVER WAR
RELOCATION PROJECT

Poston, Arizona

September 26, 1942

FROM: Bureau of Sociological Research

TO: Mr. W. Wade Head, Project Director
Mr. Ralph Gelvin, Assistant Project Director
Mr. John G. Evans, Director - Unit I
Dr. T. G. Ishimaru, Chairman - Temporary Community Council
Mr. Tomo Ito, Block Manager Supervisor
Mr. Mitsuo Kaneko, Registration - Housing
Miss Nell Rindley, Director Community Service

SUBJECT: COMMUNITY RUMORS IN REGARD TO HOUSING

Reports coming to our office indicate that there are a great many confusing and disturbing rumors circulating in regard to housing. Some people believe that stoves and partitions will never be provided. Others still think that linoleum will be laid on all barrack floors, and are of course doomed to disappointment. In some quarters, feeling seems high because it has been noted that partitions are being put up in the administrative buildings while nothing is being done in the dormitories although partitions were promised months ago. Attitudes are rising which resemble those that existed about coolers on the administration buildings during the summer and there has been some talk of taking off the double roofs and using them for partitions.

It is our opinion that this situation is largely due to miss-information and lack of understanding of the Administration's problems. We suggest that a statement somewhat like the following be given to Council members with the request that they pass it on to their constituents, to Block Managers, with the request that they make definite ^{arrangements} in their Mess Halls and to the Press Bulletin so they can publish it in a suitable form.

A. Stoves will be provided. They will be oil-burning, non-explosive, and there will be two in each large apartment and one in each small apartment. The stoves have been ordered but have not yet arrived.

B. Arrangements have been completed for securing materials to make partitions so that all open barracks can be converted into small apartments for couples. The material has not yet been delivered but the administration is bending every effort possible to expedite matters. When the material arrives and when the maintenance crew have finished fixing temporary quarters for the schools, the partitions will be installed. The partitions for the administration buildings are very small in numbers, not sufficient to do more than benefit a very small portion of the community and it would consequently be impossible to distribute them fairly. It is often easier to secure small orders than large orders and this is why the administration can sometimes get action on small needs when it has to wait months for delivery of articles that are destined for the whole community. Furthermore, in the case of partitions being put up in the administration buildings, they were ordered under an entirely different portion of the budget from that used for supplying material to the camp, and consequently it would be impossible by law to make these partitions available to the community.

C. No way has yet been found to obtain linoleum or other material for covering apartment floors.

MEMORANDUM TO:

FROM:

Johnny Zukushime
W. Wade Head, Project Director

SUBJECT:

POLICIES OF THE BUREAU OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

DATE:

October 1, 1942

The relationship of the Bureau of Sociological Research and its staff to the other departments of the project must be well understood if it is to function in the best interests of the whole community. This relationship may be best considered in terms of:

- a. The use of the data collected by the Bureau
- b. The relations of the staff of the Bureau to members of the administrative personnel
- c. The relations of the Coordinator to the administration and the community.

THE FILES OF THE BUREAU

The data which is collected by the Bureau is kept in its own file in the office of the Coordinator. It is collected with the understanding that it is confidential information. Only the research workers who are engaged in collecting and analyzing it have access to it. Periodic summaries and reports are made in staff meetings of the Bureau. Together with the Coordinator, the staff members assess the findings and formulate recommendations based on them.

THE RESEARCH STAFF

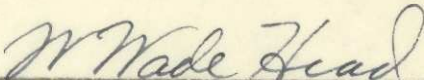
The members of the research staff consist for the most part of Japanese residents of the community. Each is engaged in studies which throw him into intimate contact with the other residents and with members of the administration. The closeness of these contacts results frequently in the collection of highly confidential material. The success of the research in many fields, as for instance in that on the family, depends on the maintenance of such relations. If workers are to retain the confidence of the people they are studying, it must be understood that the data collected is not passed on in any haphazard manner to other persons. The best way to insure this is to see that no member of the staff gives out information on his own initiative as an individual. This is well understood by the members of the staff, and they are selected with reference to their integrity in this respect.

It should be understood therefore, that members of the various administrative departments, as well as residents of the community, should not approach individual members of the research staff for information collected by the Bureau. The success of the workers in the community could be quickly endangered if such a practice developed. It will also mean that ill-digested and fragmentary facts might be given out, which would often be misleading.

THE COORDINATOR

A major function of the Coordinator of the Bureau is that of making available to others the results of the research. The ultimate purpose of the Bureau is to be of service to the administration and the community in solving social problems. The Bureau seeks to make recommendations which are based on the collective efforts of its staff in regard both to fact-finding and critical analysis. These recommendations are drawn up by the Coordinator as a result of conferences with the whole research staff. Through him they are submitted to the project director or other interested individuals and groups.

Members of the administrative staff or community leaders should therefore deal directly with the Coordinator when seeking the cooperation of the Bureau in the solution of problems.


W. WADE HEAD
Project Director

Mr. Head's copy

MEMORANDUM TO: All Departments *see over*

FROM: W. Wade Head, Project Director

DATE: October 1, 1942

SUBJECT: DATA FROM DEPARTMENTS TO BE SENT TO THE
BUREAU OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

At a staff Meeting on September 14, 1942, Dr. Leighton explained in detail, the work of the Bureau of Sociological Research. At the close of the meeting suggestions were made concerning the types of data which would be helpful in the research program and which the various divisions might submit regularly to the Bureau. There are many kinds of data which could be passed on to the Bureau with no extra labor on the part of the departments, such as the following:

1. Copies of minutes of meetings
2. Copies of memos on current activities and policies
3. Copies of letters related to current happenings
4. Copies of surveys and periodic reports

Such material should be sent through the regular post office channels addressed to the Bureau of Sociological Research. Anything that is regarded as confidential could be sealed and addressed to the Coordinator of the Bureau, Dr. A. H. Leighton.

In its efforts to keep abreast of and study the more significant trends in the development of the community, the Bureau is especially interested in information of the following kinds:

1. Notification of coming events and changes of policy which are likely to affect the general community life.
2. Data on the attitudes of residents, such as complaints and indications of satisfactions and successful adjustments.
3. Problems that are uppermost in the minds of the administration personnel.

The Bureau will therefore welcome any data bearing on such matters, in addition to the copies of routine memos, reports, etc., listed above.

W. Wade Head
W. WADE HEAD
Project Director

5-01

Sent to: Miss Findley
Mr. Potts
Dr. Powell
Dr. Cary
Miss Cushman
Miss Morrison
Mr. Harris
Mr. McLaren
Miss Embree
Dr. Pressman
Mr. Evans
Mr. Kennedy
Miss Bonack
Mr. Shepard
Mr. Empie
Mr. Knutson
Mr. Gelvin
Mr. Mathieson
Mr. Tomo Ito
Mr. Fred Ota
Mr. Ed. Ouchi

Mr. Fister
Mr. Sharp
Mr. Townsend
Mr. Stultz
Mr. Wickersham
Mr. Barrett
Mr. H. W. Smith
Mr. Ch. H. Smith
Miss Brereton
Mr. Rupke
Mr. Short
Mr. Warnock
Mr. Popkin
Law Dept. I
Law Dept. II
Mr. Burge
Mr. Crawford
Mr. Nieschmidt
Mr. James
Mr. T. G. Ishimaru

staff, interested in information of the following nature:
change in the membership of the committee, the names of the
in the office to keep records of the same and make adjustments

the secretary of the board, to be a full-time position.
that is required as confidential source of information and reference to
have reference to the board of directors, including
other matters should be sent through the board office.

- 1. copies of minutes and reports received
- 2. copies of reports received to citizens' representatives
- 3. copies of reports on citizens' representatives and committees
- 4. copies of minutes of meetings

and following:
concerning the entire record of the board of the committee, which is
made the main basis of the work of the board, and to the
which the various statements of the board, including the
copies of the minutes should be referred to the board of directors and
the copies of the minutes and statements made by the committee and
in which the work of the board of directors is concerned. It
is a main purpose of the board of directors to keep the

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS IS TO BE KEPT TO THE

DATE: October 1, 1953
BY: [illegible]

RECOMMENDED TO: [illegible]

MEMORANDUM TO:

FROM:

W. Wade Head, Project Director

DATE:

October 1, 1942

SUBJECT:

CENTRAL FILE

Dr. Leighton has submitted a plan which was discussed and approved in the meeting of September 28, 1942 with:

Miss Findley

Mr. Evans

Mr. Gelvin

Miss Cushman

Mr. Kushida

Mr. Kaneko

Mr. Crawford

Mr. G. Nagano

Miss Phyllis Kinoshita

Dr. Pressman

Mr. Knutson

Miss Tsuchiyama

Dr. Powell

Dr. Leighton

The outline of this plan is given in the attached memorandum, "Suggestions for Central File in Poston". It is my desire to set up the machinery which will begin putting this plan into effect. For this purpose, I appoint you to a committee on the Central File, the membership of which will be composed of the following persons:

Mr. Kennedy, Chairman

Mr. Evans

Mr. Burge

Mr. Crawford

Mr. Gelvin

Miss Findley

Dr. Pressman

Dr. Powell

Miss Cushman

Dr. Leighton

Mr. Empie

Mr. Knutson

Miss Brereton

Under this committee, I am placing the present department of Census. The committee will be empowered to select an evacuee member of the Census department to act as Director of the Central File and he shall immediately set about drawing up a detailed plan, in accordance with the attached outline, for organization and location. This plan will be based on a careful study of needs of the various departments that will use the file. When the director has his plan completed, he will submit it to the committee and when they have passed on it the plan will be sent to me for final approval.

It will be the duty and function of the committee to lay down the policies for the management of the Central File but all executive work, personnel, organization and actual planning in terms of those policies will be in the hands of the Director of the Central File. The chairman of the committee will be available to the Director of the Central File for general support in carrying out the plans, but the chairman will not assume responsibility for supervising the files.

W Wade Head

W. WADE HEAD

Project Director

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October 22, 1942

NOTICE TO: All Members of the Bureau of Sociological Research
FROM: Dr. A. H. Leighton

HELP WANTED!!!

The cotton crop in the vicinity of Poston is in dire need of being picked to make parachutes for our country. Due to the labor shortage, the administration is asking for volunteers from each department to go out on Saturday afternoons and Sundays and "help for victory". Your help in this war effort will put over to the American public on the outside that we are willing to do everything to help.

You will be paid \$4.00 per 100# but this money will be placed in an evacuee trust fund to be retained by the Camp. Transportation will be furnished, leaving camp about 1:00 p.m. Saturdays and 8:00 a.m. Sundays. Cotton bags (anything to substitute) must be furnished by yourself.

Please sign your name below - all of those willing to volunteer their services.

A. H. LEIGHTON

- 1.
- 2.
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- 11.

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COLORADO RIVER WAR
RELOCATION PROJECT

Poston, Arizona

November 5, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO:

SUBJECT: OVER-ALL COMMITTEES FOR POSTON 1, 2 and 3

It has come to our attention that there may be a development of over-all committees in Poston, the purpose of which will be to coordinate the activities of Units 1, 2 and 3. Examples are: over-all council committees, over-all agriculture committees, over-all recreation committees and others. If these committees are to be policy-forming and to have some executive power, we feel that the general character of leadership, representation and the special problems of transportations in Poston should be given serious consideration.

1. The administration believes that due to the war, automobile travel will be limited more and more with the result that only persons with important business may be assured of transportation between the units, and some sort of priority system for passengers will have to be set up. As a result of this, the general public of the three units will be isolated from each other.
2. Springing from this isolation will be a tendency to increase the amount of mis-understanding and mis-information in the general public of the three units in regard to each other.
3. The fact that the committee members will be able to travel between the three communities and meet together while the general public of the three units cannot travel and cannot get to know each other may result in the committee members coming to conclusions which will not be shared by the people they are supposed to represent.
4. If the representatives take all questions back to their constituents in order to get their backing before coming to decisions in the over-all committees, the amount of running back and forth and the number of meetings necessary would be impractical, seriously handicap the efficiency of the over-all committees and produce much delay.
5. The pattern of local rural government in Japan consists in a council made up of the heads of extended family groups. All members of this council have approximately equal prestige and questions are discussed by all. Only after a decision is reached are the representatives elected to carry out the necessary action. These representatives are expected to follow instructions and if changes become necessary to report back to the council rather than take it on themselves to make major decisions.

This system is not only found in Japan but has a world-wide distribution in local governments and is in contrast to the system often found in centers of large population where delegates are elected to decide on questions. The form which meetings take in Poston tends to be after the pattern described first and it may be the one most congenial to a large part of the population - especially the older people. In planning over-all committees, it should be counted on and respected.

It can be seen that under a condition of limited transportation, it might interfere with the efficient working of over-all committees.

6. There is a strong tendency for each of the three units to be independent and there exists a good deal of conflicting opinions within each unit about most major questions. To super-impose another body or committee through whom certain questions must pass may increase delays and inefficiencies - at least, until such time as more unanimity of opinion and better distribution of information exists.

In view of these six items, we believe there will be a tendency in over-all committees for two things to happen:

- a. The committees will be split apart into competing groups that represent Units 1, 2 and 3.
- b. In cases where the over-all committee members agree among themselves, they will be liable to split off from the people they are attempting to represent and their decisions may not be backed up by their constituents.

Over-all committees devoted to the dissemination of information but not to making decisions might avoid these difficulties and might very well promote a much better relationship between the camps, reduce speculation and mitigate rumor.

BUREAU OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

cc: Mr. Burge Mr. Iwata
Mr. Cary Mr. James
Mr. Crawford Mr. Kennedy
Mr. Ruple Mr. Maeno
Miss Findley Mr. Mathiesen
Mr. Flister Mr. Nagai
Mr. Haas Mr. Nelson
Mr. Head Mr. Powell
Mr. Ishimaru Mr. Rupkey

November 5, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: MISS ALICE CHENEY
FROM: Bureau of Sociological Research

	<u>Camp I</u>	<u>Camp II</u>	<u>Camp III</u>
1. Population -			
Age 1 - 10	1,600		630
11 - 20	2,450		1,170
21 - 30	1,780		845
31 - 40	740		340
41 - 50	1,000		400
51 - 60	1,100		450
61 - 70	540		275
71 - 90	80		15
Total.	9,079	3,902	4,221
2. Citizens -			
Niseis.	3,974		2,554**
*Kibeiis.	1,408		
Sanseis.	415		231
3. Aliens -	3,112		1,444
4. Religious Connections -			
Buddhists	4,697		2,636
Christians.	3,162		1,241
5. Previous Occupations -			
Agriculture	1,099	959	867
Business.	505	97	176
Domestic.	1,828	785	734
Medical	62	25	13
Clerical.	433	81	85
Trade	478	118	70
6. Children in School -			
Junior and High School.	1,508	650	688
Elementary.	934	422	352
7. Number going to outside employment . .	734***		
8. Number asking for repatriation	350 approximately***		
9. Number employed in Poston.	4,405	1,746	1,525
10. Number going out to college.	34***		

* Designates anyone who has been to Japan
** Includes Niseis and Kibeiis
*** Includes Poston 1, 2, 3.

December 29, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Haas
Mr. James

FROM: Dr. A. H. Leighton

The minutes of yesterday's staff meeting have been corrected.

Your name with the Agenda Committee has been included with Mr. Kennedy as chairman.

A. H. Leighton
A. H. LEIGHTON *mu*

cc: Mr. Kennedy

Colorado River War Relocation Project
Poston, Arizona

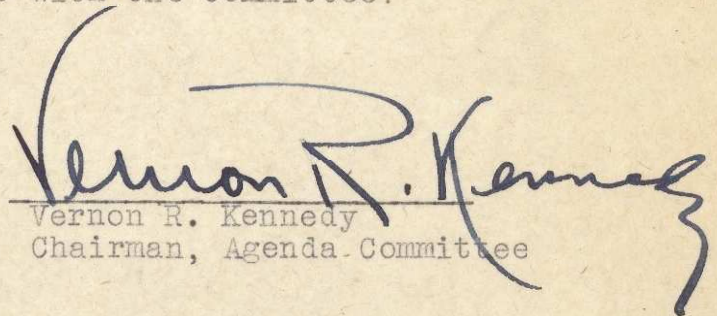
December 28, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Dr. A. H. Leighton

FROM: Vernon R. Kennedy
Chairman, Agenda Committee

I have just received a copy of this morning's meeting.

My attention has been called to the fact that the names of Mr. Haas and Mr. James were not included in the committee. You will recall that I requested that they be added to the committee. Will you please notify them that the minutes have been corrected and that they are to meet with the committee?


Vernon R. Kennedy
Chairman, Agenda Committee

VRK:mk

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7/65

February 22, 1943

SUBJECT: GENERAL PLANS FOR POSTON

FROM: Sociological Research Project, Poston Arizona

TO: The Honorable John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs
U. S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

TO: Mr. Wade Head, Project Director, Poston, Arizona

In reviewing the history of Poston, a number of points emerge which suggest the need for readjustments of administrative aims in accordance with forces in the community and those forces from the outside which strongly modify activities within the community.

The planning for Poston has chiefly consisted in large scale projects that required mass cooperation on the part of the residents, 20,000 acres of land were to be subjugated, a poultry farm was to produce 50,000 chicks a year, a hog ranch was to yield 5,000 hogs, there was to be a herd of 800 dairy cattle, 64 4-room school buildings were to be built and a large irrigation system was to carry water to the fields of all three camps.

Actually on February 1st, 1943, the irrigation water had only reached Unit 1, there were 299 hogs and 1500 chicks, no school buildings had been completed, and none of the 20,000 acres was being cultivated. Instead, there were within the town in block gardens and on the firebreaks, small patches, numbering a few acres each, of tomatoes, squash, chard, cucumber, daikon and similar vegetables.

In making these observations, it is not our desire to blame any individual or department, but rather to learn from past experience what may be helpful in the future. None of us were wise enough at the beginning to see many things we know now.

The contrast between plans and performance seems due primarily to two general types of difficulty:

- 1.) Trouble getting supplies and equipment--the result of outside forces.
- 2.) Trouble securing full cooperative work effort by the residents--the result of internal forces.

As far as 1.) is concerned, we do not know whether or not matters could have been handled better in the past or can be improved in the future. At best, however, it seems that with war conditions and the pressing needs of the nation, supply and equipment questions will always make large plans hazardous.

In regard to 2.), there is at present a widespread feeling of apathy among the evacuees and it has probably increased during the last six months. Some Nisei call it "the WPA feeling" and an Issei has said, "Of course we should work, but for \$12 and \$16 a month, we should not work very hard." These are representative of the milder attitudes.

There are many causes for this state of affairs. Important and penetrating observations and recommendations have been made by Dr. Conrad Arensberg in his report and by Dr. Ward Shepard in his paper entitled "No Man Can Be Argued Into Slavery", dated October 23, 1942.

One of the basic conflicts which the leaders of Poston have to face daily is between hope and discouragement. This takes many forms but in work projects it consists in a desire on the one hand to develop an ideal and secure community as proposed by early WRA and Indian Service policies, and, on the other hand, the almost complete lack of faith on the part of the community in the possibility of that ideal. Unfortunately, supply and equipment difficulties plus apparent changes and inconsistencies in government policy have tended to justify that lack of faith. A fundamental fear of the future is almost as extensive today as when the residents first arrived and contributes instability to all phases of community life like a whirlwind around a weathercock.

An example may be given of the difficulty in securing wide response in the community to over-all plans. In October the council attempted to promote cotton picking in Parker Valley. They made an effort "for the protection of the community" as they said to establish a trust fund for wages so that distribution would be equitable. The community did not respond to this and cotton picking did not become active until trust funds were created for small, face to face groups such as school classes, churches and blocks. As long as the trust fund involved the concept of the whole community of three units and a population of 17,500 people gathered from all over California, it remained vague and unreal to the residents.

With this experience the council became hopeless about what they called "Preaching socialism to people who never heard of it and who will not be going back into that kind of a community."

General discouragement was deepened when just as the small cooperative groups were getting under way in the cotton picking, an order came from the outside putting a stop to it.

Recently an attempt to set up the camouflage project with an over-all trust fund scheme has met with a fate similar to the cotton trust fund.

The people's attitude toward the large scale trust fund is the same as their attitudes toward large scale planning in agriculture, irrigation canals, schools, cooperatives and other projects. Incentive is inversely proportional to the size of the job and directly proportional to the immediacy of its benefits. None of the 20,000 acres planned is under cultivation, but block gardens have done well.

Long terms, large plans may arouse enthusiasm in the planners but what of the community which exists and develops its attitudes in the meantime? Except for a few chosen Nisei, the residents participate hardly at all in these schemes. The bringing of non-participants into the plans as they develop and take actual shape requires that the people be kept aware, interested and believing in them. Attempts have been made to do this with scale models, but what the community needs is life-sized models operating and yielding benefits. To take the schools merely as a single example, one completed school building would do more than stacks of adobe bricks or extensive foundations to show that the benefits are real, immediate and easily understood.

In justice to the school program it should be mentioned that the original intention was to finish one or two schools before going ahead with the rest, but delay in supplies caused those in charge of construction to concentrate on making bricks for all the buildings. However, since it has always seemed possible to get small amounts of supplies, one wonders if it still might not have been feasible to create one or two complete buildings while waiting for the main bulk of the supplies to arrive.

With one building as a demonstration, others like it could follow and the total school buildings needed come into existence by gradual re-duplication of an easy model, rather than all at once from a grand plan. The possibility would be apparent to the people at an early date and incentive would be encouraged by rivalry in different parts of the community to get their buildings up. Without this, the people wait, work a little, nourish resentments and wonder where it is all leading.

What has been said of the schools can also be said of most of the other large projects in Poston of every type. It can also be said of the program to place the residents in jobs outside the relocation centers. The plan starts out with broad sweeps and commitments very much like the 20,000 acre land subjugation plan, and while its yield at the end of 10 months may not be so meagre, it will fall short of getting everybody out of Poston--which is the conception most people seem to have of the scheme. We greatly desire to see as many as possible of the Nisei absorbed into national life, but we feel that it should not be forgotten that while this is going on the community will continue to exist. As part of the program to get people out of Poston, is it necessary to produce within more and more people who are apathetic, bitter and frustrated?

The community of Poston consists primarily of capable Issei who have supported themselves and their families in communities of their own making where their own special sentiments and values have been developed for 30 years or more. The big plan for the assimilation of such fully formed adults into the life of a nation which regards them as enemy aliens does not seem realistic to them. Nor does it appear that they will shed in a few or in many years their way of life, language and attitudes. The public school trained Nisei can readily become part of America again, but his parents never have been and they are not anxious to be scattered over the country separated from the companionship and support of their own generation--even if it does mean an opportunity to live with some of their children.

The Issei and the younger Nisei will remain in Poston in considerable numbers, perhaps 8,000 to 10,000. The question then arises of the justice as well as the practicability of offering no plan whereby they can maintain their morale and their incentive to work, while all attention is focused on the program of assimilating the older Nisei.

On this basis, we suggest that the program for Poston might include the following:

- 1.) The realization that a sizable portion of the community, chiefly Issei, will not want to leave during the war.
- 2.) Those who wish to remain should be considered in the planning as much as the Nisei who go out.
- 3.) For the economical and efficient running of the community, all projects should be organized so as to obtain immediate results on a small scale rather than large plans that have to be completed before any yield is evident. Expansion can then occur by the reduplication of these basic and nuclear projects. This way of proceeding will not only provide the people with more incentive, but will better fit outside pressures which frown on expensive schemes and interfere with large scale supplies and equipment. It is easier to justify the need for priority material on the basis of a small going and desirable enterprise than on the basis of large plans which are only on paper or partially completed.
- 4.) An agricultural program should be organized which stimulates individual initiative and incentive and which gives an opportunity to men who have proved themselves among the best farmers in America. There is a strong individualistic attitude in small-scale farmers in general and Issei farmers in particular. They like the "personal touch" and take great pride in what they do.
- 5.) Individual initiative should be further cultivated by the development of small industries for the non-farmers, such as the present embroidery production group in Unit 1.

As in agriculture, this means selling to the outside. We are aware of the forces on the outside that will be opposed to the scale of both agricultural and industrial products from Poston, but surely this is a difficulty that can be solved if tackled. If the moral obligation of providing people with a means of livelihood to replace the one that has been taken away is not sufficient reason, then the needs in goods and food of a rationed nation should be. Those who resist such a program during the war ought to be classed with the operators of black markets.

6.) We have made our suggestions as if staying in Poston were the only possibility for the Issei aside from being settled here and there in different parts of the United States. We believe that it would be best for them to continue in Poston since it has become familiar, and there seems to be an opportunity for community development, but if the restrictions arising from being in a military zone prove too troublesome, it might be advisable to consider settling the Issei in some other relocation center where there are agricultural opportunities and where space can be made available due to the moving out of the Nisei. However, any such scheme should not underestimate the evil effects of another upheaval and should not lead to the stagnation of things in Poston while it is being contemplated. Another possibility is to encourage under government supervision the reactivation of the plans for colony establishment that were being promoted by certain Japanese and church groups when they were stopped by the orders freezing all voluntary evacuation.

7.) To make all these suggestions work it will be necessary to have a much better system for spreading information and keeping the residents informed concerning project policies and facts than now exists.

8.) For the benefit of the community as a whole, cooperative regulation of the activities outlined would be necessary. However, this should grow out of a number of small cooperative groups rather than sought in the uniformity of a grand plan which does not realistically fit the many different sorts of people from many different places and from many different walks in life who are the residents of Poston.

Respectfully submitted,

A. H. LEIGHTON
Sociological Research Project
Poston, Arizona

21
MEMO TO: MR. MORIS BURGE

52
MARCH 20, 1943

FROM: SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH III

SUBJECT: HISTORY OF POSTON III

- Aug. 3 Camp III officially opened with 900 evacuees arriving from Central California.
- 8 Police set-up for Poston III outlined and organized.
- 12 Discussion by Mr. Burge that Unit III Administration personnel are all from Block 308.
- Announcement that Poston to manufacture camouflage nets soon.
- 17 W.R.A. issues administrative instruction 23 regarding school system.
- 18 Organizational meeting of Agriculture held in Poston III; plans discussed.
- 21 Serious altercation in Unit III between Caucasian employee of Construction Company and evacuee policeman.
- 28 Announcement that W.R.A. policy will allow self-government in centers.
- 30 Poston III had first talent show in honor of newly arrived Santa Anita evacuees.
- Sept. 2 Nomination completed for Unit III T.C.C.
- 4 Sewing department of three units have outdoor party Block 328 reports food stolen from kitchen, causing a minor riot following accusations. Food ration increased from 37¢ to 45¢ per person per day.
- 5 Mixed marriage couples leave Poston under special permits. Announcement that 39 niseis signed to date for U.S. Army intelligence school.
- 6 Announcement that Rec. Department leaders rejected Dr. Powell's proposal of new recreational set-up.
- 7 Announcement by Head that Police Departments will operate directly under his jurisdiction rather than each Unit's administrator. Dieticians in Unit III meet to discuss and plan for better menus.

- Sept. 8 Poston Christian Church officially organized.
- 11 Work started on new golf driving range in Poston III. Poston III divided into 3 "Rokus" each roku consisting of 6 blocks.
- 12 Literature on scorpions mimeographed and circulated to public.
- 16 Rec. Dept. to get appropriation from Community Enterprise; sum to be shared by 3 Units.
- 17 Poston III Church fetes founding with social. Registration for high school students announce.-- to end this week.
Announcement that Unit III will have garnishing net factory.
C.E. reveals profit and loss statement.
- 18 Announcement that home-made ice cream to be produced at all mess halls in November.
- 19 English classes for isseis are now in full session in Poston III.
- 20 First mass meeting of Red Cross in Poston III.
- 23 Vernon Kennedy, Employment Head, clarifies outside employment to Poston III Block Managers.
Project Director appeals to W.R.A. regional director to include C.E. employees clothing allowance under W.R.A.
Poston III school administration staff meets with parents to discuss school problems.
- 25 Obon Festival held at Poston III.
Committee chosen for Poston III Agr. Project.
- 26 Ex Committee formed for Red Cross Unit III.
- 27 First mass assembly of the prospective Japanese evacuee teachers and of the Caucasian teachers.
- 28 First Inter-Unit Boxing tournament held in Poston III.
- 29 A pump purchased for irrigation for Poston III.
- 30 Community Enterprise issues financial statement for August.
- Oct. 3 Ernest L. Miller assumed duties as Chief of Internal Security (Poston 1, 2, & 3)

- Oct. 4 Permanent government organization committee formed for all 3 camps.
- 9 First meeting of permanent government organizations for 3 camps held. (Constitutional Convention)
- 10 Incoming packages inspected for contrabands. Poston-grown vegetables distributed to kitchens.
- 11 Red Cross inaugural ceremony held for Poston III Chapter.
Horse captured in Poston III; much discussion over it.
- 14 Civic leaders meet in Unit II and moot labor and employment program.
- 15 Evacuee representative take cottonfield tour prior to launching out on voluntary cotton-picking program.
- 16, 17, & 18 First Poston County Fair (Unit One)
- 21 Radio repair shop opened in Poston III.
First meeting of administrative staff, employment managers, council chairmen, employment representatives from Community Enterprise and Press Bulletin. Discussion of trust fund, agriculture and industry, other sources of immediate outside revenues as cotton-picking, public relations.
- 22 First Poston earthquake experienced.
- 23 Fair Practice Committee formed in Camp III.
Poston III warehouse night crew strike over question of necessity of military escort for trucks going to Parker.
- 25 Printing Dept. opened in Poston III. Also Industry Dept.
- 26 First Communion Service of Poston III Christian Church.
- 27 Irrigation pipe to be connected to main pipe in Poston III.
- 29 Garnishing net factory completed in Poston III.
- 30 Announcement that cablegrams to Japan service available through the Red Cross.
Physical examination for school students begin at Poston III.
- 31 First Unit III shibai acclaimed by large audience. Exhibit by Adult Education and Industry Depts. 23,000 attended. (three days)
Announcement that heaters, linoleum to arrive on Nov. 5 for residents by Project Director.

- Nov. 1 Judo tournament for Poston I, II, III staged. Exhibit by Adult Education and Industry Depts. 2nd. day.
- 3 Block volunteers asked in linoleum lay project.
- 5 Miller explains purpose of the police force in talk to Unit III block managers.
- 6 Announcement that new openings for Nisei in U.S. Army.
- 10 Meeting of Block Managers, councilmen, and Issei Adv. Council of Poston III to discuss Poston III's law and order problems.
- 12 First general assembly for Poston III high school; Commissioner Collier speaks.
- 14 Mattresses distributed for first time in Unit III.
- 15 Fence construction around camp dropped in Unit III.
- 21 Attempt to form Nisei civic club in a meeting in Poston III fails.
- 24 Announcement that Japanese prohibited to visit Parker unless on business.
- 28 Boy Scout movement in Poston officially recognized.
- Dec. 2 Heaters arrive and distributed in Poston III.
- 4 Dr. Beatty spoke to teachers of Units II and III regarding construction of schools.

Dec. 4 - Dec. 10

Mr. S. Holland, WRA Employment Division Chief speaks to Unit II Congress and Unit III Council.

WRA official outlines resettlement program.

Empie announces reorganization of transportation division to comply with national gasoline and tire rationing.

Chicken for Christmas for Poston residents announced.

Newspaper name contest announced.

Opening of Police Academy in Unit II.

Dec. 4 - Dec. 9

Father Clement of Maryknoll Catholic Church opens permanent office.

Football and other "violent" sports abandoned.

Parents urged to help prevent major chicken pox epidemic.

Announcement that fence to be removed.

Announcement that September pay to be made.

Dec. 11 - Dec. 17

Unit III Christmas Bazaar opened on Dec. 11 and continues till Dec. 13.

Spanish Consul-General Gen. de Amat of S. F. speaks to wives of Issei internees.

Open House at Unit III Medical-Dental clinic.

12/16 Small apts. receive stoves and fuel.

Constitutional Convention of high school.

Miss Bertha Starkey of California heads Social Welfare Department.

Dec. 18 - Dec. 24

12/18 - Black-out from 11 to 11:20 p:m

Unit III Council and Issei Adv. Board meets with Unit I to discuss camouflage project.

12/21 - Mass Xmas Choir program.

Christmas parties and programs by churches and other groups.

12/23 - La Vida soda announced to be on sale again, following its prohibition of sale since early October.

12/27 - More window screens arrive in Unit III.

Dec. 25 - Dec. 31

Judo Tournament.

Various blocks prepare mochi for New Years.

New Year's Eve festivities as dance, parties, etc.

- Jan. 3 Christian Endeavor Society formed in Unit III.
- 4 Unit III receive first clothing allowance for month of September.
- 6 Financial statement of Christmas Bazaar held in Unit III released; gross sales \$7,386.
- 7 & 8 Dust storm causes slight damage in Unit II and III especially.
- 7 Revised WRA policy permits evacuees to travel and transfer to other project centers.
- 8 3,000 chicks arrive in Poston.
- Poston III high school holds first assembly.
- 9 Poston born babies officially recognized by State of Arizona.
- Unit III's new store opens.
- Re-relocation program explained by Kennedy.
- 11 Adobe Project in Unit III started.
- 12 Announcement that special diets provided for Poston III residents.
- 15 Announcement that Poston III to form planning board.
- Community Enterprise in three units to issue purchase receipts beginning Jan. 15.
- Representatives from three units meet to discuss camouflage net work plans.
- 16 Second traffic accident in Poston III is non-fatal.
- One trust fund system adopted by representatives of three units for net factory program.
- 19 First tofu produced by Poston in Industry.
- 18 All Poston vote on garnishing project. Plan rejected by 3,743 to 3,410 vote.
- 21 Opening ceremonies held as work on school buildings in Unit III commences.
- Unit III being blamed for "no" vote in net project vote; accusation reported unfounded.

Jan. 22 1500 chicks arrive from Phoenix.

Poston Boy Scout leaders confer with high national executive(S.A. Harris); Poston Boy Scout affiliated with San Bernardino, California office.

Work on poultry shed started in Unit III.

23 Poston residents anxiously await visit of Congressional Investigating Committee.

Clothing allowance termed "income" in regards to income tax returns.

24 Big sumo tournament stages with contestants from three units. Held in Unit I.

Jan. 25 - Jan. 30 Accident Prevention week sponsored by Red Cross in all three units.

26 Announcement that usual monthly consumption of 200,000 lbs. of rice increased to 216,000 lbs. monthly from March.

Unit III leave clearance office reports handling 186 permits.

Drs. Smith and Hanaford talk to various Christian groups on experiences in Japan.

28 Nomination of new councilman for Unit III set for February 2nd.

29 Announcement by War Dept. that niseis will be recruited by U.S. Army for active service.

Mrs. Helen P. Olmstead, supervisor of Public Health Nurse of the Indian Service organize Public Health Visitors with 17 members (evacuees); first of its kind in U.S.

31 Block Manager election in Poston III reveal return of former Block Managers.

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COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
Poston, Arizona

MEMORANDUM TO: Manpower Commission

FROM: Lt. A. H. Leighton, (MC) USNR
Coordinator, Bureau of Sociological Research

DATE: April 20, 1943

Our department was set up in June, 1942, by a joint arrangement between Mr. John Collier and Admiral McIntire, Surgeon General of the United States Navy and personal physician to President Roosevelt. Mr. Collier wished to utilize applied social science as an aid to the administration of Poston. The Navy was interested in what could be learned from the experience that might be useful later in the administration of occupied areas.

With this start, our aim has been to gather social and psychological facts about the community, digest and interpret these facts and make the results available to persons who can use them to improve the community. — whether resident, appointed personnel or people outside the project. We are committed to the hypothesis that understanding builds better human relationships. We deal in general recommendations regarding policy, not specific comments about persons, whether resident or appointed.

Doubtless, we are not vital to the "life" of the community, but we try to be vital to its "Health" and "Happiness".

The nature of the work may be illustrated by the following samples.

1.) We have pointed out to the Project Director problems in the community which require attention and helped him find solutions.

2.) Last August we studied the public health needs of the community and sent a report to Mr. Collier which resulted in the visit of engineers and public health doctors to the project. An effort was made to get a qualified public health physician to devote his full time to disease prevention. Due to the war, such could not be found, but instead, health educators, Miss Gerkin and Miss Jean were sent. Among many things, their work resulted in the coming of a dietitian and the opportunity to make X-ray plates of every chest in the community.

3.) We contacted the U. S. Public Health dental service and this lead to the examination of all school children.

4.) From time to time we have advised WRA Officials, urging such things as leasing land to farmers, compensating residents for capital improvements made on land at Poston, educating the American public about the evacuees, and educating evacuees along vocational lines and about the social, geographic, and economic nature of different parts of America into which they may go.

5.) We have collaborated with different evacuee organizations such as the Labor Relations Board in charting and analyzing the community.

6.) We prepared an analysis of the causes of the Poston strike which was influential in changing WRA from a policy of "clamping down" to one of trying to cure the causes.

Our future work will endeavor to utilize our facts more fully for the community's benefit. We are just now coming to the point where we have a proper body of data accumulated and where we have the necessary personnel trained for the job. Our service to the community is dawning.

All this work stands on the field workers. Without them, none of it is possible. They share the tasks equally and function as a team.

They are getting 20 units (equal to about 2/3 of a year) college credit for their work. Dr. Spicer and I have been appointed to the faculty of the University of Chicago without salary so our field workers could be enrolled as students without fee. The present semester will run to July and if they can complete it they stand a good chance of being able to make a career in this field. If they are drawn away from us, they will lose what they have put into this semester.

Field workers of Camp 1: -

1. Mr. Yoshiharu Matsumoto	\$16.00
2. Mr. Tom Sasaki	\$16.00
3. Mrs. Chica Sugino.	\$16.00
4. Mr. George Yamaguchi	\$16.00
5. Mr. Toshio Yatsushiro.	\$16.00

Equally important are the secretaries who have developed and understand how to operate our filing and cross reference system. Without them the rest of our organization cannot function.

Office staff of Camp 1: -

1. Florence Mohri \$16.00
Office Manager and Secretary to Dr. Leighton
2. Hisako Fujii \$16.00
Secretary to Dr. Spicer and Miss Colson
3. Akiko Nishimoto. \$16.00
4. Mary Kinoshita \$16.00
Secretaries to the five field workers

There is one Japanese teacher attached to our department: -

1. Seido R. Hashima \$19.00

A. H. LEIGHTON
Coordinator

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COLORADO RIVER WAR
RELOCATION PROJECT
Poston, Arizona
May 18, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. T. D. Culbertson

FROM: A. H. Leighton, Coordinator
Bureau of Sociological Research

SUBJECT: JUSTIFICATION FOR HAVING TWO ASSISTANT SOCIAL
SCIENCE ANALYST

The work of the Social Science Analyst at the Colorado River Center consists in,

- a.) Studying the attitudes of people in the community and their cause.
- b.) Following closely the political development, recreational activities, and the religious movements.
- c.) Studying family life and the effects of relocation on it.
- d.) Observing the social groups within the blocks.
- e.) Noting factors important in resettlement.
- f.) Studying the effects of relocation on personality.
- g.) Analyzing these data and advising the project director in practical matters of administration.

In the Colorado River Center, the Social Science Analyst requires two assistants because,

- 1.) The project is divided into three distinct units three miles apart.
- 2.) The history and development of these units has been quite different, resulting in the creation of three very different communities with very different kinds of problems.

3.) It is physically and intellectually impossible for one man to cover all three units. Just as each unit requires its own director and its own school principal, so each unit must have its own trained social analyst if the work is to be done.

4.) During the past year there have been three trained analysts in the field at the Colorado River Center and if three are not continued in the next year, a large percentage of the work started will be wasted.

5.) It will not be possible to turn over the work of an assistant social science analyst to residents of the units because there will be none with the requisite training.

A. H. LEIGHTON, Coordinator
Bur. of Sociological Research

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COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT

Poston, Arizona

May 31, 1943

The Honorable John Collier
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
4160 New Interior Department Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Collier:

Here is an article we have written in response to a request from The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. If you approve of it, would it be possible for you to secure WRA's O.K. and also one from the Navy? Enclosed are two extra copies. I should like to have the footnote on page 1 checked in particular.

The Annals say they must have this article by June 15. Do you suppose the various approvals could be obtained in time? If Admiral McIntire would be able to look at it himself it might be faster than sending it through the usual channels and there is no doubt he is the one best qualified to pronounce judgment on it.

If minor changes are required, could you have somebody in the Indian Office make them?

I am very sorry to send this in with such limited time, but we only got the request very recently. If we can meet the deadline, it will secure prompt publication and I believe this is a big advantage when circumstances change so rapidly.

The editor's address is: Mr. Thorsten Sellin, Editor, The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 3457 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Sincerely,

A. H. LEIGHTON
Lt. (MC) U S N R

AHL/fm
enc.-3

[The Problem of the
Japanese Family in America]

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COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
Poston, Arizona
June 5, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. A. W. Empe
Chief Administrative Officer

FROM: Dr. A. H. Leighton
Coordinator, Bureau of Soc. Research

Regarding our conversation, I should like very much to have any data you can give on the following questions, at your convenience:

- 1.) On what date did the project receive word of pay scale for evacuees?
- 2.) On what date was the committee (Miss Mahn, Mr. H. Smith and Mr. C. Smith) set up to classify evacuee employees and are there any records of their activities?
- 3.) Can any data be obtained to indicate the number of errors in payment to evacuees on various pay days?
- 4.) Is the social registration data furnished by the WCCA still available in camp?
- 5.) Is there any way of estimating the cost of this project had evacuee employment been at a going rate, with rental charged, etc.?

Lt. A. H. LEIGHTON, (C)USNR
Coordinator
Bureau of Sociological Research

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COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT

Poston, Arizona

June 10, 1943

Mr. James D. Crawford
Administrator of Unit II
Poston, Arizona

Dear Mr. Crawford:

Recently we conducted an opinion survey of the English-speaking residents over 18 years of age in Unit I. The questions asked were in regard to "resettlement", and the Employment Department has found the survey helpful in their planning. At the moment we are in the midst of launching a similar survey on the Japanese-speaking residents of Unit I.

Together with the Employment Department we have seriously considered conducting similar surveys in Units II and III, for it may be that the opinions in these two units are divergent from those in Unit I. It would be important to ascertain these differences if they exist.

Because we have a very limited staff in Unit I we have been unable so far to conduct the surveys in Units II and III. Our interviewers are volunteers who have been recruited from council members, block managers, school teachers, Buddhist and Christian groups, Labor Relations Board, and some others. These interviewers are engaged full-time in other occupations, but they have sensed the value of the opinion polling and consequently have volunteered their services.

We wonder if you would care to have a survey conducted in your unit and if so, whether or not you could procure a group of 8 volunteers? The work would require about 5 hours of time per individual per survey, spread out over about four or five days and taking place chiefly in the evenings.

On our part, we would prepare the questionnaire, mimeograph sufficient copies, conduct a short training session for the volunteer interviewers, tabulate the results at the end of the survey, and make an analysis report of the entire survey.

Please let us hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Lt. A. H. LEIGHTON, (MG) USNR
Coordinator
Bureau of Sociological Research

TY/fm

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COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT

Poston, Arizona

June 10, 1943

Mr. Morris Burge
Administrator of Unit III
Poston, Arizona

Dear Mr. Burge:

Recently we conducted an opinion survey of the English-speaking residents over 18 years of age in Unit I. The questions asked were in regard to "resettlement", and the Employment Department has found the survey helpful in their planning. At the moment, we are in the midst of launching a similar survey on the Japanese-speaking residents of Unit I.

Together with the Employment Department we have seriously considered conducting similar surveys in Units II and III, for it may be that the opinions in these two units are divergent from those in Unit I. It would be important to ascertain these differences if they exist.

Because we have a very limited staff in Unit I we have been unable so far to conduct the surveys in Units II and III. Our interviewers are volunteers who have been recruited from council members, block managers, school teachers, Buddhist and Christian groups, Labor Relations Board, and some others. These interviewers are engaged full-time in other occupations, but they have sensed the value of the opinion polling and consequently have volunteered their services.

We wonder if you would care to have a survey conducted in your unit and if so, whether or not you could procure a group of 8 volunteers? The work would require about 8 hours of time per individual per survey, spread out over about four or five days and taking place chiefly in the evenings.

On our part, we would prepare the questionnaire, mimeograph sufficient copies, conduct a short training session for the volunteer interviewers, tabulate the results at the end of the survey, and make an analysis report of the entire survey.

Please let us hear from you.

Sincerely yours,

Lt. A. H. LEIGHTON, (MC) USNR
Coordinator
Bureau of Sociological Research

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COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
Poston, Arizona

July 8, 1943

John H. Province
Chief of Community Management
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

Your note in regard to segregation comes on the eve of our departure to Tuba City where we expect to spend a while analyzing the data which we have collected during the last year.

The questions which you asked would require very careful study before even an approximately accurate answer could be secured. I am enclosing a memo which covers some of your points and which is about as much as I feel qualified to say without devoting a good deal of time to specific study of the question.

I am turning over your letter to Community Services and they will get some of the statistical information you desire, such as how many families will be split, etc.

You must be having a stormy time in Washington these days. I hope it will blow over before long.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

A. H. LEIGHTON
Coordinator, Bur. of Soc. Res.

Enc.
AHL:ds

cc: Mr. Head

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
Poston, Arizona

July 8, 1943

How segregation would effect center will depend on two things:

- a.) Method by which program is carried out.
- b.) State of other things affecting stability and security of community.

In regard to a.) - less disturbance will occur if the people understand the segregation move and are thoroughly prepared for it by education. This should include definite statements as to where those removed are going and under what conditions they will live. An effort should be made to counteract feeling that the move is punitive. The segregation of children over a certain age should be optional with them. The citizen status of younger children who are segregated because of parents should be stated.

In regard to b.) - the community feels very uneasy, caught between WRA relocation program and popular feeling on the outside against the Japanese. A segregation program on top of this will be very disturbing. If on the other hand, it were a policy to make the community a secure place for those unsuited to relocation, and programs for developing the community were launched, then the jolt of segregation might be absorbed. Since the only people who will be left in camp, if the relocation program succeeds, will be those on the stop lists, people wonder what is the sense of additional segregation.

The people in the center are expecting the move. Some look forward to it, others agitate against it. Most are just anxious and fearful and look on it as one among a number of threats to their future security.

92
✓
Chicago 54

1004 Merchandise Mart
October 11, 1943

Mr. Dillon S. Myer, Director
War Relocation Authority
910 - 17th Street, Barry Building
Washington, 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Myer:

Many thanks for your letter of September 21 replying to mine of July 12 and the July 10 report on Poston.

It is gratifying to note that we share a good deal of common ground in our opinions and I hope it can be enlarged. I wonder if some of the difference of opinion is not due to the fact that from your position you are able to see the total picture in a manner that is closed to me, while on the other hand, I have had a prolonged and fairly intimate exposure to the attitudes and reactions of the people living at Poston that is not easily achieved by those who are in the main office.

I am glad to learn that my impression of the reception which the evacuees are getting on the outside is wrong and that they are in general meeting the situation well. You are, of course, in a much better position than I am to get a rounded picture of what is happening in this sphere. The fragments which I was getting at the time I wrote the report, and which I still continue to get, are not so encouraging.

In regard to my belief that a large number of evacuees, particularly Isseis are not persons suited to resettlement, I expect we shall have to "agree to disagree" on that point and let time be the referee.

However, in the case of Nisei children who are not old enough to settle by themselves, I believe with you that Poston is not the best place for them even under the most ideal conditions, and even after making allowance for the wide-spread juvenile delinquency and school disorganization in the rest of the country. Nevertheless, I do not think that moving most of the Issei parents out of the centers is going to prove a satisfactory solution. It seems better to plan in terms of what the Isseis can and will do, rather than in terms of what we may think they "ought" to do. My inclination would be to design the school program somewhat along these lines:

- 1.) Continue the present school system with emphasis on English and current affairs, but with the additional feature of promoting as high a level of education as possible by having all Caucasian teachers or else

Mr. Dillon S. Myer
October 11, 1943
Page 2

paying Nisei teachers the same salary as appointed teachers for the same kind of work. (It will be objected that if the teachers are paid, then it will be necessary to pay the doctors, nurses and all the other people who work on the project. To this I would reply, that such should be done, and it would seem easier to do it now that work is being reduced to that which is really essential to Poston.)

2.) Niseis who get suitably established on the outside could send for their younger brothers and sisters.

3.) The Government should sponsor:

a.) Boarding hostels for 15 or 20 children, each under the supervision of a matron. From those, the children could attend school in an ordinary community.

b.) Boarding individual children in private homes for the same purpose.

4.) The Government should encourage responsible private and religious organizations to carry out the two plans mentioned above under 3.)

Plan b.) above is no doubt better for the children than plan a.). In both cases there should be no pressure on the parents to send their children; but rather a careful beginning with a few children whose parents would be willing to try it. If the program worked, it would grow by its own merits.

Boarding homes are not ideal, but they seem to be at least the lesser of two evils and if carefully managed could be very good. They have been very effective in Baltimore and other places as a means of handling juvenile problems, which have often hinged on the need of bringing up the children in a different environment from that provided by their parents and yet without forcibly breaking family ties.

My assumption that WRA policy was designed to put pressure on the residents to leave the center was based on a number of observations and bits of information. For example, when you were in Poston on November 16, 1942, you said at a meeting with the staff, "Don't make it soft for them (the residents). Anything giving them a stake here must go out the window." Last April when I was in Washington, Mr. Barrows objected to paying going wages or permitting farming for a full share of the crops on the basis that such would discourage resettlement. The present level of economic existence in Poston is so low, that any policy which is designed to prevent its rise except by seeking outside employment, is by that fact a policy of coercion toward resettlement. In the light of this I think you will agree that it was natural to assume that the policy was intentional.

Mr. Dillon S. Myer
October 11, 1943
Page 3

Whatever the intentions of the WRA, as far as the people themselves are concerned, especially the Issei, there is not the least doubt that they believe that they are being deliberately forced out of Poston. Many pages could be written to document this, but a few items will serve as samples.

At a Council meeting on June 30, it was said by members that the teletype about cutting down the numbers of workers was "A squeeze-play to get us out of here."

At the meeting with the Spanish Consul on July 16th it was said, "We have good grounds to fear that we will be forced to work outside. -- To reduce the meager amount of meal allowance from 45¢ to 31¢, and in addition to reduce the number of people working in the project. When we apply for unemployment compensation the Government has advised us that there are plenty of jobs on the outside."

Through August there was a rumor that Poston would be closed by September 1. In spite of vigorous efforts by the Administration, this story persisted and there were people who went so far as to begin packing their things in boxes.

It is believed that the main reason why the Community Store is advised not to carry a heavy load of goods is because it may be closed down at any time.

And so it goes. Numerous private conversations could be quoted that bear the same imprint.

I am not, of course, implying that these ideas are based on fact, but merely pointing out that they are present in great quantity and intensity and they color interpretations and responses to all WRA announcements and acts.

As far as the food costs are concerned, I am in complete agreement with your point of view, and in the report I did not intend that this item should be singled out as an example of coercion. My point is that this along with all the other things listed, in the aggregate, do constitute coercion in the minds of the people. If such a state persists, it matters little whether it is intentional or not, it will have its effect on the people just the same. If coercion is not part of the WRA's policy, then it is most advisable that some thing be done to remove that impression from the people. In my opinion, this can only be done by giving those who remain an economic basis for existence as a community.

Sincerely yours,

A. H. Leighton
Lt. (MC) U S N R

AHL/fm

Jul 43 *5*

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION
PROJECT

Poston, Arizona

Dear sir:

m Yours, you claim, is "the magazine women believe in." Don't jeopardize your reputation by spreading rumors and continuing stories long since disproved.

In your last February issue you had a complete novel. For All Men Born. I do not take it upon myself to appraise the literary merits of this story, but the impression it gives of Honolulu on December 7, 1941, and shortly thereafter is erroneous.

By choosing one disloyal Japanese gardener, the author has given the impression that Fifth Column activities in the Islands were the rule rather than the exception. Military reports have denied this--too late, unfortunately, to stop the hysteria on our West Coast which led to the mass evacuation of Japanese aliens and citizens alike, to relocation centers. The overwhelming majority of Japanese on Oahu and the surrounding islands proved their good faith beyond a doubt.

The Government is showing its integrity by restoring citizens rights it should never have taken away, in opening Army ranks to Japanese-Americans and launching a large re-relocation movement for this self-respecting minority in our midst. May the LADIES HOME JOURNAL do no less in more carefully selecting its stories.

Our country deserves a fair picture of conditions even in fiction, a minimum of damaging propaganda. People are conditioned easily, reconditioned with difficulty if at all.

CATHERINE EMBREE.
Family Welfare Department

***When your editors visited Hawaii before the war, they were told by the commanding general and the head of Army Intelligence that Hawaiian Japs were loyal. Then came December seventh. Probably not until after the war shall we know, for certain, whether Pearl Harbor can be blamed entirely on Army and Navy unpreparedness and official Japanese treachery--or whether there were some Jap Fifth Columnists on Oahu. ED.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
POSTON, ARIZONA

In reply, please refer to:

January 25, 1944

Lt. A. H. Leighton, (MC) USNR
Office of Indian Affairs
1004 Merchandise Mart
Chicago 54, Illinois

Dear Dr. Leighton:

You have sent me a set of monthly reports of the Bureau, a copy of Dr. Spicer's self-government paper, some reprints of your paper on "The Psychiatric Approach . . .," a draft of the chapter on Themes, and two books: Benedict and Keesing. I appreciate your thoughtfulness in keeping the material flowing in this direction so regularly.

To reveal my true nature, I will follow through by making a further request of you. Mr. Wade Head has said that he sees no reason why I should not receive a copy of the major report on Poston that you were working on when I saw you in Chicago. I feel that it would be a great help to me--both in its generalizations and its specific historical data.

I found, on arriving here, that most of the former employees of the Bureau have relocated or have been employed elsewhere. Mrs. Sugino did join the Community Analysis staff, however. In addition Margaret Ishino (Iwao's sister) and Kiyoshi Shigekawa are working with me. I am hoping that the rest of my small quota will be filled to quite an extent with Isseis.

To date, we have concentrated on short "practical" research jobs which have been requested by various staff members. We hope soon to complete our first report.

Sincerely,

DHF:mi

David French
Acting Community Analyst



[1943]
SEP 21 1944

Lieutenant A. H. Leighton
Office of Indian Affairs
Merchandise Mart Building
Chicago, Illinois

Dick H.

Dear Lieutenant Leighton:

Your letter of July 12 written from Tuba City, enclosing your monthly report of July 10 and the statement of proposed answers to the Sub-committee, dated June 27, arrived during my absence in the field. Since my return this is the first opportunity there has been to review them and I apologize for not replying more promptly.

A careful reading of your July 10 report leaves me quite disturbed. There are certain points on which I do not agree and many others on which I do agree. Obviously some of your assumptions are not supported by fact but I have come to the conclusion that part of the trouble again is in the lack of communication between WRA headquarters and the projects.

To start with, I think you have made two or three assumptions which are not founded on facts. You indicate that it is our policy to empty the centers to the exclusion of all other considerations. While it is true that our major objective is to carry out the relocation program, it is not true that this is being done to the exclusion of all other considerations. You further make the statement that the public is not ready to receive the evacuees. This assumption amazed me a little in view of the fact that the least of our problems during the last six months, except in Arizona and California, has been the gaining of public acceptance. There has been a little trouble here and there, but on the whole this task has not been nearly as difficult as we had anticipated about a year ago. It is becoming less difficult as time goes on ~~and~~ ~~and~~ as our educational program becomes more and more effective. You have indicated a change in the number of approved universities to be a sign of reaction in public sentiment against receiving the evacuees and I cannot agree with you. This particular action resulted from determinations made within the Navy Department and in my judgment had no relation to the general public acceptance of persons of Japanese ancestry. You have pointed out that the employment policy and the reduction in food costs are indicative of indirect coercive methods being utilized by WRA to force relocation. I can understand how this assumption might be made by one not fully conversant with the situation because the interpretation has been made particularly in relation to the employment policy.

However, there has been no thought or intention of utilizing coercive methods in order to promote relocation. Employment at the projects has been a real problem right from the start. There was considerable over-staffing of routine jobs at the centers and we determined early in the summer to reduce employment in many of these activities for a number of reasons: (1) To make certain that every individual made his contribution to the center; (2) to assist them in maintaining self-respect by insisting on a full day's work; (3) to assure that government funds were properly expended only for services rendered.

It is not our intention to reduce permanently the total employment at the projects if there are people who wish to work. I do not know of a project that lacks ample opportunities for employment of able-bodied men in public works of some type, and it will be our policy to provide ample employment opportunities at the centers, if that is possible, for those who do not relocate. Nevertheless, it will make for a healthier situation if we always have a few people looking for employment. I want to repeat, however, that it is not our policy to reduce employment at the projects as a means of forcing people into outside work. After reviewing the instruction that went out I will have to admit that it might be misinterpreted and am taking steps to clarify it. The true intent was made clear during the project directors meeting at Denver so that I believe it is understood by them.

In my ~~many~~ judgment your interpretation regarding food costs is 100% wrong. Estimates have been made as to the amount of food to be produced at the projects for subsistence purposes for this year and in presenting the budget we estimated that out of the 45¢ total, the cash outlay for food purchased outside the centers would be 31¢. Never at any time has there been any thought of utilizing the food policy in order to gain relocation. As a matter of fact the basic reasons for growing food at the centers should be quite evident. Because of transportation problems and the lack of certain types of foods on many of the markets it became essential to produce as many vegetables and as much meat and animal products at all centers where possible in order to maintain an adequate diet which would include the proper varieties of food. The food production program provides opportunities for project employment which would not otherwise be available and supplies a better quality and variety of food than can be obtained from the market. There is no change whatsoever in the food policy this year as compared with last year other than those changes forced by national rationing which affect everyone both inside and outside the centers. I believe the basic assumptions made in this case are responsible for our difference of opinion regarding your recommendations.

After going over your recommendations in detail I want to repeat, in connection with number one, that there is no coercion intended, either direct or indirect, and our policy in relation to project operation is to maintain a middle-ground approach in trying to provide the minimum of decent subsistence. Certainly it was never intended to provide more than that and I have made the statement several times that those in the centers who wish to make more money or raise their standard of living beyond that maintained at the project would have to do so on the outside. That does not mean that we are going to lower the standard; it simply means that it is not practical for a number of reasons to provide opportunities for a higher standard of living in the relocation centers.

With your number two recommendation I agree in part. The selection should be instituted largely on an individual basis; however, I think both approaches are necessary. In view of the mixed family situation of Issei elders and American youngsters, it is my judgment that we have to think first of the youngsters.

I agree with both three and four. Major steps have been taken to provide information to the American public through the establishment of fifty field offices and through a very ~~xxxx~~ effective program of education. Real progress has been made in this field. We have not done as good a job at the projects as I would like to see done, and a great deal of time and thought is being devoted to this problem at the moment.

In your number five recommendation you state that it should be assumed that relocation centers are the best places for most of the elderly aliens and their younger children during the war. I am in violent disagreement with this point of view. From the standpoint of the elderly aliens who speak little English I can understand that it would be much easier for them to remain in relocation centers than try to make the adjustment ~~xxx~~ on the outside. However, where there are children I definitely feel that they should be reestablished in normal communities and schools just as fast as it ~~xx~~ is possible to do so and that the elders should make great sacrifices in order to assist in accomplishing this. It is a question as to whether they assure themselves of temporary security now for the duration of the war period or whether they seek a more permanent security that may be attained by proceeding to relocate now. It seems to me that it is an argument between a long-time adjustment of a large group of people as compared with temporary adjustment for a couple of years that might lead to more mal-adjustment later.

I am in agreement with your sixth recommendation. You may be right about number seven, but I ~~x~~ believe that private enterprise should be developed outside of the centers for good reasons.

Your eighth recommendation surprises me somewhat. It has been the policy of WRA from the beginning to provide recreation equipment initially and certainly we have followed the policy of encouraging community and recreational activities generally. I cannot understand why you imply that it has been otherwise.

In number nine you recommend segregation and, of course, as you know, that is under way and the policy had been announced at the time your report was written.

In general I am in agreement with your number ten, particularly where you point out that the problem of the Japanese in America is more important to the national life than the number of people involved would indicate. We have recognized that important fact right from the start.

I have read over your proposal of June 27 of what might be said to a Congressional Committee but did not see the draft prior to the time of the hearings. We said just about what was suggested and ~~xx~~ after examining the statements made before the Committee and the testimony given at the time of the hearings I am sure you will agree that this is true.

Sincerely yours,

D. S. Myer

Director

DSMyer:ih
9/17/43

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File under Notes
52

**STUDY OF THE EVACUATION AND RESETTLEMENT OF
JAPANESE ON THE WEST COAST**

(Dorothy Thomas Study)

HISTORY

The enforced mass migration of Japanese enemy aliens and their descendants from the West Coast, which is just now (July, 1942) being completed, marks a unique and dramatic episode in American social history. Following Pearl Harbor, there was a period of six weeks in which the position of these minority classes was undefined, and not until January 28 was the situation clarified when the army requested the United States Department of Justice to make and carry through plans for evacuating enemy aliens -- Japanese, Germans, and Italians -- from a limited number of strategic areas. From this date until February 19, 1942, the voluntary evacuation of these three classes was encouraged, and no restrictions were set upon the freedom of movement of citizens of alien ancestry. On February 19, however, President Roosevelt signed an executive order authorizing the establishment of zones from which any or all classes of person, irrespective of citizenship, could be excluded. Authority to define both areas and classes of the population to be affected was delegated to General DeWitt of the Western Defense Command. In successive proclamations General DeWitt designated extensive areas in the Far West for evacuation and defined the classes to be affected in such a way as to cut across citizenship lines; that is, priority was given to Japanese aliens followed by American citizens of Japanese descent with other classes of enemy aliens listed for later consideration. Until March 27, 1942 the policy established earlier by the Department of Justice of encouraging voluntary evacuation was continued by the military authorities; but on this date a proclamation was issued freezing voluntary movement. Thereafter, migration was channeled to government controlled and government designated assembly and relocation centers.

PURPOSE

From the inception of evacuation, several members of the faculty of the University of California have been working closely on the problem in the belief that this evacuation and the subsequent resettlement not only represent an extremely important social experiment the progress of which will throw into clear perspective many of the sociological, economic, administrative, and political hypotheses on which social scientists have been working for decades, but also may have practical implications. For although this is the first recent instance of forced mass migration in the United States, the phenomenon has occurred frequently in Europe and has shown a marked increase in recent years. Post-war Europe will unquestionably witness further controlled mass movements of peoples, if for no other reason than the necessity of relocating those who have recently been forced to migrate. And with the rapid dislocations and new concentrations of population that are occurring in connection with our own war effort, it is by no means improbable that we shall face the necessity of wide-scale planned or forced mass migration after the War in order to avoid the dangers of serious maldistribution of population in relation to economic opportunities. Thus it is hoped that the proposed investigation of this particular instance of forced mass migration may uncover principles which will be helpful from this long-range point of view.

The investigation is being pursued both in the relocation centers and in the communities affected by the evacuation. Included in the project will be analyses of economic factors, governmental-administrative aspects, and socio-anthropological problems.

On the economic side, we hope to throw light on the effect of the removal of Japanese labor on West Coast agricultural production; on the types of occupational changes and adjustments made by the evacuees during their period of internment; on the problems arising in connection with the efforts of the government to protect the economic interests of the evacuees, etc.

On the political and administrative sides, we are approaching such questions as the legal implications of the move in regard to the constitutional rights of citizens and persons; the political effects of moving voters from one place to another; the intergovernmental relationships involved in the process of Federal, State and local cooperation, etc.

On the sociological side, emphasis will be placed on changes in institutions and behavior of the Japanese, following their relocation. Included will be analyses of the formal structure of the relocation communities; the interest and association groups that are formed spontaneously; the political and economic conflicts; the struggle between the generations; the various types of disorganized behavior; the impact upon the family, class structure, religion, etc.

COPY

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(Excerpt of - letter to Philip Jessup)

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"When the problem of relocating the American-Japanese came up, Mr. Collier very earlier saw the opportunities and implications for research and when it became evident that there was going to be one community under the auspices of the Indian Service, he was very anxious from the start that scientific research be combined with the practical problems of the community management.

"I was at that time at Pensacola doing work in aviation medicine, but I had some contact with Mr. Collier before due to research my wife and I did among the Navajos for the Social Science Research Council. My training has been psychiatry. My particular interest has been the individual as a member of a community. From that springboard, I have gotten into community studies with the slant of psychiatry. The work among the Navajos was along that line.

"When I got here, we spent a while with Mr. Collier outlining just what kind of research was needed and what we would do; and this is the goal we have in mind:

1. To develop methods and tools for studying this community.
2. To make certain results of this study as we go along available to the administration, to the council, and to the community at large so that steps can be taken to improve community life.
3. To be ready to act in an advisory capacity in the planning of various community projects so as to help make those plans as fitting as possible for the social organizations, attitudes, needs and wishes of the people in the community.
4. To observe and record the history of the development of the community with emphasis on how various major events, administrative acts and council decisions actually work out and how they really affect people; and things which seem especially successful will receive particular attention to find out why they were successful and what can be done to continue the success to make it repeatable.

"In addition to those more or less immediate aims, we have some ultimate aims. Many people believe that following the war, there will come numerous relocations and mass migrations for a period when establishment of peace will involve the administration of conquered people, or people released from conquerors but disorganized and without the immediate capacity for self-organization. In all such places the governmental problem will be very similar to the one the Indian Service has been tackling in recent years and the one that faces this project--namely, a temporary administration must be set up to control the internal welfare of the community and adjust its relations in a coordinated manner to other communities and then that administration must gradually recede into the background while building self-reliance and self-regulation in the communities. This involves all the arts, trades and science we have here. But it involves these not as separate enterprises, but as coordinated functions of the community geared to meet the needs of the community, flexible enough, but to meet changing demands going forward toward more harmonious and cooperative living and toward self-regulation. There will be need for this within the U. S., in the South Pacific, in Asia, and in Europe.

"With this probably post-war picture in mind the research has certain ultimate aims:

1. Preparing methods and tools here which will be useful in carrying on the same kind of research more efficiently in post-war communities.
2. Training social scientists who will be capable of serving in such communities.
3. Drawing practical conclusions and recommendations from the experience here which can be incorporated in the planning for these post-war communities.

"That latter point is the probable reason why the Navy has seen fit to detail me here.

"To put this thing into effect, one first step was setting up a staff. We have Dr. Spicer and Miss Tsuchiyama, who are both anthropologists. Dr. Spicer who is from the University of Chicago and the University of Arizona brings experience in the study of communities and social organizations. Miss Tsuchiyama brings knowledge of Japanese culture from Hawaii and received her Ph.D. degree from the University of California. We are expecting on our staff, one or two more permanent senior social scientists. We have 11 field workers, most of whom are graduates or undergraduates who have majored in social science. Social science includes not only sociology, but also history, economics, psychology and anthropology. Nine from Camp One and one each from the other two camps are being trained. We hope later to get a more equitable distribution. One of our first problems has been training of the research staff. That means planning of field work, following what they are doing, organizing seminar courses, and making arrangements to get college credits for the work which they do. This is partly in place of the salary which we cannot pay them, but also some of them may make a career out of this work and to give them standing and recognition for all they do. We expect to get the seminar courses going by October. After we get a chance to have them trained, we hope they may be of use to the Educational Department to help out in some of the teaching of social science subjects.

"After staff is organized, we have to start collecting and organizing the facts we want to have. One of the first things we did was to keep a journal of the main events and notes on feelings and attitudes. But very early we recognized the need for getting a birds' eye view of the community. We wanted to get the range of variation of different parts of the community. Also, the statistical data will be valuable to recheck from time to time to find out what changes are occurring.

"The things we have been going after are these:

1. Made a survey of physical alterations people made in blocks, noting the quantity and quality of changes and what functions those changes serve, such as the cooler.
2. We followed the complaints on food and attempted to find out whether they correlated with lack of food or not.
3. We have been making a survey of different types of religions and how they are distributed.

4. Occupations.
5. The place of origin in California from which people came.
6. Distribution of age groups.
7. Marital status, especially bachelors.
8. Issei-Nisei relation.
9. Types of associations springing up in the community.

"In addition to these statistical types, we have been studying social structure of the community, that is:

1. Family organization and changes produced in it.
2. The development of the council.
3. The activities of the block manager which amounts to relations between the executive organization and the people.
4. And the structure and significance of the religious life of the community.

"When we have data on hand on these broad general topics, we then expect to select certain restricted areas and carry out a more intense study to answer the question 'why?' as well as the question 'what?' We hope to get the underlying and less obvious things, but that will take time and it will take an intelligent selection of the right regions. You have probably noted that I have not said much of economic enterprise of the agricultural work of the community. We have unintentionally neglected it. So far, it has not been easy to get the right people to do the field work and we have been busy with other subjects mentioned. We feel that if we get ahead with the foundation laying in this community, we will be able to cover the same ground much more efficiently in camps 2 and 3, than to go simultaneously in all three communities."