

SPECIAL MEETING OF COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Wolter and Brown present - only twelve members showed up. Yamamoto in Miyake's and Fukushima's absence presiding.

Iwasaki introduced Bodine, Field Director of Nation Japanese American Student Relocation Council.

Bodine apologized for calling a special session. Explained that the Student Council had been set up at the time of evacuation, its purpose being to let the nisei finish their education. He felt they had done a good job by the kids. There had been 3,000 in school at the time of relocation and now 2,500 were in schools - in 46 states, in 440 schools. The first 500 who went out received a B plus average grade. Lillian Ota at Wellesley had competed for five fellowships after graduation - and had one all five. They ranged from 500 to 2,000 dollars. Four nisei have places on the student government of their schools. There has been no incident of discrimination.

Originally the west coast educators had enlisted the support of friends in the east. It took about 25 letters to place a student in a school. They anticipate even more now because boys will wish to get some taste of education before they are drafted. They can then say their education was interrupted by the draft. About half of the boys are only seventeen.

He asked for questions. Iwasaki asked that he explain how the students apply for a scholarship. (Iwasaki is not a councilman, but former head of the red cross commission and present member of the Judicial Commission.)

Bodine explained that the student fills out a questionnaire. On the basis of this questionnaire the Council corresponds with the student. He is asked to take the matter up with his family to see how much they would be able to throw into the pot. "We ask the boy or girl to sit down with his family and try to decide how much of the family resources belong to him or her. Then we look around for jobs. We try to get the kids themselves to share in the process of earning money. We then furnish whatever is lacking.

Usually the student gets about 200 dollars a year.

Dr. Takahashi: asks about professional schools.

mBodine: The medical schools are a tough nut to crack. It is not discrimination against the nisei but because so few civilian students are accepted. Washington U. has only 4 places for civilian students and these are all filled by nisei. So, appointments depend on how many openings there are for civilians.

Takahashi: What percentage of the professional schools are controlled by the army?

Bodine: I don't know but many are. Cornell takes no civilians at all.

Takahashi: Are there any schools that cater to civilians entirely?

Bodine: Some do, but they are usually not first rate schools.

Takahashi: What about the negro schools?

Bodine: One of the negro schools is taken over by the army, but some are very glad to have nisei.

Iwasaki: Asks that Bodine say a few words about the nurses.

Bodine: First, when we tried to place nurses we had a great deal of trouble. Those hospitals that took nisei were not well known or they were a few enlightened schools. Now the picture is changed. In November the flood gates were opened. The nisei had done a swell job. Now they are very glad to have them. We have placed over 200 girls in hospitals over the country. Most of them are in the Cadet Nurses Training Corps.

(No other questions.) (Meeting turned over ~~the~~ to Wolter)

Wolter: I'd like to make a statement about Mr. Bodine's talk. It's important that you get it back to the people.

(He then read the teletype from Myer on the selective service. I shall enclose a copy in my notes as soon as I get it.)

Before reading the teletype Wolter read a letter sent to the Topaz Council and the Spanish Consul Group? ~~these~~ in which the Spanish Consul stated that the Japanese citizen is not compelled to ~~join the army~~ serve or answer any call. If an American citizen does not desire to serve the country,

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he is not under any obligation to do this. He will then be considered disloyal and sent to Japan.

"That information is not correct," said Wolter. "The statement not under any obligation. The correct statement from the teletype says he is under obligation to do so."

(Letter read ~~and~~ by Wolter and translated by Nishimura, sentence by sentence.) When the section mentioning punishments was reached, Nishimura suggested that they skip to parts c and d so that the penalties might be known. This was done.)

Wolter: "In Granada and other centers ~~refused to report~~ a large number of persons refused to report after ~~they received~~ receiving induction notices. We have had two such cases at Gila. It states in this teletype that no request for expatriation made prior to January 20 must be regarded as an effort to evade military service.

"There are two other points about which there have been many rumors. (1) is that the wife and children of any man in the armed service will receive the full dependency allowance. (2) is that secondary dependents are considered also by a law as any other person, by a special board. The special combat unit was first requested by a certain representative Japanese group. The general feeling that it is not wanted is not known by the army. A petition here is perfectly in order.

"We have had some indication of people who have been urging people not to report for induction. I don't think it's very serious. They should know they're dealing with the Federal government, not WRA.

Tsujiimoto : (Nisei) Have they opened any other branch of the service?

Wolter: There is no information. I suggest that if a group in the community feels that there is a just grievance, they should follow the recommendation of the first paragraph.

"The application for the dependency allowance must be made by the man.

Nishimura: What about the wife and children?

Wolter: If he makes an application he gets full dependency whether ~~he~~ in the

center or not.

Ikemoto: When it comes to the parents, what will it be based on?

Wolter: I don't know.

Takahashi: If I had a father and mother and had been giving them 30 dollars a month during the last year, and had Coop receipts to prove it, would that be automatically considered?

Wolter: Yes, as part of the application.

~~Ikemoto~~

Nisei: If you are inducted and in the meantime obtain a job, are you deferred?

Wolter: I wouldn't know how to answer that.

Nisei: Are you reclassified 1A regardless of the job at which you're working?

Wolter: If you relocate and get a job on a farm, it would be up to your selective service board.

Tsukimoto: Say you were working in California and are drafted here. Would that give you a right to get the employer to take you back after the war?

Wolter: I can't answer that.

"Myer is very apprehensive about the actions in the centers. It is hurting the entire evacuee population. For more than a year we have been talking of the loyalty of this group. Now with this upsurge of refusals - it remains a big question as to whether General De Witt was right. We are very anxious to keep River's record clear. Whenever I think of Poston I feel like getting up and crowing about Rivers."

(Council asks for copies of Myer's teletype and asks that it be translated into Japanese with all possible speed.)

#### Conversation with Brown

After the Maeda assault Keadle had large Posters prepared to put up in the mess stating that no prepared or uncooked food was to be taken from the messes. In Canal this matter was brought up before the Council. In Brown's words, they said, "Balls." It is very difficult for many aged people since it would be a great hardship for them to get permission from Keadle, which is what is required. Wolter took the notice and is taking it up

with Keadle. Wolter told the Canal Council that they were the guardians of the people and if ~~that~~ a nd ice came around they should instruct the mess not to put it up if it is harmful to the people. They should take it up with Keadle first.

Brown thought this was a dangerous policy for Wolter.

#### TRIAL OF "ZOOT-SUITERS"

This trial of the boys who made a disturbance at the Valentine Day dance aroused considerable interest. About 150 spectators were present, three-fourths of the nisei. Mrs. Hart attended with me. Before the trial she passed on a bit of gossip: that a young evacuee girl had told her that the steady boy friend of Ann Wright (Mrs. Wolter's sister), an evacuee boy, was a bad boy and he went with Ann because no evacuee girl would have him. This called to my mind the remarks Alice Kikuchi had made of the Sanderson Girl, how the Japanese girls hated her and how jealous they became if a Caucasian girl kept company with a Japanese. Later in the course of this trial, Ann was referred to unmistakably and needlessly by Graves and <sup>2</sup>one of the Japanese members of Internal Security.

The arraignment of ~~Maeda & Maeda~~ Maeda (egg assault) was set for Friday the 3. <sup>1</sup>

Two of the zoot boys were to be tried this afternnon but the first trial took so long that the second was put off till Friday.

George Kagawa was accused of attempting to strike Mr. Nichol and resisting arrest. (Nichol called to the stand. Graves acted as prosecutor)

Nichol: The Valentine dance was a dance for couples only. Kagawa was on the outside and made a statement to myself, "Shit on those uniforms, they don't mean anything." I attempted to arrest him. He started to fight with me and with the help of friends broke away and went home. There were 25 or 30 boys in the gang, commonly known as zoot suiters. (snickers in the audience) At later questionning, I asked him if the gang was trying to break up the camp. He said he knew it was a dance for couples only; he went to hear the music. He said he was not making the remark to me, but to the other

officers.

(Graves offered what was said to be Kawawa's statement as the Prosecution's Exhibit A. )

Iwanaga: (defending attorney) I object to the evidence on the ground that the defendant has not signed it.

Graves: We'll qualify another witness.

Nichol: About 15 minutes before the trouble a Caucasian girl came in with a zoot-suit. When she came in with the evacuee the trouble started. Miki Kawakami, the leader of the gang,, wanted to get in. That brought on everything.

Iwanaga: When he broke away did you tell him he was under arrest?

Nichol: Yes.

Iwanaga: Did you lay your hand on him?

Nichol: Yes.

Iwanaga: Did you shake him?

Nichol: No. (Someone in crowd of nisei laughed here)

Iwanaga: Was it dark?

Nichol: Reasonably dark, but a light was showing on them all.

Iwanaga: Did you see the boys wearing zoot suits?

Nichol: The majority of the gang had them on. One was in a zoot suit. The rest of them just had pants on. (Laughter)

Iwanaga: Did you manhandle the defendant?

Nichol: No.

Iwanaga: Did you try to follow him?

Nichol: No, I had more to handle. (Admits he might have shaken boy in self-defense.)

Iwanaga: What did you do?

Nichol: I held him by the sweater. He tried to hit me but he didn't.

(Norman Takasugawa, Captain of Butte police station called by Prosecution.)

(Graves again offers statement, Iwanaga objects, objection sustained since witness is present.)

Takasugawa: When Kagawa came to the station he gave me his name and address. He

is a member of the fence crew. It is the first time he has been in trouble.

Graves: Did you ask him if he made the indecent insult?

Takasu: Yes, he said he didn't say it, towards Mr. Nichols.

~~Graves: What precipitated the remark?~~  
Graves: What precipitated the remark?

Takasug: It came after one of the fellows, Michio Kawakami, tried to enter the dance. Before 8 o'clock there were about eight or nine fellows standing around the dance wearing drape pants. Kagawa was there. There were twenty or thirty before the trouble started. Kagawa was standing in the doorway listening to the music.

Iwanaga: (Makes Takasugawa admit he was twelve feet from the defendant when defendant was supposed to be making remark. ~~At~~ Takasugawa was not looking at him. Couldn't say for sure defendant made remark.)

Iwanaga: Did you strike anybody that night.

Takasug: Yes, I did.

Iwanaga: How ~~at~~ many?

Takasug: Two fellows. (Takasugawa first denied he struck boy with flashlight, then later admits hit the second fellow with flashlight.) (Graves, objects, objection overruled.)

Iwanaga: Are you permitted to do such things?

Takasug: In this instance, yes.

Graves: (Asks Takasugawa to tell story in own words.)

Takasug: Nichol took Kagawa by the arm. He had hold of Gearoge and some other fellows got behind him about two steps away. They were getting ready to hit him from behind. That's when I hit him. I saw the defendant offering resistance and trying to attempt to strike Mr. Nichol.

(Prosecution calls Lieut. Ono, the grouch who arrested the driver of a truck I was in some time ago.)

Ono: (Tells his story) There was a kind of gang around the door, blocking it. So Cpt. Takasugawa went over to clear the doorway. They were making a lot of noise. I saw Mr. Nichol dragging Miamoto. I told him I knew the boys.

They were using profane language against the police force. (Was not sure he could identify defendant)

Iwanaga: (Gets Ono to admit that the three officers were close together. Still he did not see Takasugawa strike anyone. Admit's it was dark but he couldn't recognize a man ten feet away unless he were acquainted with him.)

(Prosecution calls officer Iwashika)

Iwashika: I saw the attempt to make the arrest. Everything was all right until one fellow brought a Caucasian girl to the dance. Then one fellow tried to get in. He was refused. That made the whole bunch mad. One fellow used bad language to Norman (Takasugawa). Norman slapped him. The rest of the boys yelled, "Take off your uniform." One boy struck Mr. Nichol from behind. It was a wild scramble. I did not see Kagawa attempt to strike Nichol and escape.

Iwanaga: You didn't see Nichol arrest him?

Iwashika: It was dark. It was really dark. The light was in the corner. I guess I could see people ten feet away. But I can't remember from five feet away if I could recognize him.

Graves: The distance from the door to the corner was 30 or 40 feet. There is a street light there.

(Prosecution rests.) (Kagawa called to stand.)

Kagawa: (Gives age as 19. Well, somebody else was cussing at him. ~~They said~~ I said, "Just because he's wearing a uniform, he didn't have to get fresh. (Takasugawa) I didn't make any other remark. Nichol did not say I was under arrest. He started shaking me. (Asked to show how, but reticent) He did not say I'm under arrest. I tried to get away. I had a bruise on my legs.

Iwanaga: Did you hit him?

Kagawa: I didn't have a chance. It was pretty dark.

Graves: (Asks him if he wore drape pants.)

Kagawa: I had square pants on. (It appears that square pants are not drape pants.)

Graves: (Asks for explanation on pants.)

Kagawa: They call them drape or square. I don't have any drape pants. It's not a gang. It's just the fellows I associate with all the time.

Graves: Why did you cuss the officer?

Kagawa: Everybody else was cussing, so I did too. I was just standing. He grabbed me and worked me all up. My face was in his stomach. He started shaking me. I didn't know he was an officer. I didn't see his badge. When we first got in there Mr. Nichol threatened us. (In the Internal Security office). He said if we were outside he'll beat our brains out.

Iwanaga: What did you say?

Kagawa: I said I guess they would.

Graves: Did Mr. Nichol advise you that you did not need to make a statement unless you desired and that what you said could be used against you?

Kagawa: No.

Iwasaki: (Informs Graves that the testimony being made by the defendant could be used for impeachment.)

Kagawa: I saw Miamoto that night. He tried to stop Mr. Nichol. He tried to break in between.

(Nagashima called for defend - 18 years old)

Nagashima: Norman struck me. I don't know why. He slapped me.

Iwanaga: Did you use bad language?

Nagashima: Not at him. I saw ~~the~~ Nichol lay hands on the defendant. He grabbed him. I did not see him strike Nichol.

Graves: Are you a boot suiter?

Nagashima: No.

Graves: What's that you have on, drape pants?

Nagashima: No. (States he saw Nichol plainly although it was dark. Demonstrates how Nichol shook Kagawa ) Nichols back was toward me. He was going like this. Just doing like that (shakes) (States he has not seen Iwanaga or Kagawa since the incident.)

Graves: Who asked you to be a witness?

(Iwanaga says he did not subpoena him.)

(Jimmy Yamaguchi - 17, called by defense.)

Yamaguchi: There were 20 or 25 boys trying to get in. There was some abusive language used to the officers. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ (Admits he made an "unpleasant remark") I didn't like Mr. Nichol strong arm method. He used violence. We were mad because they wouldn't let us in. Sayo gave Michio his ticket. Then they wouldn't let Miki in. Norman wouldn't let him in. Somebody behind Sayo cussed at Norman. Norman asked Sayo if he cussed at him. Sayo said, I'll bet you five dollars I didn't cuss. Norman said, I wouldn't take your filthy money.

Iwanaga: (Asks for exact words.)

Yamaguchi: I said, "Who the hell that damn Nichol thinks he is."

Iwasaki: You didn't see Mr. Nichol arrest the defendant?

Yamaguchi: No..

Iwanaga: Did you see Michio lay hands on Kagawa?

Yamaguchi: I didn't see him.

(Yamaguchi talked freely and Graves asked the court to instruct him that he keep his testimony to the questions asked.) Are you trying to interfere with my rights of free speech. (He is advised.

(Graves states that he prefers to make a recommendation after the judges have made a decision.)

(Mrs. Hart and I stepped out of the overward courtroom. When we were outside we saw Bennett dressing down a group of boys, asking them what they were doing there and if they should not be at work. When they came back to take their seats, a member of the appointed staff went about and took everyones name; I gather that the boys will be checked to see if they were cutting work. I heard several muffled derisive remarks such as, "I'm tired of my job anyway."

#### DECISION OF JUDGES

After thorough evaluation of all the evidence we find the defendant guilty as charged. In making that decision we concluded that the defendant

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used undue force with the aid of accomplices to resist arrest. A member of the community must submit to arrest.

Graves recommendation

We agree with the decision. We feel that an officer is one of the most ~~valuable~~ ?? members of the community. We don't feel a small fine or probation will have a preventative effect. We recommend 60 days in the Pinal County jail in Florence.

Iwanaga: The sentence is extreme. The violation itself was not serious matter, merely a disturbance of the peace and vulgar language. The defendant has no record and is only 19 years old.

Graves: If the court please, the potential danger to this community is our main object in presenting these cases. Our evidence shows this young man was a member of this gang and when they go so far as to attack an officer I feel it is serious.

Iwanaga: I don't believe the evidence shows that there was any force used to resist arrest.

Iwasaki: That's immaterial at this time. We sentence you to 30 days in the county jail suspended pending your good behavior. You will be placed on probation 60 days and will report to I. S. once a week. In the event of the commission of any offense you will serve the 30 immediately.

The court takes the age, the mentally and the experience of the defendant into consideration. Youth deserves correction not punishment, with a view to becoming a good citizen in this great nation.

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Brown was quite incensed over the introduction of Ann Wright into the case. He told Wolter about it. Wolter said, "What do you expect. This is a small town. Later that evening Brown told me that Graves was sore as hell over the decision.

Maeda Case Brown told me Terry and Nichol had gone to Florence this morning to see the county prosecutor about having the case tried in Florence. The County prosecutor said, "If you people can't handle the people in your center we'll

tear the WRA apart in it. " He said he would ask for 10 years. Terry and Nichol don't want to see the man get ten years so he will be tried in Gila on two counts and they will attempt to get him 6 months.

Brown also told me that Dolan had had quite a run in with Bennett. He had made some suggestions (perhaps his gulf idea ) and ~~Nobb~~ Bennett had blown up, slamming the table with his fist and asking that the relocation men keep their nose out of project affairs.

Spoke at dinner to Boline. He is going to Tule Lake. He stated that the Student's council will relocate young people to college from Tule if they chose to go. It may be difficult but they'll do it. He said he felt he was being sent chiefly to impress the staff at Tule with this fact and was not over-enthusiastic about the task.

Visit at Verlin Yamamoto's.

Spent the evening at Verlin's to scope up a few attitudes on the draft and on the arrival of Dr. Pedicord. Verlin knew very well why I had come, but expressed a definite opinion on each point. During the course of the long conversation we discussed the place of the professional group to which Verlin, Mary, the Sugiyama's and the Hata's belong. It was interesting that Daisy Yamamoto, a Japanese citizen had no conception of the peripheral place this group occupied in camp activities. Verlin, however, agreed immediately with me and took my side. On the several occasions when I differed with the ultra-nisei Verlin he remarked, "Oh don't apologize; I like an honest frank issei who speaks her mind."

The draft: Verlin feels that the complaints of the nisei are just ones. Discrimination is obvious. However, the complaints do not ring true. This is because the discrimination in selective service has existed since the beginning of the war and the nisei on the whole have done nothing about it. A few brave souls have spoken up, but the majority did not a thing until the draft was upon them. Then they squawk like the dickens. This shows that they are not nearly so concerned with the discrimination as with getting out of the draft. Verlin thinks that the low opinion which ~~that~~ the people outside will hold of the Japanese-Americans for this reason, will be fundamentally correct. I have heard no other evacuee express this opinion.

The arrival of Pedicord: Verlin states that the doctors are not going to let themselves be over-influenced by rumors about Pedicord. They are determined to give him a chance. He thinks there are enough steady heads in the hospital to control the prejudice against the doctor, even though the janitors are already talking about striking. "And if they don't like him, they certainly can find many ways to make him miserable. Verlin hates to see Sleath leave since everything is functioning so beautifully now. There are sufficient young doctors at present to maintain the clinical atmosphere at the hospital. If a "man like McSperran" comes in and if some of the young doctors leave, as they plan, the hospital will soon again degenerate to

private practice. "That would be too bad."

From Daisy learned that the number 4 was considered unlucky by the Japanese. It is also very bad luck to take a picture with three or four people in it. With three people in a picture the central person is sure to die. The number 4 in Japanese is ~~shi~~ shi which also means death. Moreover, it is bad form to give a ~~gift~~ gift of a knife or a comb. The knife is unlucky because it cuts things and may cut friendship and the comb because it is used to part the hair and may part friends. Therefore if a knife is given to anyone, a penny is offered in payment. When an issei gave a knife to Mrs. Yamamoto, she paid a penny for it.

For the first time heard that Mrs. Kikuchi had had an emergency operation yesterday for a perforated ulcer. It was noticed very early and therefore was not nearly so dangerous. Later Mary Obata came in and said that Mrs. Sato had told her Mrs. Kikuchi had pneumonia. Verlin advised me to talk to her doctor, Sugiyama in the morning, to get a frank statement before I wired Dr. Thomas. The children have already been notified by Mary, although there was some delay due to change of address.

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TALK WITH HIKIDARelocation Team

I don't know. I don't hear so much. It is more indifference.<sup>1</sup>

Draft: Of course, I didn't make very much contact with nisei, but I know they are feeling among nisei that with this draft coming to them, they're wondering whether it would be better to stay in the centers or get out and find jobs in defense work, or, in case of farmers, find farming opportunities so that they can go without being drafted. I can find that feeling among most of the nisei. They're on the stage of undecided, trying to get more definite information along the line.<sup>2</sup> There might be some who feel like applying for repatriation.

I heard this remark from one man in regard to the reactions in other centers. He said, such demands, although it is justified, but, it's useless to make such demands, because of the present attitude of the American public toward Japanese and Japanese being a minority group. He said even though they make such demands, final outcome will be just about the same.

Public Anxiety over Housing Dying Down

From my judgement seems to me that since the announcement of the Jerome closing, which will be effective ~~in~~ three months ahead, and also the announcement as to moving of evacuees to the ~~nearest~~ nearest centers, they think that moving in of evacuees to this center is more or less uncertain and they're not very much excited about the housing situation. With the announcement of Jerome closing in June and with the somewhat changing set-up of housing division in Social Welfare, I think housing itself is (Housing section) is not taking very initiative. (Hikida means Housing has not been putting much pressure on the people ~~in~~ in the last few weeks.) This might have caused the evacuees to settle more in their minds. People

<sup>1</sup> This is exactly the impression I have gained whenever I brought the subject up.

<sup>2</sup> Corroborated by remarks in last council meeting and by several nisei questions to me.

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think, well, Jerome going to be closed in June, why should we worry?

Mr. Hirose: There seems to be somekind of feeling against Mr. Hirose of housing.

Perhaps from the evacuees and from Mr. Tuttle,<sup>1</sup> and Miss McCarthy. I think he scares the people. He thinks he has full authority on the housing situation. He got into trouble with Mr. Satomi, Block Manager of 60. Hirose, I think he lives in 60 also. He is councillor from that block. They (H. and S) must have close contact in connection with block politics, but I don't seem to get along very well. In my opinion, Mr. Satomi is a man who is more or less outspoken. He is a man of strong argument. Hirose is too. Trouble started when Hirose went to the Block Manager's meeting and requested each Block Manager to prepare a plan whereby the Housing situation within the block can be adjusted with 250 population in each block. Mr. Hirose got all these recommendations and plans from all the block managers except Mr. Satomi. That seems to make Hirose rather unpleasant. Mr. Nicholson from Pasadena, a good friend of Mr. Satomi, came over and told Satomi that the moving in of evacuees to Dila does not seem to be an immediate possibility and he also said that Mr. Wolter admitted that most evacuees from other centers would not come here before the segregants move out. So Mr. Satomi quoted Nicholson's statement at the Block Manager's meeting and said, "Why is the Housing Division so excited about this situation when even Mr. Wolter admits the evacuees wouldn't come in until 1,000 people move to Tule Lake?" The block managers at the meeting were surprised to know that. They telephoned to Mr. Wolter. Mr. Wolter said he didn't say it. Anyhow, while Hirose was so angry about Satomi's uncooperative attitude on the Housing situation, he was very much antagonistic toward Mr. Satomi and he went so far as to say that he's not really a qualified as a block manager and should be removed.

<sup>1</sup> See notes for February 15, 1944 for additional information. I can vouch for the fact that Tuttle and, Mary Obata, Amy Morooka, and Midori Satomi cordially dislike Hirose. They accuse him of frightening the people by telling them, "I'm a councilman and if you don't do as I say, I'll send you to Tule Lake." Other persons have repeated the same story to me.

Dr. Pedicord One interesting remark I heard the other day. One of the families I have known several years - they are farmers and don't know much about things in the camp or outside. She is 65 or 70. We began to talk about Sleath being transferred. She said, "Well, becuae people in Gila is ukuzhinashi (spiritless); they take everything the authorities say. That's why they sent such a doctor to Gila."

I know there is a lot of feeling among the evacuees.

### Zoot-Suit Trials.

In regard to the general attitude of the people attending the trial: I didn't like the young fellows hanging around the windows. I made a sign for them to go away but they didn't and after in the other windows a lot of young mens came. I think we're going to keep those fellows out. As far as an occasional outburst of laughing, they couldn't help it because the testimony is so funny.

In that trial (March 1) the prosecution, Mr. Graves, brought up many unnecessary testimony by witnesses. Mr. Terry at the meeting yesterday mentioned that. One on the witness stand was unnecessary. They corroborated the same thing.

(Hikida said he did not notice the emphasis on Ann Wright.)

Ann Wright: She seems to be mixed up with a kind of Zoot group. That's the trouble. Even the Japanese evacuees, if she goes around with a boy more respectable, there would not be so much feeling. But when I see her with a young boy with duck hair etc., I don't think it looks very good.

Today I might recommend that at least Kawakami, the leader, not to hang around any dance parties or any public parties. If he found near any public parties not invited, consider it as breaking the probation agreement. We feel 30 days suspended is good. That means 30 days in jail if they break agreement.

The boy charged with striking Nichol is going to be a very serious case. I understand he is living with his step-father. His mother is dead. His father would like to have him sent to jail.

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juvenile  
The ~~juvenile~~ committee is supposed to look after boys of that kind. (Hikida did not know who heads Juvenile committee) The attitude of Mr. Wolter toward these boys was a little bit too lenient. Mr. Wolter was guiding the boys; they hung around his office. That's where Ann got acquainted with them.

They boys are lucking this happened at a dance hall in 43. If it had happened in a block dance it would be pretty bad because the issei attitude toward this group is especially keen. The issei think a dancing party in itself is more or less indecent.

I'd like to see more small group dancing with proper chaperones, church groups on block basis. The young people coming to the dances would know each other well and it is easier to get older people to act as chaperones.

#### COMPLETION OF TRIAL OF ZOOT SUITERS

In spite of the check up made at the last trial fully as many nisei attended this trial. All sat on the left side of the aisle. Most of the older nisei and issei sat on the right. On two occasions I saw an issei take a seat on the left side, sit a few minutes, look around and then ~~change~~ change to the right. So far as I could determine none of the accused boys parents were in court. This was commented upon by Nishimura, the councilman, who sat next to me. ~~And~~

An older nisei, sitting behind me engaged me in conversation on the Maeda assault case. He remarked that Maeda was queer. This was because he had remained a ~~and~~ bachelor. He implied that all bachelors become queer.

Maeda was brought in an arraigned / ~~Maeda was charged~~ on two charges. He was first charged with a violation of Section three of the code of Butte community - the violent attack on Joe Nakada. When asked to plead, he hesitated for almost a minute and then under repeated questioning, pleaded guilty. He was asked to tell his story.

Maeda: In the morning of February - 21 days, Monday - they came to eat. After that Mrs. Nakada asks me some raw eggs. I told her the order from the office.

5.

I told her I could crack the eggs. I told her to go to the office for a permit. She started to talk. Her husband, Joe, came up to me. He said, why can't I let him have it? I told him to get out of the kitchen. He took his meal ticket out. He broke the ticket in front of me. That burned me out. He made a monkey out of me in front of the public. I told him I'm going to hit him. He said, "You go ahead and hit me." So I hit him.

Iwasaki: How many times did you strike him?

Maeda: Just once.

Graves: The prosecution does not agree with the defendant's statements. After Nakada's wife was unsuccessful in going for food for ~~her~~ ailing person in her home, which I understand had been a practice in most of the mess halls, Mr. Nakada went to the mess and asked why his wife was not allowed to have two eggs to take to their apartment. Maeda became very angry and advised Nakada that he was running the mess hall and that he had orders not to let any food out. They argued. The victim tore up the meal ticket. Maeda told Nakada he would strike him if he didn't get out of the mess hall. Nakada was standing against a table with his hands in his pockets. He told Maeda to go ahead and hit him. Maeda broke his nose and caused a concussion which kept Nakada in the hospital for several days.

(Maeda was now arraigned for violation of Section 2 of Butte code, that he did unlawfully and willfully assault Nishioka with a butcher knife. Again he hesitated for a long time before pleading guilty.)

Maeda: That morning ~~Joe~~ when I hit Joe, Joe went down. He (Nishioka) came in back of me and hit me. That caused me mad. I got a butcher knife and chase him. I sit down and he sit down. He says "I got a right to stop anybody." I said, "You got no right to hit me. That makes me mad." He says, "That was my fault."

Iwasaki: Why did you get a butcher knife?

Maeda. I lose my head because he hit me from the back. I'm willing to fight from the

front, man to man. I lost my temper.

Graves: The court will remember that a few days after the commission of this offense, the defendant appeared here with a black ~~eye~~ eye. How did he get a black eye when he was ~~hit~~ from behind.? I agree with his statement about his temper. It has caused many abuses of others. He grabbed a knife and was trying to cut the officer. He actually cut his coat twice, barely penetrating the skin, an offense for which he would be given ten years in the county penitentiary. His record indicates definitely that he has been a ~~disturbing~~ troublesome factor for some time. He was involved in trouble in Turlock. Also in this community he has committed offenses which were not reported to the police this this occurrence. The people in block 55 are deathly afraid of him. He made the statement that he would kill two or three of them if necessary. The defendant threw the butcher knife at Mr. Nishioka. Only his agility saved his life. I don't think our code allows sufficient sentence for this offense. The maximum penalty is 90 days on each count. It is my sincere recommendation that he be given 90 days on each count or turned loose.

Iwasaki: On the first count the court sentences you to 60 days in the county jail. On the second count to 90 days in the county jail. ~~at~~ These sentences are to be served consecutively. The court has no other alternative that to give you the maximum penalty for the seriousness of your offense.

(During the fifteen minutes while the judges were considering the verdict, the spectators remarked that Masada was a bad egg. One said he was half Kanaka. He is an Hawaiian Nisei.)

#### ZOOT SUITERS

Tatsuo Miamoto was accused of striking Nichol and coming to the aid of Kagawa who had been tried and found guilty Monday. Miamoto ~~was~~ is an unprepossessing looking young man, of tough, sulky and stupid appearance. His attitude on the stand was surly and indifferent, in strong contrast to George Kagawa who had looked sick and ashamed.

The prosecution called Mr. Nichol.

Nichol: Miamoto had a zoot suit on. At first he was not loud or boisterous in his manners. When I attempted to arrest Kagawa the defendent struck me on the back of the head. I hit him on th nose. He hit the ground and jumped up and ran.

Iwanaga (attorney for defence) Were there many boys around?

Nichol: Yes.

Iwanaga: You didn't see the defendent strike you?

Nichol: No.

Iwanaga: There were several boys back of you?

Nichol: No, he was the only one. The others were in the middle of the road, 15 feet away.

Iwanaga: This happened at the entrance of the mess, did it not?

Nichol: It was clear across the street.

Iwanaga: Mr. Kagawa, youself, and the defendent were the only three persons there?

Nichol: Yes.

Iwanaga: (Asks if Miamoto had signed the statement)

Nichol: He did not sign it because a member of the Community Council told him not to.

(Prosecution calls Lieut. Ono)

Ono: (Says he saw defendent attempt to hit Nichol.)

Iwanaga: You did not see the defendent strike Mr. Nichol?

Ono: I knew he was going after Mr. Nichol. Anyway, I don't know whether he struck him. There was another two boys involved. There were 2-3 close to the defendent. I saw two more boys swinging their arms. I saw somebesides the defendent strike at Mr. Nichol.

Iwanaga: Did you see the defendent strike Mr. Nichol?

Ono; He was going after him. I didn't see him strike.

Graves: Were the other boys close enough to hit Mr. Nichol?

Ono; I don't know, two three tried to hit him.

(Prosecution rests)

8.

(Miamoto called) - he is 19.

Miamoto: I did not strike him. I did not attempt to strike him. I saw Mr. Nichol grab George Kagawa. I jumped in and tried to break it up. I couldn't stand b the size of him(Nishol). There were about five boys close to me. When he questioned me he asked me if I wanted to finish last night's roundup.

Graves: Did you interfere with Mr. Nichol?

Miamoto: Yes. (Admits he made a statement.)

Graves: Did you/ tell the truth on that statement?

Iwanaga:( Objects and is overruled )

Miamoto: I guess no. (States he has been employed at he warehouse; though/ he was only seventeen when he came to come he did not go to school because he had a good job (warehouse). (Laughter)

Iwanaga: (final remark to judges) I have the impression that that evening Mr. Nichol may have been hit in the back of the head, but it is doubtful if this defendent did it.

Graves: In answer to the defense counsel, Lt. Ono testified definitely that the defendent was following Nichol and was closest. Recommends a substantial jail sentence - 60 days.

(Judges retire for 15 minutes - sentiment by issei and older nisei is that the boy is pretty tough, his father can't control him, something ought to be done - not jail - but something severe.)

DECISION : Court finds you guilty as charged. It believes you struck Mr. Nichol. No one should strike a police officer. To defy authority is serious but to strike an officer is the beginning of lawlessness. We sentence you to 30 days in the country jail - all of which is suspended pending good behavior. You will be on probation 90 days during which time you shall report to the Internal Security Office once a week. If you fail to report or if you go to any public gathering uninvited during that time you will serve the sentence. The court believes the defendent is still in his early youth and deserves proper guidance. The problem of youthful delinquency is a community. The court can only aid in its solution.

9.

(Issei sitting behind me informed me that the boys who had testified Monday said they were 18 and 19 but they were really no more than 16. They wished to defend their friend and so did not wish to admit they were so young, lest their testimony lose effect.)

Case of Michio Kawakami "Gang-leader"

Michio is a handsome intelligent looking boy. Issei about me told me that in Hollywood before evacuation he was a A student. Now he is the recognized leader of the gang. There appears to be some trouble in his home situation also. At Santa Anita, these boys, first became acquainted. Now they are also known as the Santa Anita gang.

Michio, and two boys named Nishiyama, ~~Ma~~ and Nagashima, who appeared less intelligent and more immature than he were accused with committing a disorderly offense by ~~and~~ uttering loud, profane and boisterous language. The two other boys ~~pleaded guilty~~ changed their plea to guilty. Graves moved that sentence be deferred till after the disposition of the code-fendant's case. Takasugawa was called.

Takasugawa: I saw the defendant at the dance. Michio and eight or nine other fellows were standing around the door. They tried to follow the couples into the hall. The fellows would hold the fellow back so that they could walk in with the girls. But after the Caucasian girl entered the dance hall Michio came to the door with a stub. I said he had no right to the stub and I gave it to Shig Goto. Michio used abusive language toward me.

Graves: (Asks him to repeat language)

Takasug: He said, "Who the hell do you think you are?" Later in the evening he said, "We aren't as good lookin as you are so we can't gets dates like you can." They also said, "We were run into this camp, but you can't run us around." (Graves brings out fact that Michio has been in custody on three former occasions.)

Iwanaga: (Moves case be dismissed - no arrest. Motion denied.)

(Michio Kawakami takes stand) (Iwanaga refuses to have him testify after

~~Michio~~ Graves refuses his stipulation that his record be not gone into.)

Graves: (Asks for permission to go into defendant's record and character; lawyer objects; objection overruled.) I had hoped the defendant would take the stand. On April 6, 1943 <sup>he stole</sup> ~~he stole~~ a ~~1/2~~ police bicycle. When he was apprehended he was abusive and resentful. He refused to give his name. He was not punished to any extent. He was given so-called guidance<sup>1</sup> promised rewards if only he would be a good boy.

Iwanaga: (Objects; Graves says it's a matter of record; Iwanaga says we are not trying the man on his past record; objection overruled.)

Graves: This offense I just advised you of was March 27, 1943. In May of 1943 two months later, he was brought before the Juvenile Guidance ~~Council~~ Council for raising a disturbance at a carnival. Again he was given further guidance and correction - no punishment. The third offense was May 22. He was apprehended for unlawful use of project equipment. A panel truck was stolen or he helped steal it. It was wrecked to the expense of \$625.00. (Whew! from spectators) For that offense he was only sentenced to three days in jail and again guided.

Iwanaga: (Again brings up fact that defendant has never been arrested; no results)

Graves: On October 30, 1943, the defendant was brought before me for throwing garbage from a garbage truck into the street. He and the crew, threw garbage through a ~~windshield~~ windshield of an oncoming truck. It is my belief that Michio Kawakami is the leading member of this gang of zoot-suiters, that they run around in a pack. There is no record of when an individual member of the gang has attacked anyone of similar size and weight. If you're going to place him back on our hands, which is quite a job, we'd ~~like~~ rather you dismiss this case.

Iwanaga: I want to ask the court that this man be not judged on his past record.

Iwasaki: The defendant's past record has no bearing on this case, but this is always taken into consideration especially when the defendant is a minor.

*1 Graves rose back on a sarcastic sneer when he said "guidance"*

11.

(The sentiment about me was that the boy should get a jail sentence.)

DECISION: We have taken into consideration the defendant's failure to testify.

This is a matter upon which the court is entitled to comment. We sentence you to 15 days in the county jail all of which is suspended on good behavior. You will be on probation for 90 days during which time you will (1) report to the Internal Security office once a week and (2) will refrain from going to any public gathering uninvited.

Graves: (Gives notice of appeal.) (Brown remarked later that he did not think Graves could appeal a sentence - he could only appeal the verdict. I know nothing about this.)

(Nishiyama and ~~Nishi~~ Nagashima were now sentenced to 30 days suspended under the same conditions of Kawakami's sentence.)

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Leaving the courtroom I noticed Reverend Yamasaki talking to the gang. I met Al Chamberlin. He told me he thought the boys were being coddled and should have "been given the limit." I disagreed. Inside the Administration I met Lucile, Mr. Wolter's secretary. She was very happy over the decision. She said Michio was such a nice boy.

#### THE NAKAMURA CASE

Late in the morning - 11:30 I had met Brown in Mr. Wolter's office. He seemed very upset and said he had been taking part in the stinkiest thing he had had to do since becoming a member of WRA. He promised to tell me all about it later. That evening he gave me his account:

This is the most unpleasant thing I've had to do since I'm on WRA. The child's mother is dead. Since she is three she's been living with her grandfather, Dr. Nakamura, who lives in Canal and is headed toward Tulare Lake. The family consists of Nakamura, his wife, and his two sons. One son, is very intelligent and hates the United States bitterly. The child is 11 years old now.

The son-in-law, Hashimoto, has been trying to get the girl. He is said by

the Nakamuras to be no good. Nakamura is going to Tule Lake almost immediately. The administration wants to get them out before the draft. They think he's dangerous. He's very bitter.

The father, Hashimoto, was here in October. Terry told him he had legal right of custody. There was no court order to keep the child from him.

A few days ago when they decided to segregate Nakamura, the question came up about the granddaughter. She was the reason the Nakamura's didn't go to Tule Lake in October. Last week a message was sent from the Denver WRA that he wishes to take the child with him he must make a legal ~~claim~~ claim. Just today a telegram arrived from WRA stated that Hashimoto wanted the child. He had made some form of a legal statement. This morning a teletype came to send the Nakamura family to Tule Lake with escort. This teletype passed through the mail room. Everybody saw it.

About 10:00 this morning we got the order about Hashimoto. Miss Thunder, (Mr. Tuttle's assistant) thought we should immediately take the child into custody because she doesn't know what Katsumi (the elder uncle) would do. She thought he might use the girl as an occasion to cause trouble. The younger uncle is probably the best of the family. (Thunders' opinion) She was afraid Katsumi might do the child damage. So school was getting out at 11:45. At 11:25 we asked Hutchinson to bring the child over from Canal and inform her of her father's requirements. The girl did not want to go to her father. The grandparents did not wish her to go. We were waiting for her to arrive to tell her she was to leave today. "This case stinks," said Thunder. "The human relationship angle stinks," said Brown. Terry said, "From the point of view of the law we are doing the only thing we can do."

At my suggestion we arranged to have an evacuee present because Nakamura had instilled the fear of Caucasians into the child. I suggested Mary Obata. Simultaneously Internal Security was sent to request the Nakamura family to come. Shirley (the little girl) arrived first. That was where

I tried to pull out. But Wolter said he wanted several men present, but no police. He asked me to stay. (Wolter was afraid Katsumi might become violent.) Thunder, Tuttle, Wolter, Terry and myself were present.

Wolter told Shirley of her father's requirements. She said she didn't know. Mary (Obata) was grand. Mary said the little girl didn't want to go. We felt like heels. Mary acted as the mother comforter.<sup>1</sup>

About now the Nakamura's~~ss~~ arrived. Bennett tried to get out of it, but found he had to take it. So we met the family in Bennett's office. Shirley stayed with Mary in Mr. Shelly's office.

Mrs. Nakamura (the grandmother) took charge. She had the usual issei look of not trying to look attractive. But she took over. They argued. Katsumi translated for his mother. Katsumi put his finger on the weak spot every time. Katsumi wanted to see all the documentary evidence. Bennett, backed by Terry, said it was an instruction for us. Terry said we had no option but to give her to her father. I think Terry's wrong. I think that if the child is given into the custody of someone else, it ought to be a court order. What we did looks very much like abjunction.

Nakamura argued the point. Bennett said we have to take action but we want it for the best of the child. Katsumi said, "That's the point. The father's no good." Bennett said, "We have to do this." They asked where the child was now. Wolter said, "In my office." Mrs. Nakamura got up and dashed madly to the door. Tuttle blocked the door. She made another attempt. Wolter blocked her. Somebody said to Katsumi, "Don't you think you should quiet your mother?" Katsumi said, "What can I do?"

Shirly was brought in then. Bennett said, "Let's leave them to themselves. So we did. We hung around outside, looking sheepish. Thunder thought we should not have left the child. She thinks Katsumi is unbalanced.

We waited about a half hour. We arranged for them to eat at the hospital.

<sup>1</sup> Brown takes considerable comfort in the fact that he suggested calling Mary Obata. Without her, he feels they would have been lost.

14.

As they left one of the uncles had his arm around the little girl. We suggested Mary eat with them but Mary said, "I'm sure they want to be alone."

Tuttle, Mary, and Tuttle's wife left with the child to take her to Denver about 4 o'clock.

I think Terry need not have involved us legagilly. I think we should have communicated the parent's wish/ to the grandparents, but until someone had been delegated by the father to take custody, nothing should have been done.

Bennett told the Nakamura's he would give them a pass to go to Phoenix to see a lawyer and institute proceedings from Tule Lake. There's one fallacy in that - they won't get / sympathetic consideration from a California court.

Just think what propaganda this will make in Tule Lake - atrocities committed by the United States.

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Brown said he inteded seeing Wolter after dinner and getting more information. I ~~also~~ called on the Kondo(s and discussed the case with them. They had not heard about it (although the news of Namamura's departure to Yule is known to Mrs. M.) and were sympathetic. Mrs. Kondo remarked that in San Francisco Nakamura had ~~been~~ had the reputation of being an apportionist.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### Later talk with Brown

Wolter said Katsumi had argued more. He wanted to know more of his legal rights. Terry and Bennett put him in touch with an attorney at phoenix. Terry and this attorney advised him that if he brought the case up in Pinal county he would not come to ~~see~~ a head till they had gone. Moreover, the notorious injustice of Pinal county would make it very difficult. So this attorney in Phoenix and Terry advised him to raise it in California where it would be raised in the Federal Court and where the venue might be held elsewhere. He argued a bit but in the end he seemed to legally we were trying to give him the best advice. The family had a tender and

somewhat disordered farewell.

Wolter doesnot support my legal opinion. Any police force in any town, says he, faced with such an order from a competent authority would have had to turn the child over to it's parents.

On Zoot-Suiters: Wolter has appointed a committee to take charge of these boys. On it are myself (Brown) Shedly and Dr. Young. I am going to put it up to the boys and ask them what they want. Then we'll give it to them if we can. What they need is a hangout. They are always talking about their strength and practicing weight-lifting. Well, let them lift weights. I have asked Murita (the issei truant officer ) and Joe Shigezani, a nisei working at CAS to be on the committee.

RE NAKAMURA CASE \* HIKIDA's REPORT ON REQUESTS MADE TO SPANISH CONSEL -

Taken December 22.

Dr. Nakamura brought up the matter of protecting evacuees from any legal action, brought against evacuees. He brought up his own case.

According to what I heard, he had a daughter married to a man called Hashimoto. This Hashimoto I think prior to the death of Mrs. Hashimoto has always been very easy going. He didn't work and take in enough income to support his family. So the family is dependent on Dr. Nakamura. Now there is one daughter, 11 years old. Hashimoto now lives in Denver and after 11 years of support by Nakamura he is trying to get custody of the child. Dr. Nakamura is very angered. Because of the condition here, he said, this is awfully hard. He didn't get very good assistance from the Project Attorney. So in a case of this kind, says Dr. Namamura, can the Spanish Consul assist him? The Spanish Consul said to write the history of the case and send it to San Francisco. But, the Spanish Cpnsul said, Hashimoto is her father and unless there is very good reason, maybe he'll have the right to claimt he child.

note: It is said Hashimoto now has two other children by his second marriage.

There is a rumor among the issei (March 3, 1944) that he was married

15.

in Japan, before he married Nakamura's daughter, and that this marriage has never been dissolved.

additional note: Brown remarked that Mrs. Tuttle went with Tuttle and Mary because she was jealous. He does not hold a high opinion of Mrs. T., but thinks Mary one of the finest women on the project. If the gossip is true he feels sorry for ~~her~~ Mary, because he thinks Tuttle too good for her. Personally, Mrs. T. seems ~~all right~~ all right, though a bit bird-brained.

#### MRS. M.

Ate an excellent lunch with Mrs. M., which she had cooked herself. She is still up in the air over George. If she breaks, she thinks it would be better to break with her husband now than when she gets to Tule. Her 14 year old son, her oldest child, does not want to go to Tule. "But if I don't go what will I do with the kids?" she says. George fears that if she goes with him, they cannot live with her relatives. "I'll say I'm not going to live with his relatives," says Mrs. M. George takes the whole thing very seriously. But Mrs. M. is not going to tell him she'll go with him unless she means it. As yet she has not made up her mind.

#### TALK WITH MRS. KONDO

I was to have my first examination in Japanese today, but Mr. Kondo was forced to postpone it, since he had to give ~~the message~~ Myer's message on the raft to the block, as councilman. I was very very tired (after collecting this day's notes) and called on Eleanor for some relaxation. She showed me a job in Chicago which had been offered to Henry. It was that of office manager and required that he ~~take over~~ oversee the employees in the office, do the accounting and handle all correspondence. The salary was 2000.00 a year. She had talked the matter over with Mr. Hart. Hart had figured it out for her and told her that after all taxes were taken out the salary would amount to only ~~900~~ \$90.34 ~~a month~~ a month. With this salary, they would not relocate. ~~But~~ Eleanor told me that in

/17/ 16.

any case, Henry did not intend to remain in the United States. He was not going to Japan, but he was not going to stay here. This was for Douglas' sake.

I remarked that I had noticed that Henry Sato, who had been Mr. Hana's right hand in the Transportation Section was now a member of Internal Security. Mrs. Kondo gave me the dope. Henry Sato had gotten it in for another Japanese fellow who worked in transportation and got Hanna to transfer him. The boy became angry. He said "if a Japanese is going to do this to me, I'm going to do something about it." Now it seems that Henry Sato is frequently sent to Phoenix towns by Hanna. Each time he is given a dollar for his lunch. But Henry has been in the habit of stating that he went out seven or eight times a week when he may have gone out only three or four. So the boy who was transferred came to Eleanor and asked her if she could give him the records, for passes. She referred him to the proper department and there he got two of the girls to get him the complete records. He then went to the fiscal department and obtained the data on the amount of money Henry had drawn. With this evidence he went to Hanna and demanded the dismissal of Henry. Hanna blew up. He had trusted Henry and had never checked up on him. Now he was in a very tight spot. He and Runyan of the fiscal department refused to do anything. The boy threatened to send the evidence to higher authorities. Hanna, fearing that the truth might come ~~and out~~ out and he would suffer thereby, saw that Sato was transferred to Internal Security, and promised that transportation would not take him on again.

As Nishimura remarked at the trial: Nobody's going to work on Internal Security with all the bum guys they've got in there now. Nobody wants to work with that fellow Ono. There are a lot of capable men in camp, but they won't do it.

1.

TALK WITH THE HEARTS AND BODINE OF STUDENT RELOCATION COUNCIL

We talked from seven till midnight, during which time I consumed a pint of claret, a pint of apple cider which had inadvertently fermented and a vast amount of cheese and crackers. Being of stalward physique I was still able to collect the following stories.

It appears that Mr. Sparks is not going to Tule Lake. The reason: they have not offered him a sufficient raise. He has said, "The people in Tule Lake are very very bad. And I'm not going to that dangerous place unless I'm given enough money. Hart said, however, that he understood that Sparks is going to escort the Nakamura's to Tule Lake. "No - " said Mrs. Hart, "He'll kill them." (Thinking of Katsumi and of the pathologically low and small cranial formation which Sparks possesses, I did not worry about the Nakamuras. After all Katsumi is along.)

Hart told how <sup>Dr.</sup> Hata had been trying to get to Hawaii for months. Then he had volunteered for the army. When nothing came of that he returned to his project of getting to Hawaii. Now all is arranged - even to the military escort which will take him to the port of embarkation in Los Angeles. Yesterday he got a telegram to report to a camp in Philadelphia. He feels pretty low about it.

Hart differed with Brown's and Terry's views on Nakamura's chances in a California court. Before a judge the prejudice ought not be so bad. Besides the judge might think, let's get all these dirty Japs to Japan instead of sending them to Denver to be footloose and fancy free. So he might return the child to her grandparents in Tule Lake.

Bodine recounted a most interesting tale told him at Manzanar by Director Merritt and his wife. Senator and Mrs. Chandler visited Manzanar. They refused to stay on the project overnight, getting accommodations at a nearby town. Mr. and Mrs. Merritt invited them to a dinner at which all the project bigshots were present. The dinner was prepared by Japanese. The senator and his wife refused to eat a bite. "We are prepared for this and have brought sandwiches," they said. "The food might be poisoned."

They refused even coffee, drinking from a thermos they had brought with them. Mrs. Chandler had an army Major to protect her. Before they entered camp the major found himself without arms. He borrowed some from a motion picture actor whom he met in the town. (Evidently the actors were on location.)

While walking through camp with the Merritt's and the Major Mrs. Chandler made the loud remark, audible to many evacuees, "I think all these Japs should be taken out into the Pacific Ocean and drowned." The Merritts said nothing. When they approached the children's village and saw the children playing Mrs. Merritt said, "Do you think ~~any~~ of these children should be drowned also?" "Well, a few might be spared," said Mrs. Chandler.

Mrs. Merritt comes from one of California's leading families. She spends a great deal of her time with evacuees, taking them on picnics, etc. Mrs. Chandler heard of this and questioned. "Of course, I go about the camp alone at night," said Mrs. Merritt. "No one but a flussy would expose herself to Japanese males," said Mrs. Chandler.

Remark from Hart on Dr. Pedicord Hart remarked at dinner that at the last black manager's meeting Bennett had spoken of Pedicord's coming. He had, according to Hart, admitted that Pedicord wasn't much good, but asked the community to bear with him. (Pedicord is overdue in Gila three days now.)

Kira Return

Satoshi Kira has been back in camp since early February. I have been intending to record the fact in my notes for some time. He had his mother plan to relocate to New York as soon as they can find housing accommodations. Satoshi is not now living with his family but nearby with neighbors. According to Rev. Yamasaki, he is quite recovered now.

Relocation

With the spring exodus in full swing, the imminent leaving of Miyake, Hirose, Drs. Hata, Sugiyama, dentist Yamamoto, Mary Obata and her mother, and many others, is causing some concern. People are wondering what is going to become of Gila. (This is particularly noticeable among the older nisei. Wolter remarked after the council meeting on the 6 that he didn't think the council could hold together another six months.

Riding out to Phoenix with a large group of relocating evacuees (about 50 a week are going out now) I noted the usual large crowd of friends and relatives assembled to bid them good by. These leave takings are infinitely pathetic. Many women weep and more struggle hard to contain themselves. One issei and his wife, whose son were leaving particularly caught my attention. The elderly woman was holding a large sleepy red pomeranian and weeping onto his fur. Her husband kept blinking bravely. One relocating pastor made a farewell speech of gratitude. He bowed and all the older people in the crowd would bow in unison in reply. The coordination was remarkable. The curiosity at seeing sidewalks and nicely kept homes (Many evacuees have not been out of camp since their arrival) the turnin around for a last view of camp, is always manifested on these rides. Once camp is left behind the tears usually stop and the conversation turns to the anticipated hardships of the journey and the cold

weather which may be expected at the destination.

REGULAR MEETING OF COMMUNITY COUNCIL - March 6, 1944

Wolter and Brown present. The meeting was one short of quorum but the opportune arrival of another member made regular business possible.

The minutes were read and corrected by Mr. Fukushima who pointed out that mention of one of director Myer's letters had been omitted.

Ishizu brought up the question of the letter of thanks to the Japanese Red Cross. An article had appeared in the Gila News Courier, said he, which stated that the miso and shoyu had been sent to the internment camps and that the people of Gila had been the indirect recipients. He then read a letter from the representative of the Japanese Red Cross stating that the articles were for the members of this community. Ishizu felt that the wording of the letter should be changed.

Wolter: The words in that letter state, the Japanese citizens interned at your center. The question is whether you want to accept that wording.

Aratani: Has the resolution been forwarded?

Fukushima: No.

Ishizu: I've talked to Mr. Ando (Ch. of Canal Council) and his wording is quite different. It is the consensus of the Japanese citizens that they can express thanks - that these things were sent to the Japanese nationals. I'd like to have guidance on that subject from Mr. Wolter.

Wolter: I think two statements are quite proper (one from issei and from from nisei). The nisei were not recipients except indirectly.

Miyake: Suggests the appointment of a resolution committee to formulate a letter so that the two groups' opinions might be expressed freely. (He appoints Ishizu, Aratani and Kato to get together with Canal and draw up a resolution. Kato withdraws saying that there are no issei on the committee. So Hirose and Morimoto added.)

Robert Nomi now introduced. He is to take the place of the block 44 council, Mr. Kogura. His status was later questioned in the meeting.

3.

Four resignations were now put before the council. Yamamoto the secretary resigned because of pressure of work with the examinations of draftees, and the fact that he is relocating soon. He offered to assist his successor as much as possible while he remained incamp. Hirose resigned because he is relocating. Murashige resigned, giving as reason that he is too busy with his work on the farm.

Fukushima: I think the reason in that letter is too weak to be accepted.

Wolter: It seems to me that the elected person has a duty to his block. If the block accepts the resignation, all right. I don't think a person can justly resign for as weak a reason as that.

Miyake: A block has chosen Mr. Nomi to represent the block.

Wolter: Has he been elected in block 44?

Miyake: I don't know.

Wolter: The constitutions required the next candidate or an election.

Miyake: (with a snicker) There wasn't any other candidate.

Wolter: I'd like to steer shy of appointments made by previous members.

Kato: Mr. Kogura told me, they had a block general meeting. He resigned and Nomi was either appointed or elected at the mass meeting.

Fukushima: Moves to accept Kogura's resignation - seconded and passed.

Miyake: Asks that Nomi sit in council as representative of block 44 until his status is made clear.

Aratani: Recommends asking Nomi how he was given office.

Nomi: I do not know which method was used. I stayed away from the meeting knowing it would come up. I told them if possible they ought to get somebody else who had been here longer.

Miyake: Refers to camouflage fund and suggestion that it be used to finance diet kitchen. (Not sure about this.)

Yamaguchi: Replies in Japanese.

Miyake: Is there any report?

Yamaguchi; (Japanese)

4.

Miyake: The report is incomplete. You're still working on it?

Yamaguchi: Yes.

Ishizu: Reads letter from Ht. Mountain to Bennett- subject evacuee Relocation conference. Two points: (1) are you in favor of holding a conference at Granada? (2) Are you willing to send delegates? Then reads excessively long winded letter from Province urging that the conference be held. The letter stated what WRA cannot defray the expenses.

Miyake: Reads letter sent by Ht. Mountain to Myer stating that they would like more time for the conference - two weeks - that they will send delegates regardless of where or when the conference is held and regardless of expense. (Miyake then asked for discussion and action.

Takahashi: I thought the council approved having the conference in Chicago. My block is in favor of it.

Aratani: The scope of the conference has been greatly enlarged. I don't see why it is not turned over to the Relocation Planning Commission. So we start from scratch again.

Tsujimoto: Asks about the delegates and expense.

Miyake: Explains in Japanese.

Ishizu: I'm rather confused. Relocation planning commission is a committee of this council.

Miyake: In Salt Lake the people told me maybe there should be a delegate of all the nine centers stationed in Washington to take care of legal actions, etc. So this conference is not for the centers' problems so much as for rehabilitation. Should we vote?

Aratani: Why not wait till the official invitation comes?

(So decided)

Miyake: (Reads letter from the Japanese Red Cross representative) stating that books and games have been released and will be forwarded as quickly as possible. ) I felt this should be forwarded to spokesmen ~~from both~~ for both communities, Mr. Wolter. ( Gives it to Ishizu.)

Election of Executive Secretary to replace Yamamoto.

Miyake: Any suggestions? (Not a peep.)

Wolter: He should be elected by the body. (Still no nominations.)

Tsujimoto: (Nominates Kato.)

Kato: I refuse the nominations. It's impossible. I think for the best of the Community Council, since the Executive Secretary is allowed to draw pay, I think we should have some one who could be in a position to devote full time to the job. (Nominates Aratani and Ishizu)

Aratani: In the event I'm not drafted by the army, I expect to go to work when I hear from Mr. Dolan. He promised to let me know by the end of this week.

Ishizu: I have two 19 dollar jobs now. I<sup>1</sup> think I'd be too rich.

Ikemoto: (Moved nominations be closed, seconded and passed.)

Miyake: At the Canal fire the watchman was terminated. Also the water plant had been giving trouble for some time. Talk is going around camp that it is the fault of public works.<sup>1</sup> (No additional remarks.)

Employment distribution sheet passed around.

Wolter: (Explains it.) If we spend a lot of money in employment we've got to cut someplace else. Also if we develop a lot of lazy workers we're not doing the people any good. Some centers still have 800 people occupied in community activities.

Miyake: I can't see why the public works people were so stubborn about the janitorial question. It was not reduced in the Poston or Granada camps. Here's what efficiency has got to now. Here I saw the same spot in a latrine for three days. I don't think the block manager or even Mr. Douha will come out and ask the janitors to make it clean.

Kato: I'd like to add a few words. Public Health commission emphasized the possibility of center hygiene. I felt ~~the~~ Public Works was not sympathetic to the people. They told us again and again, All the other centers are

<sup>1</sup> Kato made this identical remark to me the night before. It is interesting because some Caucasians think the fire was sabotage. So far as I have heard there is no evidence how the fire started. It was very serious.

doing it. Later we find out that the other centers are not doing it. That makes us lose confidence in the Administrative Officials who make such irresponsible ~~statements~~ remarks.

Votes for secretary: Ishizu - 8  
Aratani: 6  
Kato - 5

Ishizu: This is bad. People are going to say outside that this is a T<sup>o</sup>jo government if one man has so many jobs. (Laughter)

#### NEW BUSINESS

Hirose: Something has just been brought to my attention. I'm in a peculiar position because I've submitted my resignation. Still this is urgent. George Takemoto the supervisor of the cow milking, getting in 200 gallons a day, there is no one to take his place. If he is inducted, nobody here could take care of the cattle. He asked the council to act some way to find some one. (Explains it in Japanese.)<sup>1</sup>

Miyake: I think he ought to be able to be deferred. (Laughter)

(Discussion in Japanese) I think in this particular case we feel the council has no right to go out and try to find somebody. Mr. Emerick must have that picture quite well.

Wolter: It would be in order for a committee to confer with Mr. Emerick and ask if they can help in filling the farm position.

(Here Wolter remarked ~~that he approved~~ to me that he approved the election of Ishizu because this would bring the block managers and the council closer together. Ishizu is ex-assistant ~~Block manager~~ to Central Block M.)

Ikemoto: Speaks in Japanese. (On petition for equal rights to inductees.)

Nino: There is a member of Block 44<sup>2</sup> who did write some suggestions. We did

<sup>1</sup> About a week ago Kato remarked to me that he was sick and tired of the way council business was carried on in Japanese. There was no excuse said he. Except in unusual instances, every member could understand and speak English well enough to carry on business. That, said Kato, was why he so often spoke in English, when it would have been easier to use Japanese. He felt like saying something about it.

<sup>2</sup> Asami, I'll bet two cents.

not have it read, but others have similar opinions.

Miyake: Are there any other Blocks have the same feeling?

Takahashi: In my block particularly the young men have asked if the council could petition no discrimination in service.

Miyake: I think it would be proper that the body refer this to the executive board.

Ikemoto: The young people in my block talked to me. They are all willing to serve their country, but this is the opportune time to make this clear.

Ishizu: Moves that the executive board weigh up the basis for this petition and make a rough draft and report at the next meeting. (Seconded by Takahashi.) (Miyake explains in Japanese.)

Nino: I think this young man has voiced an opinion common to others. He may have had in mind other grievances that could be straightened out. It is what we should DO NOW. He means he would go into service but would like ~~to~~ it clearly understood what rights belong to them.

Wolter: (Suggests not speaking in terms of rights.) It's something that doesn't fit into American thinking. It's a privilege and duty of citizenship. It has been translated into Japanese as rights. Rather than stir up a sympathetic interest the term rights stirs up an inimical interest. I suggest you speak of citizenship privileges. (General agreement)

Kato: (Asks for clarification.) Does it now stand that the executive board petition that we have signatures?

Aratani: The petition is for the community council and not for the community.

Kato: The community council could draft a petition for the residents which could be passed around.

Wolter: What about having it signed by a large number of people?

Miyake: If we had a signed petition, looks as if it would have more effect.

Wolter: It would bring it before the people. I think you might have both.

Aratani: I think the experience we had at the last resolution - this should be put before the council.

(Vote - 11 ~~and~~ for special meeting - 5 for no special meeting - 1 - no vote.

# GILA RIVER EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION 1-8-44

DIVISION & SECTION	ADVISORY ALLOTMENT			ACTUAL ON JOB 1-8-44				BUDGETED	EXPENDITURE AT PRESENT RATE
	\$19	\$16	TOTAL	\$19	\$16	312 E PART TIME	TOTAL		
PROJECT MANAGEMENT	NO. AMT.	NO. AMT.	TOTAL	NO. AMT.	NO. AMT.	NO. AMT.	AMOUNT		
PROJECT DIRECTOR	51-2907	28 1344	4251	58 3306	36 1728		5034		5034
LEGAL	3-171	2 36	267	2 114	1 45		162		162
REPORTS	5-285	28 1344	1629	5 285	19 912	2 72	1269		1269
RELOCATION	7-399	15 720	1119	6 342	23 1104		1446		1446
DUPLICATING	7-399	15 720			3 144		144		144
	66-3762	75-3504	7260	71-4047	82-3936	2-72	8055	\$7,275.00	8055
COMMUNITY MANAGEMENT									
OFF. OF ASST. DIRECTOR	1 57	1 48	105	1 57	1 48		105	105	105
INTERNAL SECURITY	24 1368	100 4800	6168	20 1140	68 3264		4404	6175	4404
HEALTH	33 1381	265-12720	14601	41 2337	259-12032		14769	14600	14769
EDUCATION	18 1026	31 6288	7314	31 1767	130 6528	7 168	8463	7365	8463
SOCIAL SERVICE	6 342	35 1680	2022	6 342	34 1632		1974	2025	1974
COM. ANALYSIS	2 114	3 144	158	1 57	2 96		153		153
COM. ACTIVITIES	27 1539	57 2736	4275	15 855	66 3168		4023	4275	4023
COM. GOVERNMENT	5 285	2 96	321	2 114	1 45		162		162
	110-6612	594-28517	35020	117-6669	567-27216	1 168	34053	\$35,200.00	34053
OPERATION									
OFF. OF ASST. DIRECTOR	1 57							50	
AGRICULTURE	87 4959	592-28416	33375	125 7125	635-30420	31 1116	38721	33375	38721
INDUSTRY	20 1140	79 3792	4932	12 384	58 1824	1 24	2532	4925	2532
ENGINEERING	56 3192	410-22560	35752	104 5928	300-14400	11 264	20592	25150	20592
FIRE PROTECTION	17 969	70 3360	4329	20 1140	30 1920		3060	4325	3060
MOTOR POOL	16 912	164-7572	5784	35 1995	186-5428	6 216	11139	5676	11139
	191-11229	1375-66000	57172	296-16592	1199-57552	49 1520	76044	\$77,200.00	76044
ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT									
OFFICE ASSISTANT	2 114	3 144	258	1 57			57	5625	57
PROCUREMENT				4 225	4 192		420		420
STATISTICS	2 114	13 624	736		8 384	1 24	408		408
MESS & SUPPLY	212-15504	1230-59440	14544	183-10431	1300-62400		72831	72825	72831
FINANCE	26 1426	182 8736	16161	21 1197	62 2976		4173	16170	4173
OFFICE SERVICE AND POSTAL	1 57	34 1632	1689		22 1056	4 96	1152	700	1152
PERSONAL MGT	5 285	19 912	1197	6 342	8 384		726		726
EVALUED PROPERTY	2 114	13 624	738	5 285	13 624		909		909
	309-17613	1494-71712	89225	220-12540	1917-65016	5-120	80676	\$8,300.00	80676
TOTAL	658-39216	3536-166720	222,191	704-90128	3265-156720	63-1980	198,558	\$208,975.00	198,858

Iwata: I'm opposed. being issei it's not necessary.

Miyake: Because we have the issei we have the nisei.

(It was decided that the meeting would be held the following Wednesday night at 7:30.) We need not send a notice then.

Wolter: You have to send a notice. The Consitution says so

Nishioka: I'd like to make an announcement. (Speaks in Japanese of War Fund Drive.)

Miyake: In regard to the Red Cross drive, I think Mr. Iwasaki has a program to work on.

Brown: There is a budget that was published in the News-Tourier.

Ishizu: I'd like to ask the farm committee. When they're taking water from the pump to the hog ranch. The problem is dragging the tank with a tractor. With hot weather they will have a very serious problem. Has the committee done anything? (Asks Mr. Wolter if the rumor that when the segregates from Manzanar were taken ~~and~~ to Tule, they were assigned specific apartments before getting to the center.) Can that be arranged for the people who are to be sent here?

Wolter: That's the plan.

Ishizu: Assignment of jobs cannot be arranged?

Wolter: It was technically planned, but the process broke down on the way.

Hirose: I have received complaints that there were many boys missing from school during the court session. Can the council instruct anything? I think maybe children ~~from the~~ under certain age should be barred from the courtroom. Then on the fire telephone. I was told two weeks ago that the fire telephone was being used by school children calling up the operator and making jokes. It was brought up to the block managers who took some action but still the children use it around noon times.

Miyake: Suppose we have a public relations committee report to the newspaper and say the Council requests the people from not doing that.

Ishizu: I see some people had a memorandum from Mr. Graves. The block managers were instructed to carry the message to the people. It's rather confusing.

I wonder if there shouldn't be a coordinating of some kind.

Wolter: Within the next few days the block managers will be again restored to Community Management Division to take care of such problems. I'm asking that the Executive Committees of both councils and the Central Block managers attend a meeting every Friday morning.

#### Talk with Kondos

Called to ask how Mr. Kondo had come out in his physical. Henry was at a basketball game and Mrs. K. always talks more freely about the draft when he is not at home. She said he had told her: "Well, Mom, you needn't worry, you'll get fifty a month and ten extra for Douglas. Then you'll get something for mother. So, if they make me march with a gun I'll sure end up in the hospital and then they'll have to take care of me too." Mrs. K. told how when Henry was ready to go Douglas went up to him and shook hands, saying, "Dad, I hope you pass your examination." "I'll do my best," said Henry.

I learn from Mrs. Kondo that when Mr. Okuno left, Mrs. Okuno was made very miserable about her neighbors gossiping over her living alone. That, thinks Mrs. Kondo, ~~the~~ is the chief reason Mrs. Okuno left the mess to work in the Co-op. Mrs. Okuno on whom I call frequently, lives in a most bohemian fashion now. She and her friend, Mrs. Fukui, she tells me are always the latest to go to bed in the barrack and the latest getting up. They do nothing but talk and eat, eat, eat. (Naturally I get in on a good deal of this talking and eating.) The regular eating of cold rice mixed with hot tea and otsukemono, in which you swallow the rice whole, results in their not gaining weight. It has as yet had no effect on me.

GRAMMATICAL TERMS USED BY AND TOWARD THE MIKADO

The acquisition of information on this subject is extremely difficult. The inhabitants of Gila have little or no knowledge of court etiquette. Moreover, the topic is so delicate that put to a stranger or mere acquaintance it immediately places the inquirer under suspicion as an F.B.I. spy. The writer asked only three trusted friends; two of them cautioned her to be careful to whom she talked about the subject.

Although the data is fragmentary, one point is clear. All persons, no matter what their rank, employ the same respectful terms when speaking of the emperor; there are no gradations. The emperor, standing in the relationship of father to all men, regardless of rank, employs the same terminology of a superior to an inferior toward "premier or peasant."

The forms of address, the verb used by a superior when speaking to an inferior, are frequently termed "arrogant" or "blunt" by the English speaking Japanese. Occasionally this type of language is called "manly Japanese." When used by an adult to an adult, the description is accurate. Men employ this curt type of speech to males who are their equals and to females. Conversely, all well brought up women use the polite phrases of an inferior, whether speaking to man or woman. Toward children the "blunt" or informal language is used. The language employed by the Emperor, therefore, should not so much be considered blunt as informal.

Although the linguistic details are utterly different, a comparison could be drawn between the terms used by parents and persons of high rank toward children and servants in German and some other Indo-European languages. Reciprocal grammatical terms indicative of respect are also employed here.

1.

Draft: My block manager called on me this morning to give me a gift for relatives in Tule Lake. (He is a conscientious objector.) He told me he had been reclassified 1A. In a way it was a relief said he. Now he doesn't have to make up his mind about going to Tule Lake with his wife and mother, or remaining here and relocating. He will not fight though, says he. If they don't listen to him he will commit hara-kiri. He accompanied the work by a graphic gesture somewhat inhibited by the fact that he was sitting on his bicycle holding the three year old Sebo in front of him.

#### TALK WITH HIKIDA

On recent court cases: Regarding to Ray Maeda, there was no question we should sentence him to the maximum allowed by WRA instructions. But on the first charge - assault and battery - against Nakade, there was certain reason for Maeda being very much excited because of attitude of Mr. Nakade tearing up the mess ticket. We thought we might make it 60 days instead of 90. But on the other charge, assault with a deadly weapon, there was no excuse.

I understand he is willing to go to another center. The people in block 55 are more or less in sympathy with Maeda now compared with their attitude before the trial. Before the trial they were more helping to give him a very severe sentence. Iwasaki told me a few people from 55 came to him and were asking if he'd be sent to another center can his sentence be somewhat modified? It was a rather informal discussion. I told Iwasaki, as a member of the Judicial Commission, we should not make any such modification. We would lose our prestige.

As for Miamoto, hitting Mr. Michol, according to the testimony of the witnesses - it wasn't very definite evidence that the boy hit Mr. Nichol. But it was clear that the boy was swinging at him. So the testimony was more or less based on circumstantial evidence. We found him guilty. If he's found guilty it's a very serious offense. Yet we don't want to send him to jail because we realize sending him to jail may not result in any favorable attitude for him. Maybe probation and certain requirements may give him a

2.

better lesson and if he violates probation, he will be punished further. The same with other cases we took this view.

The nature of the charge with Kawakami was not so serious. Kagawa, we thought, he shouldn't be sent to jail.

I understand that in the ~~Kawakami~~ Kawakami case Graves and Nichols are very much dissatisfied with the degree of the sentence. Graves has appealed the case to Mr. Bennett. Ernest (Iwasaki) told me. I told Ernest if they expect to appeal - let them appeal. I, as a member of the Judicial Commission, I don't worry if they're angry. When I understood they were so upset - Nichol left the courtroom, they showed that feeling. In connection with the ~~attitude~~ attitude of the Internal Security officers I begin to become rather concerned. The attitude of the I. S. officers at that dance might have precipitated the boys, you know, using such language and taking a rather antagonistic attitude toward Mr. Nichol. As a member of the Judicial Commission I hope the officials of I. S. be more sincere and thoughtful. Not try to take strong hand, but try to take attitude of corrective nature. I know the boys are not good boys, but yet, you know, by the attitude of the officers that can be precipitated or ~~high~~ (on the other hand) it might make the boys act decently. (I mentioned that Sparks was being sent to Tule Lake.) I think Mr. Nichol too should go. I rode with Mr. Graves once or twice, I noticed when he came close to a truck in which three boys were riding, he stopped the truck and talked. He made the fellows pretty antagonistic - he was rather insincere. I know that in other cases Mr. Nichol and Sparks have been criticised for rough handling.

Dr. Pedicord: I hear here and there - the attitude of the hospital employees when he finally comes over is very interesting. The hospital employees I don't think are very happy about it. They don't take any action at this time, but if Dr. Pedicord shows any sign of dictatorship or insincere feelings toward the employees or the patients things are going to go pretty badly.

Relocation: Of course, relocation of people of that kind (Miyake, and Hirose) except

doctors, may not cause very much feeling among the evacuees because it's up to each individual to consider his future. In the case of the doctors, Dr. Sugiyama is nisei, there may not be very strong pressure against his relocating. But if an issei doctor like Kiyasu or Iki left, I think there would be some movement to try to hold him.<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Yamamoto (Verlin) he's well liked by the people, but dentists are not so serious. People are much more concerned about medical doctors and the shortage. About Miyake and Hirose leaving, I think people might think it's a good thing.

Possible Break-up of Council I don't think the council will break up in six months.

But the Administration is going to have more difficulty in getting more support. Because a fellow like Miyake, he was very aggressive in negotiating and also cooperating with the Administration. I think the Administration should be aware of the changing situation. They're encouraging relocation. From time to time more will leave now. I think the Administration should adjust somehow.

#### Relocation:

There is a meeting tomorrow of the Relocation Planning Commission, to explain this counselling. I suggested this, because the commission has been meeting ~~often~~ often - 25 or 30 people at the meeting - and they have been talking round the way and they don't get any place. I suggested the Commission should be divided into certain sections, one division should study farming and business for the future. Another committee will study the relocation of those other than farmers/ or business men - the employee group.

#### Propaganda from Tule Lake:

All kinds of information is coming in from Tule Lake, most of which is to try to influence people here to become wider awakened of the future, specifically ~~and~~ spreading information is to the effect that a Japanese broadcast heard in Tule Lake that the evacuees should not relocate because in the near future Japan might take a very offensive attitude of

<sup>L</sup> See notes, March 1, for Verlin's very different attitude.

offensive warfare which will make it pretty tough for the Japanese outside. They are specifically emphasizing that the Japanese in camp should be more patient not to go out, but to stay in. There has been going on for three or four months. I myself think it is false propaganda but the people believe it. <sup>1</sup>/

Also they say the Tokyo radio says that the nisei who relocate and engage in any war industry of the U. S. , that those who return to Japan will be sentenced from seven to ten years. Those who were in the armed services of Japan and who relocate and engage in a war industry will be sentenced for life. People are believing it. It is causing a lot of annoyances. I think Mr. Wolter must have heard of it.

Mr. Wolter was saying one time, that he understood there are a few professional propagandists<sup>1</sup> in the center. But I don't know how he got that idea. I don't think there are any professional propagandists.

SPECIAL MEETING OF BUTTE COMMUNITY COUNCIL \* March 8. 7:30 p. m.

No Caucasian was present at this meeting but myself. The role was not called but the attendance was good. All in all, the proceedings were very business like.

Miyake: We were instructed to work out either a petition or a resolution. Two boys came to us. We asked them if they could represent the draftees. We felt that this move should also be worked out with Canal. So they made a rough draft of the things they wished to petition. We felt we should have at least two or maybe three petitions. (1) for the people subject to induction. (2) Their dependents and families. (3) People who are aliens, and so on.

We made a rough draft of the petition consulting with the draftees and took it to the Canal Council meeting. The Canal Council went on record to coordinate with us and selected a committee from the evacuees as a whole who are subject to the draft and worked with our boys here and formulated a petition. We worked all day today and drafted the petition. The same will be taken to Canal. A copy has been sent to Canal already.

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We, as a council, after being presented with this petition feel obliged to help those who will be inducted in the near future. We have no guarantee of anything. Some of the other petitions are complaining or giving their grievances or asking for changes in exchange for selective service. After

6.

listening to what Grandad Council had to go through I'm happy the members here are thinking of their and their children's future.

This petition will be signed only by nisei eligible for the draft. The method of signing the petition - the registration office at the 52 block manager's office will be open for three days - Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

If we sent them to the blocks some of the sheets will be incomplete.

(Repeats speech in Japanese - then asks Fukushima to translate the petition.)

Fukushima made a short speech in Japanese after he had finished the translation.)

Miyake: (Asks for discussion - no volunteers - calls on Kondo.)

Kondo: I'm all for the petition. If you have drawn up the other petition I'd like to have it read too.

Miyake: We haven't done it yet. This is what is going to affect the draftees. ~~I think~~

Kondo: I think it is very well done. All the rights we ask for are contained in point 4. Number two takes care of most of the grievances we have against the service. I think it's a wonderful petition.

Fukushima: (Speaks briefly in Japanese.)

Kondo: That's a better way.

Kato: (Speaks in Japanese) (Asking if it would not be a better way to have it signed by blocks.)

Ishizu: Let each block manager list the names of the men in his block of draft age.

Why not just call them in for signatures?

(discussion in Japanese as to whether the dates are sufficient)

Nino: Why not distribute it in four sections - let them catch them at meal times.

Miyake: We will want to go on record that the Butte Community Council will --

(hesitates for word)

Fukushima: Recommend?

Kato: Best way is to approve such action taken by the inductees.

Miyake: (continuing) approve the spontaneous petition submitted by the inductees with the following resolution supporting the petition.

Fukushima: I have a better word than approve. The Butte Community Council will

BROWN'S NOTES - March 20, 1944.

Butte Community Council

Regular meeting - Fukushima in chair.

Roll-call--20 present

Fukushima (Japanese)

Letter of resignation from Miyake (relocation)

Ishizu. Last meeting committee (Ishizu) etc.) appointed draft letter of thanks to Japanese Red Cross. (letter read)

Fukushima. You have heard letter. Any discussion? You may accept or refuse this resolution. (Reads in Japanese) Will someone move to accept this letter of thanks by committee appointed?

Nishimura moves - seconded - carried.

Ishizu. Shall read from other councils concerning action by Heart Mountain. (Letters from Granada) Granada glad to act as host to relocation conference. Of course, when Bennett came back from Washington, report Mr. Myer thinks not held for some time, and then not in relocation center, but in city.

Request permission to write answer in view of new information (given)

Before new business - letter from War Dept. acknowledging receipt of atrocities resolution. (Fukushima translates)

Report on Red Cross by Nishioka.

(He reports in full last meeting)

Fukushima (in Japanese) explains.

Ishizu Moves to accept report - seconded  
adopted

Dr. Takahashi reads report on Fair Labor Practice Board. (Yamaguchi being absent).

Fukushima comments briefly.

Ishizu moves to accept - seconded.

Ishizu - When does this come into effect?

Takahashi. When council approves. Explains much of this by Block: feels necessary to have council members to assist impartiality.

Report accepted.

Fukushima. Shall proceed to election of new chairman. (Explains constitutional requirements.) You have selected me to be vice-chairman and I appreciate it. But as you know I have big work and my chicken size brain can't do both. I do not claim to be indispensable man but I am not interested in anything other than construction of Hall. I can't follow constitutional provision. So best thing to resign as vice-chairman and you can elect a new vice-chairman and chairman.

(Ishizu reads resignation.) Mr. Ishizu, will you take chair to finish up this business.

Nishimura I oppose very much resignation of Mr. Fukushima. Think we should abide by constitution. He is not indispensable at all times, we can elect another vice-chairman. Another thing- with relocation and drafting of nisei, we must revamp Govt. and must also select from issei

Fukushima. Thank you Mr. Nishimura, but my resignation must stand. Important and expensive to construct hall under present working condition budget task is personnel maintenance. If I give half time to council work, construction will become haywire. Whoever constructs hall must be there most time. Therefore, my sincere wish to you to accept my resignation ~~and~~ as new chairman.

Ishizu (explains in Japanese)

Takahashi (I move resignation be not accepted. seconded.)

Fukushima. I thank you, but whether you accept or not my resignation, it will be impossible for me to accept chairmanship until work is completed. All of you are elected representative and leader of block. My services are necessary, so please accept resignation.

Ishizu puts motion. Motion carried.

Mr. Fukushima. What is the next step? Whether I accept, and let vice-chairman act, at least for time.

Fukushima. If you make gentleman's agreement, that I resign later, and that vice-chairman act, I accept for time.

Nishimura. Since balance of time for this body short, why not act all time?

Fukushima. I can't do that (at length.) (i.e. make indefinite acceptance)

Takahashi. Why not select a vice-chairman now? If Mr. F. resigns later, vice-chairman will automatically be chairman. Takahashi nominates Nishimura.

Nishimura. (In Japanese, to the effect that issei be chairman, in terms of new conditions. Nishimura (forestalling move to close nominations) nominate Aratani.

Aratani. I decline nominations on same ground as Nishimura did.

Nominate Yamaguchi. (Someone nominates Iwata) Nominations closed.

Fukushima. Mr. Nishimura says he is nisei, but he is amphibious, he is good either way. Mr. Nishimura is good. I sincerely plead you to vote for Nishimura.

Ishiqu passes slips; Nishimura elected 16 to 3.

Fukushima says will postpone his resignation for moment.

Takahashi. Asks about new constitution.

Fukushima tells about meeting in Wolter's office. Explains Ishiqu's plan (already on board)

Ishizu explains his own plan in Japanese. Brown explains Wolter's plan.

Fukushima translates.

Much discussion, mostly in Japanese.

Aratani objects - best man would have other job - not available for paid block coordinator.

Morimoto objects in Japanese. So does Komura.

(Long animated discussion)

Ishizu. Opinion of this body that they continue as now, or change as necessary.

Nishimura. Better to change vote to consider change.

Letter (teletyped) from Spanish consul, concerning protecting power of nisei.

Letter from Poston council, petition read.

Ishizu. Repetition. Didn't come to 52. Visited all B'k mgrs. Now have 1 representative from every block.

Arrangements made to complete signatures in 3 days.

We have decided to execute and forward this. Shall we do this next meeting?

Decided after some discussion that all needed is letter of transmittal of petition.

Ishizu. I am acting Central Blk. Mgr. Want to resign as blk. member next week.

adjourned.

April 3, 1944

Roll-call at 1:50. No quorum. 13 present. Minutes passed. (not read, members now get copies in advance.)

Meeting not yet official (14 present)

Reports from committees

Iwata. (for Yamaguchi) Questions of curtains and uniforms for 42 waitresses.

Dr. Lawson sells ice-cream, has made \$90. so far. There will be more sales to make \$500.

Fukushima. Community fund almost impossibly legally: to distribute camouflage fund tied up. Might as well give up and find out more (confusion partly Fukushima's, partly mine.) Tried to get part of fund for scholarships, hence arising of occasion for this decision.

Komuro (Japanese)

Ishizu (Asks me for keeping of livestock regulations) (Not available)

Ishizu Reads letter from Heart Mountain - communicating petition from both issei and nisei. Asks permission to send copies of our petition.

Also from Rohwer - recommendations and suggestions for petition from both issei and nisei. Asks permission to communicate ours.

Also from Heart Mountain again making survey of evacuee employment; asking ours. Asks to refer letter to appropriate commission.

Letter to Japanese Red Cross given me for transmittal.

Reports on petition - all ready with exception of 3 blocks (?) Asks advice about forwarding.

To forward petition giving number of signatures, but not actual signatures latter to be kept on file.

Ishizu (Community Clerk, Otani, has relocated. Iwasaki has asked for another. Urgently needed. (one more member arrives, making up quorum.)

Fukushima. Nominations open for this full time paid job.

Ishizu. Suggest instead of electing permanent community clerk, appoint temporary, then appoint nominatory committee.

Iwata. Move Executive Board take on job of appointing. At present, don't know who to pick.

Fukushima. Asks Nishimura to act temporarily.

Aratani. Moves to authorize chairman to appoint clerk on temporary basis. seconded, carried.

Fukushima. Appoints Aratani. May or may not require fixed time, but someone has to be there if anything comes up, such as subpoena.

Aratani. Not indispensable, but have to stick around office. Declines.

Fukushima. Grateful if you accept. You are best qualified man. (Ishizu gives Aratani folder. Applause.)

Nishimura. Discussion in Wolter's office on constitution. Canal not in favor of dissolving council and using new plan. We figured Butte may go ahead and adopt plan, and let Canal keep status quo. They are functioning just as well.

Fukushima. Block residents in Canal, for each block more residents than in each block here. Have in Canal nearly 250, much more than here. Not faced with difficulty of finding representatives. If we had some number we would be able to do same. Any opinion to be expressed by you? We discussed it before, but many members not present. (Explains plans in Japanese)

Iwata.- discusses in Japanese (Much discussion and explanation in Japanese.) Iwata, Morimoto, Nishimura, Komuro, all discussed. Answers on explanations by Fukushima.

Recess at 3:40.

After, I spoke giving Wolter's reasons for wanting change.

Nomi suggest taking it to block.

Fukushima. Impossible to take every issue to block. You represent block.

Iwata. What does block think of representative 3 or 4 times consecutively. Block should be informed and take action.

Ishizu. I don't think block care. Block mgrs. do make recommendations. (etc.) I think if status quo is maintained think councilman should be block chairman.

Iwata. Think councilman if absent 3 times should be reported to blocks.

Fukushima (agrees)

Iwata. Is Blk. 52 represented? (No) Miyake should have representative.

Ishizu. (Reads constitution) (Discussion about absence of representatives ) Get back to discussion of change in constitution. Excerpts.

Nomi. If we are to maintain status quo , are we going to reform our procedures.

Ishizu. (1) Chairman and ex-secretary give full time to job. (2) Clear line of responsibility be drawn. (3) Representatives really represent blocks.

Aratani. (Points out that instruction have never been clearly drawn.) (talks at length about it.)

Ishizu. Why I have mentioned line of responsibility. If we maintain status quo, we make policy. Last meeting, Dr. Pedicord came to Blk Mgrs. on shortage of nurses aides. If this is policy making body, we could make policy: Each block send 1 nurses aides. Blk. mgrs. to implement decision. (Points out all causes of delay.) This creates fears (referring

to T.B. arrested cases fed in 42.) We don't have friction between Blk. Mgrs. and council. We should expedite more. We should do better than we are doing now.

Fukushima invites motion.

Nishimura. Moves plan of reorganization. Kanazaki seconds. Motion carried 10 to 6.

At my suggestion, committee appointed to write constitution. Aratani, Ikemoto, Iwata, Morimoto. Iwata declines - busy. plus ex comm.

To report on Friday.

New Business.

Komuro. (In Japanese)

Nishioka and Ishizu answer. Discussion.

Report by Nishioka on Red Cross.

Motion of thanks to Miyake carried unanimously.

Adjourned 5:16.

This meeting was one of the dullest and most locke~~d~~daistical I have attended. Members were not exactly uninterested, as they talked at length, but it lacked any spark.

Komuro's talk was reporting on various matters referred to committees: e.g. nurses aides (see official minutes)

April 10, 1944.-Notes on Proposed Changes in Community Government.

Following the meeting in Wolter's office on March 17, a number of conferences were held. First, the ideas were submitted to the block managers. Canal, March 20; then the same day, proposed to Butte Community Council (see notes on that meeting) On Tuesday, March 27, the plan was submitted to Butte Block Managers and that afternoon to the Canal Community Council. By arrangement the following meetings were held that week.

Friday March 31, 9:30 a.m., in Bennett's office. (Wolter, acting project director presiding.)

Saturday, April 1, 1:30 p.m. in Wolter's office (Brown presiding, later Wolter) Talked until 5 p.m.

At these meetings, the chief representatives were: From Canal; Ando, Horiuchi, Kawamoto, and Fukuzawa, together with Yahanda for the Block Managers. From Butte; Fukushima, Ishizu, Nishimura, Kato, and Asami, and Ryusaki for the Block Managers. Not all were present at these, and at prior and subsequent meetings, but some were there for all while all were at more than one meeting.

I was participant in most discussion so was unable to make notes on the spot, and to make full notes for only one meeting. (Mar. 17) These are some points impressed upon me.

1. The elective principle. This was a cause of great difference of opinion. The Canal people held to it strongly. Ando believed in it less than others because of his belief that people expected you to fight for them if you elected them and would not submit to restrictive legislation passed by elected representatives. Hence he wants the Block Managers

power to dispense goods combined with election.

As a body, the Butte Council were divided. Fukushima held to elective principle, though favoring other changes (see below) Ishizu was doubtful. Kato wanted stability but also elective.

The Butte Block Managers were unanimous that they did not want election. Kinoshita said outright that if coordinators were elected and block clerks appointed, he wanted to be a block clerk. He said that there were so many factors within the blocks that no elected man could be respected. He agreed with the elective principle in theory but wanted no part in it. Although this opinion was the only one voiced at the meetings, a number of block managers interviewed separately by Oguchi were of the opinion that representatives, whether councilmen or coordinators, should be elected.

2. On payment of coordinators. This plan at first had a favorable reaction. Later, doubts appeared. Particularly in Canal, it was felt that to be paid made one a tool of the administration. A man must be unpaid (as a councillor) to have freedom. This opinion was shared, but less strongly, by some Butte men.

3. On combining Block Manager's and councilman's functions in one person under the name of coordinator. This was strongly supported by Fukushima, who said that good men were scarce. It was supported, though less strongly by others. Aratani voiced an objection to it: If one man in the block failed you, there was no one to whom to appeal. The gravest objection was that men, able men otherwise employed, would not give up a good job to take an elective job. The other serious objection was that one group represented the people the other the administration.

4. Duplication of function. Ishizu particularly, but also others said that whatever change was made, if there were two bodies it was necessary to draw a clear line of authority between them. There was general agreement.

5. On the present relationship between block managers and community council. It was generally accepted that the block managers had the prestige. At the block managers meeting the statement was made to me. "We are the government, the community council is a toy." (of also Ando)

6. Size of group. Fukushima was, as always, for a small group. But representation other than by blocks was not favored; even the election of ex-council members wards aroused no permanent enthusiasm.

The general impression was that there was nothing like unanimity on any one point. The evacuees are Japanese, but even the issei are more Americanized than is realized; hence, many conflicts of opinion.

On March 27, the plans were submitted to Canal Community Council. A committee was nominated to consider them. This committee met later and decided to maintain the existing organizations. The grounds were two. (1) In spite of some difficulties, the system was working; (2) by election and by remaining unpaid, the representative retained his freedom to represent the people.

This decision was ratified by the council at its meeting on April 4. The decision was already known to the Butte members when they met on April 3.

I have written notes on the meeting of the Butte council on April 3. The motion to revise was carried by 10 to 6, Fukushima, chairman; Ishizu, secretary, and one other not voting. Then the motion was carried by only 10 out of 33 councilmen, the meeting having only a bare quorum. Moreover,

I could sense a reluctance to take any definite move; looking backward, it may have been a reluctance to change.

Ishizu, who had not voted, said afterward that he was sorry they had decided to change. A committee was appointed to revise the constitution. Fukushima, Ishizu, Nishimura, Aratani, Iwata, Yamaguchi were among them. They met with Wolter and me on Friday evening, April 7. This meeting was short, as compared with many others. The reluctances to change became uppermost. All the old arguments were touched upon. It was finally agreed that both bodies be retained. The chief defects of the present organization were slowness, and lack of precise knowledge of their powers. It was agreed that a strong executive committee of 5 be appointed. As they did last fall, they resisted Wolter's suggestion to have people outside the council appointed or elected to the executive. The executive committee was to be paid and was to be a full time body. Much authority is to be delegated to it and it will take over much of the committee work. The council will remain a ratifying body. Actually, very little change in the wording of the constitution will be needed. There was a general feeling of relief that no radical change was to be made. It was also agreed that the functions of block managers and council were to be strictly demarcated.

As the changes were so minor, it was decided that a special meeting of the council was not necessary and the changes would be proposed at the next regular meeting on April 17.

Brown's Notes

Butte Community Council

Regular Meeting - April 17, 1944

Meeting called 1:40. 20 present.

New members 51 and 52 and 58 (after Ishizu's retirement)

Report on special committee on constitution.

Ishizu. Special Committee of Executive Board; Iwata, Yamaguchi, 2 blk. managers, Morimoto, Aratani met Friday and discussed at various angles and various plans. After much discussion decided radical change not feasible; not enough gain to bad effect in community to have referendum. To maintain status quo with these provisions: delegate much authority to Executive Board and put Executive Board in payroll.

People elect Community Council, have ex-Board of 5 as now: chairman, secretary, 3 other members. These 5 theoretically on payroll. If right persons not to be had, will retain other position, but devote main time to Executive Commission.

These are our recommendations.

Suggested resolutions read. Open for discussion.

Fukushima. Assume you understood. (translates resolution into Japanese)

Morimoto. (in Japanese) suggests Bennett and Wolter busy, discussion may take time, have they any views?

Bennett. Wolter has main points I have two or three. (1) Hope you can put some pressure on people to keep irrigation ditches clean; preferable to flooding camp, would like to have place look clean.

Auditors coming. Will be here a month. They will report on conditions.

Butte Community Council  
Regular Meeting - April 17, 1944

(2) Auditors will investigate hours of work. Hope you will urge everyone to realize, will get nearer 8 hours work. (3) Long instruction provides some rights for evacuee labor. (leaves, sick leaves, etc.) As for appointed staff. If we have to break down partial days, too much accounting. (4) Another matter. Instruction provides as of May 1. no private enterprise. Aimed at staff. Have been Community Enterprises. Mr. Wolter will discuss it more. May have to pass ordinance. Problem you will be confronted with.

(5) Preliminary instruction on people from Jerome between June 15 and end of July, 2,000, possibly 2,500 people. Plan worked out. Brown to Jerome, possibly others. Housing, baggage, leaders, all worked out. Also employment. Hope leaders elected there. Hope to introduce them with as little disruption of you and them as possible. Want to make them as welcome as possible, put into government and get them to work: 600 to Canal, 1400 here. Would like discussion. Wolter has proposals for government. Employment more difficult. Hope to increase jobs but not sure. Allocated money will improve status.

Fukushima. How many families?

Bennett. Don't know. Will send us family composition chart. If large families, O.K. If small, difficult. Can buy sheet rock, but no lumber for partitions. Will probably not get chart until near time. Guess will be fairly large families, therefore apartment problem not serious. But thinking of housing all time. Plenty room, how divide.

Ishizu. In connection with housing any news of segregation?

Bennett. Yes, only 50. Best here over week-end. May stretch, but not much. Tule about limit. Isupp being reopened for men in stockade. Few go. Only 50 or few more by June.

Ishizu. Block managers: If people going to move in from 15th, some barracks require repairing. Linoleum and damage to walls. Could that be done?

Bennett. Should be survey. Have linoleum but no layers. Planning to repaint. If we can get sheetrock, can repair holes. Arranged lease spray gun and gasoline engine. Blocks will have to cooperate. Repair work should be done by June. If repair requires lumber, serious; if sheet rock, not so serious. (to Wolter) Will you see that we get report?

Wolter. Yes

Nishimura. Can people go where they want?

Bennett. Within possible limits. (goes into detail)

Nishimura. Japanese paper says only 800 want to come here.

Bennett. That's news. Suits me.

Ishizu. (Reads letter from Jerome. Refer) (Wants information.)

(discussion Ishizu, Brown, Bennett on information. Don't want to promote. Ist people come who want)

Takahashi. raised question of occupational group. Bennett says will get ahead employment and history cards. Will help fit in. Our medical problem hard. Will get relief but not from Jerome. Only one medical man there. Think mostly issei and children. Must make up our minds within 6 months. Hence concern about government.

Ishizu. About leave and sick leave. Could you expand?

Bennett. Same as government. If you work a year, entitled to 26 days. Records. employ employment and money hard. (discussion about doing a days work in 8 hours.)

Fukushima. Any more questions?

Bennett. I have one will you get the ditches clean?

Fukushima. I am constructing.

Bennett. I mean Council.

(talk of cleaning up debris in ditches.)

Ishizu. Blk managers. have made survey of erosion. Think matter will be looked into.

Bennett. One other point. Sanitary problem serious. Don't want flies or mosquitoes. Dangerous. Hospital and Janeway on my neck. Problems: Personal sinks and cooker outlets. Must plan to do away with stagnant pools. Can't spray with oil. Flies: Keep garbage cans in better shape. Will probably come to you with plan. Also fruit flies must(?)

Bennett. That's all I have to say. Glad to see new government plan. With predominant issei, government will change. Want to work closely with council. Also recreation. Also recreation.

(Talk on freezing man power.)

Komuro. When do we get screen door? Three years now.

Bennett. Have made frames. Will deliver soon. Residents get material, will put together themselves. (Bennett leaves)

Fukushima. Resume discussion on reorganization. (no answer) Mr. Wolter?

Wolter. This plan has accomplished two things. (1) Maintains representative government. (2) streamlines procedure. There must be further definition (councilman's job) Executive Board acts under council, by delegation. Streamlines procedures. (gives examples: new instruction, private enterprise) Deal with small body. In regard to ex-office membership of central block managers. Deals with disagreements. Need also to define functions of block manager and council.

You represent people, channel wishes of people to administration. Block managers represent administration to get things done. Totally different function. Councilman must keep in touch with people; be both representative and leader. (gives talk on representation and responsibility.)

(Reads proposal regarding Jerome) (refer)

Fukushima. Now that you know nature of ex-board and functions, any further discussion on question or explanation? (Japanese) A lot of things to do. Chair is open to receive motion to accept special committee's report, plus resolution.

Komuro: (Japanese) (motion to accept special committee's report with resolution) Kanegaki seconds) carried unanimously.

Fukushima. Skipped minutes, Any correction? Approved.

Point for this afternoon. Have to elect executive board. As for me, stated when Mr. Miyake left, I resigned, but was reelected with agreement I would preside few more weeks, have done so. I am engaged in big job, cannot perform both work satisfactorily. I resign and want new situation.

Ishizu. (Reads resignation of Fukushima)

Fukushima. Wish to explain. Engaged in big construction. Don't claim I am indispensable, but someone must be there. Under such conditions, cannot spend half days at Community Council work. Only fair I quit one job and devote entire time to one job. My mother said, "Do one thing well." Of more immediate and vital to community to build hall, nominally high school, but actually for community as whole. Tradesman's sentiment in every group, hard to keep peace. Someone has to be there whose word is respected. That is why I stick to that job until finished. That is why I wish body to accept my resignation.

Moved, seconded, carried.

Ishizu. Under constitution, vice-chairman Nishimura succeeds.

Iwata. Before we proceed, move that vote of thanks given Mr.

Fukushima for wonderful job of pinch-hitting. (unanimous)

Fukushima. More than I deserve. I still belong to everybody, and shall do what I can in picture.

(Nishimura as vice-chairman takes chair. Fukushima shows him problems)

Nishimura. Greatly appreciate honor. Don't know as much as Miyake or Fukushima, but will do best. Must have cooperation of all. Have plans for relocation, but shall do best until that time. (Japanese)

Nishimura. Selection of vice-chairman. Nominations from floor?

Takahashi nominates Iwata .

Iwata nominates Takahashi

Morimoto also nominated. Nominations closed. Papers passed.

At suggestion of Aratani candidates presented for benefit of new members.

Results Morimoto 13, Iwata,10, Takahashi 4.

Morimoto. (Japanese)

Ishizu. (Couple meetings ago, resigned verbally, was told must give writtenone, which I do now (reads)

Fukushima. In view of fact Mr. Ishizu can't be block manager and also executive secretary pending reorganization. Now he should devote time to block manager affairs. I move to accept resignation. Seconded, carried.

Nishimura. Now to elect new executive secretary.

Fukushima. Man should know English and Japanese. Requires capable man.

Find him in Dr. Takahashi, I nominate him/

Nishimura. Any further nominations.

Iwata. Move nomination close. (seconded)

Nishimura. Puts motion. Takahashi elected.

Nishimura. Two vacancies on executive board.

Iwata. Move ~~vice~~ vice-chairman be elected as executive board.

Kato. Is membership of executive board, on paid basis.

Nishimura. Yes.

Kato. Since there is a change in structural board, should be total reelection. (denied) I want to serve full time on my job, I want to resign.

Fukushima. If man drawing pay from other sources, could be on executive board, could serve as executive member. Is that so Mr. Wolter?

Wolter. Yes.

Fukushima. Praises Kato as capable and well-balanced and wishes him to serve.

Kato. How many of old board? ("Just you") In that case I want to resign. If meeting of coop board at same time as other board, must choose group that pays me.

Ishizu. You are executive secretary and can arrange meeting to suit yourself.

Kato. I am also employee of coop. Could not be subject to immediate call.

Ishizu. One man can be absent. You could still serve.

Kato (Japanese) If you don't mind, I should like to resign.

Fukushima. I move, while it is unfortunate for Mr. Kato to serve in dual capacity, he is such capacity that his resignation be not accepted. seconded, carried.

Kato. Thanks, appreciate honor. All time I can devote, I shall promise to do my best.

More nominations asked for. Kato objects to vice-chairman, but his objections not sustained.

Fukushima nominates Sunahara, and Ikemoto nominates Yamaguchi.

Iwata nominates new member from 58, Yoshimura, "know him as nurseryman and civic leader."

Nominations closed.

Morimoto 25, Yamaguchi 13, Yoshimura 11, Sunahara 5.

Yamaguchi. I have to make tofu, also soap, all things. Have to go to Canal, back and forth, sometimes late. I don't resign community council, but must resign board, Mr. Nishimura, please.

(Repertee in Japanese)

(No action taken on Yamaguchi's resignation)

Nishimura. Any committee reports?

Fukushima. Short report: screen doors, but Mr. Komuro's question, Mr. Bennett beat me to it. (tells in effect what Bennett said.)

Mr. Komuro's question last meeting installation of panel and glass and electric light on warehouse. Mr. Janeways reports not enough juice (condenser) and to change will take some time but will do. Glass already ready to put on.

Kanegaki. Recreation commission held hearings March 10 and 24, at last meeting many societies represented. Decided to roganize recreation coop. at first for movies, dances and engaikai at first. (reads resolution. Refer.)

Aratani moves, Fukushima seconds acceptance of report. Carried.

Kanegaki. Concerning appointment of board for recreation committee, Morimoto, Shimizu, Yamaguchi, Masaji Goto, and myself. Carried.

Komuro. (Japanese on hospital)

Takahashi. I talked to medical officer on shortage of doctors. Have reiterated that overall situation in U.S. will be considered. In this emergency if it is an emergency, don't know what will be done.

Counting Dr. Pedicord, 1 doctor to 2,500. That is about civilian present average. WRA encouraging everyone to relocate, including doctors.

When occasion arises, WRA will hire physicians. Can keep doctors a little longer by not imposing.

(Wolter speaks to same effect as last sentence) and makes further plea for nurses' aides)

Takahashi asks about volunteer group from outside (Catholics) what result?

Wolter says objected to by church and gives further talk on T.B. Ward work. Also tells of doctors statement that Dr. Pedicord's arrival had nothing to do with their relocation. Relocate for their own future.

Nishimura. explains in Japanese.

Komuro answers?

Nishimura. Any new business.

Ishizu. I report on Boys and Girls Week, "Looking ahead with boys and girls" Annual affair. Starts April 29 to May 6. (gives program)

Aratani. As Community Clerk, can I refer refurnishing of court house to council? Condition deplorable. Would like extra building. Take immediate action.

Nishimura. I agree. I think we should have it for council.

Wolter. Demand from Washington. All project enterprise as from May 1 be stopped: particularly maids and laundry. That brings up the committee appointed. May want to legislate.

(discussion)

Kato. Richardson at conference said order was forthcoming and asked us to cooperate. Not doing of Coop, but is a must. At meeting this was decided to ask project director to extend another month to study. Asked him also to publish order. Also asked meeting of group affected.

Ishizu. How many affected?

Kato. 40 to 75. (talks about difficulties)

Discussion about ramification of order.

Adjourned.

NOTES - APRIL 25, 1944

My contacts of this first evening since my return to camp late in the afternoon, were all with Caucasians. The Appointed Personnel is greatly disturbed over a ruling from Washington which goes into effect May: that no member of the staff may hire an evacuee to work for them except through the Co-operative. Up to this time staff members have been hiring evacuees for cleaning, washing and ironing and for watching babies at night. A few women, who are employed or were ill, kept full time help. In no case that has come to my attention has any injustice been done to evacuees through this policy. The great majority of the wives did most of their own work.

The ill temper of the wives of the staff members is aggravated by the fact that the Co-op does not appear willing to institute the organization of managing the hired help. Moreover, the evacuees doing the work have met informally and decided that they did not wish to continue the work under the Co-op for the twelve to sixteen a month wage. "It would not pay them."

The staff held a meeting last night (April 24). After much discussion it was decided to put the proposition to the Co-op. I spoke to the Brown/s and Wolter/s afterward. Mrs. Wolter was angry and disgusted. Mr. Wolter was discouraged. Mrs. Wolter felt that the Caucasians "should have done something". She favored that the staff threaten to quit. Mr. Bennett had remarked that if they did this, Myer would say, "Go ahead and quit." Mrs. Wolter said that if Hohn Province was behind this ~~measure~~ measure she was going to write him a letter he would never forget. "It wouldn't do any good but it would make me feel better." Wolter stated he was disgusted with American government, in toto, a most unusual statement for him. The errors and inconveniences of a bureauocracy were sitting on him heavily. They discussed the policy of living off the project, if the proposal is carried out. Mrs. Wolter said that if she had anything to say, Wolter would not be working for WRA in six months. (She has a good deal to say.)

This ruling may make it impossible for the study to hire secretaries except through the Co-op. I am not sure about this, however, since we are

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Hankey - notes - Gila

not WRA. I plan to continue quietly and see what happens.

Mr. Okuno:

Brown also told me that some strange news had come about Mr. Okuno. Brown had seen a teletype from Ann Arbor stating that the Joint Board in Washington had dismissed him, giving no cause. Okuno telegraphed Bennett stating that he thought he had been doing a good job, and asking him to look into the matter. Bennett appears to be doing his best. According to Brown the Joint Board passes on leave clearance and on "suspicious cases."

REACTIONS OF NISEI SECRETARY

My secretary informed me today that according to her husband, a dentist, the current hospital opinion of Dr. Pedicord is that he is "just as bad as the people in Tulelake said he was." She expressed an attitude which Brown says is becoming very common. She asked me what would happen to the Japanese if the war ended very soon. Would the government just close the camps and tell the Japanese to get out? The prospect filled her with fear, for she doesn't know what her husband would do. Her husband has a license in California but they do not wish to return there with the prejudice they anticipate. This timidity, coming from two young people who are utterly Americanized nisei, is interesting. Brown called it "the refugee complex."

Sentiment on returning to California:

Brown told me that incomplete data on the relocations counselling shows that about 15% of the people want to remain in camp until the end of the war and then return to California.

CALL ON THE KATOS

I paid a long call on the Kato's tonight, asking for all news and developments. They decided between them that they would tell me as little as possible to make it necessary for me to pay several more calls before I leave Gila. I was able, therefore to catch only a few attitudes. Kato appeared well aware of the gradual relaxation of attitude toward banning Japanese from military areas. He told me that Mr. Bennett had been negotiating with the Ninth Service Command to allow relocaters to go through

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Tucson. According to Bennett the prospect appears favorable.

Community Government:

Kato said he did not know much about this since he had been away at the Cooperative Conference when most of the steps had been taken. He advised me to talk to Kikushima, Ishizue and Nishimura.

"I don't know the final outcome. I haven't been able to attend two Executive Board meetings. But I don't think it's made any impression on the people. People don't even know of the change. As far as the Executive Board goes, I think we have reformed and are beginning to work on that."

"The Executive Board has got ambitious and has established it's headquarters in the back of the courthouse (a barrack used as court room). Walter has consented and is remodeling with a considerable amount of material. Some fine dignified furniture is promised."

Arrival of Jerome:

"The Administration asked the people to clear out whole blocks for the Jerome group. The Executive Board asked them not to do this. They think mixing Jerome in each block is much better. All arrangements have been made to do it our way. We gave them the answer, and that's probably the end."

"If we empty out eight blocks to put the Jerome people in, the Jerome and Gila people will be fighting all the time. Mr. Bennett is considering sending council representatives to Jerome, giving them some of the dope on Gila. Very few of them want to come (to Gila). The idea is to show them a clear picture rather than to be fighting against their wishes."

"The Rocky Shimo put out an article that the Jerome people don't want to go to Gila. Only 800 had signed up to come to Gila a week ago. Many more people signed up for Heart Mountain and Rower. When Bennett said in a meeting, 'I don't know whether they object to the climate, or rumor, or whether it's a bad project director here,' I couldn't keep from smiling. Most of them, I hear, preferred to go to Rower. The climate is about the same and also it's closer to the army camps so the boys can visit their parents."

"I think the whole thing is that they're opposed to being moved." The 800 who signed up for Gila probably had family connections here."

Kato stated that he thinks Bennett's friendlier policy is having a little effect now. Anybody can go in to see him and he's always polite.

Returning to California:

"I don't want to go back to California. It's a punky place. I'm going to New York. I'm going to give America another change. Then if I'm discriminated against, maybe I will go to Japan."

This sentiment, coming from an intelligent, level headed, very Americanized fellow, like Kato, is significant.

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Mrs. Kato related a queer outburst on the part of one of the Caucasian teachers named Miss Langworthy. This lady became "sort of hysterical" and insulted each of her classes in the high school on one day by speaking to them as "dirty Japs." The students came home and told their parents. The next day Mr. Miller, the principal made a speech to the students, apologizing for Miss Langworthy's remarks, saying he had stayed up till two in the morning trying to think of what to do, and added this Miss Langworthy had resigned.

Letter from outside:

The following is ~~a/very/very~~ part of a frank letter received by Mrs. Kato from a nisei girl friend. Both the Kato's remarked on it's honesty. Mr. Kato said he felt like taking it to the Relocation office and showing them how people really felt. Mrs. Kato disapproved of this, saying he would get himself into trouble.

"Well, Shig. very frankly I do not want my folks in the city. Life in the city would be cruel unless one has a good command of English. It's a very business like world here. And my folks are more or less country people who like to live in their own home and enjoy a happy family life. New York is where you change your former standard of social living. And I can never see our family living in cramped apartments so I would much rather they do not come to the city. At the present moment I would prefer the folks in camp and endure the hardships there than any other places. I have seen and have friends (issei families) who are having great difficulties. It is so pitiful to see them struggle. Many isseis walk the streets trying to get jobs but only to get meager types of work. You see, living in the city is quite expensive nowadays. And being an alien does not make jobs easy to find. Everyday there are Jap. isseis being questioned or taken to Ellis Is. So with my father's former affiliation with the dear I. camp I would be afraid to risk the chance. Although I have never mentioned the fact to Dad. And I may sound cynical but some of the WRA job offers "stinks" and anyone who goes out on some of them should first make thorough investigation before committing themselves. Remember the "3-day Japs" slogan? Well, I don't blame anyone for having such jobs as were thrust upon. You know Shig., after living on the outside for half a year one sees so much and hears so much that one becomes quite agitated. There were so many things I didn't know or realize in camp but one can see quite a number of things after "living out". Especially with the niseis now earning their own ways. Well, I can go on and on and get no where so I'll close now with the best of love to all---.

Dot.

p.s. Hoping all is well with your folks and sisters.

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Washington's Employment of Evacuee Ruling:

Had coffee with Mrs. Brown and Mrs.

Tuttle and the conversation turned almost inevitably to the forthcoming "servant problem." The Browns hope to sidestep it by having their girl work for "love" and reimburse her secretly. Mrs. Tuttle was not so optimistic, since she was told by her girl that the workers would be afraid of the WRA retaliation. The order from Washington stated that evacuees who disobeyed the ruling would be disciplined. Mrs. Tuttle wondered aloud what this discipline might involve. She wondered if an evacuee might be put on the stop list because of it. Her girl wants to go out in a few weeks and would not dare jeopardize her standing. (My typist and cleaner are going to continue on the secret basis, since I am so far removed from Caucasian quarters that their activities cannot be observed.)

Both Mrs. Brown and Tuttle are employed on the Relocation Counselling project. They appeared to be pretty convinced of general reluctance to relocate. Mrs. Tuttle told of two cases. One man had said he didn't plan to relocate. Of course if the government threatened him five ten years in prisonment and a \$5,000.00 fine, he'd go out. Another said he liked it here, he had no prospects. But if he were forced out he had a brother who ~~was/will~~ would take him in. Both women stated that the evacuees they interview have no illusions about the real object of these interviews, "in spite of the fine speeches we make."

TALK WITH MRS. FLEMING, REPORTS OFFICER AND REPORTS OFFICER FROM POSTON.

Had a half hour chat with these ladies on their invitation. Both appeared unusually disgusted with WRA's policies. Considerable of their feeling is traceable to the "employment ruling." The reports officer from Poston said she simply would not keep on with her work and try to do her cleaning and laundry too. Mrs. Fleming also complained about the extreme difficulty in finding staff for her paper. Jimmy Nakamura has relocated and she misses him enormously.

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The reports officer from Poston was greatly perturbed over the danger which relocation has ~~done~~ opened for democracy. "If we could only make the people (on the outside) see the difference between the Japanese and the Japanese Americans, our job would be over," said she. She told of a talk she had had with the editor of a Chandler newspaper. He criticised the WRA reports office for giving news to the AP and similar organizations, so that he had to wait until it was old stuff. "Of course I hate the dirty little bastards and would like to see all of them drowned in the Pacific, anyway," he added.

TALK WITH MR. FUKUSHIMA

Mr. F. and I spent most of a long evening discussing social stratification, which I plan to keep as separate notes until my paper is completed.

He did not appear very interested in the change in community government, although admitting in part that ~~he~~ the idea he had always recommended was being used, at least in part. This is, a small body of responsible paid men. He told me he had resigned from the chairmanship of the council last Monday. Finishing the highschool auditorium which will be used 70 per cent of the time for general community use, seems to him far more important.

I asked him if his disapproval of relocation had changed. He admitted that it had, a little bit. After the hall is completed he's going to take a trip and look around. However, he sees no chance of supporting "his army" on the outside. He admitted that what he really wants to do is go back to Los Angeles, where he operated a fruit stand before the war. There he thinks he can get by. He asked me if I had ever thought about the possibility of the U. S. government giving the evacuees reparations for the losses they had incurred through evacuation. He, personally, does not want any. He is just wondering.

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Eventually contacted Kitasako on the Santa Barbara card project. He has been attending to Co-Op business in Phoenix for several days. He was greatly interested and promised to do his best. (He did not ask how I found out he was from Guadalupe.) He thought De Witt's stand had been ridiculous and began to quote cases of people he knew who had lived in the district for 15 to 25 years after which oil was discovered on their land and they were forced to move out. He was all for going out and making a list of Santa Barbara residents immediately until I assured him we had them all on cards. He knows key men in Gila who can give information on the districts ~~with which~~ with which he is not familiar. We are meeting Friday night (April 28) to go over the cards and lay plans for filling in gaps in districts he does not know. He feels he will be able to handle the Guadalupe and Santa Maria areas capably.

TALK WITH SHELLY, CO-OP HEAD

Shelly came in while I was waiting for Kitasako and asked me about the Tule Lake Co-op. I told him a few things about its unpopularity. He asked me to let him know if there was any criticism in Gila, but I assured him, that except for minor and unimportant gripes, I heard very little.

He told me that at a meeting yesterday, the Co-op had decided to turn down the proposition of managing the employment for the appointed personnel, on the grounds that there was not sufficient time to set up the organization by May 1st. They may be willing to do it eventually, given enough time. Shelly himself feels that a wait of three months will be good for everyone. By that time, perhaps the Caucasian staff will appreciate the workers, and perhaps the workers will be willing to work. Shelly does not think much of Myer's resolution. He feels the step is quite unnecessary in Gila, since it worked no hardship on the evacuees.

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"It. "It looks like the block manager's are going to take over."

"What I heard, one fellow in the council didn't like the idea of putting the council and the block managers together and he said something about it and all the block managers got mad. They said, if that's the way they feel about it, let's have it in the same old way and let the Council do all the dirty work."

Komura said:

"Another thing I heard: if the block managers are going to do all the work, they should be elected. But many are against it because they're afraid they won't be elected."

Kondo:

"I think this block coordination was a good idea, but also I think the shinko iin didn't work very good."

(Shinko iin might be translated as pulling politics cleverly. Putting a proposition properly in order to win over the group. It involves a committee getting together beforehand and planning a good approach.)

#### VISIT AT MRS. OKUNO'S.

Mrs. Okuno's teen age daughter has been working in the hospital as a dietician (this involves keeping the kitchens clean, washing dishes, typing, etc.). She has no use for either Dr. Pedicord or Miss Rappaport, the head nurse, an opinion shared by all the evacuees who have discussed the subject with me. Of Pedicord, she said:

"I don't like him. He doesn't care what happens to the Japanese. When he's supposed to be on call, he isn't there. He's sarcastic."

"There's an old man who has a wooden leg and he had to have it fixed. He asked Dr. Pedicord to get a pass to go to Phoenix and have it fixed. Dr. Pedicord told the nurses aid, "Just get an old stick and let him make himself one," real sarcastic like. I hear people say he should be beaten up so he can't walk around."

"One man had a cut finger and needed it fixed but Dr. Pedicord took his sweet time. Dr. Sleath would have rushed right over."

#### MIYAKE'S BAD LUCK

Ken Nishino told me with open glee that Miyake had got a kick out from the community where he had relocated. He was glad. Miyake had gone over there and started farming and a number of Caucasians had got in a group and went to his place and shot off a gun. "Get out of here you Japs," they said. ~~At that time~~ Nishino had heard he just left for Utah.

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Gordon Brown told me this afternoon that George Kawamoto, the man who "X" says boasted of his pro-Japanese activities on the 1942-42 New Years has relocated. His chief ambition, said Brown was to get work in a defense plant.

Employment Ruling:

The conversation at dinner was monopolized by the May 1st ruling. Several facetious remarks were made. One teacher suggested everybody go around dirty and shame the ~~visitors~~ visitors from Washington whenever they arrive. Another suggested sending all the dirty clothes to Dillon Myer to wash. Some one else wanted to know if Mr. Bennett intended washing his own shirts. "Oh, no, he'll send them to Phoenix," said a man working in the accounting division. The general concensus of opinion was that the evacuees would be afraid to continue the work, even though the Caucasians were willing to pay them sub rosa. So far I have met no member of the staff who approves of the ruling. In fact, I have heard more reckless denunciations of Myer, WRA and the present administration in this past week than I have heard during my entire previous stay in camp. It happens that only 50 to 75 evacuees will be effected by the ruling.

CONVERSATION AT THE KONDOS.

After reporting on all the relatives and friends of those present whom I had visited in Tule, talk turned to the ever growing deadness of Gila. Mr. Kondo remarked that even some of the issei he knew were planning to go out. Mr. Komuro remarked that nobody seems to think of staying in camp forever. Kondo added that it's not that everybody is making plans to evacuate, but that every one is beginning to accept the fact that they are going to have to get out sooner or later. "Even the issei are planning to go out, consequently they don't give much thought to camp life."

All agreed that nobody (none of the general population) knows about

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Bennett stopped me in the hall way and asked me if I had spoken to ~~Edward~~ Patrick, the author of ~~and~~ "A hobob in Japan who visited the camp April 26. I said I had not seen him. This called to my mind that Terry had dropped in at the Brown's while I was there yesterday and had almost wept because he had missed the ~~chance~~ of talking to Patrick ~~on~~ what he had learned during his visit. Both Bennett and Terry made the statement, "Id certainly like to know who he talked to and what he found out."

Bennett must indeed be curious to ask aid of me.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION FROM BROWN

On Harry Miyake:

Miyake was employed by a German who was unpopular in the community and he also went into an area against which WRA had warned him. I saw a letter he sent to his wife. He was sitting on his porch one day. A car drew up and the people in it fired a volley of shots into the air. He moved out. He's now working on a RR construction gang.

The Executive Council:

The Executive Council is practically in continuous session. Wolter is set on having a group of responsible people on hand all the time to consult with on important issues. Today we had a long discussion on the space in block 73 which was going to be assigned to the chronically ill and the aged. Dr. Takahashi, who unfortunately is executive secretary, brought in a petition from the block 73 people who didn't want them there. After a long discussion, the executive board decided to give the aged and ill the recreation hall in block 74 which had been intended for the nurses aids. The aids will go to block 73. Bennett was really at his best in this meeting.

Dr. Pedicord:

"Pedicord locked a warehouse the other day. When they asked him why he said there was some Kleenex in the warehouse and if the Caucasian ladies couldn't get Kleenex "I'm not going to let the damned Japs have it."

"In personal colloquy Pedicord is a damned pleasant and polished person."

(Brown was very drunk again and I had difficulty getting any coherent information.)

Contemplated raise in Evacuee Compensation:

"Wolter is thinking of changing the evacuees' salaries. He thinks if we take the total amount of money assigned, and reduce the number employed it could be done. It would involve the use of script."

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TALK WITH MRS. MIZUNO

The neurotic Mrs. Mizuno did not appear in the gay spirits I left her in when I went to Tule. The truth soon came out. She had sent her nisei George away and had decided to go to Tule and eventually join her husband who will come from Santa Fe. She is leaving May 24.

She has been employed recently as a dietician to earn money for Tule Lake. Nevertheless, she has managed to squeeze some clothing allowance out of Tuttle, a feat of which she is very proud.

She still intends to keep her husband in his place. "He's not going to know me around anymore. If he does I'm going to take the kids and go out." She told me that a woman who cleans the latrines, whose husband is also in Santa Fe, feels the same way as she does. This woman is also going to insist on better behavior from her husband when he returns. If he doesn't behave, it's the end. This strange revolt of Japanese women freed from their husbands by internment is very interesting.

Mrs. M. is just as disgusted as ever with the supine people of Gila. She is very pleased that I too am going to Tule Lake.

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While interviewing Bud Asakura on the Japanese living in Santa Barbara county he spilled over into his sentiments on evacuation and relocation which I noted down. Bud is an intelligent nisei of very pleasing personality. His home, which he appeared to share with his wife and baby was one of the neatest and ~~xy~~ most attractive rooms I have seen in Gila. He is 33 years old and lived all his life in Santa Barbara.

"We planned to go out to Colorado. We even sold our trucks and everything. But our friends wrote us and told us they were treating them just like Okies. There were sheriffs and everything, telling them to get out. In one case a group of people overturned a Japanese' car and several were hurt very badly. That kind of stopperus.

We lived in Santa Barbara all our lives, which gave us an ultimate faith in the government here. My brother was head of the citizens' league movement and when Santa Barbara was moved to the Assembly Center it was in a very peaceful and business-like way. That's all we pounded into the young fellows' heads. "You must have faith in the government.

It was fortunate for me that I had to take a car to the Assembly Center. My brother and father and mother, they say they'll never forget the humiliation of getting off the train. There were armed forces there; soldiers marched them to the Assembly Center, with all the curious people watching them. At the A. C. I felt like a caged animal. We were right near the highway and we could see the cars go by. (Turlock) We could even see the moving pictures. That's why some of the boys crawled under the fence, to go to the movies. They had towers and searchlights there.

Then I went from there to here. I just kept on saying the government couldn't help these things - it was for our protection - it was for our protection. When we came here and came into our barracks, all they gave us was cots. There were over a half inch wide cracks in the floor between the boards. In many places we just stuck papers in. We asked for certain things and we didn't get them. One of the Caucasians working on the construction gang brought me some wood. I paid him, although he didn't ask for it. I just couldn't bring myself to ~~steal~~ steal the wood, because of my position as block manager.

Another thing that made me very bitter at that time when I got my 4C draft notice. I felt 'You're no citizen at all, because that's the classification for an alien.'

I'm glad now that I got 1A. I'd rather be in service than be in here. I feel someday I can get my ~~family~~ family out of here. Here you just see a kind people and are with one kind of people. It makes you dull. 98 per cent of the people here say, "Why work hard for 16 dollars a month?"

They (the administration) are trying so hard to get me relocated. I was among the first who got my Eastern Defense leave. My brother and brother-in-law beat me out though because I dawdled around. Since then,

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because I had an application in, they've been ~~trying~~ to get us out as much as they possibly can.

It is very good for a single person. But I feel I couldn't make a go of it with my mother, my wife and child. I just couldn't take the ~~responsibility~~ chance. We have our property there (in California). The people there were very good to us. Some people (Caucasians) tried to petition to keep us there. I've been telling my wife we can go back in time. Since not many Japanese are going back - I'd like it better still."

Akasura mentioned the article which was reprinted from Fortune and said it was so good he thought it had been written by a nisei. The article has been read with appreciation by everyone I have spoken to in the last week.

I met ~~Mr.~~ Sugiyama, the dentist in the hallway of the Administration Building. He asked I ~~how~~ I was getting on and I asked about his plans for relocation. He hopes to go out very soon and take his parents with him. The camp has become so dead in the last three months that it's no use sticking around.

Evacuee Employment Regulation:

Brown reports that Bennett is very worried over the policy to follow regarding Myer's regulation. He told Brown at noon today that he definitely intended to take no disciplinary action toward any evacuee breaking the rule, but would ask any member of the appointed staff who employed an evacuee to sign a paper. Brown said it wouldn't be legal and that he would sign no such paper. Later Terry told Bennett the same thing. Wolter remarked that Bennett had come into his office three times today, each time finding him occupied. Finally he waited till everyone was gone and confessed his predicament over the memo. Wolter apparently let him stew. I heard that only Tule Lake and Minidoka ~~have~~ Co-ops have accepted the new responsibility. Minidoka has been granted a month's grace.

The Co-op at Gila has received a ~~xxx~~ teletype from Myer, "slapping their wrists" says Brown, for refusing to take on the task.

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In the evening, I attended a party given by the Stull's (he is the hospital business manager) and which the Wolter's, the Brown's and Miss Thunder were present. The ubiquitous employment problem popped up again. Mrs. Brown's girl, June, who has up to this time been very calm about the matter and favorable to continuing work under any circumstances, now seems to be weakening. The Caucasians think the evacuee girls are getting together, talking it over, becoming more frightened about the whole thing, and deciding that they will not break the law. The things said about Myer, even by Wolter, ranged on heresy. After drinks had been passed many times, the following mediocre limerick was ~~with~~ wholeheartedly ~~appreciated~~ applauded:

There was a director named Myer  
His standards got higher and higher  
He caused great annoyance  
With/ evacuee employment  
May he perish in brimstone and fire.

Miss Thunder informed us that Br. Nakamura, whose granddaughter it will be remembered was forcibly taken from him and sent to her father in Colorado, has written to Ikes denouncing the "bessts" Bennett, Terry, Brown, and Thunder. She asked me if his arrival on Tule had created any furor. So far as I noticed it had not.

44hour week To be imposed:

The Division and Section Heads and the Timekeepers held a meeting this morning to discuss the proposed 44 hour week. How the proposition is being received I do not as yet know. Mr. Rogers, of Agriculture says it is working on the farm. If people are late, they are docked and no one wants to lose any amount of their monthly check, even though a half hour tardiness would mean only a penalty of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cents.

TALK WITH HIKIDA

Glory in Japan After Return.

While discussing events at Tule Lake about which Mr. Hikida was very curious, I mentioned that one of the agitator's prime motives was gaining prestige in Japan after exchange. Hikida agreed, saying, "There are even among evacuees here talking more Japanese ways. One man said, 'He'll be honored when he goes back to Japan' which more deep thinking people think is wrong. Thinking people say I don't want that type of fellow. Why try to cause trouble even if he's in the United States.

Community Council Changes

This plan for the reorganization of Community Government, although it was publicized on two or three occasions in the News-Courier, the general public in the community didn't have a chance to think so much about the pros and cons of the issue. I think it was confined among the councilmen and block managers, in other words, the key men of the community.

One of the interesting things which happened was the formation of the block coordinators in place of the block managers. Of course the block managers were willing to keep up a purely administrative position and they agreed as far as putting up block coordinators. But when the question came up as to the method of selection, the executive committee of the council from both camps had a preliminary discussion and decided to elect the block coordinators instead of having them appointed. When this was announced at the block managers meeting all the block managers were very resentful about it, because many of the block managers expressed their opinion that even if he be selected as a

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TALK WITH HIKIDA

candidate, why, he wouldn't run; but if he is appointed, he will accept. I think such expressed opinion of the block managers indicates that this popular election among the evacuees is not going to be very successful. It backs up the opinion that I once expressed, that the councilman elected by the people in the block do not have respect or prestige like the block managers who are appointed.

At any rate they had three, four meetings of the executive committee of the council and finally they gave up the idea of reorganization of the council. They decided to have more or less just minor changes in the organization of the executive boards. The rest of it, I think, is going to be about the same. I think that was because the council has been more or less not well respected. They thought that by changing the form of government they wouldn't be respected. A change would mean that they are unfairly treated. If they change the community government, that means the council has lost confidence in the present council. "If we are good why do they have change?" Finally they gave up the idea. I got this information from Mr. Ishizu.

I think the executive board must have had a pretty hot discussion on this matter. The more they discussed the more they felt it was absurd to change the form of government, in spite of the good work that the council was "thinking" it was doing.

The organization of the council by putting block coordinators, etc. means losing their prestige as councilmen. Maybe the executive boards felt that if this goes to the council meeting, maybe it never be approved. But I think as far as the block managers, they were more or less back of this type of government. But not elected.

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TALK WITH HIKIDA

Hospital situation

Dr. Pedicord, I think he's not very popular. I spoke with hospital employees, two or three, and they say that Pedicord is trying to put in too much of his own method. He's too stubborn. Even Mr. Wolter is having a pretty tough time because he doesn't listen. That's what I hear.

He says, "Well, this is the way that I do it in Tule Lake, and I'm going to do it that way," He's trying to change very drastically here. The doctors objective might be a very fine objective, efficiency. But people say it's too drastic.

He's trying to reorganize the Gila Hospital on the basis of economy and efficiency by changing many of the policies: Cutting the staff, etc. People say, "It's all right if it's economy and efficiency," But mostly Dr. Pedicord's drastic change is based on his own way of running the hospital rather than on economy or efficiency. One of the pharmacists and the mess hall supervisors told me this.

Also he doesn't get along well with Dr. Lawson. I heard they had worked together before. At that time he tried only for personal wealth instead of the good of the hospital. So Dr. Lawson doesn't like Dr. Pedicord.

About ten days after his arrival they made such a drastic change in the visiting hours of patients. Of course many evacuees realize according to the past schedule there too much visiting and it was hard on the patients and the staff. But it should not be so drastic that even the husband or children of the patient cannot visit.

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TALKS WITH HIKIDA

Before, the general patients were allowed to be visited by friends or relatives twice a day at 3 in the afternoon and 7 at night. In the T.B. Ward they were allowed to visit three times a week. This was changed in the general ward to three times a week, just once a day. In the T.B. Wards, just once a week once a day. At the staff meeting of community management Dr. Pedicord was not present. I brought up that the change was a little too drastic. Unless the patient is very severely sick, often a visit is much comfort. So I told Mr. Wolter maybe relatives should be allowed to visit at least once a day. So they made a little modification so that immediate relatives of patients with the consent of the doctor in care of the patient might visit more than three times a week.

People have the impression, that Dr. Pedicord is already making much drastic change. If this change was not his initiation I feel sympathy for him. If he did initiate this, he should take this into consideration so he will not experience hardship as in Tule Lake. I think Mr. Wolter telephoned him and made such modification.

There's a serious shortage of evacuee doctors. Dr. Iki left, Dr. Kanai left. This shortage is very keenly felt by the evacuees. I understand another doctor came from Tule Lake. (Hikida refers to Dr. Loebman, who, so far as I was able to determine, was rather popular among the Japanese at Tule Lake.) It's bad the resignation of Dr. Kanai is rumored that it was disharmony between evacuee doctors and Dr. Pedicord. I think Dr. Iki made a statement in the News-Courier denying this. People are very sensitive about this. They feel their property and society is lost, they don't want to lose their health.

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TALK WITH HIKIDA

Shortage of Nurses Aides

The shortage of nurses aides is another problem affecting the community very seriously. Mr. Oguchi says an educational campaign for the evacuees, particularly in regard to T.B., doesn't help anything. He said better treatment of the workers is the only solution. It seems to me there is a difference of opinion between Mr. Oguchi and members of the appointed staff. I myself think that education might be one method, better treatment another method. Also I said a more direct appeal to relatives of the patient in a case like this is very important. In the internment camp the closest friends of patients served as orderlies at the hospital.

The draft

There's nothing much on the draft. Of course there is feeling among the parents of young people. The young people themselves may not feel so much, but the parents, I think a considerable number of parents think they are enlisted and put in general service they will not have a chance to come back. And after so many difficulties and being treated as an enemy alien, now to have to give our sons to fight, they think it's pretty tough.

I think one case of suicide, an old man had two sons who relocated and are going into the army. I think that is one extreme case of parents.

The draft is quiet here. But among some kibei and older nisei, I think some people applied for repatriation. There are some extreme cases of worry because of wife and children and language difficulties.

The people here say Yes. But while they say Yes they feel the same as the people in Tule Lake. They have to go.

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TALK WITH HIKIDA

Relocation

There hasn't been a change in the attitude of the evacuees toward relocation. It's the same as in the case of the draft. Those who take in a good way, all right. There are some who take relocation in a different way. So those who relocate in the immediate future and those who do not relocate for the duration, I think, have pretty well decided the issue. Unless there will be some kind of change in WRA policy or better financial aid, etc.

I have been going around as interpreter in counseling and I noticed that. I think if this relocation program had been initiated right after the people came to this center, maybe things would be different, but now some of the people think it's much safer to stay in camp. There are many families who really can't see a way of relocating and getting enough income to support their family.

The Japanese had a peculiar occupational and economic background. They were interdependent. Some times four or five farmers go out. But the other day Yamamoto has been kicked out where they were. Unless it is an unattached single man or woman, nisei, small family, men with exceptional ability, the rest of them I think very hard to take the chance.

You know Mr. Okuno was discharged. So you know, after all, you're not very safe. I can't make up my mind. If I take a job and am out six months or a year and then come back to the center, it looks very bad. So until I get a very definite offer I'm not going.

Internal Security Changes and Joot Sooters.

Joot Sooter trouble is practically broken up. Miki Kawakami broke his parole you know, and served 15 days in the county jail. The day after

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VIOLated parole, he was picked up and taken to Florence. At the same time we had the case of Tatsuo Miyamoto and a few others who attended a dance party held by the nurses aides. Internal Security brought the case up ~~the~~ to the judicial commission and rearranged a hearing. But they didn't bring Kawakami to the judicial commission; there Internal Security made it's own decision.

On the Miyamoto hearing, these boys presented a written invitation from the nurses aides written by the chairman of the party and Miss Rappaport said they were invited. But Internal Security insisted that the invitation was written after the dance was over. We questioned the one who signed the invitation and a few other witnesses and found the invitation was written after the dance, but originally the sponsoring organization had definite intention of inviting these boys. On that basis and on the basis of good behavior at the dance we thought there was no reason to bring the boys before us. So we dismissed the case. That made Graves and Nichol very, very resentful. Mr. Graves said, "Well, if the judicial commission is going to dismiss this case, you better not put any provision or regulation and just let them free." It was a very disperate remark. That made the commission pretty mad. Following that hearing I'm sure Mr. Graves went to Mr. Bennett and influenced him. At the next meeting of the block managers and the councilmen Mr. Bennett spoke about what took place at the conference in Washington and made the remarks that the community should give more support to Internal Security., which implies that the community and the judicial commission are not cooperative with Internal Security. A few days afterward Mr. Terry called the judicial Commission and said, "This is an order from Mr. Bennett that the judicial commission should function better, more efficiently with

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complete understanding, and said he was instructed to advise the commission. Iwasaki felt pretty bad and tendered his resignation. Mr. Shimizu went to the Council and tendered his resignation. I spoke to Mr. Wolter and presented the controversial issue and asked Iwasaki and Shimizu to withdraw their resignations. Mr. Wolter said Mr. Graves was going away and internal security was not going to take such an attitude in the future. (I hear from Brown that Graves was forced to resign after getting into another bar room brawl.) Since then we haven't had any cases except an assault and battery charge. This was a case where the father of an 11 year old girl beat her on the arm as discipline. That came up to trial. But the man happened to be from Stockton. I disqualified myself from participating in the trial. I don't think under the circumstances he was punished so severely. I think a work sentence of 30 days was given him.

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Resolution: "When the people saw the resolution in the Arizona republic they were astonished. Those people had known nothing about it. I asked Ishizue at the Block Managers' meeting if this was democracy. Whenever a tough problem comes ~~to the block managers~~ along they bring it to the block managers afterward and then ask us what to do. They told me it was an emergency meeting. Why didn't they call in the block managers then, to see how the people felt?

"They didn't discuss the resolution with the people and also they didn't know whether the people might be loyal or not. But they issued a resolution without citizenship. If they go against Japan they are men without a country. They say they might want to go back and visit Japan someday. They think they can't do that now after this resolution was passed.

Why shouldn't they consult with the residents before making any resolution? If the Council is going to do anything it wants to like this they aren't going to rely on it.

"Then when they printed the resolution in the newspaper they said, 'WE REAFFIRM our faith in democracy and ask that we be given another opportunity to be drafted.' They said they knew the resolution was false - that it was for the bond drive (this was said privately by some councilmen). I said, 'What you put in the resolution didn't sound that way. You said, we reaffirm. You must have had some certainty!'

"That was what I was against in the February registration. Our privileges were denied, we were not treated as citizens; and then they asked us to show our loyalty.

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On the draft: "I went to ask Miyake to recommend that the army send an officer from the army here to hear the voice of the Nisei. Tell us what they can do for us before we go to the front and die for democracy. Or give us a chance to leave without a hearing - to go freely out of the gates. Miyake didn't take any action. I told Mr. Wolter, 'These boys are on

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the stop list. Selective service is calling them.' Mr. Wolter had tears in his eyes. I said, 'Hurry up the clearing and give all of the people, even the No-No boys the chance to go out.' He said, 'I will do whatever I can.' He telephoned to Washington about it.

"A certain colonel was in Mr. Bennett's office. He said, 'If the army wants you, No-Nos, Yes-Yes, or signed up for repatriation - the army will take you.' If that is the case we don't ~~at~~ need any clearance.

"If the president might have made some kind of an apology from the president's position, saying that evacuation wasn't democratic, we made a mistake and are going to erase that mistiage, now is the chance for you people to regain faith and fight for democracy; now we guaranteed you something after the war: then, the nisei would regain faith and really stand for this country.

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"At my hearing one of the men on the board told me about the different Japanese population in Hawaii and the United States (referring to the reason why evacuation was necessary in ~~California~~ Calif. and not in Hawaii). 'Yes,' I said, 'but democracy belong to the big and the small, the rich and the poor.' He dddn't say a word in answer.

#### Short conversation with Hart of Relocation

Hart told me that Weber of the Relocation team had made a statement at an Administrative meeting which had made some Staff Members ~~quite~~ pretty "sad." He said that if the U. S. government had deliberately decided upon a program to force the Japanese to return to Japanese culture they could not have taken a better course than to put them in these camps. He also opened his speech with a remark which was not too well received: "The land of the rising sun, or the setting sun, depending how you looks at it."

#### Conversation with Dolph

This gentleman happened to sit at my table at dinner. He asked to speak

to me. I said I had no objections. It appears that he is being sent to the centers to discover the bottle neck in the relocation process. He made a remark which shows some insight, i. e., that a great gulf had been erected between the evacuees and the appointed staff. He asked me if the gulf was really large. "As large as that between heaven and hell." said I. He inquired if there were any mixing between Caucasians and evacuees. I answered truthfully. He said the Relocation Offices outside were absolutely unable to understand why the people were not coming out. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were present. A considerable conversation took place on the evacuees reliance on the administration. Brown explained the important reasons for their lack of trust, the repeated disappointments during evacuation and in camp, ~~which~~ which have left the evacuees disillusioned and unable to place any reliance on any statement of the WRA or the government. Dolan admitted that this must be broken down before the evacuees will relocate, but the prospect looked far from optimistic. If the draft is thorough, he admitted that the task would be even more difficult. I advised him to talk to some evacuees.

#### VISIT WITH MASATO KATO AND HIS WIFE.

Kato had read of Dr. Pedicord's imminent arrival at Gila and was quite concerned. The people are very worried about it. They have heard so many terrible things about Pedicord. Kato felt that this transfer was a big insult to Gila. He knows Sleath is not getting along with the Administration here; he stuck his neck way out for the evacuees on the janitor issue. But he knows the Tule Lake people will be glad that Sleath is going there.

The Draft: "This is public opinion. You can say it's mine too. I asked Mr. Fistere in the Council Meeting but he thought it was my idea, not public opinion. The draft is the same way.

"We had an executive board meeting. Mr. Wolter and Dr. Brown were present. The plan was should be have a big send-off for the boys. We were encouraged to give our opinions. There were four issei present. The issei

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said that as much as they hate to have their children go, as any father or mother, this is something they can't control. The only alternative is to make the best of the situation. They like to retain their sons if possible, but I don't think they are loyal enough to ~~send them~~ give their boys to the country willingly. Even in Japan they wouldn't be happy to send them. One issei said he didn't see how under the circumstances his son could serve his best. He said the reason is there are restrictions and discriminations. He should be given his civil rights before he enters the army. He didn't refuse to send his son.

"The nisei gave very little opinion. They are involved and have to do the joining. So they resolved it was their duty to give the best send-off we could. Walter asked if there would be any agitation. I and others stated there would be none. If they're going into the army, I said, just let me see anybody try to agitate. Even going to prison you give a guy a send-off. At Santa Anita we had mob violence. A dozen people were sent away. There was no ~~send-off agitation~~ agitation but the biggest send-off gathering you ever saw. But the mental attitude of those people was more flexible than it is now.

"There is a close friend of mine. He is 37-38. He's a father and he has three children all under 9. He just had his examination Monday morning. His wife is worried. He is worried. His father is an old man. He's in Wyoming and is coming here because his brother is relocation and my friend is the only man left to take care of him. He was 1A. Then he ~~was~~ re-classified again 1A, he's in the army. He says there is one more chance of appealing which is very slim. He hasn't much confidence. His first reaction was terribly sad. Now he and his wife have made up their minds - shikata ganai (it's hopeless).

"A lot of the issei tell me, 'What's the matter with you, you son of a gun. Why don't you do something?' I said, 'Don't you know this is a national law? All you do is make it difficult for yourself. So long as

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you are a citizen of America the government , as it so wishes, can take you regardless.' On that basis, I said, why make a lot of fuss that makes your reputation look bad? Even American citizens who have the right can not speak up. If we have one case from Gila that's going to put the camp in a bad spot.

"My own opinion is, I'm a father and I'm waiting for my reclassification very anxiously. And I expect to get it sooner or later. If I'm reclassified 1A I won't be mad. ~~But~~ I'll take it and make the best of it. If I'm deferred, then I may relocate. I may even continue my education. I like to do lots of public relations for the nisei. I also like to support my family ~~and~~ out of my own and ~~bring up~~ bring up my only son to be a nice, ordinary human being.

"If they emphasize relocation while they're drafting people when people go out they'll have only one object - to have fun out there. They'll be radding the dances and the movies. Knowing that any time you're going in I'm not going to work very hard. You don't have any goal."

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TALK WITH GEORGE RIUSAKI

Mr. Riusaki whom I contacted to get information on Santa Barbara volunteered his own sentiments on relocation and the private enterprise issue.

Most issei wanted to stay in this country their whole life with their children. But now there is a big change. There is no future. You can't make no plan for the future. So many old folks feel if no place in this country, better go back to ~~the~~ Japan. That means they are not against America.

Riusaki told me something I had not heard before, that the minds of the kibei and nisei were quite different and that they did not get along well together even before the war. He stressed that this separation has been intensified since evacuation. He himself he said has no intention of going out at present.

Farm Committee

The farm sent very poor vegetables to the mess hall. I'm on the farm committee and I told Mr. Wolter and Mr. Keadle. Our farm committee took it up with farm management, but it's all settled up now.

Gilans who went to Tule Lake

This block sent 48 people to Tule. They are all good people, not one against the American Government. Many old people didn't have much money. They thought they'd go back to Japan. They thought maybe the Japanese government would help them.

Co-op Board Meeting

I think if the Co-op takes it (supervision of evacuee employment under Caucasians) it will be hard to handle. Nobody wants to work at \$16. a month. At the same time the Co-op says if clothing is damaged in ironing or washing, the Coop will have to take care of it. So that is not much profit either.

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Also, the people might think that the Coop takes to make money.

Last week it was discussed in board meeting whether the Coop should sell ice-cream cone for 5 cents or 10 cents. If there are 5 or 6 children in the family, that's a days wages gone. So next month we'll sell at 5cents a cone.

Mr. Riusaki did not think highly of the compulsory 44hour week. "On the farm we gave the men their own plots and let them work their own hours. Working for themselves, they worked fine.

TALK WITH NISHIMURA ON THE COUNCIL

It was a question of whether it was really ~~so~~ better to abolish the council entirely and the block managers also and call the block managers block coordinators with one assistant. The 33 block managers were then supposed to be the legislative body of the community. They were also going to get 5 men from the outside elected from the public at large to serve with 5 men chosen from the block coordinators as an executive council. That was what was proposed. But after heated discussion, the council didn't take it.

So I put up my plan, saying that the present council with 32 members is too large and bulky. I suggested we cut it to 10 or 12 members and combine 3 or 4 blocks together and make a ward out of them. That would be one delegate from one ward. These 10 were to go ahead and devote their whole time to council work and select 3 or 4 from them with 2 men from the block managers as the executive board. But that plan fell through because it seems the council members didn't want to eliminate the council entirely.

So after all it was decided to leave the council membership as it ~~is~~ is. ~~Put the chairman~~ So they put the chairman and the three executive board members on the payroll and let them devote their whole time to council work. There are also two ex-officio members from the block managers to sit with us.

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The block managers were drafting resolutions and ordinances which was clear out of their scope of work. There are also a good many issei on the executive board now. I think I and Takahashi are the only two nisei on the executive board.