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Called on the Tule Lake bound Mrs. Mizuno today ~~Wed~~ and had dinner with her in the mess. She has almost completed her packing, although she will not leave Gila until the 24th. Insofar as she is ever grateful for anything, the lady is glad that she has been placed on the list to be segregated, since only a small part of the segregees are leaving in May. (I do not know how many people in Gila are destined for Tule Lake. Wolter said, Saturday that 79 were leaving on this trip. Tule had telegraphed, asking for only 25, but Wolter was sending on the 79. Tule Lake is evidently unprepared.)

We discussed nothing of particular significance. Mrs. M. was tremendously proud of the money she had wheedled out of Tuttle and repeated "that she was going to get everything she could."

Mrs. M had just had a bridge put in by the dentist here. She said she was supposed to get it done for nothing (I shall check this) but had intended paying the dentist ten dollars anyway "for candy for his children." However, he had demanded \$25.00. She had paid this but after considerable difficulty had secured a receipt. With this receipt she intends to make trouble for him. "Nobody puts anything over on the Takeuchis" she repeated several times. (Takeuchi is her maiden name.)

Mrs. M. told me that only those Gilans who have relatives in Tule Lake were being allowed to leave on this trip.

EVENING AT THE KONDOS

The Draft:

It appears that considerable resentment is felt in camp over an error which the Army committed, mixing up the X-rays of inductees and notifying many Gilans that they were not accepted. Later, when the X-rays were corrected these boys were notified that they were accepted. "The Army shouldn't make mistakes like that." People are also talking about the Kawaii brothers. The fact that they belong to

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pro-J.A.C.L. Kawaii family and were both refused is regarded suspiciously by many evacuees. It appears both young men who are unusually tall, strong, handsome boys, are afflicted with piles.

Everyone present agreed that more and more people are t hinking of relocation. That is one of the reasons, says/ Mrs. Kondo, that people are not griping so much about the peculiarities of t he Appointed Personnel. They think, what's the use. We may not be staying here forever. Last year, when camp life appeared more permanent, the rudeness and incapability of the staff members was much harder to endure. "Now nobody cares."

Mr. Komora expressed an interesting attitude: that the nisei who had been to Chicago and return to camp "don't look like Japanese anymore." Exactly in what this subtle change lies he was unable to say. After some discussion he laid it to a bleached skin. "Of course when they come backto camp, they change back and look just like us after about three days." I was also informed that it was very easy to tell Japanese from Hawaii from Californian Japanese. I asked how this was done, but information again was very vague. (I have never noted the slightest difference in appearance, although the speech and attitude of Hawaiian nisei is sometimes recognizable.) "It's something about their lips," said Mr. Kondo.

Mrs. Kondo told me that some of the issei were very upset over the relocation counselling. It worried them. One in particular, who is still on the stop list had scolded about the request he received to wait at home when the councillor was expected. "What the hell do they think I am? Why do they send this to me? I'm on the stop list. I'm not going to stay at home for them."

The conversation turned to Brown's work. The Kondo's do not think he has made any appreciable progress in "really understanding the Japanese in camp." Eleanor said she was disappointed in him. "He is

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taken in by the nisei." "Anybody can fool the Caucasians by telling them how good they are and slapping them on the back." (Mrs. K.'s criticism has considerable justification. Brown still insists that my contacts represent a small group and that the majority of the evacuees think as does the limited group he meets. Mrs. Kondo said she had expected him to know better, but when he came to see them he made remarks which convinced her that he did not. This conversation was initiated by Mrs. Kondo. She said she does not think much of Oguchi but she thinks Tek Sakurai is an honest sincere fellow and works hard. The only issei she comes in contact with, however, are his parents.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE BUTTE COMMUNITY COUNCIL May 1, 1944

The meeting was called for 1:30 but came order very late. 12 of the 32 members were absent. As a function of boys and girls week a group of high school students, each one representing a block, attended the meeting. Mr. Wolter suggested that the roll of the high school representatives be called and that they give their names. This was done, to the great embarrassment of the bashful students. When it was discovered that the chairman of this high school was not present, Mr. Wolter asked the students to elect a substitute. Tosh Nakahira was elected unanimously. Nakahira was prompted to call for nominations for a secretary. Two girls nominated each other.

Kato suggested that the high school secretary read the minutes of the council's previous meeting for the benefit of the high school representatives.

Takahashi, the new executive secretary, reported on the activities of the executive board. The "Wayside Inn" which had originally been proposed for block 74 ~~was / was / to / be / situated / in / 74~~ had been reassigned to block 73-2. This then had not been found satisfactory and they decided

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to move it to 74-7.

Takahashi: This will be part of the hospital, a rest home for patients who do not require complete hospitalization. But they will get the same care as under the supervision of the hospital.

Secondly we had a meeting with Mr. Bennett. Mr. Bennett outlined the policy of WRA prohibiting private enterprise as of May 1. The people most directly affected were the domestic servants workers working for the Caucasian individuals. Mr. Bennett requested the Coop to handle the domestic service situation. The Coop discussed it and at the present time the coop is unable to handle as being too complicated. At present no provision has been made. Today it will be officially illegal. Mr. Bennett has asked for an exception, but it has been denied.

Wolter: Very flatly denied.

Takahashi: This also applies to evacuees having another evacuee working for them. As yet no solution is in site in either direction.

The chairman of the community council sent a letter to Jerome inviting them to this center. It has been suggested that a representative from this center, one of the evacuees, go to Jerome before Dr. Brown goes to explain Gila.

(Nishimura asked for questions.)

Kojaki: Regarding the old feeble aged men's quarters selected in 74, I personally don't think that those quarters will be suitable for these people. That barrack is not accommodated for that. They must install running water and sewers. I don't see why the two unused wards in the hospital which are all completed, I don't see why they don't have these patients in that part of the hospital. Of course it's not definitely decided to move to 74-7?

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Nishimura: It has been.

Takahashi: (Explains it is for borderline cases.)

Kojaki: Why are not patients kept in hospital, since block 74 has no accommodations at all?

Nishimura: The hospital hasn't enough nurses aides or enough room. The whole barrack will get sewers, kitchen and private bath. The patients will not come in contact with residents at all. Also Dr. Pedicord has promised that no patient with a contagious or communicable disease will be put there.

Wolter: The setup is to conserve the help in the hospital. A person in the hospital gets a full daily bath and other services. The Wayside Inn is a place where they can take care of quite a few things for themselves.

Goodman: (Mr. Goodman has just recently taken over the management of community activities since the resignation of Mr. Welles.) I'd like to say some of the rumor that is going around in Canal. Some of them have the idea that some of the people sick in their homes will be taken to this Wayside Inn. But they will always go directly <sup>to</sup> ~~by~~ the hospital from their homes.

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Nishimura now read the resignation of Mr. Yamaguchi a member of the executive board, who was resigning due to his arduous work as the supervisor of the Tofu factory.

Nishimura: After the executive board had considered the matter pro and con, they decided we should accept his resignation. I'd like the members to elect one from amongst you to serve on the board.

Iwata: I move the person who receives the next highest vote be given it.

Nishimura: But Mr. Yoshimura has just been in Mr. Ishizu's place for one meeting.

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He felt that since he's just a new member of the council he's not very well acquainted with council work.

(Iwata withdraws motion.)

Fukushima: I nominate Mr. Kondo of 63. In my judgement Mr. Kondo is well fitted for this job.

Kondo: Mr. chairman, (to Fukushima) I thank very much for nominating me, but as you know I'm working in the mess operations and my work takes quite a bit of time. Especially with manpower shortage, we are 20 or 30 days behind. I put in full time and sometimes evening work. So if I ask if Mr. Fukushima to withdraw the nomination for me I'll appreciate it very much.

Kato: The man I'm going to nominate is not here. But he has sound judgement and has a good command of Japanese and English. I'd like to nominate Mr. Ikemoto of 72.

(Nominations closed.)

(Nishimura suggested that the high school ~~4/19/5~~ students select their own executive boards consisting of a chairman and secretary and three members. Then he had a little matter to turn over to them. Result of election - Ikemoto elected.)

Nishimura: The next matter sending representatives to the Jerome center. How would you like to proceed in selecting this man? Mr. Wolter, I think on this matter we better recommend to Mr. Bennett to send a man from Canal also. Are there any suggestions?

(Tsuji moto recommends that the executive board choose the man.)

Nishimira: Mr. Komura, have you got any suggestions? (Laughter)

Kato: I second Mr. Tsujimoto's motion.

Fukushima: No use to make the executive board do everything. As I see it, the chairman of the council is not engaging in any work except chairman

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WORK. So I suggest our chairman Nishimura will go there himself.

Kato: I second it.

Kojaki: I second it.

Nishimura: I don't like a 4 or 5 day train trip.

Brown: It's only 3 days (laughter)

Ishizu: We'll try to get you a pullman.

Goodman: Do you like to ride by train?

(Motion passed unanimously)

(Brown thanks council for giving such a colleague.)

Nishimura: I will accept it. I will try to get this matter over with the people of Jerome. I won't paint a rosy picture. I'll tell them the true facts.

Ishizu: Bring all the good people. (laughter)

(Mr. Okino's resignation was read in Japanese. There was a discussion on dropping two members who had not attended council meetings for some time. Takahashi suggested sending them a message but Nishimura, stating that the constitution says that members absent more than 2 meetings without an excuse would be dropped, decided no message need be sent. It was decided to find new members.)

Takahashi: Does block have a barrack council?

Wolter: Not necessarily. But every block have a representative organization.

Nishimura: I have here a report of the officer of the day for April 29. The O.D. was informed a large group of boys were hanging around block 43. A dance was in progress. At the appearance of the O.D., the boys disappeared. A large hole two feet square was knocked in the barrack wall. A fire extinguisher had been sprayed on a girl sitting near this wall. It looks as if the boys were trying to break into the

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canteen. (to the high school students) I'd like you to discuss this with your executive board and try to decide what to do about all this monkey business. You can meet here in my room for the next week.

Takahashi: Mr. Bell has a message he wished me to carry to the council. Mr. Bell is a physical education teacher in the high school. The educational department is trying to raise money to pay for this years school annual. They are going to hold a carnival, the 5,6,7 of May. On that day they are asking for some ice-cream. The Coop is handling it but wants 35 cents a gallon profit. Mr. Bell feels they are going to run into Coop competition on the ice-cream. Since there's is an altruistic motive, they would like us to help them.

Kato: Mr. chairman I don't know whom Mr. Bell contacted regarding this matter. The Coop in its official capacity has not been notified. On previous occasions the Coop has done all it could to furnish material at near cost. I think it were brought up properly, consideration would be made. Mr. Bell probably approached a canteen manager or an employee.

Fukushima: In regard to ice-cream and in regard to the carnival as a whole, I have talked to Mr. Miller. First of all the purpose of the carnival is to make money to defray the cost of the annual. They order a thousand copies. Each copy costs \$2.50. The school sells it for a \$ 1.50. So in order to make both ends meet they must make a thousand dollars at least. The purpose of the carnival is to raise this money. In regard to the ice-cream I didn't ask Mr. Miller or Mr. Bell who he approached in the Coop. Both of them said they could buy ice-cream for a dollar a gallon. Their figuring they will sell 300 gallons in 3 days. But when they approached the Coop, the Coop asked a \$1.35.

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I recommend the Coop be contracted to give permission to the high school to sell ice-cream and to give the high school ice-cream without profit. You get my idea? I wish the members in the Coop committee will do this. The money is very much needed by the high school, and is of better use there than in the Coop.

Kato: Well, As you know, the Coop is the community coop, not the high school. But the board of directors of the Coop has always expected to cooperate with the community but it has always hesitated to make donation to the community/ because if you make to one you must make to it all. Last year the Coop was asked \$ 50. to the annual They gave the \$50. but asked that it be used for an add so that it would not be a donation. So I am sure if you have a committee to ~~approach~~ approach the board they will try to work it for you in favor of the high school annual.

Nishimura: The last executive board meeting discussed the matter of the status of the councilmen and the difference between the duty of the councilmen and the block manager. We haven't enough copies. (It was moved that the discussion of these duties be postponed until copies are available for all council members.)

I have a letter from internal security stating that evacuees are cutting down the giant cactus. That is a violation of the state law. (Wolter explained that this law applied only to the Saguaro and that the regulation could not be put in the camp paper because outside publicity must be avoided. He suggested that the news be spread quietly by word of mouth.)

(Nishimura read a letter from the Phoenix Rotary Club to Mr. Bennett asking for contributions to an exhibit being held in Phoenix.

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- Kojaki: I think outside of the community, I think whoever has such extraordinary things, they should be displayed, so people will know.
- Nishimura: I personally think it's a very good thing to try to encourage the people to exhibit arts out there.
- Takahashi: In the executive board meeting Mr. Bennett stressed that there had been a lot of change in Phoenix. I think Mr. Bennett is tickled about it more than he lets out. I suggest we cooperate.
- Kojaki: (Suggests the central block manager do it.)
- Ishizu: I think it should be channeled through the CAS.
- (It was moved and carried that the invitation to exhibit arts and crafts be accepted.)
- Iwata: I suggest doing it through the central block manager.
- Ishizu: I wish you would point a committee from your group. I'll contact the block managers when I talk to the committee.
- Goodman: I suggest the exhibit be brought to Dr. Brown's office who will be taking Wolter's place.
- Kato: (Reminds body that this exhibition is chiefly for boys girls week, and that the age limit is 9 to 19. Suggests the high school students handle it.)
- Fukushima: In order to make a long story short. Get all the men of the executive men of the council and the executive board of the high school together and let them have full responsibility. I suggest the judges will not expect articles out of ironwood and cactus. ( So moved and carried.)
- Takahashi: (Reads a letter from the Arizona Game and Fish Commission stating that they give permission to establish a zoo at Rivers without charge.)
- Kojaki: (Asks about mosquitoes and screens)
- Fukushima: (Explains ten blocks have already received screens and that the other blocks will get them in time. It takes time to measure the screens.)

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There are not enough workers. I think it will be accomplished in about two weeks.

Ishizu: Mr. Janeway explained that a few blocks already have the material, but it's rough lumber and must be planed off.

(Komuro and Fukushima have long discussion in Japanese. Fukushima speaks at length in Japanese on the new working hours. Henry Kondo told me later that Fukushima was explaining the matter as to a fifth grader as a subtle means of getting back at Komuro who always addresses the councilmen as if they were little children.)

(Meeting adjourned)

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Have heard from both Mrs. Okuno and the Kondos that Gila too once had its Daihyo Sha Kai, an independent evacuee organization which sprang up soon after the people came into camp. It's purpose was to present the peoples' grievances to the Administration. With the inception of the Community Council, this body of issei stood in disfavor with the Administration. They continued to meet, however. At the time of military registration, most of the representatives were sent to Crystal City or Santa Fe. Mr. Okuno, a representative, was spared.

May 3, 1944///

Private Enterprise

All of the Caucasian barracks were visited today by two young boys, who were chauffeured about by an Internal Security Warden. The boys came to my room (where I was fortunately typing notes) and asked me if I had any evacuees working for me. I said No. A few minutes later my block manager came to see me very angry and disturbed. He wanted to know what right Internal Security had, snooping around here. I explained what the boys were after. He became angrier than ever. It seems his virago wife has been employed as laundress to some Caucasian and has been making a comfortable amount. "How can a guy live here on 16 a month?" said he. He expressed the conviction, which I have heard only from him, that Myer had made this resolution as a part of his policy to make it tough for evacuees so they would relocate.

I mentioned this to Brown later and he explained that it was only a part of the boys week activities, boys acting in Internal Security. I visited among the Caucasians in the evening and found that none of them, not even Wolter, shared Brown's view. Many had had their barracks visited. The boys took the names of all the evacuees working. This action does not appear to have intimidated the evacuees, almost all of whom are disobeying the regulation. No one can guess just what Bennett intends to do about it.

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Terry, after a long discussion on how long he intended to wear his shirts began to argue with me on Tule Lake. He wanted to know why the people in the stockade did not institute a process of habeus corpus, by which they could easily be released. They should go about things legally. "You can't use force, you can't use force!" he almost shouted several times. I remarked that the pulverizing of Dr. Pedicord appeared to disprove his contention. This merely angered him and he continued to repeat the fact that force couldn't be used until his wife led him away.

In a brief conversation afterward I asked Wolter how many Gilans were eventually destined for Tule. He said the number had not been exactly determined, but it would be close to a thousand. He had received a letter from Black which told him exactly nothing. Wolter has been fighting to get at least 70 people into Tule on this trip. (I heard May 3rd that he had eventually received permission for that number.)

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VISITV/T THE KATO'S

Visited the Kato's this evening and received some firsthand information on the Cooperative's sentiments toward the private enterprise ruling. Kato told me that the issei Board of Directors had been terribly confused. When the ruling came they did not know what to do. They felt they ought to cooperate and help out the Caucasians but did not relish the difficult job, nor the responsibility involved. He had told them, said he, that it was their Co-op and they should act as they saw fit, regardless of inconvenience to the staff. They were afraid the staff might get mad, but decided to refuse to take it over.

Apparently the rebuking letter from Myer has not caused them particular concern. This may be partly explained by the fact that the letter was sent to Kato as secretary of the Co-op and he has a stalwart attitude of dignified defiance. "It's our Co-op, not Washington's," said he. With Kato assuming the position of chief advisor on this issue, it does not look as if Myer will have an easy time beating the Gila Co-op into submission.

Relocation:

Both Kato and his wife asked me for advice on the relocation problem. They wished to know whether it would be better to go out now or to wait a while. Kato is almost convinced that to relocate soon is the best idea. However, he says he's still against relocation because of the way it has been managed. He still talks up to the appointed personnel whenever he gets the chance. According to him, evacuees should have been employed in many more phases of the work. "It's our problem, not the problem of the hakujiin." Had this been done, he thinks the project would have met with more success.

Jerome:

Kato fears that the adjustment of the people from Jerome ~~will be~~ very

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probably ~~be/desperate~~ lead to trouble. He is sure disturbing elements are coming in and that eventually they will ~~lead to~~ take up some agitating.

Politics in U. S:

Kato voiced some interesting opinion of current politics. He would like to see a republican get in, for the good of the country. He thinks the democrats have been in long enough. However, from a selfish point of view, he would prefer that Roosevelt stay in because he approves of Roosevelt's policies toward minority groups. But for the general good of the country, he thinks he will vote for a republican.

He disapproves of the present administrations policy toward the Montgomery Ward issue. It's all right for the government to take over war industries, but in this case they're sticking their nose into something that is not their business. This country is based on private business and this Montgomery Ward trouble is going to make the administration lose many supporters, says he.

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Brown told me today that Mr. Bennett had received permission from Myer to delay the enforcement of the private enterprise order for a month. It is interesting that the evacuees in Canal absolutely refused to continue work; also the appointed staff residing in Canal does not appear to have urged them to continue. In Butte quite the opposite happened: almost all the girls continued to work.

Resistance to Wayside Inn in Block 74.

The establishment of the Wayside Inn in Block 74 has ~~caused~~ caused great concern in block 74. (It will be remembered that the block 73 residents protested so strongly that the ~~inn~~ convalescent barrack was shunted to 74.

My secretary, a resident of 74, reports as follows:

"They had a meeting on the Wayside Inn in the Messhall last night. I didn't get to bed until twelve because they talked so loud. The issue men got everything decided. They didn't like the idea. They're wondering if the people in 74 block will have to care for them. Information is so indefinite. What they couldn't understand was ~~why/why~~ why they couldn't use the two empty wards in the hospital.

"If they don't need so much care, why put them in the hospital? Why can't they give them less care in the hospital? This way they have to put water, pipes and a kitchen into the barrack. Then if they are not properly cared for, the block people will have to take care of them.

"The paper mentioned that they wouldn't have any contagious or communicable diseases, but the block people think they will have some arrested T. B.'s which the Japanese people just despise.

"Things go on so indefinite. They're afraid they will come into the mess and use the same utensils.

"If 73 can kick it out, why can't we kick them out. Especially the family in the next barrack is worried. They're afraid they'll have to

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listen to them groaning, etc.

CALL ON ISSEI COUPLE - THE IMAMURAS

Mr. and Mrs. Imamura are old friends in Canal. When Mrs. Hart of the relocation counselling staff visited them they told her blandly, "If you were not WRA, like Miss Hankey, we could talk to you." Mr. Imamura is in his sixties. His son is in the Army, a volunteer, and his daughter relocated to Chicago. He carefully explained the difficulties of a man of his age making a new start in life. He wouldn't be afraid if his son could start out with him, but alone it is pretty difficult. His wife wholeheartedly agreed, saying, "All the issei think it is better to stay in camp." Imamura ran a successful laundry in Berkeley. However, the difficulty of getting machinery and his advanced age closes this avenue. His son-in-law, a man named Hata is considering taking over a ranch and raising straw-berries. If he finds a good place Imamura and his wife may relocate and settle on this farm.

The son, Ichiro, has just gone overseas. I showed Mr. I how to write an airmail letter and when he confessed his difficulty in writing English (the son does not read Japanese) I wrote one for him. He said he does not worry over his son because he believes that God will watch over him. Mrs. Imamura showed me a "belt of a thousand stitches" which she had made for the boy, carefully draped around two of his photographs. The belt was wide, of white silk, with red cross stitches placed about an inch apart.

MINUTES OF REGULAR MEETING  
OF THE  
BUTTE COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Monday, May 1, 1944

*Miss Hankey*

The regular meeting of the Butte Community Council was called to order by the Chairman George Nishimura at 1:35 P.M. Roll call indicated twenty members to be present which made a quorum. In conjunction with the National Youth Week, roll was also called for the Junior Councilmen and showed the following blocks were not represented: Blocks 31, 48, 51, 56 63 and 73.

The following members were present as guest; Mr. E. Goodman, Canal CAS Director; Mr. H. W. Wolter, Ass't. Project Director and Chief of the Community Management Division; Dr. G. Brown, Head of the Community Analysis Section; and Mr. K. Ishizu, Butte Central Block Manager; and Miss Rosalie Hankey, Research worker from the University of California.

Since the Junior Community Council did not have their Chairman and executive secretary, Mr. Wolter's asked to elect them. Mr. Toshi Nakahiro was unanimously elected to the office of Chairman without opposition. For executive secretary Mutsuko Nakahara and Susie Ide were nominated and the result showed Miss Mutsuko Nakahara to fill this office.

Chairman George Nishimura asked for corrections or omissions on the previous meeting's minutes, a copy of which was mailed to each councilmen. For the benefit of the junior councilmen, Mr. Kato suggested the minutes be read by the junior secretary. The minutes were read and approved as read.

A brief Executive Board Report on the following matters were explained by Dr. Takahashi, Executive Secretary.

(1) The Wayside Inn to be located at Block 74-7 which will be opened for those patients who do not need hospitalization and yet need to regain their strength to return to their homes. This is also to solve the shortage of nurses' aides.

(2) The meeting held with Mr. Bennett, Project Director on Employment, domestic service, laundry, etc. The staff requested the Cooperative Enterprise to handle this matter. The Coop through their Board of Directors requested for one month extension on the matter but same has been denied by Washington. No solution has yet been established to date.

(3) A report on invitation to Jerome and sending of an evacuee representative to be chosen at the regular meeting.

(4) Vacancy on executive board created by the resignation of Mr. Yamaguchi.

With the vacancy in the Executive Board, the following were nominated: Mr. Kondo and Mr. Ikemoto. Results showed Mr. Ikemoto to serve on the Executive Board to succeed Mr. Yamaguchi. Chairman George Nishimura also asked the junior councilmen to elect their members to the executive board. Those nominated were Messrs. Itow, Fukushima, Kariyama, Kogura and Miss Yamaguchi. Ballots that were tallied by Mr. Wolter and the secretary showed that Messrs. Kariyama, Kogura and Miss Yamaguchi were elected as the members to the Executive Board.

Chairman George Nishimura asked for suggestions to choose a representative to Jerome. Mr. Fukushima suggested that the Chairman himself represent the Butte Community. It was moved, seconded and passed unanimously that Chairman George Nishimura go to Jerome with Dr. G. Brown.

A letter of resignation from Councilman Okino of Block 29 was read by Dr. Takahashi. The resignation was accepted by the body. The Chairman requested the Junior Councilmen of Blocks 29, 40, 60 and 64 to call a meeting of their respective blocks to select a senior councilman with the aid of the Central Block Manager.

A letter received from the Officer of the Day *which* reported the disturbance of some young boys at the canteen was read by the Executive Secretary and then handed over to the Junior Chairman Toshi Nakahiro and his committee to investigate this matter.

The question as to the wholesale prices of ice cream as offered from the Coop to the high school has been brought out for discussion by the Executive Secretary on behalf of Mr. Bell, a high school staff member. The point of issue has been that the Coop will charge \$1.50 per gallon of ice cream whereas this may be purchased directly from the outside wholesaler at \$1.00 per gallon. After much discussion the matter was referred to the Committee on private Enterprise to take it up with the Board of Directors of the Coop. These ice creams will be sold at the high school carnival for the purpose of raising funds to defray cost of high school annual.

The Chairman requested the secretary to read the "Instructions to the Councilmen" which was adopted by the Executive Board on April 18, 1944. He then asked for discussion but it was moved, seconded and passed by general consent to table it until ample copies were made and distributed to each councilman for further study.

Chairman George Nishimura read a letter from the Internal Security concerning the cactus which were being cut down by the residents of this community. According to the letter a fine of \$500

will be assessed to any violators. With Mr. Wolter's statement that this was more or less to warn the residents, Mr. Ishizu said he will advise the Block Managers at tomorrow's meeting to announce this to the block people.

It was moved, seconded and passed to accept the invitation from the Phoenix Rotary to exhibit some craft work for the hobby fair to be held in Phoenix on May 5, 6 and 7. After much discussion it was moved, seconded and passed that junior executive board and the senior executive board assisted by the Central Block Manager assume full responsibilities.

The Executive Secretary read a letter which was received from the Arizona State Game and Bird Commission stating the advisability of establishing a zoo within the Center, with the various wild pets and birds now kept by the residents of the Center for educational purpose. The letter was then referred to the Central Block Manager to announce at tomorrow's meeting of the Block Managers.

Dr. Takahashi read a letter which was sent to R. B. Cozzens, WRA representative at San Francisco by Cameron H. King, Registrar of Voters of City and County of San Francisco. He stated that; (1) they are citizens which has been definitely been established by recent court decision (2) their permanent residence is the place where they were evacuated (3) they have not lost their residence by reason of removal; etc.

The Chairman read a letter which was received from the Chairman of the Minidoka Council at Heart Mountain, Wyoming informing us of their newly elected members to the Community Council.

For old business, the flies and mosquitos problem which was brought up at the previous meeting was asked by one of the councilmen if action has been taken to secure screen doors. In reply, Mr. Ishizu explained that he has already taken the matter up with Mr. Janeway.

As there was no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 4:20 P.M. by general consent.

Respectfully submitted,

David Takahashi, Executive Secretary

D.T.Ms

## INSTRUCTIONS TO THE COUNCILMEN

April 19, 1944

- (1) The Community Council representative of each block shall be responsible for the organization of a representative group within his block and for the holding of regular meetings within the block.
- (2) He shall keep the block informed about all matters reported by the Executive Board and all matters discussed at meetings.
- (3) In any controversial matters, he shall be responsible for supplying the constituency with full information on all points of view. They may then instruct the Councilman on how he shall cast his vote on any particular matter. He may or may not follow this instruction according to his best judgment.
- (4) He shall not be bound by any personal agreement, nor shall he take advantage of his position for his own personal gain.
- (5) Although he is the direct representative of his block, he shall also consider all matters brought to the attention of the Council for action with a view toward the general good of the entire project.
- (6) He shall not take part in any activities which will withdraw from the general purpose of maintaining the community as an American city.
- (7) The Councilman shall report any divergence of opinion or any complaints concerning administrative instructions or general policies to the Executive Board in writing. Verbal reports or hearsay reports shall not be accepted by the Executive Board unless substantiated by written request.
- (8) A Councilman shall not concern himself with individual problems of any kind unless there is an indication of a general nature involving administrative instructions or policies. In such matters, he shall submit the sample case in writing with the general problems to the Executive Board. The Executive Board shall in turn take the matter up with the proper authorities.

- (9) No committee of the Council shall consider any matter directly with any representative of the Administration without authority from the Executive Board and without clearing with the Assistant Project Director in charge of Community Management, or the Project Director; Vice versa, no member of the Administration shall take up matters directly with the Council without channeling through the Project Director or Assistant Project Director in charge of Community Management, through the Executive Board, and then to the Council and the people.
- (10) Any business which has not been considered by a committee of the Council and which does not require immediate attention, shall be referred to a special committee or a standing committee of the Council to be reported upon at the next meeting.
- (11) The Councilman shall continually bear in mind that he is a leader in the community. He should exemplify the personal and official conduct which brings credit and prestige to his honored office.
- (12) Each Councilman must attend every meeting or notify the chairman or secretary of his reason for absence.

Adopted by the Executive Board  
April 18, 1944

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George Nishimura, Chairman

May 2, 1944.

Dear Mr. Wolter:

In regards to the segregation of repatriates of which we discussed very briefly other day I am submitting this note for your reference hoping that it may serve as your material for further discussion at the Denver Conference.

Before we go into main issue of the problem I feel it will be appropriate for us to review and study the motives of evacuees in applying for repatriation to Japan and, therefore, I am listing below some of main motives as I feel they are very closely observed;

1. Family relation and close family tie. There are several people whose aged father or mother, wife or husband, or children, are living in Japan <sup>waiting</sup> for them to return and rejoin. In time of war their desire to be united must be very keen. And there are several others who are eldest sons of the family who, according to Japanese custom, must look after family affair as well as properties. I feel that their restricted economic and social life on the west coast must have been one of the main cause which did not stop this practice. In analyzing the behavior of these people as to the loyalty to the United States I think they have admiration and respect and their desire to go to Japan should not be considered as disloyal to this country.

2. Post-war social and economic readjustment. There are some who have applied for repatriation just because they think that they will not be able to enjoy social and economic life of ~~pre~~evacuation days though it was somewhat restricted. They think that their past success in their occupational career was largely due to interdependence of their countrymen but it can not be expected after the war. Lack of ability to adjust themselves in American community and language difficulty, non-citizenship, and etc must have prompted them to give up the life in the United States. Among this group as it was in the case of first group most of them really do like America but handicapped in many ways. Therefore, I believe that they should not be considered as disloyal group. If I express such as above it may sound ~~that~~ ambiguous but one Issei told me that Isseis in the United States are just like a boy whose parents quarrel and did not know whether he should take side with father or mother. His love to both parents is equal. So, in the case of present war, he said, war is enemy and he is loyal both to America and Japan.

3. Fear of postwar sentiment toward Japanese in America. It is similar to one above there are many who fear that they can not adjust themselves in the American community after the war because the sentiment against Japanese is certainly going to be very high and, therefore, though it may hard to make their living in Japan they had to give up their life in the United States. Their love and admiration to the United States has not been changed by it.

4. Desire to remain in camp for the duration. There are several who really do not like to go to Japan but remain in the camp for the duration. They believe, in spite of several W. R. A. announcements to the effect that they will not be forced out of the center, <sup>that they</sup> ~~that they~~ can not stay in the center unless they go to segregation camp. As far as loyalty and disloyalty to any particular country they have no definite stand.

5. Internees and families who wanted to reunite with families. Some people who have been the victims of war hysteria and without much ground interned

have applied for repatriation hoping that their families may be able to unite either in Japan or in the camp in place of parole.

6. Extreme feeling of distisfaction over forced evacuation. There must be many evacuees who have very extreme feeling of dissention over their forced evacuation which caused <sup>them</sup> ~~them~~ loss of properties and freedom and, because of this crucification, they want to remain Japanese as they have <sup>been</sup> placed. I should say that among this group a certain number of people have extreme feeling of anti America and Americans. They are definitely disloyal and they are everything for Japan and Japanese. They themselves take ~~in~~ pride <sup>in</sup> by doing or saying anything which will be pro-Japanese. Of course as far as their extent of such attitude toward United States is merely a matter of subersive type and not as dangerous as the case of sabotage or fifth columnist. I have confidence to say that even among this group we do not have such dangerous type of individual.

In summing up the above lists and analyzing them I can safely say that majority of the repatriates should not be considered as disloyal just because they applied for repatriation. Their presence in the relocation center with other evacuees of loyal group will no way injure the welfare of the community nor disharmonize the two groups. Therefore, in my opinion, the segregation of last October to the Tule Lake was not very successful program of W. R. A. The only group who really should be segregated are those who belong to last category, those who have extreme feeling against the United States which caused either by distisfaction of evacuation or through prolonged sentiments and those who will be classed as troublemakers.

Now as to the main issue of the question that is what will be the feeling of the community if repatriates were not segregated. As far as I can observe I say no feeling of any kind may arise as a result of such new policy except that some repatriates who are radicals should be taken away, and they are those who belong to class 6.

Since about one year prior to the outbreak of war I was closely connected with F. B. I agent of San Francisco and they were constant visitors to my office of Japanese Ass'n. If there were any case of sabotage or spy I would have reported without any hesitancy. I have been asked time and again that if there is any such case that I know of and every time I answered that I am happy to say that we don't have any such case and our people are not such type to cause injury to the United States. Todate, we never had a case of that kind which I am very happy because it back up my statement. When Admiral Nomura became the ambassador to the United States and arrived in San Francisco on spring of 1940, he said that no matter how critical the relation of America and Japan will be in near future the mission of the Japanese American is clear and definite that is they must be loyal and good, law abiding citizen of the United States. His statement was taken by Japanese Americans as their watchward although ~~they did not know~~ we do not know whether Ambassador said it in good faith or not, at any rate we were pure enough to take it and keep it in absolute faith. These incidents I believe support my opinion that most of our people even those who applied repatriation are good and law abiding residents of America they have lived many years ~~in America~~ and they made best Americans of themselves and their children.

May 5, 1944

Rosalie Hankey-notes-Gila

TALK WITH HIKIDA

Segregants

On the trouble at Tule Lake Hikida commented as follows: Most of the group who went were those who had an extreme feeling of dissatisfaction over evacuation. Then they were moved to another center and treated a little worse than in their ordinary center. It made them mad.

Relocation at Gila

You know, the New Jersey farm incident happened to five men I know from this center. It seems to have had quite an effect on the ~~relocation~~ relocation of farmers. They think that the time is not right yet for relocation. So it might have an adverse effect, you know.

Along blocks 33, 34 and 36 you find the comparative younger issei and the older nisei. Most of them are from Santa Anita. They are town people. They are moving out comparatively faster as families. On this side of camp there are more old people. You notice it in funerals. On this side of camp in blocks 59, 60, 64, etc. you find most of the people attending the funeral are 50 or 55 years old. On the other side in 42 block they are mostly attended by a younger group and the type of funeral service differs a great deal. There is more formality on this side. 44-hour week employment rule. Most of the evacuees think that such new regulation will not work out for evacuees. The principle may be good, but it is not practical. The reason is as long as you do a certain job, he or she doesn't have to stay on the job 8 hours. And there are many jobs like that. Mr. Bennett spoke at the meeting (timekeepers meeting) that the Japanese people are known to be very industrious, but since they came into this center they're losing that fine quality. He said he doesn't like to see that. But the evacuees say that they don't want to lose their certain characteristic which means that if a certain kind of work

takes ~~two~~ can be done in two, three hours, to take 8 hours to finish might have an adverse effect on the character on the men. They realize some workers, of course, should be under this regulation. But certainly not all the workers.

This is my observation; that the Japanese people lost property, society, etc., and they think that their health is the only way that they can protect themselves. Getting only \$16. they don't want to work too hard and injure their health. That feeling seems to be prevalent.

#### Juvenile Delinquency

This is my concern. I think something has to be done. Gradually children are getting away from parental discipline. Children of undisciplined family have a big influence on other children. I noticed this quite distinctly with my own children. They say, "So and so got a bicycle. So and so got three dollars for the carnival, etc." So I'm very much concerned the way we are obligated for the children's dress, shoes, etc. I realize it is very hard to keep the expense within the amount of income. Suppose a man with five little children under 11 and 12, and suppose the father is the only one with work. He gets about \$35. with the clothing allowance. But \$35. is not enough because of influence by the other families. I'm afraid that some day the families of no saving will be absolutely bankrupt. I think some already are. But they don't say it openly.

As to a solution, maybe some kind of a community educational campaign would help. The future of evacuees, even though public acceptance in America continues, looks pretty discouraging.

#### Interesting case of stern parental control

This is about a girl name Hirato who is about 35 years old. She worked in the Caucasian mess. There was a man about 40 years old working in the kitchen as assistant cook. Both got acquainted and became very good

friends. I understand the parents of this girl are very strict and wouldn't allow her to marry before. Through the intermediary of two well known community leaders here, they decided to get married. Then the baishakunin went to see the parents and the parents absolutely refused to approve the marriage.

So, with the help of Mr. Tuttle they went ahead and got married. That night they went into Block 45, honeymoon cottage. The father found out and reported it to the police. Taking Mr. Jackson with him to the honeymoon cottage, he took the bride back to her home.

At Mr. Tuttle's staff meeting I saw the two block managers who had acted as baishakunin. They wanted to see Mr. Graves to discuss this matrimonial mix-up. So I called Mr. Graves out. Mr. Wolter was there too. They asked my advice. I said the father has no right to take the bride because they have been officially married and the woman is mature. Mr. Graves agreed to call the father to his office and tell him he had no right to keep his daughter in confinement. Graves called in the father and gave him a pretty good scare. So these two baishakunin went to see the father and tried to get the bride back to the groom. But they weren't successful. He still stuck to the old idea. I think she was kept in her home four or five days and the groom went back to his apartment. The groom was very disappointed.

The couple nearly ran away from this center with leave clearance. They made arrangements and everything. The father wouldn't let his daughter go to the leave clearance hearing.

There was one man who knew the father well. After two, three effort, this man and I were successful in convincing the father. He said he would let them marry on these conditions: (1) to have an official marriage and a wedding party, (2) the original baishakunin are out. He wanted to ask for two new men. He came and asked me to be one of them, ~~the~~ (3) the couple also

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supposed to visit/ the parents-in-law often, ~~and~~ and have a real relation as a son-in-law and daughter-in-law, and they are not supposed to relocate right after their marriage.

So happily, after all, they had a big party in Messhall 59.

Brown's additions to this story:

Brown added this this girl's parents are regarded as extremely strict even by the Japanese, which, I imagine, is true. There is an older sister in the family, 40 years old, who has been married. The parents broke up this marriage, however. Brown says that one of the reasons the father advanced against the younger daughter's marriage was that the older girl was still unmarried.

Juvenile Delinquency:

Brown, who is now esconsed in Holter's job during the absence of the latter ~~and~~ at the Denver conference, states that juvenile delinquency has had a sharp increase. A day or two ago a group of the Zoot Suiters appropriated a truck without permission and drove about camp, scattering Kotex hither and yon from the truck's load.

A much more serious offense appears to have been committed by ~~the~~ a younger group of boys about 12 to 14 years old. An old man left a wallet containing \$99.00 in his pocket while taking a shower. He noticed a group of young boys near his clothes but does not know their names. Later in the day he found all the money gone although the wallet had not been taken. He believes he can identify the boys. Nichol is rather ~~optimistic~~ pessimistic about recovering the money since it will be very difficult to get evidence. Any large expenditures by boys in the canteen or in the High School Carnival are to be watched.

Miller, the Butte High School Principle, reports that there ~~is~~ is an increasing number of acts of vandalism committed by boys who are

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purpo~~pted~~ to live in that section of the camp beyond the high school - the south end of camp.

VISIT AT THE KONDO'S

Mrs. Kondo engineered quite a party at her home this evening to which the Kondo's closest friends, Mr. Komuro and his wife, ~~My~~ a young man named Ralph, The Browns and I were invited. The party was marked by a great variety of ~~food~~ (to take care of the possibility that the Browns might not like Japanese food), waffles, fried eggs, tofu soup, rice, otsukemono, coffee and tea. I learn from the Brown's that their degestive systems received a considerable blow, but I am sailing along unaffected.

From the point of ~~My~~ view of the study the only topic of interest was a long discussion of the 44 hour week ruling. Komura who works in the warehouse had been unloading a truck and did not get to the party till almost nine o'clock. He was not bitter about the unpaid overtime, but did resent the fact that Keadle had bawled out a group of the warehouse workers for playing poker on their legitimate eight hour time. The warehouse workers, we were told, frequently have to get up at two or three in the morning and unload a truck, overtime for which they are not compensated. (According to the ruling, I understand, evacuees may be payed for overtime if Mr. Bennett is notified in advance of the overtime. In special cases (such as a doctor in the middle of an operation suggested Brown) payment may be received by special dispensation if the notification is made after the work is done.

Mr. Kondo said this ruling was expecially hard on the farm workers, who find it next to impossible to put in eight hours in the hot sun. One old woman, 70 years old, had been able to ~~continue~~ keep up with the younger workers, but with this new ruling has not been able to continue her work on the farm. Most of the farm workers are older issei.

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There was considerable chaffing about the 15 minute rest periods. Mr. Kondo had put down his pencil in the middle of ~~the~~ a mess conference and begun to leave the room. "What's the matter; where are you going?" asked Keadle. "It's my rest period," said Mr. K. "The Keadle" as he is often called, invariably leaves his office ~~at~~ promptly at five P. M.

As far as I have been able to judge in the past week, the employment ruling has ~~not~~ caused considerable bitterness, varying with the work of the individual concerned. I have heard no vehement disapproval expressed, however.

ISSEI THEME ON RELOCATION

The following theme, written by an issei student in her adult English Class, was given me by Miss Watkins, my Seventh Day Adventist neighbor:

THE REASONS THAT I DON'T WANT TO GO OUTSIDE

"Too Poor"

When I was arrested and taken to N. Dakota my children sold all our property for no price and all they bought few things to get ready for evacuation. Now we have nothing left to start a new home.

"No House Keeper"

The center life is much better than the outside life for a widower who has children like me. If we live outside we must think of everthings to live with, but the center life is just to obey the rules so that I have more chance than outside life to go to night school to learn leanguage.

"Danger"

During war time living outside is dangerous for us, because some people will hate us if their relative are killed at war.

For example, people will be harmony while theri interest according each other, but when it turned to against ~~the~~ each other they will become

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a selfishness. We have been fooled so many times. We had forgotten such a small matters. But one thing that I can't forget is my wife's case at the Santa Maria Hospital.

On Oct 1930 my wife had entered the hospital due to pneumonia. One night a special nurse stepped out of the patient's room while a steam treatment was on. The treatment was covered with tent include the boiler and the patient. The nurse came back in a hurry and gripped the tent and pulled it from the opposit side of the boiler toward the patient. When the boiler fell on side of the patient's face. The boiling medicine had ran into the patient's left ear and burned the ear drum that caused the patient to lose the hearing. Mr. Presker, the Santa Barbara County Supervisor, said that the case will be fixed completely to satisfy us by a insurance co pay us everything. During we were waiting for the settlement. On March 1931 I had an automobile accident myself and was taken to the hospital. In the meantime my wife's ear had started hurting very bad. I suggested to go to Los Angeles doctor but Santa Maria doctor said that she needed had operation right way no chance to go to L. A. Then she had a big operation of the tympanitis. It was terrible for my family as I stayed in the hospital about 50 days and my wife stayed about 30 days at the same time. I had hired people to look after my children. My friend had visited me in the hospital told me "you better hand your wife's case versus the hospital to an attorney." I said "I'm very sick now please take care this matter in the best way of you think." Then he brought Mr. Sheffer, an attorney, to see me agree him to hand the case tohim. After two or three months later the attorney told me that the case is no good we can't win. Then we asked Mr. Presker what he can do for this case. He said "You can't claim any damage for this case but the insurance Co will pay you the accutual expences. Then we gave up to claim the damage and asked him to get money from the insurance Co to pay to everybody. After that we called Mr. Presker very ogten but he

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always said "today is too busy" or so and so. We had waited until Oct 1931. One day he informed me to sign the paper to get the money from the insurance co. I found the shortage amount of money which I shall receive ~~was~~ had shown on the paper. Si I asked him to get a full amount that enough to pay everyone. He said, "Get what the co offered and pay to everybody else except Dr. Bayrd. But I still asked him to try to askt he co. Then he said "all right about two days you come here, probably by that time we shall get the answer from the insurance co." After two days we heard from the co. that they can't pay anything because the time limitation is ran out now. Finally we got nothing. Then the doctors, nurses, drugstore, etc. started act. I told them that I wont pay you anything, too, because you were understood that the insurance co. will pay to everybody. Later Mr. Winter, corrector, told me "you are free now because it is over four years now since this account had started. Well, whose fault is this? I don't understand the law/ at all. But I still feel sick when I reind this, and feel funny that the law had not acted on this case at all. And another thing I can't understand that people respect Mr. Presker very much as County Supervisor.

I'm appreciate you very much that you gave me a chance to write my idea and hope you advice me the wrong to be straighten. Also I don't know the right words to say just what I like to say.

Our first purpose to come this country were to make money and go back to home country to have a better life<sup>1</sup>. But our purpose had changed as day by day used to live in this country. On the course of the time we married and raised children. Now almost part of our life has spent in this country and our relatives and friends in Japan passed away so we

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At the gathering at Kondo's Friday night, Mr. Kondo emphasized this motive for immigrating to this country. Almost every Japanese, said he, came to this country with a "five year plan" to make enough money to go back and live well. After five years in which insufficient money was made, another "five year plan" was instituted. After about three "five year plans" children were growing up in America and the idea of return was dropped.

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can't expect to enjoy to visiting them. Our children grow ~~gib~~ bigger and bigger educated here and love the birthplace. They hate to go living in Japan ~~they~~ they don't think much of Japan. Of course we love our birthplace but we love more our own children than our birthplace so we like to stay with children. Finally we decided to live in this country permanently even we can't get the naturalization paper or buy a piece of ground or lease it. I know that our living system are not America like. It seems to you we never Americanize at all. Sure it takes time more than any other nations. We love our relatives more than any other nations. We must send money to them besides look after our own children. That is why we work so hard and try to save money. But now we don't need to send money to Japan as almost of our relatives were passed away. Anyway we are pretty old now about five or ten more years almost of us will be passed away. Then the "Nisei" are more American like than us "Issei." Perhaps you can imagine how the "Sansei" would be. It is only the problem of the time. Can't you wait until that time? However the "Issei" decided to stay this country permanently previously. Some time ago we heard that Japan and America have not stand on friendly condition wach other, but every time we eased when lecturer said that there is no fight between Japan and America. The "Pearl Harbor" morning we never believed the news that some one told us. We thought some one trying to fool us. But when we knew that is true we said "heaven! it is very sad case. Well our children must got o fight against Japan. It is too bad but can't help it because they are the American. That is true story. We never thought that we would arrested by the F.B.I. Our spirit is never hesitate to do right for our true love, received a benefits or good faith. Did you read the Japanese history? Some years ago they fought even their father, brother etc. Because they were lived different country each other and they received great benefits or good faith from the country ~~gib~~ where they lived. They

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died for the benefits and the good faith. I believe that many Japanese in this country have well understand this spirit. In spite of that U. S. government can't trust us. You may say "some one is not loyalty to this country." I don't know how many are not loyalty to this country. But what those unloyalty people could do against this country while many others watching so closely. Even they did something the damage won't ~~cost~~ cost you as much as you spent to arrested us. Your willing to guard your country now turned out to harmed your country as you spoiled all those nice people's feeling. When we doubt your love, favour to us. We don't know what we shall do. If you hate us where we shall go. Naturally we must go to our old country. That is the idea who moved to Tule Lake. We can't tell what everything would turned out on us. We must stay still and watch how the government would controled those people who hate us. Maybe some one would say "it is up to you." But we like to say the same "it is up to you," too. It is true that we will be faithful as long as you treat us fare. For example, all army volunteer received money when they left here for the army camp. But when my son left here for the army camp he got nothing he asked me some money. I called Mr. Freeland at his office to ask him ~~if~~ about the money. He said "can't help it, this is the government order." So I gave my son fifty dollars. I think this is not fare. I don't know what the F.B.I. officer took things from my home after arrested me. There was one small radio 6 tubes 550-1700 R.C.A. table model Standard Broad Cast among the things which they took from my house. When F.B.I. officer saw the radio he said "What kind of idea to keep this radio in Japanese house?" Then my son said, "this is I bought about ten days ago as the Saladin Music Company said this is O. K. to keep in Japanese house." "If this is no good I will returned to the Saladin Music Co to get my hardearned money back." But still he didn't give a chance to do so. That makes the young people to be great desperated. You can imagine how it is.

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Rosalie Hankey-notes-Gila

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supposed to visit/ the parents-in-law often, ~~and have a real relation as a son-in-law and daughter-in-law, and they are not supposed to relocate right after their marriage.~~

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Brown's additions to this story:

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died for the benefits and the good faith. I believe that many Japanese in this country have well understand this spirit. In spite of that U. S. government can't trust us. You may say "some one is not loyalty to this country." I don't know how many are not loyalty to this country. But what these unloyalty people could do against this country while many others watching so closely. Even they did something the damage won't ~~cost~~ cost you as much as you spent to arrested us. Your willing to guard your country now turned out to harmed your country as you spoiled all those nice people's feeling. When we doubt your love, favour to us. We don't know what we shall do. If you hate us where we shall go. Naturally we must go to our old country. That is the idea who moved to Tule Lake. We can't tell what everything would turned out on us. We must stay still and watch how the government would controled those people who hate us. May be some one would say "it is up to you." But we like to say the same "it is up to you," too. It is true that we will be faithful as long as you treat us fare. For example, all army volunteer received money when they left here for the army camp. But when my son left here for the army camp he got nothing he asked me some money. I called Mr. Freeland at his office to ask him ~~if~~ about the money. He said "can't help it, this is the government order." So I gave my son fifty dollars. I think this is not fare. I don't know what the F.B.I. officer took things from my home after arrested me. There was one small radio 8 tubes 550-1700 R.C.A. table model Standard Broad Cast among the things which they took from my house. When F.B.I. officer saw the radio he said "What kind of idea to keep this radio in Japanese house?" Then my son said, "this is I bought about ten days ago as the Saladin Music Company said this is O. K. to keep in Japanese house." "If this is no good I will returned to the Saladin Music Co to get my hardearned money back." But still he didn't give a chance to do so. That makes the young people to be great desperated. You can imagine how it is.

May 5, 1944

Rosalie Hankey-notes-Gila

TALK WITH HIKIDA

Segregants

On the trouble at Tule Lake Hikida commented as follows: Most of the group who went were those who had an extreme feeling of dissatisfaction over evacuation. Then they were moved to another center and treated a little worse than in their ordinary center. It made them mad.

Relocation at Gila

You know, the New Jersey farm incident happened to five men I know from this center. It seems to have had quite an effect on the ~~sydvd~~ relocation of farmers. They think that the time is not right yet for relocation. So it might have an adverse effect, you know.

Along blocks 33, 34 and 36 you find the comparative younger issei and the older nisei. Most of them are from Santa Anita. They are town people. They are moving out comparatively faster as families. On this side of camp there are more old people. You notice it in funerals. On this side of camp in blocks 39, 60, 64, etc. you find most of the people attending the funeral are 50 or 55 years old. On the other side in 42 block they are mostly attended by a younger group and the type of funeral service differs a great deal. There is more formality on this side. 44-hour week employment rule. Most of the evacuees think that such new regulation will not work out for evacuees. The principle may be good, but it is not practical. The reason is as long as you do a certain job, he or she doesn't have to stay on the job 8 hours. And there are many jobs like that. Mr. Bennett spoke at the meeting (timekeepers meeting) that the Japanese people are known to be very industrious, but since they came into this center they're losing that fine quality. He said he doesn't like to see that. But the evacuees say that they don't want to lose their certain characteristic which means that if a certain kind of work

takes ~~1/2~~ can be done in two, three hours, to take 8 hours to finish might have an adverse effect on the character on themen. They realize some workers, of course, should be under this regulation. But certainly not all the workers.

This is my observation; thatthe Japanese people lost property, society, etc., and they think that their health is the only way that they can protect themselves. Getting only \$16. they don't want to work too hard and injure their health. That feeling seems to be prevalent.

#### Juvenile Delinquency

This is my concern. I think something has to be done. Gradually children are getting away from parental discipline. Children of undisciplined family have a big influence on other children. I noticed this ~~quite~~ quite distinctly with my own children. They say, "So and so got a bicycle. So and so got three dollars for the carnival, etc." So I'm very much concerned the way we are obligated for the children's dress, shoes, etc. I realize it is very hard to keep the expense within the amount of income. Suppose a man with five little children under 11 and 12, and suppose the father is the only one with work. He gets about \$35. with the clothing allowance. But \$35. is not enough because of influence by the other families. I'm afraid that some day the families of no saving will be absolutely bankrupt. I think some already are. But they don't say it openly.

As to a solution, maybe some kind of a community educational campaign would help. The future of evancess, even though public acceptance in America continues, looks pretty discouraging.

#### Interesting case of stern parental control

This is about a girl name Hirato who is about 35 years old. She worked in the Caucasian mess. There was a man about 40 years old working in the kitchen as assistant cook. Both got acquainted and became very good

friends. I understand the parents of this girl are very strict and wouldn't allow her to marry before. Through the intermediary of two well known community leaders here, they decided to get married. Then the baishakunin went to see the parents and the parents absolutely refused to approve the marriage.

So, with the help of Mr. Tuttle they went ahead and got married. That night they went into Block 45, honeymoon cottage. The father found out and reported it to the police. Taking Mr. Jackson with him to the honeymoon cottage, he took the bride back to her home.

At Mr. Tuttle's staff meeting I saw the two block managers who had acted as baishakunin. They wanted to see Mr. Graves to discuss this matrimonial mix-up. So I called Mr. Graves out. Mr. Wolter was there too. They asked my advice. I said the father has no right to take the bride because they have been officially married and the woman is mature. Mr. Graves agreed to call the father to his office and tell him he had no right to keep his daughter in confinement. Graves called in the father and gave him a pretty good scare. So these two baishakunin went to see the father and tried to get the bride back to the groom. But they weren't successful. He still stuck to the old idea. I think she was kept in her home four or five days and the groom went back to his apartment. The groom was very disappointed.

The couple nearly ran away from this center with leave clearance. They made arrangements and everything. The father wouldn't let his daughter go to the leave clearance hearing.

There was one man who knew the father well. After two, three effort, this man and I were successful in convincing the father. He said he would let them marry on these conditions: (1) to have an official marriage and a wedding party, (2) the original baishakunin are out. He wanted to ask for two new men. He came and asked me to be one of them, ~~my~~ (3) the couple are

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supposed to visit/ the parents-in-law often, ~~and have a real relation as a son-in-law and daughter-in-law, and they are not supposed to relocate right after their marriage.~~

So happily, after all, they had a big party in Messhall 59.

Brown's additions to this story:

Brown added this this girl's parents are regarded as extremely strict even by the Japanese, which, I imagine, is true. There is an older sister in the family, 40 years old, who has been married. The parents broke up this marriage, however. Brown says that one of the reasons the father advanced against the younger daughter's marriage was that the older girl was still unmarried.

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