

## Evacuee Attitudes

Lack of trust in employers if pinch comes M 1

Idea of government subsidy k Mk 1. Gila N,

Companionship. M. 1. govt. plenty if land.

single and young people leaving should have been last thing  
m. 1.

See also Kawamoto k

Deferment says M - 2. Fear of families.

M.D. and dentists, M. 2, also my fr.

Business men's difficulties M-2

Farmers and ceiling prices, M-2

People too old to work will remain. M-3

This interview with Mr. Fukushima is interesting for several reasons. In the first place, his attitude toward life in camp, toward working for the Administration, ~~and~~ his fearless frankness



Idea of relocation *Spent some 60 a week but stable then 8*  
*incom.*  
*not so my mind!*  
Military registration and attendant delay.  
Ad, attitude K wait till disloyal gone  
Brown and Wolter July 14?

Pretty slow k (look up totalscore) Aug. 7  
single young people, some very young student relocation 6  
*get rid of people - Miyake!*  
Early evacuee attitudes, not noticeably changed now

Simple people - eight women  
two women  
Rosies story Miyake Inouye - look up Okuno  
Yahanda Oct 12  
Hikida and his plans Resettlement Committee Report

Analysis in here - *Mixed in mind by speaker - p. 5-6*  
*Error in consensus, hand mixed at all!*  
Letters here with short analysis,

Huso, Reynolds, and Freeland p character analysis.

Reemphasis to be given after segregation  
Pictures, relocator news week, October 7  
Wait till spring feeling.  
continuation

New Plan Huso Oct, ww22 forerunner

Newspaper propaganda what letters show.  
Nov. six, Relocation Allowance  
Nov. 9 Hostel

Nov. 16 dubious succor and larger grants -  
~~New Plan from Washington / Nov 1944~~

November 10 - Hikida's suggestions.

November 22, New Plan Breaks.  
Nov. 19 Hikida's suggestions / Interview.

Tuttle Interviews.



RELOCATION - July 10, 1943    Gordon Brown.

Internal employment has been reduced - and is gradually to be reduced over a three month period.

The aim of the Administration:

1. Not to make it too easy to stay in the center -an inducement to relocation. (Embree says this will not work. It will increase the feeling of insecurity and the ~~dislike of~~ hesitancy to take a new step - such as relocation.

WOLTER - July 10, 1943

The objective of the persons in camp are different now. The problems involved in resettlement are important, not what goes on in camp.



HANKEY - Journal - July 14th 1943

Just returned from the Imamura. Spent the evening talking to Rosie (Masako) her father and mother and two friends who happened in. Ishimo leaves tomorrow for the army. He came in to say a brief farewell and then left for a party the Hoffman's were giving in his honor. As far as observe the Imamuras have five children. An older sister, 32, Ishi, 30, ~~and~~ May, 28, who is married to a successful dentist and living in Hawaii, ~~and~~ ~~a~~ ~~younger~~ ~~daughter~~ Masako 26 and a younger daughter about 10 or twelve.

Rosie (Masako) is very disturbed in her mind. She feels that now is the time to get out (an expression she may have picked up from her older brother Ishi. Yet she does not like to leave her parents and face uncertain hardships. She also knows that her brother Ishi who is a pharmacist and Cal graduate, will not approve of her leaving.??Why? However, she has some friends in Salt Lake City and is seriously considering making the break. She is wistfully delighted with my friendship and hopes that I can help her - which I shall most certainly do if I can.

The anxiety and insecurity of the relocation is well exemplified in ~~Rosie's~~ Rosie's and her father's remarks. Mr. Imamura says that he is old, and could not very well work on a farm or in a mine. He has never farmed. (He ran a successful laundry in Berkeley) He and his wife would like to get fairly secure places as domestics where they could be together. He mentioned that they have so little money and it costs so much to get places. Very naturally, he ~~should~~ ~~will~~ does not want to leave unless he can be assured of some security. Rosie hopes that she or Ishi can find a some place for their parents.

They are all members of the Cooperative. Mr. Imamura's reaction to the Coop was not too enthusiastic. He does not distrust the Japanese who are running it, but says that things move too slowly. They have been saying that they would pay dividends for a long time but nothing has happened. He says he thinks they must now have at least



HANKEY - JOURNAL - July 14, 1943

100,000 dollars worth of assets, and must have at least 50,000 worth of cash on hand. Ishi mentioned that the net factory, in order to keep the very low paid professional men on their jobs had promised a kind of dividend that would be paid to every worker, ~~whether he worked or not~~ not employed in the net factory. This sum, when the factory closed amounted to some 24 dollars per person. (The ~~net~~ net factory workers all worked (a month\* for nothing ~~to accumulate~~ to accumulate this common fund, intended for universal distribution. But the money has not been distributed owing to the fact that the owners of the Los Angeles Glass Factory? have tied it up in some way. The Imamura's ~~confidence~~ confidence in the Coop is not much greater. Yet they do not distrust it - it is just one of the things that has not as yet come across with anything.

Mr. Imamura wondered if I thought they ever could go back to Berkeley. I said, I hoped so.

Resie has considered for some time writing about some of her experiences. Naturally, I encouraged and offered to help her. We ended up a very enjoyable evening with large slabs of water melon provided by the Imamuras and several ghost stories provided by me. I also went home laden with a cactus ash tray and an iron wood letter opener. Met Yamamoto, who works in the evacuee property office, which I shall visit tomorrow, and Hiyeko? the wood-work teacher. It is interesting to note that Resie does not want to goth the ~~Employment~~ Employment service offered by the Project to help her get a place in Salt Lake City. She would rather deal with a Salt Lake City employment agency directly. She would like work as a beauty operator or as a domestic.



Rivers, Arizona  
July 14, 1943  
Mr. Hikida

#### RESENTLEMENT

Single men, single women and small family - their relocation perhaps reached its highest peak about a month ago. I think there are several reasons for those who have not applied for relocation to date who is a nisei, single or of small family. They are not relocation because of the following reasons:

1. Parents do not like to have them go out - they do not like to separate.
2. Parents attitude toward the relocation - parents do not think it very wise to relocate.
3. Adverse information as to the condition outside. Sometime those things are simply rumors but you hear such incident as this: Leaders of the community who left the project could not find jobs and fooled around town because they have nothing else to do. In the meantime they are unable to support themselves and become friendly with those leading immoral life. All this gives bad impression to the parents.
4. Housing condition - they say housing condition is very hard. Condition in train is also very crowded and I hear several occasions when evacuees who left for Chicago had to stand practically all the way on the train.
5. Jobs which they agreed to work in Chicago or elsewhere were of disappointment after they were actually on job. They found many discrepancy between initial agreement and the one they received. The employer does not keep his words or because the evacuees were expecting more than what they were promised.
6. War condition: Among Japanese, there are people who say that if they go outside and suppose this war between Japan and the United States becomes worse. For example, this country might bomb Japan or Japan might bomb United States - what would be the effect toward Japanese relocated.
7. Another thing is the financial condition. They must have at least some cash on hand before they can go out. In the first place, many people do not have much savings and wages will not be very large.
8. It is very difficult for large family to go out as the job always asks for skilled or single men or women. They think that as long as they are here, they will be safe - they will be able to anything they like. Those who are ambitious will think of future and will be anxious to go out but otherwise, they rather sit around and be safe.



Rivers, Arizona  
July 14, 1943  
Mr. Hikida  
Resettlement

Now, we have what we call a Relocation Committee. After two or three meeting, we have set up a committee divided into four groups. Each committee consists of three members. They are of the following groups:

1. A committee studying about Student Relocation.
2. A committee studying about relocation of large family units who were formerly a businessman.
3. A committee studying relocation of large family who were formerly operating large farms.
4. A committee of employee groups.

The above-mentioned committee are to study the program of some of the difficulties met by those who plan to relocate and recommendations are made to the WRA. They are also to educate the evacuees.

Question: Do you think it is proceeding satisfactorily?

Answer: No yet as it was just organized recently.



Mr. Hutchinson brought up the report of trouble between the Japanese evacuees and the ten filipinos in Chocage. Nobody but him seemed much interested. No one except him expressed any concern over the effect on evacuees or relocation.

I spent a pleasant hour shooting the breeze with James Nakamura editor of the newspaper. He promised to give me some good publicity in the next issue. He cautioned me against appearing too enthusiastic fearing that people would suspect me. He also ventured the opinion that the success of the Coop was mainly due to Cunrey's efforts.

Spent the evening with Rosie Imamura. I had hoped that she would take me around and introduce me to her friends., but ~~she~~ she preferred being alone with me. She took me to a Buddhist meeting where a young man was addressing a group of about 60 middle aged and old men and one woman. She felt out of place and, I think, took me only because she thought I would be interested. Then we went to look at the <sup>rehearsal</sup> Bon Odori ~~rehearsal~~ but she didn't like it, and we stayed only a minute. (I can watch the think by the hour.) In any case we are both going Sunday to see the actual festival. We got a watermelon from a kindly mess manager and came to my room to eat it. Rosie told me all her troubles, how lonesome she is in this camp, having come from Berkeley and being thrown in "with all these farm people who are so different from me." She has apparently made no intimate friends, or so she would have me believe. She wants passionately to get out and relocate, but is doubtful and afraid. After all, she has only thirty dollars to start on. She has made no formal application as yet and her interest is focussed on Salt Lake City where she has a man friend who wants to marry her. He, however, has been refused by the army for heart trouble, and her mother is somewhat worried about her marrying a man who may not be able to support her. "But mother is very understanding and I don't think she's raise any strong objection." The real



discourager of Rosie's relocation plans ~~of~~ her her extremely Americanized brother Ishi who left for the army this morning. (Ishi is the reason the Imamuras were sent to Gila, and did not go to <sup>Topaz</sup> ~~Wichita~~ with the bulk of Berkeley Japanese. Ishi, being an excellent pharmacist was sent here by the government to head the pharmacy department. As head of the family, the other members, Rosie, Mr. and Mrs. Imamura and little \_\_\_\_\_ were sent with him.) Ishi, says Rosie doesn't trust her. Gradually the reason came out. Rosie was engaged and about to marry a young man at Gila, when the young man's sister started spreading gossip about her. The young man left Rosie flat. She is extremely vindictive and perhaps a little unbalanced about it all. I have no idea how much of the truth I am being told.

Rosie, is, I think, very unhappy at Gila. She does not make friends, she feels herself ~~different~~ above or at least different from the uneducated people, she is bored, she doesn't go to movies, "I don't know how many times she has cried herself to sleep at night."

Rosie would really like to do domestic work because she feels she would be safer.

NELLY MAEDA \* Nelly came into see me just now (July 16,) on her own initiative. She inquired about my business here, as almost all Japanese do, admired my family pictures, and sat down to tell me about herself. She lives here with her father and mother and two brothers, none of whom have relocated. She herself would like to go out very much, but at the very mention of it her mother becomes hysterical. She reads about the stabbings and things in the paper and gets terribly frightened. Rosie would like to do ~~domestic~~ domestic work. She was just about to take a very nice job in Visalia, with a Caucasian family who lived in a fine district and had two little children, when relocation came. She is a Buddhist and was very pleased when I expressed admiration for the bon odori which I have finally come to learn means "full moon" ceremony.



### Resettlement Sub-committee report.

Resettlement Sub-committee meeting for the Employee group was held on the night of July 20th at #63 block manager's office. The members present were:

Mr. Hikida, Mr. Fukushima, Mr. Hayashi and Mr. Okuno.

The matters discussed as follows:

1. Most of the resettlers will belong to this employee group because there will be a feeling of a danger to start a new business in a strange land and naturally those who desire to establish business in future will begin as an employee in the business they will be interested in so that they may get acquainted with the business trend of the locality.

2. The financial assistance.

To relieve the feeling of unsafety certain kind of rehabilitation fund should be provided. At least \$1,000.00 to \$1,500.00 according to the size of family or their needs. This provision does not mean the public grant, but we rather prefer a government loan for a long term at a very low rate of interest. Unless this plan is accepted by WRA we think there is no use of campaigning resettlement among the evacuees, as we know the situation too well.

3. Grouping

We desire that the authorities will consider about certain groupings for the resettlers. As you say the friend in need is a friend indeed, the evacuees need mutual aid when they will resettle in a strange land. If the separation is carried out to its extreme, we shall not be able to attain a satisfactory result of resettlement. This matter also involves various phases of Japanese family life such as marriage, religion, etc.



4. The necessity of investigating smaller country cities rather than big metropolis for resettlement purposes.

For instance, if a daughter will be hired as secretary to a store of a country city, she may be able to find out small farm land in the suburb with a house and call her parents and family to settle down there and raise some products in a small way. Such a method may be more practical.

5. Resettlement and Education.

It is very important to arrange for the education of the evacuees in Geography or Economic Geography of mid-west and eastern states.

6. The problem of the new tax and cost of living.

We desire that a table of the new tax scale will be provided us so that we may figure out our real incomes. Also the investigation of the cost of living in the various localities for the prospective resettlement is desired.



## REPORT OF SUB COMMITTEE ON RELOCATION

A meeting of sub-committee on relocation of farmers group was held on Thursday morning, July 22nd, at the office of Central Block Manager and following members of the committee were present:

Mr. G. Fujishige	Mr. S. Goto	Mr. T. Kinishita
Mr. S. Hikida	Mr. Y. Minami	(Son of Yaemon Minami, well known lettuce king of California)

Committee discussed upon all matters pertaining to the relocation of farmers group and made following recommendations. It was the unanimous opinion of the members that unless some of the problems facing the resettlement of farming group which are listed below can be solved by the cooperation of the War Relocation Authority and other Governmental agencies, the satisfactory relocation of this group can never be accomplished. This will apply particularly to this project where large percentage of the center population come from rural district. Committee also expressed their belief that once relocation of this group is carried on smoothly and these farmers placed on good starting of their own farms there will come tremendous benefits both to the evacuees and to national war industry through increase production of farm products. Therefore, it is sincerely hoped by the members of the committee that the War Relocation Authority and other Governmental agencies consider the problem seriously and bring satisfactory solution of the problem.

### I PROBLEMS WHICH SHOULD BE SOLVED AND WAY CLEARED FOR RESETTLEMENT OF FARMERS

1. FINANCIAL PROBLEM In pre-evacuation days, most of our farmers invested their savings in their farms, including houses and implements, and at present they are not available themselves of cash funds to start farming of any scale, large or small. Even those who have little savings in bank do not like to risk their savings as capital in new enterprise in new and strange community under adverse condition. The farming by Japanese



in the west coast, in many cases, were in making and by no means they were successful farmers.

\*Therefore, it is so recommended that a certain amount of cash grant or cash loan at nominal interest rate payable in long term should be provided them.

## 2. SECURITY IN LIVING

One of the main obstacles for resettlement of large families, especially the farmers group, is a matter of security in living. There are many who would like to resettle at once if they can secure sure means of living.

In the minds of many evacuees there is doubt as to their security in living after they relocate outside. So far, there have never been offered opportunity for large farming family to relocate, farm and live in secure.

\*It is the recommendation of the committee to have W. R. A. to exert special efforts along this line.

## 3. FAMILY RELATIONS

Because of the condition under which they lived in California, and because of racial tendency, the family relations of these people were closely tied. This became more evident since the outbreak of war and after the evacuation. In view of such condition, particularly among rural people, there is certain fear of breaking down this family ties by relocation process, especially, when W. R. A. resettlement policy is based upon dispersed method. Another problem is parent's concern over their son's and daughter's matrimonial opportunities if they relocated to the communities where there is no other Japanese. Naturally, they become more reluctant to relocate in new and strange community. Furthermore, they were accustomed to interdependent type of farming in California, where mutual aids were given in labor and capital.

\*Therefore, it is recommended by the committee a certain degree of group resettlement perhaps about fifteen to twenty families in gradual process should be permitted. In the states or localities where public sentiment against Japanese is not present a substantial number of Japanese farmers should be allowed to relocate rather than to disperse them in wider areas.



In connection with this matter, the committee thinks that cooperative farming should be established with necessary aids given by government in initial stage until such time that these farmers will be self supporting.

4. PROTECTION OF PERSON AND PROPERTIES Protection of resettling farmers from act of violence in time of emergency by proper authority should be guaranteed. Many evacuees worry so much about their safety in case of emergency.

5. HOUSING AND FARM IMPLEMENTS According to the informations received by evacuees from those who relocated and now farming, one of the difficulties seem to be the matter pertaining to housing and acquisition of necessary farm implements.

\*Committee recommend that negotiation should be made to give priority in securing the lumbars and farm implements.

\* PROMOTION OF INSPECTION TRIP

There are several who would like to leave the center for short period in order to observe the farming opportunities in other states. They should be given every assistance to obtain such information.

II. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS FOR EVACUEES FOR RELOCATION

1. Economic and geographic course specially on mid-western states be opened.
2. Education on value of resettlement and relocation.
3. Retraining of younger generation in midwestern type of farming.

In conclusion, the committee recommend that two methods of relocation plan should be employed. One is in individual relocation of farmers while other is group relocation. Former can be accomplished through placement of younger member of farming families in jobs offered in small towns where there are farming opportunities near by. Latter can be carried on through cooperative type of farming in the localities where public sentiment is favorable to Japanese farmers.



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RELOCATION - Mrs. Peddy - August 7.

Mrs. Peddy has had charge of student relocation since February. In May, 1943, Mr. Thomas Bodine came to Gila. Up to that time very few students had gone out. Many wanted to go but didn't know how. He had explained the purpose of the Japanese-American Student Relocation Council in Philadelphia. After this, the students saw that it wasn't impossible.

This committee was not able to secure transportation out of the center for purposes of education. They planned, therefore to relocate the students for jobs in the city where they wished eventually to attend school. In this way they could get the transportation out. The financial standing of so many of the parents has been lowered here and they hesitate to put the little money they have into their children's education. The majority of the students have to work for all the funds they ~~need~~ need. We recommend working for one semester and then going to college. From Butte 22 of the graduation class of ~~82~~ 142 students have relocated. All are working at present. Only one is in school. The high school students have to make up certain science credits which are not taught in Gila before they can enter college.

No travel grants were given for several weeks in July. This slowed things up. Plans for segregation also affected student relocation adversely. Several students had paid most or all of their tuition fees but were not allowed to go out.



Resettlement

August 19, 1943  
Harry Miyake

K8.08  
Japanese Relocation Papers  
Bancroft Library

Earlier when resettlement was brought into effect the centers made no decision as to who should go and who should not go. Anyone who made applications went regardless of whether he was a good resident or not. The attitude was to get them out of the center. In some cases the very ones who had been making trouble in the centers we gladly got rid of. Because of ease in getting leave clearances a few fellows who went out didn't care they were causing a little trouble.

So far relocation hasn't worked out at all. Because single men and young couples go out doesn't mean much. What has been happening now should have been the last thing. This separation of families is very very bad. Young people in city jobs are not likely to get money enough to have their parents come out. Their intentions are good but they won't carry them out. I don't like to see the young people going out like this.

I had the honest intention of resettling myself. I had taken an indefinite leave, received my cash grant, and I had very honest intentions but after going through all the middle western states and looking the job offers, I came to the conclusion that it is not going to be so easy. The first employer says that in a pinch they will come and help but that is something to be found out. If one was out with four or five children, what would we do if somebody got sick? The whole family would worry their heads off. I feel that making people resettle in a lonely spot is a crime. I have asked many relocations officers, tried to find places for one or two families in a neighborhood so they could have some companionship.

There should be some kind of government subsidy. The Government has plenty of land. It has been spending millions of dollars on poor Americans on many projects. If they could swing some of these expenditures to Japanese resettlement, I think a good many would take the chance.



2.

It is because of this evacuation and encampment that they are beginning to rely on the Government. Up to this time they always felt ashamed to ask for government help.

I also feel that there ought to be some deferment for those families who would resettle some where. Deferment for some of the people would solve the situation. A good many Japanese Americans were thrown into the 4C classification. I can't see why there should be any fuss about putting these boys in a deferred class. That's the fear the family group has in resettling. Unless this is clear I doubt that the family groups will go out.

A good many young boys think since we don't know when we are going to be drafted let us go out and have a good time. This will ruin the resettlement program. It is very dangerous to have the young man go out with this idea.

I have talked to M. D.'s and dentists. Wherever they go they have to pass a complete new examination. It took a friend of mine two years. He left California almost two years ago and he has just now passed the examination in Utah.

From the businessmen's stand point things are not so good either. Recently they decided in Denver from 18th street to 21st street no license should be issued to Japanese or Japanese-Americans. Things like this will tend to discourage people. The OPA in Denver is establishing some farm produce prices. Cabbage used to bring sixty to seventy-five dollars a ton. The OPA put on a limit of \$25.00 a ton. With that price even if the grower sells all of his produce, he comes with only a few dollars ahead. But with the high price of labor I doubt if he would come out ahead even then.

Now some people are afraid of this. A farmer with a ceiling prices on has hardly a chance to come out since he would have to sell everything to make a profit. I personally worry about this.



August 19, 1943  
Harry Miyake

3.

I spent over two months going about in Rowher and Jerome to find their opinions. I especially met with the church group in St. Louis and I promised to make a report of what I could find out in Jerome and Rowher. I found a good many people thinking of resettling but the present conditions are against it. With some improvement of conditions I'm pretty sure they will have the majority of people resettle. The old people too old to work will remain.

The majority of the best sugar contracting boys are disappointed. I talked to the manager of the Great Western Sugar Company in Denver. Last year they had 17,000 workers. This year they wanted three or four thousand but they got only three or four hundred. They were surprised. The trouble is that they are thinking only about sugar production.

In March and April it is too early to work so the boys wait. Then they have the first and second hoeing. Then there is a considerable time between the last hoeing and cropping. In some places the boys are allowed to grow their own produces during this period, but the Sugar Company doesn't take the trouble to find the job to fill in. So when the season is over they have spent about all they have earned. The housing is also very poor--no baths, no cooking. They have to lug the water a long distance. After a day's work this is really a problem. A good many of the boys were disgusted.

I asked the member to improve this condition if you wanted to get more help from the Japanese.

These people must understand our background of evacuation and uprootment from homes and friends. If they understood they might have a little more tolerance and sympathetic feelings.

In order for us to go outside the Japanese people will have to work using a co-operative set-up. I can see why the Japanese-Americans and also their parents do not belong in a cooperative set-up. In California growing is a



August 19, 1943  
Harry Miyake

4.

year round business. You can always pick up a job that will keep the family going. If you are willing to work you can find it. So the co-operative set-up in California did not appeal to people.



Amache, Colorado

June 25, 1943

Dear Miss M:

Thank you very much for your letter which I received almost half a year ago. Can you ever forgive me for not answering sooner. My conscience has been bothering me right along for letting it pend so long.

It was so nice to hear from an acquaintance especially who resided in Winslow. I think of all my teachers, friends, and fellow classmates often and wonder how they are.

Much has happened since I was graduated from Winslow High School in 1940. Within one week after my graduation, I was on my way to Japan, happily, never dreaming what was to come. I went to school in Osaka one year where I learned much of Japanese language and customs. After fifteen month's residence abroad, I came back to the States because I feared that there was going to be a conflict between the two countries. Yet when I heard over the radio that Sunday morning in Dec. 7, that Japan had attacked Pear Harbor, I couldn't believe it. I was too stunned. This was one thing I had prayed would never/ come to reality.

Then 5 months later, the most unexpected thing happened--evacuation of all Japanese from the West Coast. I don't know whether the evacuation orders were constitutional but I felt bitter and resentful then because we were looked upon as potentially dangerous and weren't to be trusted. I seemed the only way we could show our loyalty was thru evacuating which we willingly and gladly did. Now my bitterness is gone because I still believe in the United States and on the principles in which this nation was built.

We were put in Santa Anita Assembly Center--some 18,000 of us. Eat, sleep, and play was the pattern of life which I lead for 5 months. Then we were evacuated once more--this time to Colorado, where hundreds of



barracks were built in a prairie land to house us. Everything--barracks and conveniences--is better here in Colorado except the weather. Amaoche is known as the center of "Dust Bowl" and sure enough, we have sand storm almost every other day.

This camp was built as a permanent relocation center for us but now we are being encouraged to relocate ourselves outside. Consequently many young people are going out of camp for resettlement in the middle-western cities.

You spoke of Elizabeth Wolfolk in your letter. Will you please give me her address? I have often thought about her since my return to the States and wished more than once that I could get in contact with her again.

Bill sends his best regards, Miss M. My parents also extend their best wishes.

I shall look forward to hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

Sumiko K.



147 West Oak Street  
Chicago, 36, Illinois  
September 3, 1943

Dear Miss M.

Sorry I have taken so long in notifying you of my new address. We left Poston on July 8 and arrived in Chicago via Omaha. My brother is also here too.

He tried to go into University of Wisconsin but due to some military program was unable to do so. Therefore he has given up his attempt to go to school.

Dad is working as a machinist in a small, dirty place. It is mostly experimental. By that I mean that it is making new inventions which is brought to the shop by the inventors. Therefore I imagine the work is not as dull as it would be working in a large manufacturing plant doing the same tedious work all the time.

I have been working at the warehouse till the last couple days, but since have quit to get ready for school. Our school is to start after Labor Day.

Chicago is not a very clean city but I am getting to like it pretty good. Housing is very difficult to find too. We are not satisfied with our present apartment and hope to find a better place soon.

Meeting Japanese on a street is a frequent occasion. If we have a chance to talk, always our first question is from which camp they are from.

All the Japanese are pretty well propagated but it is the tendency for most of them to go to South Chicago. It is easier to find better and



cheaper apartments than the north side.

One thing that has impressed me the most is the hospitality of the people. They are all very accomodating except for a very few people.

I have had no unfavorable incident where people are prejudiced against our presence but I did with a drunkard. He wanted to fight after we refused to answer whatever he said but we ignored his challenge and walked off.

Another thing that impressed me also is the great amount of foreign and naturalized citizen. Some speak strong accentuated English and it is easy to differentiate them from native born citizens but many of them speak very fluently.

I am very sorry I was not able to say goodbye to Bob. We had the opportunity thought to talk with him shortly before our departure.

About our silvers and other bothers once things which we left with you, if not to your inconvenience I hope you will hold it till later.

Yours very truly,

Eugene Y.



Letter from Farmington Michigan September 25

(Not verbatim - allowed only to take notes.)

I'm out in the sticks here. It's almost unbearable.

My duties are nauseating and disgusting. The offer and the description of my job were a gross representation of what they really expected me to do. I'm on duty twenty-four hours every other night. It's just about killing me.

The nuns take up shopping ostensibly - but make us take the hospital ('few words illegible). They certainly "slave" people here. The mess is cold. The people are heartless.

Ruth Araki.



Japan -

Calif.

Comp.

Caste -

Exogamy -

Arra dance -

Pollution -

Class -

Prestige -

By birth -  
mobility.

From good family.

Profession -

Wealth -

Interaction: Social intercourse.  
marriage.



Relocation

WE're afraid of how we'll be accepted on the outside. I thin people wonder how the war's going to end and wonder what reaction would be if one or the other wins. Of course I realize that they (the adminis make sure that people will be accepted wherever they go, but that's up to the individual a lot too. One of the tendencies (they (the Japanese) have is to go in groups, go where there's a lot of people of our own race, and that's what they don't want us to do. It's especially hard for the Issei, it's much easier ~~///~~ for the Niseis; they can get in with the Caucasians and forget that their features are different.

*Late July - Mrs. Fukuzawa -  
rehabilitation*

Segregation

From what I've heard I think the older people are dreading segregation because it will mean separation from the family. They are torn between their family and what they think is right. We Nisei all feel that our destiny is here. We've heard so much about not being accepted if we did go back to Japan. We know we'd be looked upon as foreigners and ostracised. Even the Issei, I think, have noticed that before the war. All their lives they want to go back to Japan but when they do go back they find things changed and all in a hurry to come back.

I know my father. That's all I used to hear him talk about was going back to the old country. When he did go back, I think he was sorry. In the mean time he took sick and died over there.

They always remember how things were when they were children, and don't realize that it's been a good many years and everything has changed.



TWO FAMILIES Sakki, Ten July 29. Not repatriates or NONO

K8.08  
Japanese Relocation Papers  
Bancroft Library

When this thing came out Monday night we all got panicky. I didn't know what to do and was awfully worried. You see my husband is an alien. We don't trust anything they say anymore.

It seems like this issue has broken apart the camp into two groups. My friends and acquaintances who want to be repatriated hardly speak to me anymore because I'm known for my American ways. We people thought <sup>were</sup> ~~are~~ our friends won't talk to us now. They've got some thing on their minds. It was a big mistake to put us all in here in the beginning."

"The way the FBI searched things was terrible. They ripped ~~everything up~~ things up, pulled out drawers, in one place they tore open cushions with razor blades. If they found even so much as a Japanese directory it was too bad for us.

My husband had trusted too many people in our town. Because of that he served six months in Santa FE. (This family is extremely Americanized.) Some of the old folks just shook with fear when they saw an American approaching the house. My husband was taken by the FBI even though I have taught my children to speak only English. I thought that this was going to be ~~at~~ their home. When they came here they didn't know a word of Japanese. They were very ~~happy~~ unhappy for a time and had great difficulty adjusting themselves.

They told us that we Japanese were to be kept here in safety for the duration. I wish I had saved the clippings.

~~Why the hell did they do that to the young people~~

They are always talking about how they want us to relocate. But when ~~we~~ apply the red tape is some thing awful. They don't even give you the money they promise you. When My daughter relocated I gave her 50 dollars and Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ said WRA would give her a 50 advance too. But when the time came to go he said he didn't know anything about the money I ~~was~~ Mr. \_\_\_\_\_ took care of that. So she had to go to Chicago with just our 50 dollars.

only this!



When she got there she had only a few cents left. If she had not gone with some friends and been able to borrow money she would have been penniless.

My husband went to a place to Minnesota to see if it was suitable for relocation. "I wouldn't live in that place if they paid me 100 a month. It had no sink, no stove - nothing. It was just a shack."

15



2.  
*no new page*  
I can't forget where I left off.

SO- We're trying to make the best of the situation.

T - I sure want to do something to bring up my children and give them an education. we still have a factory left in San Jose, soya bean sauce

I'd like to continue that. I'd like to relocate back to Calif. if we can. I'd like to go out if I got a good place.

S - want to go out. Live a normal life.

With us its no job, We haven't been able to find a job for a family as big as ours. Would like to go on a farm.

T. Mine he likes business so it's very hard, but as long as we'd have a suitable place to go with the family.

S<sup>6</sup>/<sub>4</sub> WRA tells us to go going out go out, but we have to job to go out.

T. We want security before we go out, That's the main thing with us.

There may be a job, they don't want you after one month, you know how it is. It's really hard.

S. As far as a strange place is concerned, as far as they accept me I'll go along in the community. But I want a roof over my head and assurance of enough to life on with the children.

T. And it's really not open for Issei that's the main problem.

*she*  
Issei found out that after they've been working hard - then this happened.

So what else can they do except repatriate.

*this*  
The minute a person that does not repatriate comes in they won't talk about it. They stop. I have a class there in the women's club and we make jokes about repatriation - but we never come down to it deeply.

A<sup>5</sup> I told you the other night it's their own individual opinion.

S As I have said many times I pity the Kibei, They don't know which country they belong. But I think they'd be happier in Japan. They don't play with the Nisei at all, They associate with Issei all the time.

They're really nice kids only we don't understand them.

T. This evacuation made the Issei fall back to their old ways. When this



They had nice homes but even then they're repatriating. ~~The~~ feel there's  
no future for them here. I think the Turlock people lost the most.

Their canned goods was confiscated and they lost a lot. They brought everything  
they had, canned goods, and then they lost it. It was all taken away.

T. There's one good thing in here and that's that I met Mrs. Yumoto  
that's a treasure and a blessing. Not only meet, we were one of the few  
that were real close to her. She's a great woman. Even among Caucasian  
I have never seen a woman that can do from A to Z and yet she was so  
modest.

We'll wait for jobs, we'll wait in her patiently  
and so we'll wait. But of course I want to get out of here that's the main  
thing.



I know very self omne fam y getting together, have to gwait till boy  
oe girl come late, so hurry huryy huryy, alwso the watressses loo  
at so, saying why are they taking so long.

And another thing table mannrs, they almost make me cry. If we ~~say~~

say trining girl in our fami y, oteh family don't care, they kind of lau  
at us saying a place like this you don't have to do this. But I  
think at a place like this yo have to have more good manners.

Hrs. are just no good, on afcount of heat.

Neighbor playing neid lous, you can't sta y will you stopplesase  
We Japanese can't say this, W keep it inside, saying

"They ought to know better than taht..Si e famillies talking so loud  
You can hear everything even a pindropping you can hear."

Of course, in summer time the heat bothers you, you can't go to bed  
early, E verydoy stay up, alk, criticise gossip.

Thats hwy I never go out and mix in a group I can't stand for gossip and  
criticisin other people.. I knw one lady, she thinks she's so smard  
fthat's she's doing the righthting hut she's still making lot of  
yrouble alwys brag and hrag in a gou, people listen and  
swallow it, it causes lots of troubel. for instance  
said our mess crew eoen't do they right thing. lets go to the office  
and tell about this, naturally make skitchen crew feel bad. They ay we're  
doing our best, soon all of us get far aprart, no more friends,  
makes a lot of trouble.

Gossip is very very bad, much worse because the people are in camp  
Mess hall always say that meess hall do this and that mess hall  
do that. Women talk about the mess crew. say like oh he's a good cook  
or he's no good for cook make him mad, kichen crew peole. pinstead of  
saying thank you, but some people don't see that. no appreciztion.  
They just say - those kinds of peole would never appreciate.

how much they be in America in the futrue thay always have some complaining.

*this* { People don't feel bad about the administration about segr egation.  
But I tell ou it ~~de~~ decrease of job has affected people more than  
segregation because that 16 dollars, in case of job out, nobody working  
is really very hard, that more than segregarion, affexts people,  
not especially angry say, only 16 dollars, that s just our spending  
money.

on e lad y out of job, was ng and ironing keepshere bus all day long  
knitting in between time. so reall I think specially in a place like this  
house just covered with dirt you can surely find plenty to do.  
But 16 dollrs comes very handy, you can buy something from  
canteen. Reductin reall affected them more than segr gation.

*this* { So sad story I heard yesterd ay, One family I don't know name,  
Mand F are Y and her son no, so this son have to go Tule Lake, and  
other D wants to go outside, so M and daddy are so sad to be  
separated.

By the time October aomes well all be so sad to be separated from  
our friends, but we understand that that's the law.

So many of us feel this way, we owe so much to American and have  
so many friends, that we s ouldn't forget. taat we should repay.  
So when our children drafterwere very wi lling to give our sons to U.S.  
not only myseflf, many of us feel that way.



I have three sons, all educated in U.S. so you see I feel that we owe so much. one is Detroit now two in here yet, one boy had interview for a job the other day. He broke his leg so he couldn't go out, but now he's getting better. Had another interview yesterday, and he can go for defense work. Also he's thinking about volunteering but  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yrs. ago married a Korean girl. this girl had her uncle arrange a divorce. I think it's almost clear now. So as soon as this matter is settled I'm going out too. I trusted her too much. I didn't know she'd have such mean relatives.

She asked that she take care of all my furnityur and maoney nd now I can't get anything I'm afraid. It makes me soangry I can't help it. Spesially when I worked so hard.

Well I think people getting a little I think pretty bad getting far from god, not all, think what's the good to go to church, no faith in this world. Its very sad. churches decreasing in congregation. course might be this us settled mind, this not permanent home.

That this is not permanent - that's the whole thing. first I tried to set up all mother's club, whole center together, but that's impossible can't start such a big amount of people so I started it from each block - that'd nr yrt's small community, most women of my age cooperated with me, very nice to help me to keep morale, but in one block on lady, trouble, maked, she againt me, but that block never set up there because se's a great talking. That's unnesocary.

I think about 16 or 17 blocks have mothers clubs. som blocks started etiquette send off people when they go outside have a little tea and send off people who go out, sometimes soldiers on vacation here and have a little tea party, when somebody get sick in hospital or have birth send something, maybe a dollars worth. meet once a month. just whenever they need it. Don't have president's turake turn at being presiden, some no good, I told them first place this is not permanent not presiden, almost like a treasurer. Not a president too much responsibility. both Issei and Nisei, Nisei much better, very frankly easy to cooperated.

Living together in one room, effects the family mind, if always somebody beside you, family hesistate of what you want to talk, when somebody there you can't talk. but it's pretty good now that each family has its own room.

I know one that family had two families, had been quite friends before evacuation, when we got here, have to have six or 4 or 8 to get in a large room, two families together, first they good friends but eventually they had big quarrels and fight, even now always againt them, always criticise each other.

We used to scold children, send them to bed without dinner, now you can't say that.

Some men go to see game, never try to help wife that Japanese custom, if you help your wife too much he's kind of sissy. Goishi - I think quite a few mothers are worrying about their girls getting a little wild, the minute she steps out from room you don't know what she's doing. some children have no morale, they think they could do anything they wanted to. Some who are brought up in good family they know how to behave. my children know how.



Some have stayed together (in-laws) but they didn't get along very well very few get along well. I don't think that's a good idea anyway. Young people have their old life and old people have different ideas.

Some mothers so narrow minded still wants to stay with their daughter but daughter don't like that idea at all. Cause they like to be close together. to help each other.

First thing that gets on our nerves was property that they lost and they are just beginning to realize that this is their children's country just started realizing this when they had to go. Heat and dust made you nervous, the other day little children fighting all day long. first I used to tell all mother, we shouldn't stick out nose into children's fights, lots time parents start to fight between themselves. I said, I think this is from the heat, maybe that heat makes you kind of nervous.

My inspiration was when first we came into Hia, road was so rough. first when we got on bus we start talking how far we have to go, pretty soon everybody quiet, just dirt sand no trees, then everybody so quiet thinking when are they going to send us. finally all say, say place was terrible, ditches dug up for pipe, unfinished no water, no hot water, lots of time they had to stop water, because they were working on it., no lights, it was terrible, even when you go to next door neighbor you have to jump over two three ditch. Last August whirlwind come very often maybe three or four times a day houses all days full of dirt, just sit down and don't know what to do no chair, from 2nd generation I heard them say, "What a sad case," that's all she could say. she sat there and cried. T

They used to talk about stealing lumber but really know you our Japanese don't like to steal. I saw one may one day he was taking bringing home nice lumber. I say where you get that. He say Oh I bought it. Not embarrassed or guilty, I was so surprised, I said You about it? Your not so possessed to buy it he said Who made me do this, no chair no cover, I need chair for children, need some place to put things.

They think release it still very disgraceful. Even you starve next day. People think Mr. Tuttle is very kind and very nice.

What if we could have a little more good rules in the mess hall that we could get together families in one spot. I think I'd like to go out and work as domestic even old people.

I get up before seven and then I brush teeth and comb hair in fifteen minutes go to mess, after I get home I make bed. house rooms very dusty must clean every morning, no matter how much you work hard the next day dirt just the same, cause this is my job I have to go to CAS office, I go around to all recreation hall, I just kind of check up, everybody going smoothly. so at lunch time get home before 12 have lunch and take a little rest because in summer I think everybody should have a little nap go back to job come home 430 rest a little while, your feet get so tired here I think walking sometimes I take shower before my supper and supper be six o'clock after supper come home rest and go to my night school, English, finished a little after 9 o'clock come home, put down what I did that day, or read a little magazine.



2.

I think that there minds are getting small here. You see we have nwee in the camp for over one year, our world is so msall, th y see everythig your doing every acciden tor mistake.

I always keep thelling the, don't forget, this is war time, we must cooperate an must klep each othr to make uurseles bmdortable.

We shouldhelp each other isntead of criticism, but I t ink they're worlds are so small.

Rea lly if we stay another year or so our min s are going to get smaller and smaller.

Onothert ing they said, rfirst relocation; they tried to squeeze us out now lately, they begin to understnd, th is no a place for younger people, much better let them out, I'm so glad about this.

Ca casianlasy askedme one day,wanted me to make understand for all parent wh had daughter or son, instad of honding them back. that time all the parents sort of sit tim, saying nono, somthingt may happen sit tight. said you can't come back here.

Now the whole thingschanged. parents want them to go out.

We ol peoejad been worked too hard, more then we should, wer're g etting old, that's what wer're sear dabout, can't work hard like we used to anymore.

Quite a few peoe I know say I wish I could go back and do farming again.

Nusiness person I don't htink juch change. they lsot ever thing and I think it's going to be difficult, ~~but~~ they undertand th t Calif.is best place for raing things whole year younr you can raise everything. other part, only ne crop. If you lose one crop don't have enought to buy your bread, but in Calif. things grow the whole year.

They don'T know what to do, that's so sad, even if you go backto Japan you don't have anything. There afriad they wont even be happy if the go back to Japna. Your mother or brothr is there in Japan and might helpt them to start again. They really won't be welcome. Quite a few business mentalking about his. If a bank helpsuse and trust us we could start over agian in business but I don't think the bank will help them.

Many go back because t hey have a relative they hold will helpt them toa ta t all over again.

Especially rudeness and respect from paretn. Wjat were feedingall coming from WRA son talking to fathr, tol him waht to do, thsi boy say aw well, father you're not feeding me anymore. all govt. feedin gus that time fatherw as just choked. I notice too much of this.

Another thing, mess rule to be very short time have to rush in and rush out, have forty or forty five m ntes, have to stand inline take five or ten minutes, well, you see you hve to rush to eat, one member o of maily there and there and thre neve g t to gether, sometkes no chance, mo more like family. The mead are the most important tiem.



"I have a feeling that they'll push relocation pretty soon regardless of how bad things are." WE've had so many reports on bad housing and still WRA keeps pushing. Don't you think ~~segregation~~ it (segregation) will make a difference in the attitude of people on the outside?"

-----  
"I don't think it'll be any better in here now. No better food."

-----  
"You know, it's so much better for the older people to stay here. They're happier here. My mother-in-law is totally blind. She doesn't speak a word of English and she'll miss all her friends. Rosie was telling me about a relocated man who speaks only Japanese. His wife was brought up here and she and their children get on beautifully in Chicago. But the man is miserable. He misses his own people."

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- } \* \* \* \* \*

"I imagine that's what made a lot went to Tule - to be with their own people. As long as there's a camp I think these old people should stay here. They'd have nobody to talk to."

\* \* \* \* \*

"The funny thing is they want you to relocate and when you're so anxious to do it and willing, they don't do anything about it. It's so slow moving that you lose all the courage that you have. I had a terrible time with my clearance. We went to the Administration Building these months to see Mr. Freeland ~~and~~ all ~~the~~ to see if our clearance papers had come. He said there's nothing he can do about it. Only time can tell.

Then one day Harry (the lady's husband) went up several times and finally got so mad he said: "By Golly, if my clearance papers don't come through soon, I'm going to stay in this darn camp until I rot."

We were so anxious to relocate. I've been getting after him and telling him maybe he didn't pester them (the Leave Clearance Office) enough."



\*\*\*\*\*

"We'll live off the government and just let them feed us. Ha ha."

\*\*\*\*\*

"Freeland was sorry and talked to Huse. Finally he said, 'I'll go through the files.' Then it comes! Harry's clearance had come in July and had been filed by mistake - a month ago! More than a month passed without the Administrative head knowing.

"So Harry said, 'My Gosh, is that the way they do business around there.' So Huse said he'll wire for my clearance. Harry said he didn't trust him and said, 'You'll have to write out the wire right in front of my eyes.' So he did it and it came right along."

- - - - -

"You know what I heard this morning? I heard that a lot of time the jobs the WRA offers are not the same as they said when you get there. I think they're just bluffing you along."

- - - - -

"It's awful hard to ~~get~~ get back once you go out. That's why I'm not going. I don't see why they could ask such silly questions before that screen board.<sup>1</sup> Once you ~~lose~~ lose your job and are broke and want to come back, you're out of luck."

- - - - -

"That's why you need quite a sum of money before you go out - so if something should happen.

6 - - - - -

"I heard about a man who went out and wanted his wife to come too. She was all ready to leave. They she got a wire that he couldn't rent a house because they have children."

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<sup>1</sup> Evacuee slang for the Screen Board."



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"Henry (a man who had gone out on leave) says he didn't have drinking water for two days; and he had to walk a mile for a bath. He had to walk across the street to the toilet. They had nothing but soda water to drink for two days. He was out on seasonal work. He says to the people, "Don't go out unless you're sure of your housing. Frank Nichi ~~was~~ wanted to come back. He can't get a house for his wife and children. He lives in a dirty hole."

-----

"One family went to Colorado. The only place the four of them could get to stay was the best hotel which cost them ten dollars a day. And you only make six or seven dollars a day."



ROSIE IMAMURA - October 15, 1943    verbatim

Gee, but I felt a lot that time (evacuation). From my personal point of view I was never brought up in the country. I came from a town where life is more exciting.

I attended Christian gatherings. Life was interesting and I mingled with Caucasians. I feel that I understand more if I live with other nations, although I'm a full blooded Japanese.

I just feel that I want to get out of here, because I still want to show that I'm a loyal American. I want to live with the American people and go around with them., though I'm a Japanese. I want to show that I belong to America. Personally I never did care for Japanese alone.

I tell you when I first came in here I was very lonesome. I knew but very few people. When I left I lost touch with lots of intimate friends from my Assembly Center, so when I left I was very lonesome. I wanted to go back and live with my intimate friends.

~~What~~ My first feeling when I heard that relocation was possible was that I wanted to get out and live with them and speak English again. I just got tired of staying here. I said I wat to get out of here and live a real life again. There's no future in here. A lot of country people here are enjoying it, but not me. I want to attend concerts and all those things. Though when you come to think of it, it's nice in here - life is easy.

Outside things are not so easy, but you want to show that you want to make good.

Friends got a lot to do with life in a place like this. Whrn you're stuck here - you just can't eat, sleep and work - you have to make personal contacts and talk over things every



day to keep yourself going.

This way life is really a rest for older people. I sure give WRA credit for this. Mother and Dad worked hard all the ir life and they like it. (in camp)

When I decided to try to relocate the first move was - it it put tears in my eyes when I first received a letter fr om a dear friend of mine telling me, why not come out to that area where I could be with friends again. My first feeling was - I think very hard. When we first go out it was not seasonal, but I wanted to go out for definite. Nothing else mattered as long as I got out! So I could show that I'm an American citizen.

I found out; I got information from good Caucasians/~~and~~ friends and they helped me in every way. I followed their advice and wrote to a hospital in Utah asking for work there. I waited and waited for a letter. In two weeks I finally got a letter. I was happy then. But it was not up to my expectations. So I wrote again, but they didn't answer me.

But I didn't give up. I kept trying. Then Miss Lancaster helped me. A very dear friend of min wrote to WRA for me for jobs in other Christian hospitals. WRA wrote to me and said there were other hospitals.

I used to cry myself to sleep. Lots of people were try ing to talk me into going elsewhere (than Utah). It almost made me give up. But I wouldn't becuase life long friends mean a lot to you when you're repatriated.

Though a lot of Japanese have feeling against mingling with American people because they put us in here: but I feel better with Caucasians. I was very happy (in Berkeley). I



could speak, sit, laugh and talk. All these things I did back there with Caucasian people. I have made no intimate friends here except Elsie. (Elsie Inouye)

When I walk around the camp I hate the Japs here.

I was very happy when I went to Butte that morning to see if I could go to Utah. I knew it had been closed, but I wanted to go. Mr. Freeland was nice to me. I ~~he~~ explained everything about the job and why I wanted to go to a closed area and everything.

Then Mr. Huso just read my paper and said, "No, he didn't want to put any force on the WRA in Utah to admit me there." I wanted to say some things. I had tears in my eyes. I just said, "Thank you."

I didn't care if I wanted to live after that. I was so sick.

They said everything to discourage me. But some of my friends told me, "There's always a way. Don't give up." That's the point where some of the Caucasians were really willing to help me and that made you feel very comforted. Som that's when you really want a close friend. I just thought, there's nothing left for me.

Really, I didn't think Mr. Huso could be so mean as he was that day. He could at least have said something a little more that would be comfortable. Still, he could have asked me some of my personal feelings.

After that I was feeling punk and I saw Dr. Young. He said, "How'd you come out?" I told him. He said, "That's too bad." I had thought very highly of him, but right there I he didn't really want to give me any

idea. He just asked.<sup>d</sup>

This ~~account~~ account does not make clear what Rosie implied: that Young's remark was cold and disinterested. His cordiality has no depth.



Then life started getting better for me. You and Miss Lancaster said, "Don't give up. Keep trying." So I'm still going at it.

I'm now waiting for approval of the WRA in Utah, if they will let me come. After I get out of here, it means you have to make good. But I want to be near my parents. It's closer (Utah). And see what I can do to find a place for mother and dad. They're old. I don't want them to travel four or five hundred miles on a train.

If this fails me, I may keep trying elsewhere. But I sure won't show myself off that I want to try more.



OCTOBER 22, 1943

Brown told me tonight Huso approached him during the day and said, "~~Yp/Yp~~ Washington expects us to get about 1,500 people to relocate in the next few months." Huso egotistically hopes for the position of Head Relocation officer in Gila. He does not know that his present job is hanging in the balance.

Brown was not encouraging. He said he would be willing to wager a considerable sum that relocation would proceed more or less smoothly. The present 9600 evacuees in camp might decrease as low as 7500, more or less, but then things would pull to a stop. Huso was appalled at the idea.

#### GARBAGE STRIKE IN CANAL

Brown noted also that the garbage collectors in Canal had gone on a short sit-down strike again. It was not properly a strike, said he, they had just not come to work. The work is difficult and unpleasant, and it's too difficult to get up in the morning. Things seem to have been adjusted. (This is the second or third garbage strike in the last three months.) Note: Yahanda, insisting they have no labor trouble in Japan.



November 10, 1943

HIKIDA--SUGGESTIONS TO ADMINISTRATION

SUGGESTIONS FOR BETTER RELOCATION PROGRAM

Following suggestions are given with the hope that they may assist in bringing better results of present relocation program.

I Personnel of Relocation Office. Evacuee personnel of Leave Office or the Relocation Office never have been well chosen and placed according to the opinion of the general public. With type of evacuees relocation in near future differ from those in the past the need for suitable personnel in the office is keenly felt. To make it more specific, I mean, that two or three older evacuees should be on the staff to assist and advise the prospective resettlers. Hereafter, most of the relocation should naturally come from family group and therefore, the problems concerning the relocation of these people can best be adjusted by men of family who really can understand them. Such older people, not only can assist them better but they can coordinate better with the general public in program of relocation. For instance, if block advisors are to be set up in each block assisting evacuees to relocate, then, better cooperation and coordination shall be derived between block advisors and relocation office personnel composed of some issei.

II. Block advisors on resettlement. As Mr. Hust brought up before, the setting up of agency in each block to assist and advise on relocation, I believe, is most important and is urgently needed program. Although in the past, letters had been sent to evacuees asking them to call on outside employment and consult with the staff on resettlement or requesting them to answer certain questions by letter, I know many have not complied with such requests. In some cases, evacuees called upon outside employment but they say that they never got anything out of such appointment and interview. It is my personal opinion that there must have been lack of understanding either on the part of interviewing officer or interviewed evacuees. Understanding of individual problem on relocation best can be accomplished by those who live in same block provided that a man who acts as advisor is well qualified. Sometimes, block managers themselves can fill that position. They also can make complete survey of evacuees in the block and their plan for resettlement.

III. Gradual process in relocation. I have pointed out time and again at the relocation committee meeting as to the importance of gradual process in relocation of evacuees. The program of relocation should be worked out and directed in accordance with certain periodic changes. It is natural that relocation of single men and single women will come first, then the relocation of small family unit will follow, after which relocation of large family units will follow. It must be remembered that any attempt on the part of WRA to carry on this program at random without considering peculiar problems of these three groups will never accomplish satisfactory results. There are problems which should be solved for relocation of small family units before going into relocation of large family units.

IV. Relocation and family relations. I believe it is very important to take into consideration the problem of family relations particularly with issei. There are many families in the center whose sons and daughters have resettled already.



No doubt they would like to join them sometimes at somewhere. If arrangements can be made by those who already relocated for their families resettlement, I know, they will be willing to join them. Therefore, I recommend that WRA encourage nisei outside to work toward this end. In connection with it, committee sometimes ago, recommended resettlement of nisei in the urban districts where they can invite other members of their families.

V. Future status of evacuees. There are many evacuees who still think that after year or so they may be allowed to go back California where they came from, or the war will be over then. Certain informations on these matters should be made clear once for all. Because of such imagination on the part of evacuees the relocation is being slow down. If chance of going back to California is very small then make it known to them for once and for all, if WRA has a plan to resettle the evacuees within certain period and close the centers then make it known to them so that they will be preparing for their future accordingly. Keeping evacuees guessing is very poor policy, according to my opinion.

VI. Assimilability of evacuees. In my frank opinion, there are large number of evacuees who simply can not live in American communities because of their handicap in language and other physical adjustment. They are often self conscious of it and they do not try to change their mental attitude. They often control the public opinion and you can imagine how harmful it will be for smooth operation of relocation program. With presence of this type of evacuees, I certainly recommend WRA to consider ways and means for relocation of these people and it can be accomplished through establishment of small colony of farmers in unrestricted and approved districts.

VII. Financial aids. Such matter as cash grants or financial loans to the evacuees had been recommended before and I shall not touch upon these subjects now. At any rate, if such facilities can be given to the evacuees, I know, the relocation will be greatly expedited.

IX. Employability. As Fred Toguri mentioned in his letter, recently I have been hearing that many of the nisei are disappointed with jobs they take when they relocate but after short while they leave that job and find better jobs at which they are much satisfied. It is very regretful to realize that such shifting of jobs may cause lack of confidence among American employers with nisei employees but at the same time there is something which we should take into consideration. It is most pitiful for any individual to take the job which one really can not adjust himself. The matter of this kind should be well studied for the best of all concerned.

X. Publicity on relocation. I am pleased to find that special relocation edition is now issued weekly. The contents of such paper should not be limited only to description of the job offers and opportunities given at different communities. The paper should carry the articles of wide and varied subjects on relocation. Rumors are widely spread in the center as to this and that of those who relocated but all these rumors are always originated by those who are not in favor of immediate relocation, and they are always related to the failure of relocated evacuees. The paper should carry the articles which disapprove these facts and should endeavor to destroy such unfounded rumors.

XI. Sincerity of leave officer or relocation officer in aiding prospective resettlers play very important part. I do not mean that present leave or relocation officer of the project is not sincere toward evacuees who wish to resettle. It is the general opinion of the public that personnels of leave



office and outside employment are very earnest in their work but lack their sincerity in aiding evacuees to obtain best possible result in relocation. The public may have been expecting too much from office or they must not fully understand the procedure in securing the leave permit. At any rate, I often thought that if these personnels of relocation office went a step forward and assisted them, then I am quite certain such dissatisfaction would never have been voiced. There is great difference between one who does the work as his duty and one who does the work as his pleasure plus the duty.

XII. It is about time for Community Council itself to form certain policy on relocation. They must set up a guiding principle which I believe can only form strong and constructive public opinion. I sincerely hope that council soon take definite stand on relocation of Japanese evacuees. They are the ones can really direct the people to either way.



November 19, 1943

Very interesting bull session with my block manager.

He brought over a copy of a Utah ~~and~~ Japanese newspaper which contained an article defending the Japanese-Americans and criticising Dies and others. It was an article by ~~an American~~ member of the American Legion.

Next, my block manager began to complain about the Community Council. What business did they have for closing Block 45 - mess when there were over a hundred people living in Block 5 45? I explained the situation and he seemed satisfied. Next the subject shifted to relocation. Nishino repeated the words - Dubious Succor - and wanted to know what they meant. He brought me the ~~same~~ copy of the Gila -News containing the editorial with this title. I went over it sentence by sentence explaining and untangling the complicated phrases. He remarked that he and many others could not go out with their children.

He next informed me that the manager of the base-ball team, at present accused of being an inu is very unpopular. He does not make a proper accounting of the money in his charge, money gained from donations and charged admission to ball games. He has nearly five hundred dollars, says Nishino, and nobody else knows what he does with it. (Nishino speaks with some authority since his brother, now in Tule Lake, was one of Gilas best ball players.)

We got around to gossiping about my testifying before Bennett and Nishino said that the officer concerned, Ono, was very unpopular. Everybody despises him. They don't like any of the cops.

Then hesitatingly, N. ~~asked~~ said he would like to ask me about something which maybe he ought not to ask me about. I said to go ahead. He then asked what he thought the reaction in this country might be if Japan won the war or if Japan lost, implying that the Japanese might be very unpopular if Japan won. Not knowing what else to say, I agreed.

Relax.



N. apologized again for bringing up the subject and we shifted to discussing the possibility of his settling in some ~~other~~ country other than the United States or Japan after the war. He doesn't want to go back to Japan but he doesn't want to stay here and have his children abused or have them face prejudice.

While we were speaking his wife came called him rudely, ignoring me as usual and he left followed by her harsh, shrewish comments in Japanese.

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That evening during a long talk with Mr. Fukushima, Mr. F. expressed the view that he saw no other future in Asia except Japanese hegemony. The possibility of real conquest between nations so distant geographically is untenable, said he.

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November 20, 1943

Miss Chapman told me this morning of how the Japanese woman who cleans her barracks got around to discussing relocation. Her daughter is a nurse in Minnesota. Miss Chapman asked the woman if she planned to join her daughter. "No, I won't go out," she said. "I want to wait to see how the war is going to end. I must preserve my life for my daughter."



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON

November 9, 1943

Mr. Leroy H. Bennett  
Project Director  
Gila River Relocation Center  
Rivers, Arizona

Subject: Special Counseling

Dear Mr. Bennett:

The relocation program at the centers has proceeded to date largely on the basis of fitting interested evacuees to job offers received. The time is now ripe for further pioneering by approaches to the large number of residents who have thus far been unwilling or unable to consider relocation. Some of these can be reached by general promotional techniques, but there is a number of undetermined size which has not been reached. This group contains likely relocation prospects; it also contains families who will have to remain in centers until other special arrangements can be made for them. We do not know the size of the groups involved.

If WRA is to measure its progress and help every family to evolve relocation or other long-term plans, it must be prepared to assist the individual family group in developing a plan to meet their needs.

Plans are being developed to augment at each center the program of family counseling carried on by the Welfare Section. While the main emphasis in this program would be on preparing families for relocation, the object of the interviews would be to assist all families in the making of long-term plans, whether or not immediate relocation is involved.

Counseling and Relocation

It has been increasingly apparent both in resistances to resettlement at the project level and in the experience of relocation officers on the outside, that the social factors involved in relocation are fully as important as the economic. The initiation of this program recognizes that fact and is designed to give the Relocation Division at the project and in the new community the additional assistance it needs in effecting successful job placement. The results of counseling are basic to relocation planning and the two programs must be closely interrelated.

At several of the projects the counseling services of the Welfare Section have already been employed to some extent in the



relocation program, because it was recognized that the family problems now being handled by the Welfare Section are in many cases precisely those encountered in relocation. These include the reuniting of families, (now being handled by Welfare under the transfer procedure), special arrangements for members of families who have health problems, arrangements involving death of a family member, and child care problems. The experience of the Section in conducting interviews with families during the segregation activity will also be valuable in providing this new service.

#### Responsibility for Counseling Services

As you will see from the attached tentative procedure, the plan provides for the organization in the Welfare Section of a Special Counseling Unit to carry out a program of family interviews with the objective of reaching every family or individual on the center to aid them in the construction of an acceptable plan for their future.

The Relocation Division will have the direct responsibility for the relocation of families. It is anticipated however, that Welfare will constitute an invaluable tool in the shaping of a relocation plan. The Welfare Section will refer to the Relocation Division for the <sup>making</sup> of specific plans all families whose interest in relocation is developed as a result of counseling. Individuals or families who wish to may, as now, initiate a relocation plan directly with the Relocation Division.

The information secured as a result of counseling interviews will be made available to the Relocation Division on a joint planning basis in order to relocate more families as families and to lay the groundwork, in instances where a family member is relocated, for eventual reuniting of the family.

While the counseling unit will operate separately from other units of the Welfare Section, its work should be integrated with other Welfare functions.

#### Preparation for Counseling

If counseling is to achieve results, its purpose must be thoroughly understood by the evacuees and it must be carried out with their full cooperation. A program launched without sufficient preparation may be interpreted as an effort on the part of WRA to force people out of the centers and have an effect quite opposite to what is intended. On the other hand, if the evacuees are to take part in the planning and realize that counseling can help residents meet their individual needs, it can have a very beneficial effect.



Before counseling can take place an interval will be necessary to recruit and train qualified personnel for the Welfare Section and set up the necessary controls. Full use should be made of this interval to discuss the proposed counseling program with the evacuee population in a systematic manner so that the experience can be as meaningful as possible. The attached procedure proposes full discussion of the steps to be taken in the counseling program with an evacuee counseling committee named by the Community Council. (Establishment of such a committee is suggested in the memorandum of "Organization for Center Relocation Planning," sent to all projects on November 8, 1943.)

#### Staff Needed

In carrying out this program, evacuees and existing appointed personnel in the Welfare Section will be used to the fullest extent. However, existing personnel will have to continue their present functions, so that it will require additional trained staff to do the special counseling proposed.

It is estimated that one interviewer can accomplish a maximum of six new interviews a day in addition to re-interviews and necessary recording. If a three-month period is planned for the achievement of the program at a center of 7,500 people, it will take five interviewers working 24 days a month to accomplish a total of 2,160 interviews, estimated as the number to cover all families and single individuals on a project of that size.

#### Qualifications of Staff

The additional interviewers would be supervised by the Head Counselor at each project. Persons recruited for the counseling work should in all cases have qualifications conforming to the present CAF-7 (Junior Counselor) Welfare position. Depending on the existing load and the size of the project, it may also be necessary to recruit an additional person at CAF-9 (Assistant Counselor) to assist in supervision and direction of the counseling work, especially at the larger centers.

#### Clerical Staff

In connection with record keeping, there will be need for additional stenographic help. If such help is not available at the center new personnel should be provided so that this important phase of the work does not fall behind the interviewing. Nine dictaphones are available for transfer to the projects upon request. The use of these machines should make possible more efficient use of the time of both interviewers and clerical staff.



### Period Covered by Program

While a three-month period was used in estimating additional personnel needed, it is not recommended that this period be ~~uniform~~ uniform at all projects. There should be a predetermined plan in order to utilize staff efficiently and to dramatize the importance and inclusiveness of planning for all families at the center. It is suggested that the period to be covered by this program at your center be thoroughly discussed with the Head Counselor and other members of your staff and the Evacuee Counseling Committee.

### Orientation of Counseling Staff

In developing the plan at the center, provision should be made for orienting the counseling staff, particularly those who are new, to the relocation program as a whole as well as to the counseling service. The counseling staff will need to be informed of the activities of the Relocation Division and the services it provides in connection with individual relocation plans. It will need information as to the availability of training and retraining courses and so forth, not in order to furnish information about them to families and individuals, but to make intelligent referrals of inquiries to proper sources of information. It will need to be fully informed of services available from social agencies in communities of resettlement. Frequent meetings of the counseling staff will be necessary, particularly in the initial stages of the program. It goes without saying that the rest of the appointed staff should also be kept fully apprised of developments, and their cooperation secured.

The Washington office plans to develop material to be used in orienting staff. This will include a list of questions which families are likely to ask and the answers which should be given. This is particularly important where such questions involve policy determination. We would appreciate your sending us a list of those questions which have already been raised by residents of your center concerning ~~which have already been raised by residents of your center concerning~~ relocation, with special emphasis on limits of WRA assistance.

### Project Recommendations

The draft of a proposed manual section on special counseling is attached. We will welcome your suggestions on the plan as a whole, as well as the details as they may be applied at your center.

1. Duration of special counseling program at your center.



2. Estimated number and classification of additional staff needed.
3. Method of scheduling interviews.
4. Points which should be covered in orientation material.
5. Techniques of securing participation of Evacuee Counseling Committee.

Although we will probably assess the operation of the counseling program for a short period at one center before launching it at the other, we hope to have the program under way as soon as possible. Please let us have your comments no later than November ~~22~~/ 22.

Sincerely,

/s/ Leland Barrows  
Leland Barrows  
Acting Director

Enclosure



We met on Washington's proposal to initiate counselling, and which is to be under Mr. Tuttle's department.

I had a very interesting discussion ~~with~~ Aratani, employed in Outside Employment, also one of the Executive Board of the Council. He expressed opinion that counselling may not achieve very much. He brought up many points such as if WRA's policy is not very specific as to relocation, any attempt for counselling would be useless. He and Mr. Tuttle had quite a discussion. But I ~~expressed~~ expressed the opinion that the counselling is no doubt a very good program. First, because counselling on future plans of evacuees is bound to direct the mind of the people toward future progress. I said I always hoped that people would think more about the future and plan. If they think of the future more, ~~then~~ their life here in the center will improve.

I made a few suggestions in method of approach to evacuees. Instead of saying this is counselling for relocation, say it is in regard to future plans. Because at the present time ~~not~~ not many are thinking of relocation but most are thinking of the future. I stressed the point that a considerable educational ~~plan~~ campaign should be carried on previous to the actual interview, perhaps through the Community Council, the Block Managers, etc. They should try to impress the people that this is a way and means by which they can express their desires as to relocation or as to their future plans. For instance, a certain individual is interviewed and says that he is not thinking of relocation up to this time because of financial or employment difficulties or fear of racial prejudice or because he has certain properties in California. These things should be listed. These informations going to Washington may become



basis of institution in WRA to set up a central policy. In other words, that interview is of more benefit to the evacuee as well as to WRA. I said it is just a matter of mutual attitude. That mental attitude can be moulded by the proper method of approach.

So I think that they agreed to my point. Myself, Aratani/ and Ishizu will meet with Tuttle tomorrow at nine o'clock and go on with the discussion again in more detail.

(I remarked upon my ~~strong~~ suspicion that Aratani was following Huso's instructions when he opposed the plan. Hikida agreed immediately.)

I also think Aratani is working for Huso. Huso is not in favor of this plan. The funny part is that what Huso suggested a couple of months ago about counselling through the Block Managers is just about the same as this plan.



TUTTLE - November 18. 1943

(Surprised by the Council's recommendation to Bennett that Huso be made head of the proposed Relocation Division, and having heard that Huso violently disapproved of the proposal & counselling to be done under the Social Welfare ~~Division~~ Section, I thought an interview with Mr. Tuttle would be helpful. Brown guesses that Huso is opposed to the plan because he feels himself on unsure ground and doesn't want any of his anticipated authority to pass to Tuttle.

I expressed my surprise on Huso's recommendation, asked that the counselling plan be explained to me and then let Tuttle talk.)

"In the first place, Huso is not a competent enough administrator. In the second place he doesn't have broad enough vision to see all the problems involved. Third and most important, he is not secure enough in his position, and every little thing seems a threat to his authority. Fourth, he isn't liked by many of the evacuees.<sup>1</sup> During the Grisholm business there was one evacuee sent, only because of Huso.

If we could get a good top man, well, I don't think Huso would be very harmful where he is now. What burns me up is that this business is thought to be a certainty.

Two days ago we got a five page letter and a seven page symposium which sets up a special Relocation Counselling Unit in the Welfare Section. I just mentioned it to Huso this morning. His first reaction was what I knew it would be, it was all wrong and wouldn't work.

We're having a meeting tomorrow with fourteen members of the relocation evacuee committee.

This is something I have prayed for since they first day they talked about relocation. I thought then that Relocation



should be a division., with a man of supposed first caliber to be its division head.

So there is to be complete separation of the procurement ~~division~~ department from the Relocation section. Procurement is to be made a section under Mr. Runyan's division. That leaves all the Relocation problems in one division and the Administration has upped Relocation from a section to a full division.

There are four appointed personnel position set up under CAF 12, a federal civil service symbol,. They pay on the \$4,200.00 per year level. There will be three Associate Relocation Officers (CAF 11 - at \$3,800.00), two other appointed personnel positions (CAF 7 - \$2,600.00). One of these is the leave officer. Mr. Freeland, present leave officer will be Relocation Clerk or something like that.

Now the proposed function of Social Welfare in this is that is sets up a relocation counselling unit within Social Welfare Section. The function of this Relocation Counselling will be to interview every family on the project. It is proposed that this be done within three months. They suggest six new interviews a day are to be done by each case worker. They suggest I hire five workers and get it done <sup>cover</sup> in three months. You would ~~have~~ 2,100 families.

They are to interview the families and if they have crystallized plans for relocation we do nothing - just refer them to the Relocation Division. ~~But~~ We are to interview families that have not crystallized their plans, and get them to explain their fears and their reasons for not relocating. Then, Washington wants a listing of their reasons, and frankly, I feel that if enough people said, things like we must have a thousand dollars to relocate, I would give a guess that



Washington would make substantial changes in its relocation policy.....

Huso, as you know, is against this.

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Before I left, Tuttle mentioned that he was meeting with certain members of the Relocation Committee (evacuee) the next morning. I asked if I might drop in and get his account of the proceedings. I expressed his willingness. However, when I arrived the next morning the committee was not yet finished. I asked for permission to sit in which was courteously granted.

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Mr. Hikida, Mr. Aratani, and Mr. Ishizu were present. When I entered the gentlemen were agreeing that it was important the WRA be acquainted with the fact that a family might be most hesitant about relocation to a spot where it would be near few other Japanese families if it had marriageable sons or daughters particularly daughters. Mr. Hikida mentioned that the newspapers ~~&&~~ had frequent accounts of extreme immorality on the part of Japanese girls. The concern of their parents must be considered ~~&&&&~~ The group decided that it would not be well to ask families about this matter directly and felt that it might be assumed from the age of young people in the family. "If they're not already in love," added Mr. Ushizu. It was also decided that reluctance to relocate for fear of being drafted could not be determined by direct questions on the part of the interviewer, moreover, it might be very harmful and cause alarm.

Ishizu: "If a family has a boy of draft age they are quite concerned if the parents are old. They have to depend entirely on ~~&&&&~~



or to a large degree on this young boy. That is a problem."

Hikida: "Suppose I'm 60 or 62 years old. I have three sons, 20, to 25 or 26. Suppose my family go out and the three sons are all suddenly drafted. I don't know what to do."

Tuttle: "That applies to anybody."

Aratani: "We ought to have some clarification of status. We don't know where we stand. If selective service is applied again to the Nisei you might relocate if outside you may be deferred on score of your dependents. If you're in here you're a ward of the government."

Hikida: "We Japanese have certain feeling that suppose I go out and I can't make it, I can't come back. If I come back it's a disgrace."

Tuttle: "That has been broken down. The evacuees are not so reluctant now to receive assistance. We find many people who want the security of camp behind them. We find many people who do not hesitate to come back."

Hikida: "We Japanese have suffered so much during period of Japanese settlement in California, when they were moved a great many suffered so much, they don't want to move from one place to another when they go out."

Aratani: "Undoubtedly anything they do must be done under the assumption that the Issei are no longer employable. They have spent the fire of youth building up their work before Pearl Harbor. It must be based on the assumption that the Issei are dependents."

Hikida: "On the matter of drafting -"

Tuttle: "I'd be inclined to agree it should not be brought up."

Hikida: "In number 7 here, Mr. Tuttle, I don't think the types of discrimination would mean very much in the evacuee program."



Suppose I relocate to a certain country, will I be protected against any social or racial discrimination? When the war is over many of the soldiers come back from the war, will I still be allowed to remain in the community, instead of being ousted by them? The past discrimination you know, was different from the future.

Tuttle: "Are you suggesting it might be well to go into their ~~fears~~ fears for the future? What do you fellows think?

Aratani: "In future relocation it's important,"

Hikida: "Mr. Tuttle, you be surprised when I say - half of the Issei say that our future is all shut out in this country. Even if I relocate now, I don't have the rights which the other citizens have. I'm still an alien. I have no rights. Instead of relocating, maybe I better go back to Japan and spend the rest of my life in Japan."

Ishizu: "True, but on the other hand, think of the children. That is the selective service again. If the young people could go out, and work, maybe the parents could work part time. But for the parents to take the initiative is very difficult. Lots of Isseis may have already invested enough capital in the old country. I think the Japanese as a whole didn't expect to stay here all their lives. They, especially, prefer to go back to Japan after the war. But then this Nisei push came in; the Nisei prefer to remain. So maybe it lays with Nisei more.

Aratani: "Regarding the treatment the Nisei have gone through, they know definitely that they can't go back to Japan. Those who went back found out if you talk English a student is likely to hawl off an sock you. I know a girl who nearly got shoved off a street car in Japan by a student because she met a girl she had known here and they started to talk in



English. Wolly Nilly, their future is here."

~~~~~~~~~

Tuttle: "Mr. Ishizu brought up the problem, should we go into their capital reserves."

Aratani: "That's touchy. We're supposed to have that on 127 revised anywya./ About their foreign ~~~~~~~~~ resources."

Tuttle: "My question is about their assets here. Should the interviewer bring it up?"

Ishizu: "I don't think so."

Aratani: "Subsistence grants are based on how much you don't have. It shouldn't be brought up by the interviewer."

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Tuttle now went over the scheme, mentioning that Washington was planning to have a school for the interviewers, that the process of interviewing was to be tried out first on one project,. The evacuees left.

I went over events with Tuttle and he stated that the relocation committee (which consists of Ishizu, Hikida, Fukushima, Aratani and Tsujimoto) felt the interviewing should be done. He felt he had been quite successful in getting their ideas as to what questions should or should not be asked by the interviewer. The committee seemed to feel that if this were carefully done, it would not cause resentment.

Tuttle mentioned that at the first committee meeting Aratani began the discussion, did most of the talking and took a very negative attitude. Then, when he had finished, Hikida attacked his point of view and between Hikida and Ishizu the sentiment of the committee was swung against Aratani.



PROPOSED DRAFT OF PROCEDURE

ON

SPECIAL COUNSELING

There shall be established in the Welfare Section at each (Organ. & Funct. ) center a Special Counseling Unit which shall be under the direction and supervision of the Head Counselor. The functions of the Unit shall be:

1. To assist families and individuals, through counseling, in developing a plan, including plans to relocate, for the future of the total family.
2. To furnish information concerning resources available in resettlement communities in the form of assistance and services of public and private social agencies.
3. To furnish basic family data obtained from counseling interviews and existing Welfare records for a family relocation record to be assembled by the Relocation Division for eventual transmission to the relocation office in the new community.
4. To provide WRA with data for overall program planning.

To carry out the functions in the above paragraph, the (Social Counseling Program) Head Counselor of the Welfare Section shall initiate a program of family interviews with the objective of reaching every family or individual on the center. While the main emphasis should be on relocation, the program should be designed to aid all families interviewed to think concretely in terms of their long-term future.

Before the counseling program is put into operation the (Preparation for Counseling and Schedule of Interviews) proposed program shall be discussed with the evacuees in a systematic manner in order to secure their full cooperation, make the program as meaningful as possible, and attain the overall objectives. While the steps taken at centers will necessarily vary in some particulars, steps which might be taken and which it is believed will be effective are:

1. On the basis of the reference to counseling in the letter of October 28, the Project Director should discuss WRA plans for counseling service with the Community Council and ask them to designate a counseling committee representing the community to work with the Welfare Section in the specific details and application of the program. He should indicate that the Washington office of WRA, working with the projects, has developed suggested methods of procedure which should be carefully reviewed by the committee that is selected to assure that all salient points have been considered.

The Head Counselor, meeting with the counseling committee, should emphasize the main objective of counseling: to assist all residents in planning for the day they will leave the center--however far in the future that day may be. WRA believes evacuees will recognize the need for this type of long-range planning, and is making trained personnel available for the interviews. Here



## PROPOSED DRAFT OF PROCEDURE

ON

### SPECIAL COUNSELING

There shall be established in the Welfare Section at each (Organ. & Funct. ) center a Special Counseling Unit which shall be under the direction and supervision of the Head Counselor. The functions of the Unit shall be:

1. To assist families and individuals, through counseling, in developing a plan, including plans to relocate, for the future of the total family.
2. To furnish information concerning resources available in resettlement communities in the form of assistance and services of public and private social agencies.
3. To furnish basic family data obtained from counseling interviews and existing Welfare records for a family relocation record to be assembled by the Relocation Division for eventual transmission to the relocation office in the new community.
4. To provide WRA with data for overall program planning.

To carry out the functions in the above paragraph, the (Social Counseling Program) Head Counselor of the Welfare Section shall initiate a program of family interviews with the objective of reaching every family or individual on the center. While the main emphasis should be on relocation, the program should be designed to aid all families interviewed to think concretely in terms of their long-term future.

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are some of the questions which evacuees should have an opportunity to consider before the program of counseling actually gets under way.

- a. How can the experience of such persons be used at the center to greatest advantage?
- b. What are the points which should be covered in the interviews?
- c. What method should be used to familiarize the residents with the purposes of the counseling plan?
- d. Should counseling interviews be scheduled by blocks, alphabetically, on the basis of those already known to block managers as prospects for relocation, or by some other method?

For clarity of purpose, consideration should be given by the evacuee counseling committee to the preparation of a statement outlining the reasons a counseling program has a value. Such a statement might include some of the following:

1. that the council committee on counseling is aware that many families are in an unsettled mental state because of their present situation,
  2. that such families are undecided about their future and feel the need for discussing their difficulties and plans with a person qualified by experience to aid them,
  3. that many families for whom there is no immediate possibility of resettlement for reasons of age, health, family obligations, finances, etc., will have the opportunity to state their position clearly and thus be relieved mentally,
  4. that other families who have decided to relocate in the near future still have various problems which it is important to resolve before final steps are taken,
  5. that for these reasons the counseling committee of the Community Council endorses the objectives of the counseling plan and recommends it to the serious consideration of the residents of this center.
2. When the plans for counseling have been fully discussed with the evacuee counseling committee, the Head Counselor and one or more members of the committee should talk with the block manager and Council member of the block where it has been mutually agreed that the first interviews should take place. (This assumes that a block plan has been decided on.) The methods of counseling should be thoroughly and openly discussed. The block officials should recognize that residents will not be subjected to another mass registration and will not have to fill out new forms. It should be stressed that counseling will be on the basis of individual families, and is primarily designed to give the family members an opportunity to voice their fears and desires and talk about what they see ahead.
3. When the block officials fully understand the purpose of counseling and have made their suggestions concerning methods of procedure, they should call a block meeting at which explanation of the counseling plan can be given to the block residents. This meeting should be conducted by the evacuee committee representative, block manager, or block Councilman. It should be frankly stated that while an important factor in counseling will be to help families work through their problems with respect to relocation. It is designed to aid all families in determination of their future plans.



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The actual scheduling of interviews for all families in the block should be arranged by the block manager on the basis of a schedule of available hours furnished him by the Welfare Section. He should provide each family with an appointment slip, at the same time notifying the Welfare Section of the appointments made. It should be recognized in scheduling interviews that the term "family" should be flexible enough to include more than the elementary family unit of parents and children. In a given instance the term may include parents-in-law, aunts, cousins, etc.

4. When the preparatory steps in Paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 have been completed, counseling of families in the block should begin. While the careful planning and conduct of interviews are important at all stages, it is of particular importance at the initiation of the program. The impressions received by the residents during the first interviews will have a strong influence on the attitudes of persons interviewed, and hence on success or failure of the program. All interviews should be voluntary. If the family or individual does not appear for a scheduled interview, a notation to that effect should be entered on their record and consideration given to stimulation interest among this group. However the very knowledge that family or individual is unwilling to discuss future plans is of value in planning the total WRA program.
5. The same procedure should be followed in succeeding blocks as in the steps outlined in paragraphs 2, 3, and 4.
6. The work of the counseling committee does not end with the development of plans for interviewing in the blocks. The committee should retain its identity all during the period of counseling and should be available to work with the Head Counselor in analyzing progress, planning further interpretations, and advising in the general conduct of the program.

The scope of the interview should be broad enough to permit the individual to express his anxieties and resentments and thus mitigate his psychic barriers to planning for future. It should enable him to discuss those factors which have influenced his attitude toward relocation. Among such factors are:

1. Standards of living prior to evacuation.
2. Health of each family member
3. Ages of family members
4. Educational and social opportunities desirable for children
5. Property loss or encumbered property
6. Debts and other financial concerns
7. Types of discrimination experienced.

The interviewer should be sufficiently informed regarding WRA policies and procedures to make intelligent responses to general inquiries. At the same time he should avoid giving specific information regarding employment opportunities, community sentiment, leave clearances, dealings with employers, movement of property and other matters of outside employment.

Not until resistances to relocation have been analyzed and talked out, and the family receives reasonable assurance that the specific needs of all family members will be met in the new community, is it likely that relocation planning



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can proceed very far. There is a special need for this type of assurance where relocation is on the basis of a general hospitality offer rather than a specific job.

The interviewer should, for example, inform the family of the types of social resources to be found in communities of resettlement, and especially of the arrangement whereby public assistance is available to them in all states but one in the event of sickness or other emergency.

The welfare section will refer to the relocation division for the making of specific plans all families whose interest in relocation is developed as a result of counseling. Individuals or families who wish to may, as now, initiate a relocation plan directly with the Relocation Division. If, in the course of counseling interview, the interviewer learns that the family or individual has already initiated a relocation plan, he should ascertain whether there are any family or personal problems which need to be discussed. He shall be guided by the family's wishes regarding continuance of the interview, but in no case should the interview go beyond the scope defined in the preceding section.

In coordinating the work of the Special Counseling Unit and the Relocation Division, the staff should be constantly aware of the need for continuity in the handling of each family. The working relationship of the two units should be such as to take into account the need for flexibility as to the point of transfer, so that the transition is as natural as possible.

When a family or individual is referred to the Relocation Division by the Counseling Unit, the interviewer should make a definite appointment for them with the appropriate person in that division.

The work of the Special Counseling Unit shall be integrated with the work of the other units of the welfare section. It shall utilize any data available in the welfare section files regarding any family for whom it provides counsel services. Though the emphasis in the counseling program is on preparing families for relocation, some families are not likely to be relocated because of age, health, absence of a wage-earner, unwillingness to plan for relocation, or other reason. Families in need of services available from other units of the welfare section shall be referred to the appropriate unit.

One of the important factors influencing attitudes toward relocation is health of a family member which must be resolved before planning can progress. Such cases shall be referred to the Medical Section for a report and interpretation by the Medical Social Worker.

The Head Counselor shall establish a workable method of controlling interviews in order to assure complete coverage of the project and to furnish information periodically as to the number of families and individuals in each of the following groups:

1. Interviews scheduled
2. Interviews held
  - a. referred to relocation division
  - b. relocation not currently feasible
  - c. unwilling to consider plans at this time
  - d. action pending
3. Failed to report for interview.
4. Interview not yet scheduled
5. Plan initiated with Relocation Division



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This control may be achieved by one of the following method:

1. By a file made up of a control card for each family and single individual. This may be a 3x5 card with the name of the family or individual and space for entering the following information--  
interview, interview held and results failed to report for interview, interview not yet scheduled, plan initiated with relocation division.
2. By a system of tabbing the WRA Forms 95 (Basic Family Card) to indicate the stages listed above.

From time to time as required progress reports will be made indicating the number of residents of the center in each category.

The welfare section shall furnish for the relocation record of each family data regarding family composition, including members outside the center. The data shall be secured as far as possible from existing records concerning the family. Welfare shall also furnish on the record such reports and interpretations of the health of family members as may be obtained from the medical section.

The welfare shall furnish information as to any special services needed in the new community, such as special medical care, special housing needs, etc.

The significant information obtained in counseling interviews shall be recorded concisely and the source of information given. When the family decides to consider specific relocation plans, the interview or interviews shall be summarized in such form as to be most useful furthering the family's relocation and adjustment in the new community.

In recording, the work of the welfare Section shall be planned in relation to forms and requirement developed by the relocation division, in collaboration with the statistics section.

In order to provide information for the general guidance of the program and necessary modifications, two copies of all project releases regarding counseling shall be sent to the Washington office marked for the attention of the welfare section.

Washing, D.C.  
11/8/43



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11/8/43



September 3.

Hikida - ~~October 4~~

Constitution - type out. imp.

Mess

Remarks on Advisory Committee

October 4

Fair of returning soldiers (Relocation. - R

Newspaper articles - Relocation

Coope - payment less than Tule Lake 9post-Seg.

Improvement in camp conditions - following seg. (PS

Misunderstanding Issei-Nisei -

Relocation - A application for leave clearance. - R

Moving picture.

Mess Crew trouble - B

Class

Remark on Tule Lake - end

October 12

GYPA

Letter from Tule Lake - more on TL

Lack of farewells. *in the outline*

November 10

Council - imp.

matter of WarRelief Fund.

CAS Football

Tule Lake -

Meeting of Ladies . Oct 8

Segregation

Feelings in Turlock

Hawaiians in Shelby.

Relocation - mp.

Leave Clearance -

Inouye -

Self Govt. and Council

Relocation

Labor

R



October 6

Japanese Relocation Papers  
Bancroft Library

Visited Mrs. I a very talkative recklessly self-expressive woman who lives along with one child. Her husband and two other children are in Japan. Mrs. I is very resentful for her treatment in assembly and relocation centers and has no hesitation about giving details.

"The people who are going (to Tule) are the best. The yes yes people are not sincere. You should hear the way they talk about the way the Caucasians swallow what they say. The people going to Tule are no more disloyal than most of those remaining."

"The way some of the children here treat their parents is awful. The way they treat older people is bad too. Why do you know I heard one of the bus boys, you know they're just kids answer back to an older woman. She asked him where her boy was. He was just a little kid six years old. And the bus boy said, "Oh he's fucking over there in the laundry. Isn't that terrible!" Its camp that's doing this to them.

"Why I know one old man whose children treat him so badly that he goes into the hills all day. Another girl I know wanted to ~~leave~~ relocate. Her mother didn't want her to but wanted her to stay here and take care of her. After all she was getting old. And do you know what that girl told her mother? She said, You're old and are going to die. I'm young and have to lead my own life. Isn't that a terrible thing to tell your mother."

Mrs. I. complained about the treatment she received from the dentists here. It seems that the dentists will perform only extractions and simple fillings ~~without~~ on their own time. For the manufacture of bridges or plates they demand special payment, and perform this work on their own time. Mrs. I who is a welfare case, and needs a lower plate can get no help from the dentists in camp.



"OCTOBER L" 1 2 1943

Japanese Relocation Papers  
Sandra Library

MRS. M Mrs. M's husband is interned in Santa Fe, "why, she does not know."

Mrs. M, like her brother Mr. I is disgusted with her treatment in camp. She gets scarcely any help from welfare and lays it to discrimination over the fact that her husband is interned. Since her home is comfortably furnished (according to Gilan standards) I presume that she is tolerably well off and perhaps does not need welfare.

(Must see Tuttle as to whether she is entitled to it anyway.)

2 { Mrs. M. reinforced the evasive attitude which I am beginning to hear expressed more and more frequently, that the wise man keeps his mouth shut. Otherwise he gets in trouble with the Administration and may end up in Santa Fe or Leupp.

Mrs. M. also expressed her disgust with the YesYes persons. They, she admitted are sitting on the fence waiting to see who is going to win the war. If the Americans win, they are going to be Americans, if the Japanese win they are going to be Japanese. At present they do not want to commit themselves, lest they get into trouble with whichever side wins. They were afraid to ask for repatriation and go to Tule since they are not certain of Japanese victory and are unwilling to take the consequences of an American victory after they have declared themselves for Japan. "Such persons," says Mrs. M, "are no good for any country." They make her ashamed.

My increasing acquaintances among the Japanese leads me to the conclusion that persons holding these sentiments are fairly numerous.



OCTOBER 12, 1943

Japanese Relocation Papers  
Bancroft Library

Visited Mrs. Okuno last night. ~~She~~ among other confidences which generally corroborated the cautiously expressed evacuee opinion that the people going to Tule are not disloyal and that there are those remaining who are disloyal she remarked that it is said that many are going to Tule to escape service in the army.

She spoke rather sadly of Mr. Okuno's experiences in Ann Arbor, where he had been led to understand, he would get room and board as part of his compensation. This developed to be untrue. He has to pay for his own room and board with is extremely expensive. Mrs. Okuno is frightened by the high prices which must be paid out side and is definitely determined to stay in camp, "where you don't have to worry about rent, light, gas, and high prices of food." Her daughter was obviously dismayed by her attitude and allowed herself the un-Japanese behavior of suggesting that it was better to go out after all. ~~She~~

Mrs. Okuno remarked on the nice things she was hearing from friends in Tule Lake. They were getting plenty of tofu, a Japanese ~~dish~~ dish "which we do not get here in camp." They were also being allowed to buy fish every day. The schools were reported to be very nice, just like on the outside, and on the train they had been fed very well.

Later in the evening when I when I was attending the Caucasian meeting held to discuss the possibility of opening a Caucasian ~~business~~ store, Hutchinson remarked that they children in Tule Lake were writing to their friends in Gila that they were able to buy ice cream cones. This, he ~~feared~~ feared jokingly would start an uprising in Gila. Since ice cream is not even heard of in Gila, I'd be willing to start a small uprising myself to get some.

On my way to my room from the latrine I was waylaid by my block manager who wanted to hear the latest gossip. We discussed the Caucasian Coop, the character of Mr. Bennett



and the fate of the individuals in Tule Lake. He had heard from his brothers and received reports of fine treatment and fine food. He's sorry he didn't go now, and ~~that~~ may apply now, "only I don't really mean that." He remarked that he was awfully lonely and missed his brothers.



RELOCATION \* July 10, 43

Many people relocating, Hikida, Nakamura,  
Kuramitsu, Mrs. Yamamoto also gone.

Things quiet here, says Wolter, interest concentrated  
on outside life - indifferent to what goes on in  
camp.

July 28, 1943

General feeling that "WE'll be here for years.  
This is apparent in the remarks "When I  
graduate from high school (2 or 3 years off)  
or "When the young people graduate."  
I can sense no general community feeling that  
people will be gone shortly. Unless I'm way  
off, the general feeling is that it will be  
a matter of years. And behind much of it is  
the hope of getting back to California.

RELOCATION July 22 p ONATA

There is one good thing about this.  
There were a lot of Japanese College graduates  
who were unable to get the jobs they were  
fitted for and had to work in fruit stands and  
as store clerks. Now the manpower shortage  
is so great that when they relocate to  
the East and Middle west they are for the first  
time getting the jobs their education deserves.

We Nisei are feeling better about this  
whole relocation business than we used to.

July 14, 1943 - Conversation on bus  
Group of 4-5 young Nisei speaking  
666 writes that there are 1,500  
Japanese in Chicago now."

"Say, my sister tells me that before the  
war there were on 300 Nisei there.  
Now there are at least 3 or 4 thousands!  
"Wow." and other exclamations of amused  
wonder.

RELOCATION ) ~~at~~ eight Counties around Denver  
frozen - to indefinite leaves.  
Still permissible for individuals to join families.  
Nor is whole state affected by freezing order.

July - 23  
24.

July 11,

Young Sophomore girl at graduation -

"I hope that by the time I graduate I'm out  
of here."

This in spite of the beautiful graduation in  
which according to a teacher, "They  
were the whole show. When outside they  
would only have been a minority group."



Young Issei girl who wants to relocate.  
Only her father wont let her. Her brother has  
gone already.

## Newspaper

Relocation News Creek  
begun - Oct 7.

Nov. 6 - Relocation News Creek -  
Family size -

Nov. 9 - News - News -

Relocation news creek -  
16 - larger grants.

Nov. 17 - News - News -

Nov. 20 - Family News - News -