

Community Analysis Report No. 12

May 14, 1945

The housing situation on the West Coast constitutes a basic problem in the return of evacuees to that area. It is a complex and a dynamic situation which has roots in the past. This report by a member of the Community Analysis Section who studied the situation during the early months after the lifting of exclusion points out the relation between housing shortage in the Central Valley and the attitudes of individuals and groups in that area. It does not attempt to indicate an approach for solving the specific problems, since that has already been done in Relocation Division Memorandum No. 87, but rather to show how housing problems may be used as a smoke screen for deeper attitudes of antagonism and how housing problems confuse the issue even for persons of good will and for the evacuees. The report is useful in giving insight into the complexity of the process of re-integration of evacuees in their former communities. It is even more useful in pointing out the means by which local groups and the evacuees, as well as the War Relocation Authority, have so far taken hold of the problem successfully. Let me call your attention especially to pages 34 to 40 inclusive, in which constructive measures are outlined.

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The Director

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Community Analysis Section

Community Analysis Report No. 12
May 14, 1945

EFFECT OF THE HOUSING SHORTAGE ON CENTRAL VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

ATTITUDES TOWARD THE RETURN OF THE
EVACUEES

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INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE OF STUDY

This study of the effect of the West Coast housing shortage on California attitudes toward the return of the Japanese is based primarily on an attitudinal survey made in the Central Valley and the San Francisco Bay Areas in December of 1944 and January and February of 1945 by a Washington, D. C., member of the Community Analysis staff.* This study has been supplemented with background data obtained from various sources.

The objectives of the study are to point out:

1. The reality of the housing shortage in California and the reasons for it.
2. Its effect on California attitudes toward the return of evacuees, and its effect on attitudes of evacuees toward going back to California.
3. The nature of attempts to aid evacuees in finding temporary or permanent housing, or both.

SUMMARY

1. Housing was the first major practical problem raised in California after December 17, 1944, when the ban against persons of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast was rescinded.

Housing difficulties led people, whether friendly or unfriendly to evacuees, to doubt the advisability of immediate return. Housing officials expressed anxiety over the prospective influx of more house-seekers. Many participants at the Conference on Interracial Cooperation, held in San Francisco in January to facilitate the return of evacuees, found housing to be the crux of the situation.

Semi-hysterical anxiety occurred over the possible effect of rescission on the housing problem because nearly every person in most of central and coastal California is directly or indirectly affected by the housing shortage. Headlines led Californians to believe evacuees would return en masse.

* "Exploratory Survey of California Attitudes Toward the Return of the Japanese," Community Analysis Report No. 11, April 4, 1945, Community Analysis Section, War Relocation Authority.

2. Present shortages are due to pre-war inadequacy of housing in number and quality, war-time population increase in central and coastal areas (which coincide with areas where Japanese concentrated before evacuation), and population shifts within the state.
3. The housing shortage was more often used as a reason against the return in urban areas which had former Little Tokyos than in rural areas, although housing shortages also exist for seasonal farm workers.
4. Former Little Tokyos are now occupied by many nationalities and races but Negroes predominate. Big city Little Tokyos are estimated to have tripled in population since the Japanese left.

Because of the generally tense inter-racial situation, attempts of evacuee owners to evict tenants were expected to spark inter-racial violence. However, by May, 1945, such trouble had not developed in California. Both tenants and evacuee owners seem to be working out housing problems cautiously and sympathetically. Evacuees show a leniency about repossession which delays their resettlement.

Thefts of stored household equipment and repossession of equipment and dwellings which were loaned without charge and with indefinite terms about returning them are causing bad feeling.

5. Anticipated violence over eviction has not occurred because (a) fewer evacuees than Californians realized owned their homes; (b) few Japanese have actually returned to California to live; (c) much of the talk about violence over eviction originated from people who tried to stir up such trouble or used the threat of it to focus public attention on their own housing plight.
6. Efforts to find housing for evacuees had up to April, 1945, largely been through the evacuees themselves and those friendly to them. There seem to be plenty of temporary housing through hostels, hospitality offers, and the like. Difficulty is to find permanent houses and repossess homes. Housing is one of the principal relocation deterrents.
7. Not wishing to duplicate functions of established housing agencies and organizations friendly to evacuees, WRA did not at first assume leadership in helping evacuees find housing. However, the seriousness of the housing shortage and the need for coordination of efforts have led WRA to authorize relocation officers to aid returnees in finding homes, to loan approved hostels surplus equipment as the center population declines, and to discuss with federal agencies other ways of assisting returning house-seekers.
8. The problem of housing for evacuees is basically similar to that of any of the million or more people of all races and nationalities and backgrounds who have come into California since the war. Other congested sections of the United States have a similar problem. Yet these immigrants have found a place to live, as have those evacuees who have already returned to California. They have often had to take a place not as desirable in quality, location, size, and price as they would like and have frequently had to make unusual efforts to get the place but they have found it.

9. Whatever disadvantages an evacuee may face in comparison with other in-
migrants, he also has certain compensating advantages not enjoyed by
them. Efforts are made to locate permanent and temporary housing for
him by many friendly organizations and individuals as well as by WRA
and other federal agencies. He has the further advantage of "knowing
his way around" his home locality and state which the in-migrant stranger
does not.
10. Meetings of evacuees from the same locality in the center to discuss
housing show their awareness that they can do much on their own to
spark-plug the search for houses and make most effective use of the
offers of aid from non-evacuees. Some scouts report that it is easier
to find a house when you are right in the locality than to try to find
a house while you are still in the center. Memorandum No. 87, issued
by the Relocation Division in Washington on April 24, 1945, for the
information of its officers has numerous very practical suggestions
on how to find out about and get a place to live. It would be desir--
able to issue this memorandum to the evacuees themselves.

HOUSING, THE FIRST MAJOR CONCERN AFTER RESCISSION

"Any Influx, Japanese or Otherwise,
Will Present a Crisis"

Opponents and Friends Agree. Housing, the first major practical problem
raised after the announcement of rescission, provided an initial meeting
ground for people on both sides of the fence. The opposition by mention-
ing housing with its nub of hard reality could argue against the return
without seeming to criticize the Army or the Supreme Court. People of
good will, confronted with actually finding houses for evacuee friends,
or surrendering evacuee-owned homes and equipment, moderated their feel-
ings of having won a victory and began to agree with the opposition that
"perhaps it is unwise for their own sake to let the Japanese return be-
fore the end of the war." The sharp pre-announcement line between the
two extreme points of view began to waver and blur.

Editorials in the Central Valley newspapers mentioned the tight housing
situation in reviewing their reasons for protesting the lifting of the ex-
clusion ban, and added that it would be better for the Japanese to wait un-
til after the war to return, or if they did come earlier to come only as a
"trickle." The Sacramento Bee stated in an editorial:

"The very cities in which the Japanese resided are the ones with the
most acute housing shortages. Will defense workers be evicted from
their homes to make room for the Japanese? Or will the government
now spend hundreds of thousands of dollars in providing new housing
after having expended millions in constructing the quarters in the
relocation centers?"

"This is another vital reason why it would have been the better part
of wisdom to have kept the Japanese in the centers, where they had be-
come well established, until after the war."

Letters to editors also began to introduce insufficient housing as another reason for opposing the return of evacuees. Some correspondents appealed to "loyal and patriotic Japanese" to demonstrate these qualities by not coming back to oust war workers and service men's families. Other correspondents professed to have blood boiling over "American" families being evicted in favor of "Japs" with whom the United States is at war.

Even calmer and more discreet people slipped occasionally to drop their guard to reveal the underlying chasm of prejudice. One Valley businessman told the interviewer that there were plenty of jobs for capable Nisei stenographers. Asked if anyone would help them find rooms, he said, "How? We can't find rooms for decent Americans!"

Friends of the evacuees who met on January 10-11, 1945, in San Francisco at the Conference on Interracial Cooperation which was sponsored by the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play always came back regardless of the original problem under discussion to the question of housing for the evacuees. Some, besides making personal hospitality offers to center residents, tried to interest Californians in starting hostels or listing rooms for rent. Both friends and opponents suggested that the old assembly centers be used as dispersal centers, that unused Army barracks on sites of former race tracks and fairs be opened as hostels, and that the War Relocation Authority not only take the responsibility of evicting present residents in evacuee-owned houses but build homes either for evacuees or the evicted tenants.

Some advisors of the evacuees began to write to them to delay their return because of the trouble and bad publicity they would face in trying to find housing in competition with others in California. Not all these advisors are hostile or lukewarm in sentiment toward the evacuees. Many are friends struggling to give evacuees a realistic account of California conditions. A friend who is also a tenant can almost unconsciously describe sentiment gloomily and talk darkly of the impossibility of finding a house if he were evicted. An open letter to one of the centers from a local branch of a national organization friendly to evacuees would actually be unrecognizable as friendly were it not for the signature, for its approach is that of a clever, anti-evacuee publicist. The first paragraph welcomes the evacuees. The second tells how hopeless housing is. The third contains conventional closing greetings and generalized offers of assistance. There is no concrete suggestion or offer of aid in regard to hostels, hospitality offers, or housing registries. The attitude is one of complete hopelessness.

With both neighbors and strangers asking them, often with cruel curiosity, what they intended to do now, occupants of Japanese-owned houses became local celebrities. There was conversation about applicable OPA regulations with no one quite sure about the details of the regulations. Local housing officials reviewed their hopeless situation.

Everyone, regardless of pre-rescission attitude toward the evacuees, seemed to feel, when faced with finding housing for them, as if he were wandering in a maze with many blocking walls and no way out.

Response of Housing Officials to Rescission. A hysterical tinge was evident in the early anxiety over Japanese housing. Housing officials, reacting as if a giant had trod on an old sore corn, sounded off with old and new grievances against Federal Housing, WRA, the Administration, colleagues in other local agencies, and newcomers of any color, occupation, or description ("California, here we come," had not been sweet music for a long time.) The words of the Sacramento Real Estate Board were echoed in many Valley towns, "Any influx, Japanese or otherwise, will present a crisis." In a gloomy, angry mood, officials pessimistically renewed pressure on the government for more federal housing or for priority materials for private construction.

Sacramento. (From the Sacramento Bee, December 19, 1944, p. 1).

"REALTY MEN CONFER ABOUT JAPANESE HOUSING HERE. The Sacramento Real Estate Board met at noon today in an effort to find a solution to the housing problem which must be faced when evacuated Japanese return to the city after January 1st. The War Relocation Authority estimated approximately 1,400 of the 2,879 Japanese evacuated from this city in 1942 will return. The WRA emphasized the return will be gradual, with approximately 10 percent being brought back by April 2nd, but local real estate men said even this number would create a new crisis in the housing situation here.

"Steve Williams, president of the board said, 'We are at a loss what to do in view of the return of the Japanese, even if only 60 percent of those evacuated come back to Sacramento.

"The housing situation is so acute we can hardly handle the normal flow. Any influx, Japanese or otherwise, will present a crisis. I believe a housing project is out of the question as a solution, as we have been turned down by the Federal Housing Authority consistently during the last three years, as we sought to obtain additional projects in the Sacramento area as a wartime necessity.'

"Williams explained a 'good portion' of the property on Third and Fourth Streets between I and N Streets where the Japanese were concentrated, still is owned by Japanese, although it is occupied by Negroes and other minority groups.

"The owners can demand their property, upon their return, he said, and can get possession in 30 days."

(From the Sacramento Bee, December 22, 1944). "GROUP WILL NOT GET HOUSING FOR JAPANESE. Phil R. Hullin, chairman of a special committee of the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce appointed December 1st for the purpose of obtaining government approval for a privately owned building program in Sacramento, today declared the committee's function is not to secure housing for the returning Japanese.

"He made the statement following a meeting of the committee late yesterday in the chamber offices at which it was reported an assertion has been made to the effect the chamber housing group are considering ways and means of handling the return of former Japanese residents.

'This committee was organized long before anyone knew the Japanese were to return,' Mullin stated. 'Its only function is to attempt a program which would permit the construction of 200 additional dwelling or family units in Sacramento.'

"The members of the committee at yesterday's meeting heard reports on the urgent need for housing in Sacramento and discussed plans for presenting the facts to the Federal Housing Administration...."

Fresno. (From the Fresno Bee, December 19, 1944). "RETURN ALARMS FRESNO HOUSING AGENCIES." Hugo F. Allardt, Executive Secretary of Fresno Housing Authority, is quoted as saying the return will aggravate the housing situation extensively. Fresno's total allocation of emergency war housing was only 200. There was none for West Fresno which is expected to be worse off among Fresno suburbs in regard to housing for returning evacuees.

"Housing Is the Crux of the Situation"

Conference on Interracial Cooperation. A conference was held in January in San Francisco to plan "for the orderly and harmonious integration into community life" of returning evacuees. The question of housing arose not only in the formal statements of government representatives at the conference but in every work group whether concerned with welfare, legal and constitutional questions, employment, public relations, or the coordination of interracial programs.

One participant exclaimed, "Housing is the crux of the situation." Not all agreed, however, for one person asked if housing really was needed for Japanese since it is unknown how many will return. Another asked, "Why worry about housing if discrimination prevents Japanese from getting jobs?" But, by and large, the problem of housing was one of the toughest before the conference.

A representative of the War Manpower Commission said that no one will be encouraged to come to the coast unless he has a place to live, a key to a door. He declared that the Commission cannot assume responsibility for factors affecting employment over which it has no control, such as problems of housing, transportation, health, and safety.

Langdon Post, Regional Director, Federal Public Housing Authority, said that he assumed that if any considerable number of evacuees returned to any one place on the coast FPHA would work with WRA in making particular arrangements that are desirable. He also said:

"We will house returning Japanese-Americans who become war workers, in the same manner in which we house any eligible war workers. The same policy will apply to persons of Japanese ancestry making application for employment in our offices, subject to...standards set up by the Civil Service Commission."*

However, the housing shortage is serious even among war workers eligible for public housing and there is little turnover, a representative of the U. S. Employment Service stated. Evasions of regulations occur through non-eligible persons buying off the family leaving, moving in, and using their name.

Housing and jobs are inseparable, the Employment Work Group concluded. Domestic and farm laborers have their housing taken care of for them, but there is danger of "typing" evacuees into these jobs permanently.

Conference participants reported on plans in their localities for hostels, hospitality offers, and registering of rooms. Possibilities of utilizing vacant church buildings and Army barracks were discussed. However, no over-all plan of attack on the problem evolved except that at least two work groups recommended that WRA take more responsibility for housing.

The Work Group on Coordination of Interracial Agencies recommended "that the WRA act as a clearing house for information on housing, employment, and all other problems relating to returning evacuees."

The Welfare Work Group concluded:

"The acute shortage of housing points to the need for the WRA to exert itself to secure all possible aid from Federal and local housing authorities, and also to provide hostels for scouting evacuees, in addition to the hostels being provided by private agencies."*

Negro spokesmen repeatedly asked, "What disposition will be made of people occupying Japanese homes at present?" One speaker asked the meeting to request FPFA to look into the problem and back up requests like those from the San Mateo National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for additional housing for Negroes. But a government representative stated that it was not a matter for the agencies but for Congress, that people should appeal to it for funds for the housing agencies.

"It is a common headache," concluded one participant in the conference in speaking of the coastwide housing shortage.

*"Highlights on Conference on Interracial Cooperation, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, January 10-11, 1945." Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, Berkeley, California.

"It Is A Common Headache"

Anxiety over Housing Shortage. Mental agitation developed so easily because not only housing officials but anyone looking for a place to rent or buy had been struggling with the housing question and had found no solution.

Before the interviewer had a chance to introduce herself in the office of a Marysville (Yuba County) Chamber of Commerce official, the receptionist said, "If you want to see Mr. X about a place to live, it's no use..." In Stockton, a young second lieutenant preceded the interviewer at a minister's office. The officer, looking for an apartment for himself and bride, had received only offers which involved taking full time care of the house owner's children and doing the housework in addition to paying rent. These offers highlight the two shortages, housing and domestic help, which affect California attitudes toward the return of evacuees. The minister knew only of other similar bargain offers. To the interviewer, the minister angrily said later, "Then you ask about housing for Japanese. You have relocation centers. Keep them there!"

Every city or church official, indeed anyone so fortunate as actually to have a roof over his own head, is plagued to find a home for some deserving person. The plight of servicemen's wives and warworkers is right before the eyes of the city. The evacuees, on the other hand, are far away and have a roof of sorts over their heads in the relocation centers. In that respect, both the opponents and people of good will agree, evacuees are well off.

That their own town has relatively less of a housing shortage than some other town in the Central Valley, or in California, or in the United States is irrelevant to residents and would-be residents. The important fact to them is that housing is worse, scarcer, and more expensive than ever before in the history of the town. Comparative statistics and information about other towns cannot alter that fact to them. If you have no place, you either do not like it and want to move, or you are trying to find someone else a place. An old resident of Woodland (Yolo County) said, "Every time one person moves, five others move too, just like a checkerboard." To hometown people, the crowning touch of incredulity over what the war has done to Main Street is that even residents of the town for nearly four or five decades cannot find an apartment or house. More than anything else this gives them the same feeling that the old woman in Mother Goose had who took a nap on the roadside, woke up to find her skirts shortened, and asked, "Can this really be I?"

Headline Jitters. Aggravating the basic anxiety over the housing shortage were the headlines, "60,000 JAPANESE ARE EXPECTED TO RETURN TO COAST," which hasty readers took to mean that 60,000 evacuees would be waiting at the California borders on January 2, 1945, to swarm into every unoccupied, livable cranny of the Promised Land. It was taken for granted that every one of the 60,000 Japanese remaining in the relocation centers would return to the West Coast, now that it was open, in preference to relocating east of the Rockies. As for those who had already relocated elsewhere in the United States, it seemed generally expected that they would not uproot themselves again to come back to the hometown, except perhaps to get rid of property and pull up what few remaining stakes they had left behind at evacuation (and strongest wish of all that they would sell the house to the present tenant!)

Just as some Issei could not understand how California should so have turned against them at evacuation,* so it is almost incredible to many Californians, even those who resist the return, that anyone, even a Japanese evacuee who lost nearly everything through evacuation, should not want to return to California. Californians, like Hawaiians, cannot imagine how anyone who can would want to live anywhere else. A contrary attitude sounds to them like sour grapes. Occasionally the interviewer would suggest that some evacuees might prefer going east of the Rockies rather than return to California. Invariably, whether the respondent was friendly or unfriendly to the Japanese, he would draw back silently for a moment, a little hurt at California thus being rejected. State pride extends into the locality and accounts for the expectation that the Japanese would not only return to the Golden West but to the very place they had left. There was also a tacit recognition that California is their home and anyone would want to come home if possible.

Expected Evacuee In-Migration Compared with Other In-Migration. The furor over the 60,000 evacuees is interesting because the California State Director of Motor Vehicles reported that during the first seven months of 1944, a total of 1,113,874 persons poured into California from other states. Out-of-state licensed passenger automobiles brought in 533,056, while 580,818 came by commercial stage lines. For a similar period in 1943, a total of 955,735 persons arrived. Despite out-migration the number of newcomers who have remained is high and probably is about a million for the four years between 1940 to 1944.

From 1940 to 1944, the population of Los Angeles County increased by 463,489 persons (a 16.6% increase), while that of San Diego County increased 319,823 (110.5%). The population of San Francisco County increased 152,054 (24%), while that of the six counties—Solano, San Francisco, Contra Costa, Alameda, Marin, and San Mateo—which comprise the present congested production area around the San Francisco Bay grew by 582,809 (39.9%).** Not all were out-of-state in-migrants; some came from other parts of California.

By contrast, 60,000 evacuees would constitute but a small part of the total in-migration. The furor developed partly because of the headlines and the ability to single out the evacuees as a physically identifiable and namable group, one with which much emotion is associated in California and has been associated for several decades. It happens that 60,270 people who were listed in the 1940 census as farmers came into the San Francisco Bay Area in the four years between 1940 to 1944, from outside the state of California.***

*"Relocation at Rohwer Center. Part II. Issei Relocation Problems," Project Analysis Series No. 18, September 2, 1944, Community Analysis Section, War Relocation Authority.

**"Total Population of Ten Congested Production Areas: 1944," Series CA-1, No. 11, September 20, 1944, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

***"Characteristics of the Population, Labor Force, Families, and Housing San Francisco Bay Congested Population Area: April, 1944," Series CA-3, No. 3, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Nearly half (29,645) of these in-migrant farmers came from Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas. No headlines heralded their arrival, though they came to settle in one small part of California, whereas the expected 60,000 evacuees would settle in many different parts of the state.

REASONS FOR THE HOUSING SHORTAGE

Population Increase and Shifts

Population Increase in Areas of Former Japanese Concentration. As the paragraphs above show, California population has grown tremendously in the last four years. Between 1940 and 1943, it increased at least 9.4%. Though the turnover has been large, the in-migrants who remain have made the Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay regions two of the most congested war-production areas in the United States. The Central Valley also has congested spots but they developed later than on the coast.

The greatest wartime increase in California population and consequently the most serious housing shortages happen to occur in those areas in which the Japanese concentrated before evacuation and to which it is expected they will return. Conversely it happens that the population has decreased in those areas where there were few Japanese before evacuation.

Table 1 shows that before evacuation the Japanese were concentrated in five of the ten ecological areas in the state. Nearly half lived in Southern California, particularly in Los Angeles County; about one-fourth lived in Central Valley (Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys); a little over one-tenth were in the Bay Area and slightly less than a tenth lived on the Central Coast. For the counties in each ecological area, see Table 3.

TABLE 1. — JAPANESE POPULATION IN 1940 IN CALIFORNIA BY ECOLOGICAL AREAS

<u>AREA</u>	<u>PERCENT</u>
Southern California	49.2
San Joaquin Valley	14.2
San Francisco Bay	13.5
Sacramento Valley	10.7
Central Coast	9.6
Sacramento Foothills	1.8
North Coast	0.9
Northeast	Less than 1%
San Joaquin Foothills	Less than 1%
Great Basin	Less than 1%
N=93,717	<u>100</u>

Table 2, a recapitulation of Table 3, shows the population change between 1940 and 1943 in the ten ecological areas. The population increased in four out of the five areas in which the Japanese were concentrated before evacuation. Though Central Valley as a whole increased, San Joaquin Valley showed a 1% decline in 1943, which, however, has undoubtedly been offset by the congestion which has gradually been developing in the larger cities of the Valley. The city and county planning consultant reported (Stockton Record, January 17, 1945) that 55% of the total San Joaquin County population lives in 2% of the county area, including 30 square miles. This is the Stockton Area. In 1940, Stockton had a population of 54,714; in 1941 it was 57,932; in 1943, about 70,000; and in 1944, about 80,000. The metropolitan area which extends beyond the city limits has risen in about the same proportion as the city itself. In 1943, the population of the metropolitan area was 92,000.

TABLE 2.-- AREAL COMPARISON OF JAPANESE POPULATION IN 1940 IN CALIFORNIA WITH TOTAL CALIFORNIA POPULATION OF 1940 AND 1943.

Area*	Japanese Pop. in 1940	Total Pop. in 1940	Total Pop. in 1943	Difference Number	in Total Pop. Percent
California	93,717	6,907,387	7,557,687	650,300	9.4
Area 1: Sacto. Valley	10,020	390,347	434,822	44,475	11.4
Area 2: San Joaquin V.	13,341	735,384	727,871	- 7,513	- 1.0
Area 1&2: Cent. Valley	23,361	1,125,731	1,162,693	36,962	3.3
Area 1A: Sacto. Foothills	1,643	84,766	65,312	- 18,854	- 22.4
Area 2A; S. Joaquin "	6	24,713	16,834	- 7,879	- 31.9
Area 3: North Coast	866	184,045	178,300	- 5,745	- 3.1
Area 4: Central Coast	9,048	337,676	350,335	12,659	3.7
Area 5: Northeast	11	55,760	50,095	- 5,665	- 10.2
Area 6: Great Basin	1	10,247	8,973	- 1,274	- 12.4
Area 7: So. Calif.	46,137	3,672,363	4,071,690	399,327	10.9
Area 8: S.F. Bay	12,644	1,412,686	1,653,455	240,769	17.0

*Counties in each area are shown in Table 3.

COMPARISON OF JAPANESE POPULATION IN CALIFORNIA IN 1940 WITH
TOTAL POPULATION OF CALIFORNIA IN 1940 and 1943.

Table No. 3

Area & County	Japanese Pop. 1940	Japanese Families 1940	Heads 1940	Total Pop. April 1940	Total Pop. April 1943	Difference in Total Pop. No.	Pct.
Area 1:							
Sacramento Valley	10,020	1,826		390,347	434,822	44,475	11.4
Butte	216	42		42,840	39,088	- 3,752	- 8.8
Colusa	155	30		9,788	8,240	- 1,548	- 15.8
Glenn	0	0		12,195	11,036	- 1,159	- 9.5
Sacramento	6,764	1,220		170,333	182,278	11,945	7.0
Shasta	2	2		28,800	26,602	- 198	- 0.7
Selano	906	193		49,118	91,189	12,071	85.7
Sutter	423	87		18,680	17,391	- 1,289	- 6.9
Tehama	38	8		14,316	12,630	- 1,686	- 11.8
Yolo	1,087	178		27,243	26,648	- 595	- 2.2
Yuba	429	66		17,034	17,720	686	4.0
Area 2:							
San Joaquin Valley	13,341	2,452		735,384	727,871	- 7,513	- 1.0
Fresno	4,527	854		178,565	168,117	- 10,448	- 5.9
Kern	756	112		135,124	134,592	- 532	- 0.4
Kings	508	136		35,168	33,756	- 1,412	- 4.0
Madera	170	26		23,314	23,856	542	2.3
Merced	715	133		46,986	44,704	- 2,284	- 4.9
San Joaquin	4,484	786		134,207	138,502	4,295	3.2
Stanislaus	369	68		74,866	79,305	4,439	5.9
Tulare	1,812	337		107,152	105,039	- 2,113	- 2.0
Area 3:							
Sacramento Foothills	1,643	315		84,166	65,312	- 18,854	- 22.4
Amador	2	0		8,973	6,010	- 2,963	- 33.0
El Dorado	3	1		13,229	9,600	- 3,629	- 27.4
Nevada	0	0		19,283	13,693	- 5,590	- 29.0
Placer	1,637	313		28,108	25,442	- 2,666	- 9.5
Plumas	1	1		11,548	8,817	- 2,731	- 23.6
Sierra	0	0		3,025	1,750	- 1,275	- 42.1

Area & County	Japanese Heads		Total Pop. April 1940	Total Pop. April 1943	No.	Difference in Total Pop. Pct.
	Jan. 1940 Pop.	Jan. 1940 Families				
Area 2A						
San Joaquin Foothills	6	0	24,713	16,834	- 7,879	- 31.9
Calaveras	6	0	8,221	6,062	- 2,159	- 26.3
Mariposa	0	0	5,605	3,110	- 2,495	- 44.5
Tuolumne	0	0	10,887	7,662	- 3,225	- 29.6
Area 3						
North Coast	866	148	184,045	178,300	- 5,745	- 3.1
Del Norte	0	0	4,745	3,361	- 1,384	- 29.2
Humboldt	0	0	45,812	43,351	- 2,461	- 5.4
Lake	1	1	8,069	6,847	- 1,222	- 15.1
Mendocino	53	8	27,864	21,043	- 6,821	- 24.5
Napa	54	7	28,503	32,393	3,890	13.6
Sonoma	758	132	69,052	71,305	2,253	3.3
Area 4						
Central Coast	9,048	1,538	337,676	350,335	12,659	3.7
Monterey	2,247	437	73,032	76,861	3,829	5.2
San Benito	526	96	11,392	10,850	- 542	- 4.8
San Luis Obispo	925	187	33,246	40,698	7,452	22.4
Santa Clara	4,049	573	174,949	182,728	7,779	4.4
Santa Cruz	1,301	245	45,057	39,198	- 5,859	- 13.0
Area 5						
Northeast	11	4	55,760	50,095	- 5,665	- 10.2
Lassen	0	0	14,479	15,641	1,162	8.0
Modoc	4	2	8,713	6,829	- 1,884	- 21.6
Siskiyou	7	2	28,598	25,491	- 3,107	- 10.9
Trinity	0	0	2,970	2,134	- 1,836	- 46.2
Area 6						
Great Basin	1	1	10,247	8,973	- 1,274	- 12.4
Alpine	0	0	323	216	- 107	- 33.1
Inyo	1	1	7,625	7,941	316	4.1
Mono	0	0	2,299	816	- 1,483	- 64.5

Area & County	Japanese 1940	Japanese Families 1940	Heads 1940	Total Pop. April 1940	Total Pop. April 1943	Difference	
						No.	Pct.
Area 7							
Southern California	46,137	9,903		3,672,363	4,071,690	399,327	10.9
Imperial	1,583	326		59,740	53,014	6,726	11.3
Los Angeles	36,866	8,068		2,785,643	3,040,894	255,251	9.2
Orange	1,855	347		130,760	147,398	16,638	12.7
Riverside	552	114		105,524	118,523	12,999	12.3
San Bernardino	346	68		161,108	175,117	14,009	8.7
San Diego	2,076	398		289,348	398,001	108,653	37.6
Santa Barbara	2,187	441		70,555	70,980	425	0.6
Ventura	672	141		69,685	67,763	1,922	2.8
Area 8							
San Francisco Bay	12,644	2,651		1,412,686	1,653,455	240,769	17.0
Alameda	5,167	1,068		513,011	605,634	92,623	18.1
Contra Costa	829	169		100,450	178,474	78,024	77.7
Marin	150	32		52,907	58,775	5,868	11.1
San Francisco	5,280	1,138		634,536	677,468	42,932	6.8
San Mateo	1,218	244		111,782	133,104	21,322	19.1

*April, 1940, data from U. S. Census and April, 1943, data from estimates derived by use of War Ration Book Two. Despite various limitations, these data of April, 1943, are considered the best available to show wartime population changes. They tend perhaps to be low as shown by a comparison with the studies made by the U. S. Bureau of Census in 1944 of three congested California areas (Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco). Figures on the Japanese population are from the 1940 Census of population. Sources for this table are: Bulletin 3, March 16, 1942, Japanese Population and Number of Japanese Family Heads in California by Minor Civil Divisions: 1940, Western Defense Command and Fourth Army, Assistant Chief of Staff for Civil Affairs, Wartime Civil Control Administration, Statistical Section; and Statistical Memorandum No. 2, November 8, 1943, Series: Composition and Distribution of Population, The Distribution of California Population, by Charles N. Reynolds, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Population Committee for the Central Valley Project Studies.

Congestion, Later in Central Valley Than on the Coast. Central Valley towns, most of which originated as sun-baked cross-roads trading centers and produce shippers for local farmers, have mushroomed because of new military hospitals, air bases, training camps, and war industries. In the first year or two of the war, parts of the Central Valley suffered so little congestion in comparison with the San Francisco Bay Area and the coastal sections of Southern California that residents in these latter areas who had no urgent war work to keep them there were advised to move inland for the duration of the war to such a town, for example, as Fresno.

In 1940, of 138 incorporated and unincorporated communities with more than 500 population in the Central Valley, only eight had a population of 10,000 or more. Now there probably would be at least a dozen. The eight, in order of size, are Sacramento, Fresno, Stockton, Bakersfield, Vallejo, Modesto, Lodi, and Merced.

As has already been stated in regard to the San Joaquin Valley, some of the Central Valley towns and counties which showed a population decline in the early years of the war have now begun a reverse trend, while other counties which were booming have continued to grow in population.

Yolo County. In 1940, Yolo County population numbered 27,243. Although Table 3 shows that the population fell to 26,648 in 1943, a year-end statement in December, 1944, in the Woodland Daily Democrat gives the 1943 figure as 29,800. The figure for the end of 1944 was given as 31,300, which is about a 15% increase over 1940.

A housing shortage accompanies the population increase. Very few new buildings were constructed before the war. Now the town strains at the seams because of the newcomers. Among them are farmers who have retired and moved to town, and workers who have come in to work at a new cannery and a new branch of the Spreckles Sugar Company. There are also Sacramento war workers who cannot find living accommodations any closer than Woodland to the big city. Other newcomers are Army and Navy families who are unable to get housing any nearer San Francisco, the port to which their relatives in the Pacific will return. Woodland is a pleasant old town in which to "wait out the war." The 25 new dwelling units under construction in December, 1944, will help the situation a little. The interviewer, however, noticed at least two or three vacant store buildings on the main business street in addition to those in the Nakamura block which are Japanese-owned.

Solano County. increased 85.7% in population between 1940 and 1943. (Table 3). The principal reason for the growth is that Vallejo and Mare Island fall within this county's range. The 1944 Bureau of Census Report shows that the county is still growing. The total increase between 1940 and 1944 is 135.3%. The difference between the 1943 total and that of 1944 is 24,379. Solano is one of the most phenomenal of congested areas. Its boom started early and has continued. It has been designated as part of the San Francisco Bay Congested Production Area.

Sacramento County increased 7% between 1940 and 1943 (Table 3). The Sacramento Bee stated in December, 1944, that the population of the county has increased approximately 33,000 since 1940. This would give the county a population increase of 16.2% for the four years between 1940 and 1944. The interviewer saw a "For Rent" sign not far from the Capitol in Sacramento.

Kern County undoubtedly has reversed its trend toward a declining population since 17,000 war workers and their families (Bakersfield, Californian, January 30, 1945) moved into the eastern part of the county, the Inyokern area, where a naval ordnance station is being constructed.

Tulare County which also showed a declining population in the three-year period is having housing trouble in certain sections. The mayor of Portersville called a special meeting on January 30, 1945, to discuss emergency housing measures for about 70 officers and technicians soon to arrive with a contingent of 200 enlisted men. People with summer homes at Camp Nelson and those with large houses in town are asked to take in officers and their families (Fresno Bee, January 29, 1945.)

Yuba and Sutter Counties. The Twin Cities of Marysville (Yuba County) and Yuba City (Sutter County) in the northeastern part of the Sacramento Valley area are representative of war-changed towns which in 1940 had a population of less than 10,000. In 1940, Marysville had 6,646 people, while Yuba City had 4,968; the total population of the two was therefore 11,614.

By 1943, Yuba County population increased 4% while Sutter County on the other hand suffered a 6.9% decrease (Table 3). However, the Twin Cities have grown. Their combined population in April, 1944, according to figures from the local Chambers of Commerce, was estimated at 14,614. This estimate seems conservative, for an estimate of the present population of Yuba County as a whole is 28,000, which is all of 10,000 more than in 1940.

The Chambers of Commerce estimate that 33,500 people are gainfully employed in the Twin Cities retail trading area now. The pre-war industries (except for mining which has been shut down for the duration by government order) have increased the number of their employees. The lumbering industry, in particular, has grown. It now employs 1,000 workers as compared with 100 in 1939.

In addition to the new workers drawn into the area by the increased demands of pre-war industries, the population has swelled because of the many servicemen's families and civilian war workers who are employed at Camp Beale and the Marysville Air Depot.

In January, 1945, Marysville civic officials told the interviewer that they expected the crowding and inflationary conditions to get worse during the next two months because of new army plans for the

region. One official said, "The housing situation is very serious here...Negotiations are now under way to build more federal housing units to alleviate the situation...Every new family that comes in naturally complicates the situation." Most of the new houses in the county are reported to be occupied by two or more families.

When rescission was announced, the president of the Marysville Chamber of Commerce, Warren N. Shingle, was misquoted throughout the United States as saying that even 100 Japanese families would make the situation worse. What the president said is that 100 more families of any nationality or race would have trouble finding a place to live. Mr. Shingle has been a determined friend of Constitutional rights for evacuees and has pointed out to local "firebrands" the danger to the rights of all groups if rights are denied to anyone.

The interviewer happened to notice one "For Rent" sign in Marysville. It was in a dilapidated, obviously substandard row across from the park in the heart of town. It was, as the interviewer recalls, opposite the billboard listing names of those in the armed forces. Japanese names are segregated at one side of the board.

Population Shifts Within Areas and Counties. Counties within an ecological area vary greatly among themselves as to the amount of population shift between 1940 and 1943. In Sacramento Valley, for example, the boom has increased the population of Sacramento, Solano, and Yuba Counties, while up to 1943 the population of the remaining seven counties in this area declined. In San Joaquin Valley, Stanislaus, San Joaquin, and Madera Counties felt an increase, while the other five counties in the area declined. As stated above, a reverse trend has begun in some of the counties whose population had been decreasing.

A factor to be considered in studying population figures in Table 3 is that while the total population of a county may show a decline, a shift in population may have occurred within the county. The result is that not only outsiders but local county people who have not moved out are congregating around a town in that county which has finally acquired some military establishment or war industry. This is especially true in the Foothill areas.

Some of these counties have had a hard time economically. Immediately before and after Pearl Harbor, high salaries in coastal war jobs siphoned off some of population in these Foothill counties. The draft took more than men alone, for the families of some of the drafted men left the county for economic or personal reasons. The resulting dislocation of economic and social life in the county with the departure of most of the younger and more energetic residents inspired more leavetakings. Newly originated "ghost towns" with half the stores on Main Street boarded up were a familiar sight in the foothills within three months after Pearl Harbor when the interviewer visited this area. Even the most casual visitor could see rigor mortis setting into the town, the boys at the bus station going off to an induction center, the boards going up over windows, cars loaded with household possession going westward, and hear the plans of some residents to leave and the worries of those unable to go.

Frustrated business men spent much time in San Francisco begging the government to let them unite all manufacturing facilities in the village to make anything, "even one little gadget, one little part of another little part" needed in the war, so that their town would not die.

When such a county finally got some wartime business within its boundaries, that business was often sharply localized and therefore dislocated not only the residents left in the county but drew in civilian and military newcomers. Houses were not only scarce but often in the wrong parts of the county as far as the shifted population was concerned.

For example, Placer County in the Sacramento Foothills suffered a 9.5% decline in population between 1940 and 1943 (Table). Yet on December 30, 1944, the Sacramento Bee reported that the National Housing Agency had notified the Chamber of Commerce of Auburn that the town was to get "an unlimited quota for the conversion of existing structures into additional dwelling units...the DeWitt General Hospital personnel has caused an acute housing shortage in Auburn and vicinity.

Pre-War Housing

Pre-War Inadequacy of Housing. As some of these Central Valley towns were short of housing even before the war, the influx of wartime population, when the boom started for them, found them unprepared. There had been relatively little new construction in many of the towns during depression years, and the general tendency in the state appears to have been to build small homes.

This is revealed in an index of selected separate items assumed to represent the material well-being of the people of the United States,* California ranked consistently high (between first and eighth places among the 48 states) on each of the ten items in the index except that which measures the adequacy of space in the home. The index set the standard as 1.50 or fewer persons per room. California ranked eighteenth among the 48 states. One interpretation of this is that newer areas tend to build smaller homes than those areas settled early in American history.

On this item in the index, Central Valley fell below the state as a whole with a wide divergence showing up along occupational lines. Business, professional, and white collar workers ranked first on this item; farm operators were second, only one point below the first group; non-farm laborers were 13 points below the first group while farm laborers were 40 points below this uppermost group. Housing for farm tenants and farm laborers drags down the high record for both Central Valley and the entire state in regard to living standards.

Effect of Housing Shortage on Attitude toward Return of Japanese. Though mainly urban, the housing shortage extends into the suburban and rural sections adjoining war-boomed Central Valley towns. Some desperate war workers have even rented farms in order to use the house. How vehemently the housing shortage figures in a particular town in arguments about the Japanese return is related to the number of urban Japanese in the town

*"The Effect of the Central Valley Project on the Agricultural and Industrial Economy and on the Social Character of California," The Committee on Problem 24, Central Valley Project Studies, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Berkeley, California, January, 1945, pp. 152-156.

before evacuation. The 1940 Census showing the number of urban Japanese in each township in a county gives an idea of the weight given in that township to the housing shortage as an argument against the return of the evacuees.

Any town which had enough urban Japanese to form even a small "Little Tokyo" or "Japtown" feels that the housing shortage is a good reason for trying to deter resettlement. Such towns visited by the interviewer were Marysville, Sacramento, Stockton, Fresno, and Bakersfield.

277 of the 429 Yuba County Japanese lived in Marysville.
45 of the 66 family heads in the county lived in the city.

2,879 of the 6,674 Sacramento County Japanese lived in Sacramento City.
567 of the 1,220 family heads in the county lived in the city.

1,259 of the 4,484 San Joaquin Japanese lived in Stockton.
208 of the 786 family heads were there; 30 were in Lodi; 5 in Tracy.

797 of the 4,527 Fresno County Japanese lived in Fresno City.
160 of the 854 family heads lived there; 17 in Reedley; 9 in Selma;
7 in Sanger.

175 of the 756 Kern County Japanese lived in Bakersfield.
28 of the 112 family heads in the county were in that city; 25 in
Delano; 5 in Taft.

Respondents in Woodland, Merced, and Modesto which had very few urban Japanese scarcely mentioned the housing problem in connection with the return of the evacuees though housing is difficult to secure. Hammond Hospital near Modesto has brought in many civilian outsiders to work there and relatives of military personnel. Nisei and Negro medical-corps men were trained there. One Japanese family on military permit lived with Caucasian friends in Modesto to be near the family head on duty at the hospital.

69 of the 1,087 Yolo County Japanese lived in Woodland.
11 of the 178 family heads in the county lived in the town.

69 of the 369 Stanislaus County Japanese lived in Modesto.
8 of the 68 family heads in the county lived in Modesto.

Rural Housing. Wherever the Japanese population of a county had been predominantly rural, the subject of the housing shortage as a deterrent to their return was seldom raised. Though shortage of shelter for farm laborers is a constant problem, no respondent raised it in connection with the Japanese return.

A report in the Stockton Record (January 17, 1945) by the San Joaquin County Farm Production Committee gives some idea of how that county tried to meet the housing needs of its seasonal farm workers last year. "Sixty-two of the former Japanese evacuation barracks at the County Fair Grounds, which can house 40 men each or a total of almost 2500, were dismantled, moved and reassembled in scattered agricultural districts and on farms in the county.

"A total of 219 tents and platforms also were provided. Further aid was given through the furnishing for sale or rental of 3,219 cots, 3,592 mattresses and large quantities of cooking utensils and other equipment.

"Organization of this and similar committees in the state was authorized by the California Legislature and by Governor Earl Warren in 1943 to recruit supplementary supplies of farm labor and provide proper housing for the workers. Expenses of the committee's work is defrayed jointly by the state and the county.. "

Aids to the In-migrants

Vacancies. Where, when housing is so difficult to secure, do the new in-migrants find shelter? Six conditions which aid them in their search are:

1. The construction of new public and private housing; the conversion of old dwellings to house more families; the conversion of commercial establishments into dwelling units.

However, both city officials and home seekers complain that the amount of construction and conversion never keeps pace with the number of in-migrants.

2. The primary turn-over of population. Vacancies occur when the migration is out of the state or out of the congested area back to "home."
3. The secondary turn-over of population. One vacancy may start a series of vacancies. It is like a game of "musical chairs." There are not enough chairs for everyone, and as the chair occupants move, people without chairs grab a place if they scramble fast enough and have enough friends on the sidelines to advise them. Then their getting a place leaves others without anything, but as in the game they often end up in each other's laps.
4. Crowding together. "Doubling up" feebly describes the way available space is overcrowded, particularly in slum areas. Some in-migrants find shelter by a constant merry-go-round of shifting from one temporary place to another. Some extra space is provided by people who ordinarily would not open their homes but do so on special occasions for members of particular groups, like, for example, servicemen's families or returning evacuees.
5. The acceptance of a lower standard of housing than the in-migrant wants or is accustomed to. In addition to being satisfied with a lower standard in size and quality, the in-migrant finds himself abandoning any pre-conceived ideas about price and location with accessibility to shopping centers, transportation, schools, and work. Further he may be presented with demands that he perform special services for the owner in addition to paying him rent, or, in evasion of OPA regulations, buy furniture at an outrageous price to get the dwelling unit.

6. Settlement away from the center of congestion. In the ten congested production areas studied by Bureau of the Census, the increase was usually greater in those parts of the congested areas located outside the principal cities. This was the case in regard to districts inside metropolitan areas but outside the central cities. This phenomenon observable in San Francisco Bay Area and around Los Angeles also exists in a more limited way in Central Valley towns. The search for housing takes the new in-migrant farther and farther out of town. The evacuee returning to a Central Valley city will be surprised at how far out it has "built up" since evacuation.

The Japanese in-migrant will find race discrimination in sections of town where owners have restrictive covenants. On the other hand, he may find some owners giving him preference over Negroes and Filipinos.

THE SPOTLIGHT ON LITTLE TOKYO

Three Questions Californians Asked

With the announcement of rescission, Californians turned the spotlight on their former Little Tokyos because it was expected evacuees would return not only to their hometown but to their former residential area there. Three questions were asked over and over.

Who lives in Little Tokyo now?

How crowded are they there?

Will trouble break out if the Japanese dispossess their tenants?

Present Occupants of Little Tokyo

Negro Influx. In general, the slum sections are occupied by those minority groups against whom restrictive covenants are directed. Though people of many different ancestries and nationalities have taken over the Little Tokyos, Negroes, most of them newcomers to California, predominate.

Of the 124,306 Negroes in California in 1940, Central Valley had 15,189 (3,767 in Sacramento Valley and 11,422 in San Joaquin Valley). Now there are 134,519 Negroes in the Los Angeles area alone (75,496 in 1940.) A great increase has also occurred in the urban centers of the Central Valley though no one agrees on how many thousands have come in and reliable figures are not readily available.

Sacramento. Respondents agree that the city's Negro population has at least doubled since the war started. In 1940, the county total was 2,156. A Negro leader, a long time resident of the city, who estimated there were about 2,500 Negroes before the war, figured that there were at least 5,000 now. A welfare director thought that a local estimate of 12,000 was exaggerated but stated that the estimate of 8,000 by some Negro leaders sounded reasonable.

A Japanese informant in the city said that "Negroes, Hindus, and low class whites from Oklahoma and Arkansas" now occupy the former Japanese district around the railroad station. He told the usual story of "10 Mexicans in a room."

Marysville. The Negro population has risen considerably from the total of 142 reported for Yuba County in 1940. Negroes who have come with their families to work at Camp Beale are crowded into the Oriental section of the town.

Fresno. Negro housing, according to an official of the Fresno Housing Authority, is one of the city's most critical problems. At least one project has been built "across the tracks" in Fresno's cosmopolitan section to house Negroes. Both Negroes and Mexicans have taken over the business and home properties formerly occupied by the Japanese in this section. However, many of the larger Japanese business properties are said to have been left tenantless at evacuation. One Japanese market has been converted into a rooming house. Fresno's Negro population of 2,812 in 1940 has greatly increased since the start of the war.

Stockton. Here also, Negroes and other minorities, including Filipinos, have occupied the former Japanese section. While the Filipino population has declined as elsewhere in the Central Valley due to the attraction of jobs in coastal war industries, the Negro population has increased.

Bakersfield. A Kern County law enforcement official told the interviewer that Kern County has had a 30% increase in its Negro population which would make it about 5,000 now.

Other urban centers visited which had a noticeable increase in Negro population were Modesto and Woodland. However, neither of these towns had more than a few urban Japanese families before evacuation so that housing for returning evacuees in town was not a hot issue to the townspeople at the time of interviewing and the Negro influx was not discussed in connection with housing for Japanese.

Congested Little Tokyos

Comparisons with Big Cities. As for the amount of crowding in the Little Tokyos, one estimate which applies in general to any urban California center is that there are three times as many Negroes as there were Japanese.

However, northern Central Valley respondents would emphasize how crowded their segregated districts were but would always add that it was nothing like in San Francisco. Southern Central Valley respondents said the same thing except to use Los Angeles for comparison. The comparison was always made with a tone of wonder as to the number the metropolis could jam into

one district. One can only wonder after hearing a member of the San Mateo National Association for the Advancement of Colored People state at the Conference on Interracial Cooperation that it is not uncommon in the former Japanese section of San Mateo for six Negro families of 16 members to occupy one house.

Condemnation of Japanese Houses. The quality of the housing, particularly that belonging to Japanese, has recently been of public interest. The action of Lodi and San Jose officials in condemning Japanese-owned property as sub-standard was interpreted to the interviewer by respondents in northern Sacramento Valley towns as one way to discourage Japanese from returning. One can expect condemnations to increase, they felt. They wondered if their town would follow suit.

Lodi. (From the Sacramento Bee, January 5, 1945.) The Japanese section in Lodi has been condemned as unlivable by the San Joaquin Local Health Department. On North Main Street between Pine and Elm Streets, 12 structures, all but two Japanese-owned, were condemned. The Lodi City Council regards them as health and fire hazards. The places had also been inspected by State Housing and Immigration and judged as unsuitable for war workers. Officials, the article continued, state that the action has nothing to do with the prospective return of the evacuees.

San Jose. (From the San Jose News, March 22, 1945.) The San Jose City Health Department and the Fire Marshall have condemned 33 units of residence or business property owned or leased by Japanese or Japanese-Americans. James Edmiston, WRA Relocation Officer for the San Jose District, reported that whenever a doubt has existed, it usually has been resolved in favor of the owner of the property.

Fresno. (From the Fresno Bee, December 19, 1944.) Many of the Japanese-owned houses in Fresno are "typically Japanese in being flimsy. However, there are also a number of fair or better houses." One Japanese rooming house has been condemned as sub-standard.

Anticipated Racial Trouble over Dispossession

Respect for Japanese Law-abidingness. There was a rather general diffuse fear in California at the time of rescission that the attempt of a Japanese owner to evict a Negro tenant might provide the spark to set off interracial violence. In rural counties, trouble was expected if Japanese owners attempted to evict Filipino tenants from farms.

That the anticipated trouble over eviction was expected to be started by the evicted tenant and not by the Japanese is not due entirely to feeling that any tenant would get angry at being moved out right now. Respondents always took the attitude that other people, not the Japanese, would start any rough and tumble phase that might develop. Regardless of their over-

all feeling toward the evacuees, Californians praised the law-abidingness and lack of crimes like assault among the Japanese. The possibility of their retaliation against a tormenter was never entertained. Any danger from evacuees would come, so opponents of rescission stated, through sabotage against the United States and then not through a spirit of revenge for personal suffering as the result of mistreatment at evacuation and resettlement but from a desire to serve the Emperor.

Related to this attitude is that expressed by moderate tempered county officials in Merced, Fresno, and Bakersfield who regarded the Japanese in their particular county, "our Japanese," as being of a superior type, superior, they would often add, to, say, the Los Angeles Japanese. This description results from an inability to reconcile the stereotyped cartoon of Japanese painted in California anti-evacuee propaganda with the individual Japanese who are personally known to their county officials. After making the comparison between the derogatory stereotype (not recognized as such, of course) and the familiar Japanese around them, the conclusion of these officials is that since the local Japanese do not fit the description, then they must be superior.

The superiority of their local Japanese and reputation for respect for law led Californians, therefore, to expect that any interracial violence over evictions would not originate with the Japanese but with the Caucasian, Filipino, Mexican, or Negro tenant who had to move out.

Negro Tension. The tension over housing cannot be fully appreciated without considering the tension over interracial relations. The two tensions feed upon each other. "The Negroes concern us more than the Japanese...Our concern is with the transient Negroes," said a Kern County law enforcement officer. People in several other Central Valley towns visited felt the same way. The tension is not only between Caucasians and Negroes, but between Negroes who lived in California before the war and those who have come in since. Although there was plenty of discrimination before the war, Caucasians and Negroes had worked out a relationship that in-migrant Negroes have upset. The oldtimers among the Negro leaders seem intent on preserving the pre-war status quo and watch with hawk eyes for any loss of service or rights obtained before. They put their fingers in holes in the dyke while over their head sweeps a great flood of discrimination. They are quick to protest to newspapers, stores, and the like at any sign of new discrimination which did not exist before. A Marysville editor said he receives protests every time his paper inadvertently violates the unwritten code which requires that his paper at least not mention the race of a Negro accused of crime. Oldtimers among both Negroes and Caucasians, especially law enforcement officers, speak almost nostalgically of the good old days before the war. Both races resent the in-migrants and it is customary to say that it is not the pre-war California Negro who is causing the subsurface rumblings but the newcomers, and in particular the "Reds" among them. A "Red" or "Communist" to them is anyone who wants anything different from the pre-war racial status. One officer carefully distinguished between Communism as a political philosophy of Russia and the Communism of the Negro leaders they objected to. One gets an impression of trigger-finger jittery alertness among the law enforcement officials when they discuss the Negro problem. Their feeling immediately after rescission involved less concern about the Japanese as such than that their return would affect the Negro situation. A national leader among the Negroes felt before rescission that the dispossession of Negroes by Japanese might be the spark to set off violence.

The extraordinary immigration of Negroes into California has obscured the mobility of the Continentals since the war. For example, former Kern County migratory agricultural laborers among the Negroes have begun since the war to settle down in the towns to work in war industries. Such occupational shifts add to the housing problem. Population in California now has the mobility of the waves of the ocean. Agencies involved with the problems arising from the mobility recall the famous story of King Canute.

Filipino Tension. Though the Japanese in 1940 constituted the largest racial minority in Central Valley (2.1% of the total Valley population) with the Negroes in second place, no respondents, except in the Stockton area, mentioned any pre-evacuation tension between Japanese and other minority groups. Filipinos who constitute a very small part of the total California population have gathered in and around Stockton which is popularly referred to as the "Filipino Capital" or "Little Manila." In Stockton, labor troubles between Filipinos and Japanese had led, before evacuation, to clashes. There are at present two factions of Filipinos in Stockton. In April, 1944, the Philippine Record had an editorial (inspired by a Caucasian who sought ownership of some Stockton Japanese-owned theatres) which denounced Filipino patronage of these theatres because of what enemy Japanese had done in the Philippines.

Prominent Filipino leaders, among others, expected trouble between Filipinos and evacuees if the evacuees tried to displace or remove Filipinos from farms they have operated since the Japanese left. One leader felt they could not be blamed for not wanting to give up a place they have worked on for a couple of years, and emphasized that places must be found for those people whom the Japanese displaced.

Occupational and social mobility of the Filipinos since the war has aroused resentment among some Caucasians in the Valley. Filipinos have shifted from farm labor and service jobs to farm operation and war work. Cliches used in the Valley now to describe the Filipinos—"scarcely civilized...don't know their place, think they are as good as white people (the Japs at least kept to themselves)...take advantage of the 'little brown brother' racket"—indicate the tenor of current racial prejudice. However, some friends of the Filipinos resent the Japanese return because they feel it will worsen the improved social and occupational situation of the Filipinos. These people feel that the Japanese have become the scapegoat upon whom much of the prejudice against Asiatics has been loaded. As a result, the Filipinos and Chinese, those people say, have enjoyed better relations with the Caucasians since the Japanese were evacuated. They now want to keep the Japanese, whom they like less than the Filipinos or Chinese, as the scapegoat.

Caucasian Tension. Although anxious about evictions and the housing shortage, some minority leaders identified their problems with those of the evacuees. For example, in Fresno the Armenians, particularly those of the Congregational Church, have risen to defend the evacuee return because they identify their problems with those of the evacuees. Fresno has restrictive covenants against Negroes, Orientals, Hindus, and nationalities like the Armenians from the Near East. The subject of restrictive covenants against the Armenians is

now in the limelight because at least two suits have recently been instituted for violation of the covenants through sales in restricted districts to Armenians.

While respondents would spontaneously raise the question of the relationship of the return of the Japanese to the current situation of the Negroes and the Filipinos, no one brought up the subject of Mexicans. The interviewer asked a county welfare worker, "What about the Mexicans?" The answer was, "Oh, why we never think about them. They have always been here. We just accept them as part of the population." The head of the Council of Churches in a large Central Valley city said that the Mexicans made a labor contribution but no other contribution. He regarded the newcomers, especially among the Mexicans as "little more than animals; they are of the lowest class."

The surging among the southern California residents of Mexican birth for opportunities to improve their economic and social status are not duplicated in the Central Valley or have made no impression. Except to report on crimes, the problems of housing Mexican farm laborers, and the arrangements for them to be properly married to common law wives before they left Mexico and to send their families money, the newspapers in the Valley have nothing to say about Mexicans and the housing conditions among urban residents of Mexican birth. The Fresno Bee carried an account in January, 1945, of Mexican zoot-suiters, "pachukos," from Los Angeles who had been involved in a knifing in Fresno. The Woodland Daily Democrat in December, 1944, carried several stories about crimes among Mexican nationals working in the area.

Caucasian tenants in Japanese-owned houses were plagued after December 17, 1944, by the curious as to what they intended to do now that the ban was lifted and the owner would probably be back home soon. Californians took it for granted that owners would be the first to come back. Whether more owners than renters have actually returned in the four months since rescission is unknown. However, all urban home owners have not returned home as quickly as expected. Reports from the centers reveal that reluctance to evict their tenants has led some home owners to delay their return.

"Fifty people, if there was one, have asked me what I intended to do," said a Sacramento respondent who rents from an evacuee. She tells them she knew when she rented the house that the owners would be back. It is their house and they can have it. However, she knows that she will have the 30 or 60 days (she was not sure) OPA allows and that the owner will probably give her extra time if she needs it. But she does not really expect the owners back because they have a fine business in Reno where she has visited them. Asked if she would like to buy the house, she exclaimed she would jump at the chance. She then gave a lively account of how she would remodel it to make "the downstairs pay for the upstairs." She added she hoped the owners would come back; she and her son were eagerly awaiting them.

Not all were as generous spirited as she.

A Caucasian couple who at the time of evacuation were badly off financially were asked by a young Nisei couple to live rent-free on their little ranch and to sell for themselves whatever stock was left. The Caucasian couple rented their house and moved to the ranch. Needless to add, their financial condition has improved. After December 17, they were concerned over the possibility of being dispossessed and having to ask their tenants in town to move. No concern was shown for the losses of the Nisei couple. To the suggestion of the interviewer that the Nisei might be willing to rent part of their house to the Caucasian couple until the house in town was available, one of their friends exclaimed, "But they would not want to live with a bunch of Japs!"

Tenants clutched at such supports as (1) OPA regulations on eviction of tenants by an owner who intends to reoccupy his home, (2) the good will of the Japanese owner in extending the OPA time allowance through old friendship ties or fear of bad publicity, and (3) hope that the owner would resettle outside California, or stay away if resettled, and sell the house to the tenant.

Because of the housing shortage, tenants will undoubtedly hold the evacuee owner, regardless of the original circumstance of renting, to the letter of OPA regulations and if possible try to get additional time. Evacuees seem inclined to be lenient.

An agent who takes care of some evacuee property in the Stockton area read the interviewer a letter from an evacuee who asked that his tenant be assured that he was not returning right away and would give his tenant plenty of notice and consideration in finding another place. Defensively he added that he also wanted the tenant told that he must realize that after all it was the evacuee's home and recall the circumstances under which it was rented.

Difficulties over Borrowed Household Equipment. Some friendships between evacuees and Caucasians show definite possibilities of cooling not only because of the possibility of eviction and uncertainty over rental agreements hastily made at evacuation but over the use of evacuee household equipment. Embarrassment and anger are shown over the following matters.

1. Outright purloining of evacuee stored equipment, or suspicion by the evacuee that such equipment has been removed without permission by a neighbor.

Some of the thefts occurred at the time of evacuation when people made the rounds of Japanese homes, picking up bargains and whatever was not under guard. Others took place after the possessions were placed and left in private storage.

Others occurred in the interval before some privately stored possessions were placed in government warehouses. That such losses took place is not always known to the evacuee who blames either government or warehouse employees when he removes his possessions and finds items missing. A Stockton friend of evacuees told the interviewer of fine tools and a typewriter being missing at the warehouse when the friend was seeing about having the evacuee's property sent to his new home. The warehouse was accused of the loss. On reporting the matter to a WRA Evacuee Property Officer, the interviewer learned that the agency had the greatest confidence in the company with whom the property was stored, and that the loss occurred perhaps while the property was still in private storage (often the evacuee's home, church, garage, or in a neighbor's garage.) Since the evacuee was not there to check the possessions when they were removed to the warehouse, he would not know of the loss until he relocated and asked the government to ship the property. A source of loss which resulted from hasty packing and storing was the mixing up of unlabeled or poorly labeled boxes which many evacuees had stored together in one private garage, church, or house. Movers were not always able to tell which boxes belonged together.

Another complaint by a friend of evacuees was that a local sheriff had loaned out evacuee contraband—guns—to private hunting parties.

2. Uncertainty or misunderstandings on both sides as to whether equipment being used by friends was a gift from the evacuee or merely a duration loan. In the excitement of leaving, it is easy to understand how this uncertainty might have originated. Since most of the equipment over which uncertainty occurs is now scarce and often impossible to buy, it is all the harder for each side to remember just what was said.
3. The feeling that equipment used for three years, though obviously only a loan, is the users by right of long use. The lender has enough of this feeling too, though not as strongly as the present user, to feel embarrassed about requesting the return of equipment. Again, the wartime shortage of household equipment makes the situation all the more difficult.

A WRA Evacuee Property Officer commented to the interviewer on the contrast in quality of evacuee household possessions. Although some evacuees had furniture which was average or low-priced for the most part, their electrical refrigerators, stoves, washing machines, and the like were of good quality. It is over the latter equipment that misunderstandings develop.

The interviewer heard of a well-to-do rancher and his wife in Solano County who "kept" for an evacuee a large refrigerator. The elderly Issei and his family had been neighbors of the Caucasian rancher for a good many years. When the Issei resettled in Idaho and wrote asking that the refrigerator be sent to him, the rancher's wife was indignant over his request and frankly said that after having the refrigerator for three years it seemed just like her own.

4. Purchases of houses or equipment by friends at sacrifice prices were often accompanied by hasty "conscience" offers to sell back the house or equipment when the evacuee returned.

That legal ownership does not constitute ownership in spirit was most vividly felt by a Bakersfield respondent who had bought a house from evacuee friends at the time of evacuation. For years she has taught Japanese children both in public and Sunday school and has a wide friendship among their parents. Since evacuation she has done many things for the evacuees despite risks to her job and social ostracism. Yet she says ruefully, "I'm one of those awful people who profited from evacuation." She worries about what the former owner will say when she sees how rundown the house is. Now that the present tenant is leaving, the legal owner feels morally bound to give the former owner first chance at renting and then to offer it to other evacuees. Her troubles with tenants, OPA, and maintenance people seem to affect her as a kind of expiation for having obtained the house under such unhappy circumstances.

Not all purchasers have such tender consciences as she, and whatever feelings of guilt they have are expressed in resentment toward the evacuees and an unwillingness to see them return.

RESULTS OF URBAN EVICTIONS THUS FAR

Reasons for Lack of Serious Difficulties. Despite the smoke screen raised over what would happen if an evacuee evicted a tenant, no serious differences of opinion have been reported from the Central Valley. Three major reasons are:

1. Evacuees own far fewer homes than Californians generally realize. Most were renters. Consequently there would not be the large number of evictions anticipated.
2. Protests by minority tenants about dispossession by evacuees seem less an attempt to stir up racial antagonism than inevitable expressions of frustration and anxiety over the housing shortage. The return of the evacuees was seized on to dramatize the housing problem of minorities in the hope of getting more government housing aid.
3. Relatively few evacuees returned to California between January and May, 1945. Center reports indicate that some home owners are reluctant to claim their homes from tenants. Anyway, it takes time under OPA regulations--30 days ordinarily, 90 days to evict a war worker.

Urban Ownership by Evacuees. Records of the Evacuee Property Section of WRA give the following information relative to urban residential and commercial establishments in some of the Central Valley counties. Not

included below are data on farm properties which presumably have their own dwelling units.

Sacramento Valley Area.

1. Butte County. October 25, 1944. 1 store, 1 vacant lot.
2. Colusa County. October 24, 1944. 3 residences, 2 vacant lots, 1 Japanese school.
3. Glenn County. October 24, 1944. 1 vacant lot.
4. Sacramento County. March 1, 1943. 51 residences; 89 vacant lots; 76 properties, classification unknown. 43 commercial properties; 1 apartment house, 1 auto hire company, 1 carpenter shop, 8 churches, 1 cleaning establishment, 1 dental office, 2 doctors' and midwives' offices, 1 dressmaking establishment, 2 fish markets, 2 gas stations and garages, 4 groceries, 1 hardware store, 3 hotels, 2 insurance agencies, 1 liquor company, 1 meat market, 2 music stores, 1 newspaper, 2 nurseries, 1 organization, 3 schools, 1 shoe store, 1 miscellaneous.

In addition, some property has been transferred. A residence, a vacant lot, a confectionary, a restaurant, and 9 properties of unknown classification have been transferred to Caucasians. 2 residences and 3 properties of unknown classification have changed evacuee hands.

Yolo County. October 11, 1944. 3 residences, 1 vacant lot; 1 clubhouse, 2 stores, 1 warehouse. In addition, 1 residence has been transferred to another evacuee, while 2 evacuee-owned residences have been transferred to Caucasians. 1 vacant lot formerly Caucasian-owned has been acquired by an evacuee.

Sutter County. October 14, 1944. 1 residence.

Yuba County. October 13, 1944. 9 residences; 1 church, 2 garages, 1 hall, 1 rooming house, 1 school, 1 service station, 3 stores. In addition, 1 residence has been transferred to a non-evacuee.

San Joaquin Valley Area.

Fresno County. May 18, 1943. 39 residences, 30 vacant lots, 50 commercial properties: 1 attorney's office, 1 barber shop, 1 bottling company, 3 building and land companies, 1 candy manufacturing company, 3 churches, 1 doctor's office, 1 drug store, 3 fish markets, 2 groceries, 1 hotel, 1 insurance agency, 1 laundry, 1 needle factory, 1 nursery, 5 organizations, 3 restaurants, 3 sanitariums, 3 schools, 3 service stations, 1 tailor,

5 miscellaneous. 08 classification (residential or commercial) unknown.

In addition, 1 church, 1 farm products company, 1 insurance office, 1 liquor store have changed evacuee hands; also 3 residences and 1 vacant lot. 5 evacuee-owned residences and 2 vacant lots have been transferred to Caucasians, while 1 Caucasian-owned residence has been transferred to an evacuee. 3 properties, classification unknown, have changed evacuee hands; 6 evacuee properties of unknown classification have been transferred to non-evacuees, while 5 non-evacuee properties have been acquired by evacuees.

Merced County. 4 non-farm properties, type unspecified.

San Joaquin County. March 1, 1943. 48 residences, 11 vacant lots. 29 commercial properties: 4 bars and pool halls, 1 church, 1 commercial stand, 1 duplex, 2 garages and service stations, 4 grocery stores, 4 hotels, 1 laundry, 1 maternity home, 1 organization, 3 restaurants, 1 sewing school, 1 shoe repair shop, 1 soda company, 1 tailor, 2 theatres. 12 are of unknown classification.

In addition there was property transferred—3 residences from evacuees to evacuees; 10 residences from evacuees to non-evacuees; 1 church transferred from evacuees to evacuees; 2 properties, unknown classification, between evacuees while 5 were from evacuee to non-evacuee.

Tulare County. March 1, 1943. 1 residence, 1 vacant lot. 10 commercial properties: 1 church, 1 dental office, 1 fish market, 1 language school, 1 organization, 2 restaurants, 3 miscellaneous commercial establishments. 15, unknown classification. In addition, 2 of the latter type have changed evacuee hands, while 2 were transferred from Japanese to Caucasians.

Central Valley Relocation. On May 1, 1945, the number of persons of Japanese ancestry known to WRA to have returned to California totalled 1,220. Of them, 875 were in the northern California area of WRA. Central Valley people totalled 617 of this northern California group. Every county of the San Joaquin Valley ecological area (See Table 3) is represented on the list except Kern. However, there is at least one evacuee known to the interviewer who has returned to Kern County and is attending junior college in Bakersfield. There may be others too who have returned to California after having been relocated in the east and usually do not appear in the WRA relocation reports from California. In the Sacramento Valley ecological area, evacuees are known to have returned to four of the ten counties. The Sacramento Valley population of Japanese differed from that of San Joaquin Valley before evacuation in that it was less scattered and had concentrated primarily in Sacramento County while some Sacramento Valley counties had few, if any, Japanese before evacuation. Glenn County had none; Shasta had two; Tehama had 38.

The relocation figures on Central Valley increased from 441 to 617 between April and May, 1945. The distribution of the 617 by counties and post office addresses is given below. Fresno County has the largest return. Most of the Fresno County people have returned to rural or semi-rural areas where, presumably, they own farms, have housing furnished to them if they are farm laborers, or are renting farm land with dwellings on it. That urban residence and housing difficulties do not necessarily deter relocation is shown by the fact that 101 have returned to the city of Sacramento, the largest number returning to one city. Scouts have been reporting to evacuees in the centers that housing is easier in Sacramento City than in some other urban regions.

TABLE 4

PLACE OF RETURN OF 617 EVACUEES GOING TO CENTRAL VALLEY, MAY 1, 1945

<u>Sacramento Valley Area</u>		136
Butte County	5	
Gridley	5	
Sacramento County	129	
Elk Grove	3	
Florin	16	
Perkins	9	
Sacramento	101	
Solano County	1	
Vale	1	
Yolo County		
Davis	1	1
<u>San Joaquin Valley Area</u>		481
Fresno County	357	
Caruthers	2	
Clovis	13	
Del Rey	18	
Fowler	51	
Fresno	51	
Kerman	4	
Kingsburg	24	
Parlier	60	
Reedley	41	
Sanger	29	
Selma	64	
<u>Kings County</u>		10
Lemoore	6	
Hanford	4	
<u>Madera County</u>		25
Madera	25	

Merced County

Atwater 6
Cressey 15
Winton 2

23

San Joaquin County

Acampo 7
Lodi 14
Stockton 2
Tracy 1

24

Stanislaus County

Turlock 2

2

Tulare County

Dinuba 9
Lindsay 5
Orosi 23
Tulare 3

40

EFFORTS AT SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF EVACUEE HOUSING

War Relocation Authority Activities

Original Plan. Because it felt that satisfactory re-integration of evacuees into normal community life depends upon the returnees and the community, the War Relocation Authority left the matter of housing for returnees to the evacuees themselves and their California friends, some of whom have worked through religious and inter-racial organizations. Assistance was also sought from the various national, state, county, and city housing agencies because of the undesirability of WRA duplicating functions already being performed by other agencies.

Modifications. However, events following rescission showed that evacuees, their friends, and the housing agencies looked to WRA more than had been anticipated for leadership, guidance, and coordination as well as for concrete aid in solving the housing question. Also, the housing shortage appeared more and more as the major or the second major bottleneck delaying the departure of evacuees from relocation centers back to normal community life.

Consequently, by May 1945, WRA had gone beyond its original plan and had (1) authorized its relocation officers to assist evacuees in finding houses; (2) offered to loan to approved hostels such household equipment which became superfluous as the center population diminished; and (3) discussed further with the federal agencies the matter of housing for evacuees who return to the coast to enter war work. Relocation officers also undertook to contact Japanese owners of unused commercial establishments with a view to converting them into dwelling units.

WRA thus worked toward alleviating the need for both temporary and permanent housing for evacuees returning to the coast.

The need for coordinated effort on the part of WRA and good will community organizations was recognized by the Relocation Division of WRA in Memorandum No. 87 on housing, which was issued in Washington, D. C., on April 24, 1945.

The Division made the following recommendations to the relocation field staff:

1. Take an aggressive approach to the housing problem of resettlers.
2. Assign one staff member in each District Office to direct organized community effort toward providing housing for resettlers, and serve on the housing committee and central housing service to be established.
3. Use the various means of attacking the problem compiled from field experience and the assistance of national housing agencies in Washington.

How to organize a housing committee and central housing service are discussed in the memorandum after four general principles are outlined. These principles are:

1. Finding a house is primarily the responsibility of the resettler, but WRA will help him.
2. Every possible means and source to locate housing should be tried.
3. Families desiring housing should be on the spot to take advantage of developing opportunities.
4. Families may frequently have to take less desirable housing until they find something better.

A committee which represents a broad range of community interests and local housing agencies and includes a resettler should be established to interpret the relocation program and secure the cooperation of those who have or know about housing for rent.

In addition, a central housing service should be established, according to the memorandum, with the sponsorship and aid of this committee. The housing service will have a registry and advise resettlers how to go about locating and renting or buying housing.

Major sources of housing which are discussed in the memorandum are: hostels; vacancies in non-war housing due to turnover; public housing projects; conversion; privately financed war housing; home purchase; home construction; urban-rural relocation arrangements and housing in connection with employment or business; and apartments, boarding houses, and hotels owned or operated by persons of Japanese ancestry.

Most of the material incorporated in this memorandum is so concrete and practical that it would be eminently desirable to give it wide circulation among evacuees in the centers. Those who feel they can locate housing more easily on their own or through personal friends and acquaintances than with the assistance of WRA would nonetheless find many passages in the memorandum very helpful, such as, for example, that on methods of obtaining listings of vacancies in non-war housing.

Evacuee Activities

Housing as a Relocation Deterrent. Shortage of housing heads the list of deterrents at Poston and Central Utah. It is second on the list at Gila River and Rohwer. It seems to be primary at Heart Mountain, for the Community Analyst there reports:

"There is real fear of violence. Yet those with housing are going to the evacuated area anyway. A number of persons expressed the opinion that many others would go in spite of their fear if they were even moderately confident that they could obtain tolerable shelter. One woman said, 'We are not expecting mansions. Most any shack would do for a while. Then we could work and look around for something better.'"

A recurrent evacuee statement, "Housing is impossible," does not mean that they have stopped trying to find a solution. They have been working on the problem among themselves, with WRA, and with friendly organizations on the West Coast.

Evacuee Planning. The centers generally are like Granada in adopting "the program of utilization of hostels as the best means of arranging for the return. Many plans are being made for utilizing empty churches and other buildings as hostels."

The value of temporary hostels is recognized as not only a temporary physical shelter but as a psychological aid for evacuees who are making the difficult transition and adjustment from three years of center life to normal communities where they must again find economic and social footing. One wonders how plans made in a center atmosphere look when the evacuee has left the center and has reached the outside community. The hostel gives him an opportunity to reorient his thinking. It is becoming increasingly evident also that resettlers who are right in the community have a better chance of getting housing than those who try to get it from the center. A friend in the community who advises caution and delay in leaving the center may nevertheless extend a helpful hand in locating housing once his evacuee friend has actually come back.

Evacuee plans to establish hostels have been given a boost by the offer of WRA to lend cots and bedding, two items mentioned by evacuees as holding up their opening hostels. Another problem they have raised is how and where to move the possessions they have stored in those buildings which they now plan to use as hostels.

Evacuee plans for hostels have been originated by locality groups, by private individuals, and by particular religious groups.

In mid-March, Hollywood families at Heart Mountain gave what the Community Analyst there described as "the clearest example to date of a collective effort, originating among evacuees themselves, to solve the practical problems of relocation." The families appointed a committee of five pre-evacuation Issei leaders to look into practical ways and means. It was planned to use the buildings of the Christian and Buddhist churches as hostels. WRA was to be asked to provide bedding and cots. Collections were to be taken in the locality group to back up whatever aid certain of their religious leaders were successful in getting from outside Christian organizations.

On April 27, 1945, the Analyst reported on further developments. One committeeman who visited his home returned to the center to say that old friends welcomed him but said it was too early to come back, that former customers were cordial but unwilling to terminate present gardening contracts, and that all his "carefully" stored gardening equipment had disappeared.

The project of setting up a hostel in the Japanese School has been delayed because the building was leased to the city for a kindergarten and the contract is in the hands of a Denver man. When the contract has been obtained, the WRA office will take up the question of terminating it. If this can be done, the chairman of the committee states, the committee is ready to move. Because the Japanese minister of the Presbyterian Church is in the center ill and indifferent to relocation problems, the chances of getting the church building for a hostel are indefinite.

When the Analyst asked the chairman if he were becoming discouraged, he replied, "No, we know it won't be easy. But we are going back to Hollywood, almost all of us."

Boyle Heights, Los Angeles people at Poston are reported to be "quite vocal about their need for aid in finding housing and for Resettlement Assistance funds to pay for furniture and living expenses. If these are forthcoming, the Los Angeles block will be quite empty by the end of the summer." Very few of these prospective resettlers are well-off or own property.

At Minidoka, 65 Sacramento people met to make plans for returning together and living in the Japanese school and church.

Other Central Valley people probably have similar plans in mind as a while back, Turlock and Ceres people were said to be thinking of returning and using one of their community buildings to live in until they re-establish themselves.

A Heart Mountaineer went to Los Angeles, located two unoccupied buildings, previously used for business, leased them himself and is fixing them up for temporary housing.

The Buddhist Church in West Fresno is being converted into a hostel for about 25 family units under the supervision of Mr. Sakamoto from Poston. Near Reedley, Reverend Imai is supervising the opening of a hostel for 12 to 15 families.

Deferred Relocation by Home Owners. How many of the evacuees who have relocated on the West Coast went to homes that they owned and how many went to rented places is unknown. However, though it was expected that owners would be quicker to return than renters, reports from Community Analysts in the centers show that owners are hanging back for a variety of reasons, some of which are presented below.

1. Some owners have already notified their tenants and are waiting for them to find other places to live.
2. Others are reluctant to notify their tenants for fear of creating ill will.

3. One owner has had "friendly advice" letters telling her not to come back for a while.
4. An Issei homeowner wants to make sure of a job before relocating.
5. An Issei home-owning couple are very bitter because "all their stored goods have been stolen and nothing has been done about having the thief apprehended either by the local law-enforcing or government agencies. They feel that they cannot start a new life under these conditions. They have no trust in the welfare agencies which WRA constantly talks about."
6. Many owners probably belong to the "What's the hurry" group. One couple with a large home in San Francisco want to return but they are well-to-do and see no reason for embarking on any "hasty" relocation. Other deterrents are that their home is now in the center of the Negro belt and one son is an ex-cludce whom they hope to get removed from that status.

The changed character of the neighborhood enters into thinking and planning of evacuees. Central Utah tells of an evacuee owner whose home in San Francisco in the former Japanese colony is now in the midst of the Negro district. Although the Negroes to whom he talked were very friendly, he decided to buy a home elsewhere in the city. He found a house in a district where no Japanese had lived before evacuation, came to an agreement on price with the owner, but ran into difficulties when the bank refused to loan him money for a home in that area, because property owners there would object to this minority group in their midst.

In Sacramento, Peter Osuga from Heart Mountain established a hospitality center at 327 O Street through the courtesy of the Methodist Church. Another Center is being sponsored by the Presbyterian Church and the Catholic Church has a building to donate.

Evacuees already resettled are aiding those in the centers to find housing. In Sacramento, George Sakai, owner of the Lincoln hotel, has offered to hold temporary rooms for evacuees; the Osada Realty is aiding evacuees in locating housing.

Although evacuees have felt insecure about going back to the coast without pre-arrangements for housing, the establishment of hostels has done much to enable families to go out and look for housing. A group of scouts from Granada who visited Los Angeles, Fresno, San Francisco, and Sacramento reported, according to the Granada Analyst, that "it is necessary for people to go back in order to get housing, but that people usually spent only about two weeks in a hostel before they found a house to live in. One representative advised all evacuees to go back who had any reason at all for doing so (either job or housing assurance.) They found housing in Sacramento much easier than

elsewhere. One Caucasian carpenter working at the Sacramento Hostel brought in a report of two houses available for rent and offered to cinch them for evacuees."

Though evacuees in the centers may feel that they face handicaps in finding housing because of their race, the interviewer found that evacuees would find that they actually have advantages which compensate for some of the disadvantages. Many Californians would prefer to rent to a person of Japanese ancestry because of their reputation for cleanliness and prompt payment and because of sympathy for their problems. Unfortunately, sometimes the preferences shown for a person of Japanese ancestry exists because of prejudice against some other race, nationality, or non-Californians. The evacuee has the advantage over most of the in-migrants in "knowing his way around" the state and particular communities in which housing might be available. Most important of all, he has many more types of assistance being offered him in locating housing than any other in-migrant groups in California, with the possible exception of those war-workers whose job offers included housing offers. Many of the rebuffs he may encounter in trying to secure housing are identical with those received by anyone seeking a house in a congested area where those with places to rent or sell can be very choosy, demanding, and unpleasant.

Activities of Friendly Organizations

Friendly organizations, particularly the religious and inter-racial groups, have been very helpful to evacuees in obtaining housing. In addition to the people who work through some organization, there are many who individually have helped evacuees find temporary and permanent housing. Some of these people personally knew the particular evacuees they assisted; others did not know them but wished to aid these dislocated people to find homes again.

The general and specific character of these organizations and the nature of their assistance and support to evacuees and WRA could be described only in a long report. The interviewer was impressed at the amount of work and self-sacrifice of members of these organizations and people acting individually

The Berkeley interracial group, to single out arbitrarily one group as an example, has done much to make the Bay area one of the most receptive of regions on the West Coast. In addition it had a housing service set up within a short time after rescission was announced. Doubled postcards were sent out asking recipients to register housing, jobs, or combination room-job offers for returning Japanese with the housing service and to state whether they would accept temporary visitors from the centers. Evacuee scouts returning to Central Utah Relocation Center where many of the Bay Area people live have praised the Berkeley and other Bay Area people and described with pleasure the hospitality shown them. Similar

reports have come from people who have permanently resettled in the Bay Area. They have been assisted in getting both temporary and permanent housing as well as jobs. The aid of the Berkeley group "has encouraged others in Topaz to believe that possibly housing can be obtained for them too," the Community Analyst there reports.

The Fresno Fair Play Committee has also been very active. The Fresno Bee reported on April 9, 1945, that the local Fair Play Committee planned (1) to file eviction suits against persons now occupying homes of evacuated Japanese; (2) to take militant action against persons opposing the return of evacuees; and (3) to support the formation of a Fresno Civic Unity Committee. This committee would put pressure on government officials, meet trains to welcome resettlers, persuade employers to hire them, and find housing for those who need it.

The efforts of friendly groups to aid evacuees have not received as much publicity as the activities of those which are unfriendly, but the interviewer found that in every Central Valley city there were citizens, organized and unorganized, who were prepared to aid evacuees. One of their greatest handicaps seemed to be lack of coordination and in particular any systematic contact with WRA officials. A state-wide central committee selected on a regional basis from persons active in communities in aid of evacuees would be very desirable. This committee could work more effectively with WRA and law-enforcement agencies in California than could the many separate and scattered groups.

A step forward in fully utilizing the good will and energy of these friendly organizations will have been taken if the District Relocation Officers appoint a staff member, as recommended in Memorandum No. 87, to deal especially with housing and to work on this problem with community and resettler representatives.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
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PREJUDICE IN HOOD RIVER VALLEY
A Case Study in Race Relations

Introduction

The base of the Japanese and Japanese American population is at present shifted from west to east, but evacuees are increasingly returning to West Coast communities. Here they are meeting with varying welcomes, depending in part on their individual personalities and more importantly on the locality to which they go. The majority have found friends, and a small minority have been shot at, their property damaged. All of them, directly or indirectly, are the targets of organized campaigns to keep persons of Japanese descent out of the coastal states. Attitudes which found their fullest expression in the mass evacuation of Japanese and Japanese Americans are being expressed again in agitation against the return of the evacuees.

Now, however, the nation is awake to West Coast race relations as it has never been before, and people throughout the country are calling for some sort of control of prejudice running rampant, endangering not only lives and rights, but national interests and international relations. Denunciation of irresponsible prejudice is not enough; in order to combat such attitudes, they must be understood. Nor is it enough to understand them in general. The attitudes of each community where a race relations problem exists need special understanding. Each community on the West Coast is to a greater or lesser extent unique. Community structure, history, and population composition are not duplicated, and the kinds of situations and problems returning evacuees must face, while alike in general outline, vary in important detail. It is true that West Coast communities share certain aspects of prejudice and discrimination, but there is a wide range of reaction both to the prospect of evacuees returning and their actual return.

Prejudice against returned evacuees in several California communities is high lighted by the lengthening list of shootings into evacuee homes and destruction of evacuee property. This pattern of violence and lawlessness does not appear in Oregon and Washington. These states, with their smaller Japanese population, emphasize instead coldly and carefully planned anti-evacuee campaigns which somehow manage to stay just within the law. The purpose -- scaring evacuees away from the West Coast -- is the same, but the techniques used so far have differed in that respect at least.

The story of Japanese and Japanese Americans in the Hood River Valley, in northern Oregon, is a case study of prejudice, and points out the significance of local attitudes and organizations to the return of the evacuees. Hood River is chosen as an example because of the availability of material on

anti-Japanese attitudes and action in the Valley, and because public attention has recently been focused there. The recent "Hood River Incident", in quotes because occurrences there were not an incident in the same sense that were the California shootings and burnings, happened in a modern agricultural community with a population of approximately 3,500. Hood River, the county seat, is at the juncture of the Columbia River and the Hood River. Between the town and Mount Hood, 26 miles away, lie the fruit orchards and berry fields that have made the Valley famous. Several smaller towns dot the Valley.

Here, in November 1944, the Hood River Post of the American Legion declared that the names of 16 Hood River Nisei soldiers had been put on the county honor roll by mistake, and had these names removed. This action roused a storm of editorial protest throughout the country. For three months Hood River stubbornly maintained there was doubt of the Nisei's loyalty and that for this reason alone the names had been removed. Finally, under pressure from local groups, American Legion headquarters, and national censure, the Post agreed to restore the names. Again a rash of editorials broke out, this time complimenting the Hood River Post for its Americanism in being willing to admit a mistake and right a wrong. A month later the names actually went back, with the exception of that of one Nisei who had been dishonorably discharged from the Army.

Adding to the furore about the Nisei names on the honor roll was the rescission of the Army order excluding the evacuees from the West Coast, which occurred soon after the names were removed. Hood River residents immediately launched a campaign to keep the evacuees from returning to their orchards and fields, still on the basis of questionable loyalty. A series of ads was initiated in the Hood River papers urging evacuees to sell their property and not come back, telling them that they were not wanted in Hood River. Petitions were circulated pledging people to support the Legion in an effort "to keep the Japs from returning to this county," and the names of signers were printed in the ads along with the names of Hood River evacuees. Many newspapers mentioned this phase of the "Hood River Incident" when they were barraging the Valley with criticism. But in the rush to congratulate Hood River for restoring the names, most forgot to mention that the campaign to keep the evacuees out of the county had not relaxed, that ads were still running warning American citizens not to come back to their homes.

Incidents do not flare up in a community out of a clear sky. The kind of community, its population, the size and character of the Japanese population and its past relations with the white residents, all determine the feelings to be found within it. Recent Hood River developments are rooted in Valley tradition and the peculiar characteristics of the locality. What was happening, and had been happening throughout the history of the Valley, to finally erupt into the notorious "Hood River Incident" of the winter of 1944-45? The story starts back at the turn of the century when the first Japanese came to Hood River Valley.

The Growth of Prejudice in Hood River

Immigrants from Japan entered the Hood River Valley around 1900, and were welcomed by the Valley orchardists as cheap labor. They were encouraged to come in especially to clear the densely covered floor of the Valley of its giant conifers and oaks. In payment for this kind of work many were given pieces of stump or brush land, which they then cleared for themselves. In these early days the Japanese did work undesired by white workers. They soon went into strawberry production, which local people avoided because of the back-breaking labor required. They also went into other kinds of truck gardening, working long and hard hours, and still meeting with no opposition from others in the Valley.

Anti-Japanese agitation appeared in Hood River when Japanese farmers progressed from truck gardening to the orchard industry, thereby coming into direct competition with the Valley whites. During the first World War the price of strawberries climbed rapidly, and with it the economic position of the Hood River Japanese. They became prosperous, saved their money, bought more land, and some began building new homes. They soon entered a new field, the apple orchard industry. Nearly all of them became members of the Hood River Apple Growers Association and sold their fruit through it. In one year their position in the apple industry was firmly established, and with this a strong anti-Japanese sentiment began to be expressed for the first time in Hood River.

The Early Campaign Against the Japanese

Hood River's early anti-Japanese agitation, through a competently organized campaign, reached nation-wide proportions. The agitation in Oregon in the early 1920's against Japanese owning land welled from the Hood River Valley, and an American Legion resolution against Japanese immigration around the same time was initiated by the Hood River Post. Although the people of Hood River were active in the fight against the Japanese, their local history is one of good relations with their Japanese neighbors, and the agitation was different and less vicious than in other parts of Oregon and California.

The Hood River Post of the American Legion played an important part in organizing agitation, both local and national, against Japanese ownership of land and Japanese immigration.

White landowners in the area resented the better economic position and land buying activities of the Japanese. They banded together in an anti-Asiatic association; members were pledged not to sell or lease any land to "a person of any Asiatic race or to a corporation the majority of whose stock is held by Asiatics." The group professed to believe that Japanese ownership of land in the Valley was increasing, "menacing our welfare and threatening ultimate domination of our Home Land by Asiatics." They stated that no child born in America should become a citizen unless his parents belonged to a race eligible for citizenship; that no one but a natural born or fully naturalized citizen should be allowed to own or lease land, and that the immigration of Asiatics to the United States should be prohibited.

The American Legion Post at Hood River played an important part in organizing the anti-Asiatic association, and association leaders were prominent men in the county. The Hood River Post took a leading role not only in preventing further Japanese ownership of land in the Valley, but in preventing further Oriental immigration into the country. It was largely through the American Legion — via the Hood River Post and the state and national conventions — that Hood River's local agitation over the Japanese helped swell the immigration issue to one of nation-wide importance.

The local members of the American Federation of Labor joined the bandwagon, probably largely out of sympathy for local farmers in competition with Japanese rather than concern over Japanese competition in their own field. The Federation branch unanimously passed a resolution stating themselves against Japanese land ownership and lease, and further stated that:

...we insist that all public spirited citizens of this and other communities see to it that American citizens and those capable and willing to become citizens of our country should be employed on the farms, in the orchards, factories, mills, and ships to the exclusion of these aliens...

Anti-Japanese agitation in Hood River was not directed toward persecuting individual Japanese. This was partly because of the background of Valley residents and partly because of their good relations in the past with the Japanese

The white settlers, drawn to Hood River around 1900 by the booming apple industry, were largely retired business men, Army and Navy officers, and young college graduates. Hood River for awhile boasted a University Club, unusual for so small a place. The anti-Asiatic association must have drawn heavily upon such people.

Although members of the association were determined to prevent any more Japanese from coming into the Valley, or owning any more land, they were against persecution of Japanese on an individual basis. Editorial comment of the period and descriptions of the association's campaign show that bitter or abusive personal attacks were discouraged. Newspapers printed little local news that would arouse feelings against Japanese residents. Instead editorials tried to caution against such feeling:

We are in harmony with...advice to members of the association to indulge in no acts or expression of irresponsibilities that will create friction between permanent Japanese residents and whites. Such friction is unnecessary. They are here to stay and their good qualities outweigh any faults that may be found with them. But we cannot countenance a further increase from the outside of a race, however admirable may be their qualities, which cannot be assimilated into the American body politic.

The local Japanese had a good reputation. They were mostly married and well-to-do, a stable and respectable population, taking immaculate care of their orchards. The main criticism leveled against them was of their poor dwellings, and other references to "a lower standard of living." Some substantial business men, bankers and others stayed outside of the anti-Asiatic association because they did not believe there was danger of a "Japanese menace." These people claimed that the Japanese were doing a good job of clearing the land and cultivating berries and orchards, that they were good customers, and quiet, well-behaved residents of the community. On the other hand, the attitude of the owner of a little store in the Valley was typical of that of many Hood River residents. He said that although he did not want the "Japs as neighbors" he had found them good people and in ten years trading with them he had never lost a cent on their account.

The American Legion, in the midst of the campaign, admitted there was little or no hostility to the individual Japanese living in the Valley, and stated that its sole purpose was to get legislation directed against the "entire race with the object of checking while there is time any further growth of what threatens to become a serious race problem."

In short, the attitude of the Hood River people was, as expressed in an editorial, that "...these people are nice people so long as they are in a minority."

The meetings of the anti-Asiatic association as reported by the press at the time, were characterized by restraint and dignity. Meetings were moderate in tone, in contrast to meetings held in some other places in central Oregon, where there had been little personal contact with Japanese. The residents in these places were aroused against what they thought the Japanese were rather than by what they actually knew them to be, and their discussions showed less control and judgment than did the discussions at Hood River.

One incident illustrates Hood River's attempt to be fair in their fight. A Japanese violated an Oregon game law and was fined \$450 for this offense. This was later reduced, and the anti-Asiatic association wrote to the press that:

...(we wish) to express through the columns of your paper...(our) hearty approval of the local Rod and Gun Club in getting a reduction of the fine recently imposed on a Japanese for a violation of the game laws. A \$450 fine for such an offense seems to be wholly out of proportion to the violation of the statute. We are pleased that the Court saw fit to reduce the penalty...The association is not a society formed in any sense or purpose for persecuting our Japanese people...Our concept of true justice is that all infractions of law by Japanese should receive such punishment as would be administered to any American for a similar offense.

Japanese response to agitation against them in Hood River stressed cooperation with the Valley whites and efforts toward assimilation.

Hood River Japanese leaders had early, with good relations in mind, discouraged forming Japanese colonies and encouraged mingling with white neighbors. After the formation of the anti-Asiatic association in the 1920's, the Japanese were prompt to reply to the campaign against them. They held a meeting to discuss the situation, and showed a sincere desire to get to the bottom of the trouble. At the meeting, and through their spokesman, they answered the allegations made about them, pointing out in particular that there had been no new influx of immigrants into the Valley -- that there were, in fact, fewer Japanese then than some time before.

A newspaper comment had been made that the Japanese could not complain at the decision they themselves had invoked because they refused "to live up to that standard which is required of Americans, especially those who reside in the Hood River Valley." The Japanese, discussing this, agreed that the crux of the matter was their poor dwellings. Several said that they could understand that the Americans were proud of the Valley and wanted the standard of homes there to be maintained. A movement for better homes and gardens was suggested, and although some pointed out that building materials at the time were very expensive, the majority voted for inaugurating the movement.

The most important response of the Valley Japanese was the proposal that a conference be held by the white settlers and the Japanese to discuss an agreement the latter wished to make. The terms of this suggested local "gentlemen's agreement" were that the Japanese leaders would cooperate to prevent any further immigration of Japanese to the Valley, and would check any further efforts to buy land.

This offer was made by one of the Japanese leaders who said that his countrymen were willing to enter any agreement based on fairness which would help bridge the gulf between the white and Japanese settlers. The Japanese, he said, were distressed to find that as a result of agitation for Japanese exclusion and prohibition of land ownership, relations with erstwhile friendly Americans were becoming strained. The Japanese wanted nothing more than to live in peace in their homes, where they had invested their money and lived for many years, with their white neighbors.

The proposal of the Japanese was harmonious with the Hood River attitude of preventing the increase of the Japanese population and land owning in the Valley, but also of some consideration for individual Hood River Japanese. Several of the white residents, including some members of the association, fell in with the plan. They felt it was not necessary in pursuing their goal to inflict undue humiliation on the Japanese with whom they had lived on good terms in the past.

For awhile it looked as if this might be the solution of the local situation. The Japanese were willing to meet all the requirements that the association made for such an agreement. However, at a full meeting of the association a large majority were opposed to any compromise. They were afraid the local Japanese might, in return for their cooperation, expect that the

association abandon its agitation for nation-wide legislation against Asiatics, and this it was far from prepared to do.

Legion members, especially, were against Hood River white residents making any concessions. They reminded association members that the Hood River Post had initiated the anti-Asiatic resolutions passed at the Legion's national convention, and begged Hood River not to break faith with them. The proposals of the Japanese leaders were rejected and the agitation against the Japanese continued with fresh force.

Legislation in Oregon against Japanese land ownership climaxed the Hood River agitation.

In 1917 a Hood River senator introduced a bill in the Oregon legislature prohibiting Asiatics from owning land in the state. The bill was withdrawn, for fear of international repercussions, at the State Department's request. Other bills with the same purpose met the same fate in following years until in 1923 the legislature, with the California and Washington examples before it, passed an anti-alien land bill, and the fight was over.

Although it is unconstitutional for such a law to be retroactive, some Hood River residents felt concern for the welfare of their Japanese neighbors under the new law. While the bill was before the legislature, an editor commented that many believed the law should be worded so that it did not inflict hardship on the Japanese already established in the state and hoped that Japanese already owning and leasing land would be fully protected. After the passage of the bill, this editor wrote:

The bill will not interfere in any way with rights already acquired either by purchase or lease, and while no mention is made in the bill of these rights, it is understood and assured that they are to be fully respected...it is to be hoped that there will be a long period of peace and...the racial controversy will be allowed to die out. The Japanese in this Valley, while they cannot because of our federal laws become citizens, are as law abiding and honorable as any who have taken up residence in this section and their industry has played a not unimportant part in the development of Hood River as a strawberry growing center.

The Japanese Community before Evacuation

After the passage of the alien land law, fear of Japanese competition in the orchard industry was temporarily abated, and relations between the Hood River Japanese and their white neighbors returned to normal. There is evidence that the Japanese ran into financial difficulties in the following years and that some left the Valley.

Many Hood River farmers over-invested, and were hard-hit by the Depression of the 1930's. During this period there was a tendency toward resentment of the Japanese, who were supposed to be thriving on the pear orchard industry. The following remark illustrates this belief:

How did the Japanese happen to find out that one could make money on pears, while we were going broke raising apples?

In 1940, of Hood River's population of approximately 3,600, 462 were persons of Japanese descent. The majority (300) were American citizens, and of 89 family heads, 10 were citizens. There were 68 Japanese operated farms in the county; 51 were fully owned, 4 partly owned, and 11 tenant operated. Of 154 employed Japanese and Japanese Americans above 14 years of age, 125 were in agriculture and, in general, were successful farmers.

Products of the Valley, besides apples, pears and strawberries, include potatoes, corn, asparagus, tomatoes, dairying products and poultry. Marketing of Japanese American produce depended largely on the Farmer's Association in the Valley.

Only two Japanese families lived in the city of Hood River. The head of one of these families owned a block of business property there and was well respected in the community. Besides the 125 employed in agriculture, there were 12 in logging and milling, 3 in wholesale and retail trade, 3 in personal service, and 11 in other occupations.

Before evacuation the whites and the Japanese lived together in the Valley with little friction. The latter were in general accepted as "good citizens" except for a few families who were not well integrated into the community. The Japanese, on their side, knew who were the individuals and groups against them, and were always able to avoid direct dealings with them in terms of controversial issues and situations. Contacts were largely with friendly whites. Many people liked to work for Japanese farmers who they felt gave better pay and assigned better kinds of work than did other farmers.

Most of the early agitation had subsided with the passing of discriminatory legislation and did not rise to a peak again until evacuation, and later rescission of the exclusion order. The old anti-Japanese attitudes were still present, however, and the Legion was a potential for further agitation.

After Pearl Harbor the old campaigners rose to the fight again. Families traditionally unfriendly to the Japanese kept an eye on their movements and checked on their observance of the curfew. A few whites tried to pressure the Japanese into selling their land and properties, but no organized movement of that nature seemed to be afoot. On the whole, the current of feeling against the Japanese did not touch them directly. This was partly because the Issei kept close to their homes, and partly because Hood River residents were not directing their efforts at that time toward making individual Japanese uncomfortable in the Valley. This developed later, when evacuation had given the anti-Japanese some hope of ridding the Valley forever of their competitors.

Many friends stuck by the group of Japanese descent before evacuation. Nisei attending school were usually well treated; where intolerance was shown it seemed to be on a personal basis, and the Nisei involved were unpopular before Pearl Harbor. In some cases the school officials called the students

together and explained that persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States were not to be considered as enemies, that they were Americans the same as everyone else. Some evacuees say that teachers and students went out of their way to make them feel they were still among friends.

Several months after Pearl Harbor Hood River persons of Japanese descent were evacuated first to the Pinedale Assembly Center in central California, and from there to the Tule Lake Relocation Center. Upon segregation the Hood River community split, some going to Minidoka, some to Heart Mountain, and a few families staying in Tule.

The Recent Campaign against the Evacuees

Since evacuation Hood River attitudes toward its Japanese and Japanese American population have worsened. What has been referred to as the "Hood River Incident" is not an incident at all, but different manifestations of deep seated attitudes toward the evacuees in the Valley, attitudes which have been edged by the circumstances of war and evacuation. These manifestations are summarized in the introduction. Here they are expanded upon and placed in the historical perspective of Valley attitudes.

The Hood River Post of the American Legion took the leading role in the campaign against the return of the evacuees.

In November, 1944, the local Legion Post declared that the names of 16 Hood River Nisei soldiers had been put on the county honor roll by mistake, and had them removed. This action caused a torrent of protest from throughout the country. Hood River residents who had paid little attention to the actual removal of the names were jogged by the deluge of publicity and consequent notoriety into taking sides either for or against the Legion's position. The Post remained adamant and, three days after the orders excluding the evacuees from the West Coast had been lifted, announced that it would reinstate every name on its honor roll only upon receipt of an authenticated statement that the soldiers had renounced Japanese citizenship.

The Legion soon settled down to more practical aspects of anti-Japanese agitation than the matter of names on the honor roll. The Hood River Post at the time of the removal of the names had entered into an agreement with the Gresham Legion Post to keep all persons of Japanese ancestry out of the Valley, and this goal was emphasized by the rescission of the exclusion orders. The Hood River Legionnaires were put on the defensive by the nationwide reaction to their stand; they sought on the one hand to clear themselves of accusations of having economic motivations, and on the other to sweep in support to keep evacuees out on the basis of the very motivations they were denying.

The Legion members claimed their anti-evacuee program was solely on the basis of dual citizenship and consequent doubt of loyalty. One Nisei name left on the honor roll was pointed to as proof of their objectivity. In justifying its stand the Post issued the following statement:

We have reason to believe that every Japanese child born in the country is registered as a citizen and subject to the call of the Emperor of Japan. If this is not true we only wish to be set straight on the matter. We salute those comrades now fighting in the cause of our allies, particularly those Hawaiian-born Japanese now fighting in Europe.

...There is no economic issue involved in our action, our resolution was based on dual citizenship--no other extraneous issues can be attributed to our actions.

The organization of the campaign against the evacuees harked back to the 1920's. Men tried by fire in the earlier agitation were still active and some took over the leadership of the new fight, well versed in the use of the Legion as a weapon. Their position and program are clearly stated in the following resolution adopted by the Legion:

WHEREAS: This community has long been disturbed by an alien minority, whose children are citizens of an enemy country

WHEREAS: The American Legion is committed to the upholding of the law and maintenance of order, and

WHEREAS: Any solution of this alien problem must be solved by the citizens of this community in strict conformance to the laws of our State and the United States, therefor

BE IT RESOLVED: That a committee be set up in Hood River Post of the American Legion, instructed to cooperate with any group, lodge or organization interested in the lawful solution of this problem along lines hereafter set forth,

1. That all transfer of titles to real property made to Japanese after 1923 be carefully investigated.
2. That codicils to all real property in Hood River County be prepared to prevent the sale and/or lease of real property to any person of Japanese origin.
3. A Corporation be set up to equitably appraise and purchase all real property remaining in title to persons of Japanese origin.

The charges made against persons of Japanese descent, as evidenced in both written and spoken statement, fall roughly into three classes: dis-loyalty, resistance to assimilation, and a plan to monopolize the Valley farm land.

Regarding loyalty, the reasoning went that all Nisei are dual citizens and as such should be considered aliens until they give evidence of renunciation of allegiance to Japan. Other accusations were: Japanese leaders

in Hood River were agents of the Japanese government, Shinto priests, and Black Dragon Society leaders. Issei and Nisei alike knew that Pearl Harbor was planned, but told no one. The Japanese want to come back, play "the old sure game of infiltration," in preparation for a repetition of Japan's bid for domination of the Pacific area.

The evacuees were supposed to be unassimilable because they practiced racial segregation, sent their children to language schools, were clanish and had a low standard of living. "They are not American because they would not mix with other people in the valley." Particularly reminiscent of the old days is a recent speech quoted by a leader of the 1920 agitation:

They are yellow, we are white. We are Christians, they are pagan. We cannot live together, nor can we assimilate them...Ridding ourselves of a menace by compelling them to return to their homeland and to live among their own people, is not criticizable by any reasonable rule of international fair play.

Evacuees were accused of "planning when they return to control the wealth of the Valley. They can do this because of their high birth rate," their "almost annual child-bearing." They forced whites to sell their land by buying land next to them, a procedure called the "squeeze play." Aliens evaded the state land laws to obtain farms.

Many of these accusations are presented in a brochure issued by the Legion called "A Statement on the Japanese." One paragraph summarizes the drift of the argument in this document:

Through the years we have seen, not the Americanization of the Japanese here, but the rapid and sure Japanization of our little valley. With the coming of the war it was realized that this program was managed and directed by paid agents of the Japanese government. The carefully organized infiltration of cohesive alien groups, the carefully organized evasion of the land laws, the deliberate alienation of children, and finally the full realization that we are faced with alternatives of abandoning our homes to an alien people or of finding lawful means to disperse these aliens.

Unlike the early anti-Japanese agitation, the recent campaign was aimed at each individual Hood River evacuee as well as at the group as a whole.

The most effective gun in the anti-Japanese campaign was a series of advertisements in the Hood River papers urging evacuees not to return. The first ad appeared six days after the West Coast ban was lifted, and they continued to appear at intervals at least through March, 1945. The ads were intimidating and directed toward influencing evacuees to sell their land and stay out of the Valley. They consisted mainly of material, written and signed by an ex-Commander of the local Legion, warning evacuees not to come back or describing the dangers of such return to other Hood River residents. The ads also attempted to list the names of evacuees who either owned or controlled

land in the county prior to Pearl Harbor, showing the number of acres controlled in each farm, and listed the signers of two anti-evacuee petitions going the rounds. One of these petitions stated that the signers were "one hundred percent behind the Hood River Post...in ALL their efforts to keep the Japs from returning to this county," and the other that they were "opposed to the Japs returning to this county, and favor every lawful means to keep them out." The following is typical of the tone of the ads:

You Japs, listed on this page, have been told by some that you would be welcome back in Hood River. This is not true, and this is the best time you will ever have to dispose of your property.

The petitions, below, were circulated in different districts of the county and represent a cross-section of the sentiment. If you will look over the list, you will probably find neighbors whom you thought might welcome you back. If you do not find their name this week, keep watching this page from week to week and I think you will eventually find their names.

The impact of the Legion's campaign on Hood River evacuees at Minidoka and Heart Mountain was strong, and most effective were these ads. Most of the evacuees from the Valley owned property there and were financially able to return. They hesitated to do so, however, in genuine fear of community acceptance and possible violence as an outcome of the organized campaign against them. An evacuee at Heart Mountain, anxious to get back to work in his orchards yet afraid to go, explained his position:

It gives you a funny feeling to see your name in your local paper listed with the other Japanese they are trying to keep out and to see the names of people you thought were your friends on a petition saying they want you to stay away. I have seen the names of my neighbors on two sides. Maybe I'll see the names of the rest of my neighbors sometime. They are still getting more signers on the petition. I look over the list every time the paper comes to see who else has signed.

Gradually Hood River local opinion against the Legion's position mobilized as residents realized its implications and the threat to the reputation of the Valley.

While the campaign to force land sales was going on the Legion remained adamant about not restoring the Nisei names to the honor roll. Pressure came from outside the Valley in the form of public opinion and officially from the National Legion Commander who recommended that the local post reconsider its action. Pressure within the county also formed.

Some of the prominent men in the county were opposed to the Legion's stand, or at least its methods. Of these, some worked quietly, behind the scenes, while others took the lead in calling the Post publicly to account.

The Hood River Ministerial Association issued a statement honoring servicemen and describing any action to deprive them of rights and privileges "unjust, un-American and un-Christian." The minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a relative newcomer to the Valley, was a particular advocate of evacuee rights, and the editor of the "Hood River News" occasionally arose to their defense. Local reports were that "several" members of the Legion resigned in protest of the anti-Japanese campaign, and went over to the Veterans of the Foreign Wars.

There was considerable support for the stand of these and other leaders against the anti-Japanese campaign. Some people defended the evacuees at the risk of unpopularity with their fellows. Social pressure had its effect, however, convincing some that it was not safe for the evacuees to come back at that time.

All of these people did not accept evacuees as their social equals, but were advocating what they considered "fair play." The owner of a store who lost some of his white trade by selling to returned evacuees, explained his point of view as follows:

Who wants a Japanese as their social equal? Who wants a Japanese as a close neighbor? Who wants intermarriage? I don't want these things, but that is beside the point. We can and have lived together in this Valley before, we can do so again.

Legionnaire leaders admitted privately that their campaign was "un-Christian and undemocratic" and "hitting below the belt" but claimed that the end of "Hood River Valley for whites only" justified the means. Some people who may have been sympathetic with that end could not reconcile themselves to Legion tactics, such as the removal of the Nisei names from the honor roll.

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There was a tendency among the supporters of the evacuees toward scapegoating. In spite of the Legion's role as instigator of the agitation, these people felt that the "substantial citizens," the "Old Hood River families," were not in back of the campaign against the evacuees. Many signers of the Legion petitions, they pointed out, signed simply to avoid argument, and did not feel strongly either way. The anti-evacuee group was described as composed of a few "loud speakers", those who had felt Japanese competition most seriously in the past and who were now using the war and evacuation to keep this competition out of the Valley. The most important scapegoats, however, were the newcomers to the Valley from the south, the "Okies" and "Arkies." They were pictured as supporting the Legion's efforts in an attempt to hang onto evacuee lands they had taken over. However, the Hood River population had not changed much during the war since the county was untouched by war industries, although some new families had moved into the area and taken over evacuee farms (as well as farms and jobs left by whites off to the armed forces or war work elsewhere.)

Leaders of the group protesting the Legion action formed a Citizen's Committee and planned a demonstration or a meeting at the County Court House at which they would demand that the Nisei names be put back on the Legion Honor Roll taken down and a new, complete one put up. News of this reached the Legion which at the same time was being threatened by the national organization with revocation of its charter if the names were not replaced. Finally the Hood River Post succumbed to outside and local pressure, and issued a statement that it agreed to replacing 15 of the 16 names. The Citizen's Committee dropped plans for any kind of a demonstration on this promise, although the names did not actually go back until a month later and although there was no let up in the Legion's campaign to keep evacuees from returning to Hood River. The ads continued to appear, and the Legion stood its ground, although not seeking publicity. The opposition made no immediate attempts to organize on the basis that the Legion was making fool enough of itself without any help.

Evacuees hesitated to return to Hood River in the face of the campaign against them, but the home pulls were strong and they started back.

The District Attorney stated that he would enforce the law to the limit against anyone who attacked evacuees, and the Legion publicly proclaimed its support of "law and order." Scare rumors went the rounds, nevertheless, some of them reaching the centers. Legion spokesmen freely predicted that if the "Japs" returned the "common man" or the "people in the pool halls" would attack them and blood would be shed. A rumor that one Japanese in the Valley had already been beaten spread, and the story circulated that the Legion was organizing "reception committees" to meet returning evacuees at the station and tell them they were not welcome. Other rumors were that evacuees could not get service in stores, and that schools were discriminating against returning Nisei.

In spite of these stories and their fears, Hood River evacuees began to go back fairly early. A Nisei already relocated left his new home for his old, confident of friends in the Valley. Two more returned, then Issei scouts went back, and later brought their families out. By April, 20 families had returned to Hood River, and the small trickle back was continuing. Evacuees found friends there, in spite of the climate of opinion engendered by the Legion, and no one was attacked. Most of the local stores would not give them service, but some did and the chain stores were open to them. One of the first to return, a Nisei high school boy, was given a welcoming party by about 40 of his schoolmates.

Many Issei were planning to return, when Oregon adopted legislation tightening its alien land laws. The new law, copied from the California land law revision, made the following provisions:

1. Individual violation of the alien land law was made subject to prosecution, whereas before prosecution was only on a conspiracy charge. It was also provided that injunctions to restrain from illegally acquiring land could be issued.

2. An alien having interest in land and of a race ineligible to citizenship under the new law is presumed to be an alien ineligible to citizenship. This provision was largely to save time in the event of prosecution.

3. It provided that if the land owner is not a registered voter in the county where the land is situated, he is presumed to be ineligible for citizenship.

4. Under the new law, where an alien tills, farms or works on land it will be presumed that he has an interest in that land, and is therefore liable to criminal prosecution for violating the alien land laws.

Some Issei dropped plans to return because of the new legislation, and decided to stay in the centers as long as possible. The fourth provision mentioned above especially caused Issei with land-owning sons in the Army or relocated elsewhere to hesitate. They felt that if they could not farm the lands of their children while they were away at war it was up to the federal government to do something for them.

In spite of this set-back and the fact that some sold their property, evacuees continued to return. As they went back to the Valley, Hood River white residents grouped up to oppose them and to welcome them. One or two anti-Japanese organizations were incorporated, and another citizen's committee formed to protect evacuee interests.

Conclusions

The story of Hood River and its population of Japanese descent is similar in many ways to stories of other communities throughout the West Coast. But it is unique in important features, and the conclusions here refer only to the Hood River Valley.

The history of prejudice and agitation against Japanese and Japanese Americans in Hood River points up the significance of local attitudes and community structure for the future. A summary of the differences and similarities in the early anti-Japanese agitation of the 1920's and the current campaign against the evacuees indicates the direction race relations in the Valley may take in the future.

A fundamental difference in the two expressions of community sentiment against persons of Japanese descent, some twenty years apart, concerns their goals. The early fight was to keep Japanese nationals from acquiring any more land and was frankly on an economic basis. The present campaign, however, is to keep American citizens as well as aliens from returning to land they already own, and the question of loyalty has been introduced. The old charges against persons of Japanese descent of unassimilability and designs for taking over all of the Valley lands were brought out and polished up in the current agitation, but the charge of loyalty to Japan, made possible by the circumstances of war and evacuation, is new. This feature gave the campaign its motif and the agitators their hopes for success.

Leadership and organization for the present campaign were supplied, as before, by the Hood River Post of the American Legion. In the 1920's the Legion worked largely through the anti-Asiatic association, but this time the leadership was more direct. Some of the encouraging elements in the old pattern have also persisted. Persons of Japanese descent have always had friends among the Valley whites, including some of the most prominent men in county affairs. Recently this group strengthened itself, and an incipient organization appeared in the Citizen's Committee. This strength lost somewhat by the conviction that the Legion was its own worst enemy and needed no organized opposition. It, or a similar group, later organized again to fight Hood River racists, and the pattern for such action seems to be set.

Law and order is publicly insisted upon today, as it was in the early days, and no shooting or burning incidents have taken place in Hood River. This time, however, Legion spokesmen have predicted violence and probably helped in the circulation of scare rumors, as part of their technique of convincing evacuees to stay away.

The frankness and honesty of the earlier approach can still be detected; in the Legion's own phrase, the backers of the present campaign are willing "to stand up and be counted." Nevertheless, this attribute has deteriorated considerably. The insistence upon "fairness" to local Japanese in the old days has largely been replaced by a "the means justifies the end" policy. Its proponents are self-conscious as yet about this new line, and every once in awhile a note of apology or justification is sounded in their

written and spoken statements. This self-consciousness can be expected to wear off in time.

Hood River developments are by no means of purely local interest. In the 1920's Hood River representation in the state legislature and the local Legion's ties with the national organization contributed to legislation aimed against Japanese aliens. Again, the recent campaign stimulated state alien land legislation. On the whole, however, outside sentiment this time has been disapproval of the honor roll phase of events, anyway.

The number of Hood River evacuees who return to their homes will be a large measure of the success or failure of the forces of organized prejudice. However, even if the movement back continues and land sales stop, the story is not ended. The old organization and the old attitudes still exist in Hood River -- in some ways worse than before -- and will undoubtedly be called into play at the next opportunity. If the friends of the evacuees and "fair play" are content with the small victory given them by the temporary support of public opinion and official action (both the result of widespread publicity) and drop the local fight, the "Hood River Incident" will continue far into the future.

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Community Analysis Section

Community Analysis Report No. 14
November 19, 1945

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

PART I: COMMUNITY ANALYSIS TREND REPORTS FROM THE RELOCATION CENTERS

Introduction

The purpose of this bibliography is to provide a guide to Community Analysis reports for the use of other government agencies, social scientists, and others who may wish to study and learn from the WRA experience in management of a mass migration. The present list deals with one specialized type of report of the Community Analysis Section. A later list will provide a similar guide to the general reports of the Section, by far the bulk of all those produced. After the liquidation of the WRA, copies of the reports listed will be filed permanently in the two repositories of WRA records: the National Archives in Washington, D. C., and the University of California Library in Berkeley, California. There they will be available for future students of the evacuation and resettlement of Japanese Americans.

The Trend Reports annotated in the present list constitute running accounts of life in seven relocation centers and the Tule Lake Center during most of 1944 and 1945. They deal primarily with those aspects of life which were most talked about and of greatest current interest to evacuees. In preparing them the Community Analysts at each center had in mind the objective of interpreting evacuee points of view and social organization to promote mutual understanding between the administrators and the administered. The ways of thinking, the reactions to administrative policies, the current interests and activities of the evacuees are described in relation to the major events of community life and resettlement. Taken as a whole the reports make up probably the fullest record of what was happening to the evacuees during the crucial final stages of existence of the relocation centers.

Frequent trend reporting at regular intervals was adopted as a Community Analysis technique in September, 1944, after some experimenting with the method at the Heart Mountain and Central Utah relocation centers. With the exception of the Gila, Manzanar, and Tule Lake centers, the reports were prepared weekly. At Gila and Tule Lake the usual period covered was about two weeks. Because of the absence of an Analyst at Manzanar during late 1944 and 1945, no trend reports were prepared at that center. The reports from the centers served as a basis for two series prepared in the Washington office of the Section and mimeographed for wider distribution: "Trends in the Relocation Centers" and "Weekly Summaries of Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers."

I. CENTRAL UTAH RELOCATION CENTER

O. F. Hoffman, Community Analyst

- T-1* "Community Analysis Newsletter No. 1 (For week ending March 11, 1944)," Mar. 21, 1944, 4 pp. - Selective Service; camp closing rumor; recreation; Community Enterprises; seasonal leave.
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- T-5. "Community Analysis Newsletter No. 5 (For week ending May 6, 1944)," June 2, 1944, 4 pp. - Seasonal work; labor shortage; Issei relocation; student morale; Spring Festival.
- T-6. "Community Analysis Newsletter No. 6 (For week ending May 20, 1944)," May 24, 1944, 5 pp. - Sgt. Ben Kuroki's visit; pipeline problem; teacher shortage and student misbehavior; Red Cross drive; Spring Festival.
- T-7. "Community Analysis Newsletter No. 7 (For week ending June 3, 1944)," June 15, 1944, 7 pp. - Project Director's resignation; High School graduation; PTA; pipeline problem; mess hall labor shortage; seasonal work; resident morale; new Project Director's arrival.
- T-8. "Community Analysis Newsletter No. 8 (For week ending July 1, 1944)," July 7, 1944, 5 pp. - New Project Director; staff dietician; manpower shortage; school situation; children's recreation; Community Council; new medical officer.
- T-9. "Supplementary Newsletter, July 5, 1944," July 7, 1944, 2 pp. - Private Higa's visit; reactions to his speech.
- T-10. "Community Analysis Newsletter No. 9 (For week ending July 15, 1944)," July 24, 1944, 5 pp. - Camp spirit; teacher shortage; hospital staff reduction; Dr. Carpenter's visit; new Council; Community Activities Section.

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- T-12. "Community Analysis Newsletter No. 11 (For week ending August 12, 1944)," no date, 9 pp. - Labor Committee of Council; Chief Medical Officer; Spanish Consul's visit; center closing rumor; Bon Odori; visiting soldiers; Community Activities Section: statement by Buddhist Church.
- T-13. "Community Analysis Newsletter No. 12 (For week ending August 26, 1944)," Aug. 31, 1944, 5 pp. - Hospital problem; Community Activities; Manpower Commission; center closing rumors; future of residents; school situation.
- T-14. "Community Analysis Newsletter No. 13 (For week ending September 9, 1944)," Sept. 13, 1944, 6 pp. - Labor situation; resignations of Councilmen; relocation and seasonal leaves; teacher shortage; hospital situation; Community Activities Section; recreation.
- T-15. "Community Analysis Newsletter No. 14 (For week ending September 29, 1944)," Oct. 4, 1944, 6 pp. - Trend of thought; labor problem; hospital; closing of two mess halls; Sioux Ordnance Depot offer; family discussions by Welfare Division; Evacuee Property Office; careful driving; Internal Security.
- T-16. "Community Analysis Newsletter No. 15 (For week ending October 7, 1944)," Oct. 11, 1944, 4 pp. - Rumors; hospital; pipeline work; seasonal leaves; labor survey of three blocks.
- T-17. "Community Analysis Newsletter No. 16 (For week ending October 14, 1944)," Oct. 20, 1944, 7 pp. - Sioux Ordnance Depot representatives; Seabrook Farms; Community Fund and test cases; three adverse occurrences.
- T-18. "Community Analysis Newsletter No. 17 (For week ending October 21, 1944)," Nov. 1, 1944, 4 pp. - Hospital; seasonal workers; compensatory overtime; Selective Service; attitudes toward Nisei in service.
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- T-21. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 20 (For Week of November 5 to 11, 1944)," Nov. 15, 1944, 6 pp. - Girls' viewpoint on relocation; Community Fund; indifference of center residents; pipeline repair; motion pictures; national election; hospital situation; labor re-allocation.
- T-22. "Community Analysis Newsletter for week of November 12 to 19, 1944 (Trend Report No. 21)," no date, 6 pp. - Child delinquency; Community Council; Japanese motion pictures; donations; PTA; Community Fund; Hospital situation; labor re-allocation.
- T-23. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 22 (Week of November 20 to 25, 1944)," Dec. 1, 1944, 6 pp. - Thanksgiving in Topaz; Community Fund; stabbing incident; labor relations.
- T-24. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 23 (Week of November 26 to December 2, 1944)," Dec. 8, 1944, 6 pp. - Alien volunteers; Memorial Service; coming election of Councilmen; Roosevelt and West Coast; rumors; labor relations in mess halls, hospital, pipeline work.
- T-25. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 24 (Week of December 3 to 9, 1944)," Dec. 15, 1944, 6 pp. - Memorial Service; school situation; labor relations at pipeline, hospital, and mess halls; manpower shortage.
- T-26. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 25 (For Week of December 10 to 16, 1944)," Dec. 21, 1944, 4 pp. - Community Council nominations; holiday season; labor relations; rumors of center closing.
- T-27. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 26 (For Week of December 17 to 23, 1944)," Dec. 28, 1944, 5 pp. - "California, here we come!"; new Community Council; manpower situation.
- T-28. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 27 (For Week of December 24 to 30, 1944)," Jan. 5, 1945, 5 pp. - New Year's holiday; Army Team; visit of California students; center closing.
- T-29. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 28 (Week of December 31, 1944 to January 6, 1945)," Jan. 11, 1945, 5 pp. - Mochi Gome; West Coast relocation; center closing; residents and governmental agencies.
- T-30. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 29 (For Week of January 7 to 13, 1945)," Jan. 18, 1945, 5 pp. - Center closing; reports from Seabrook Farms and Sioux Ordnance Depot; Louisiana farming; teacher situation.

- T-31. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 30 (For Week of January 14 to 20, 1945)," Jan. 26, 1945, 3 pp. - West Coast return; relocation aid; deterrents to Issei relocation.
- T-32. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 31 (For Week of January 21 to 27, 1945)," Feb. 2, 1945, 8 pp. - Return to West Coast; deterrents to relocation; optometrist services; Cooperative representatives; "Committee of 21."
- T-33. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 32 (Week of January 28 to February 3, 1945)," Feb. 9, 1945, 3 pp. - Relocation; "Committee of 21;" All-Center Conference.
- T-34. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 33 (Week of February 4 to February 10, 1945)," Feb. 14, 1945, 6 pp. - Relocation; President's Ball; pipeline and milk situations; Delta shopping; "Joint Committee of 21."
- T-35. "Trend Report No. 34 (Week of February 11 to 17, 1945)," Feb. 22, 1945, 8 pp. - Relocation; West Coast reception; Bay Area hostel; All-Center Conference; housing.
- T-36. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 35 (Week of February 18 to 24, 1945)," Mar. 1, 1945, 5 pp. - Relocation; reactions to Director's speech; West Coast resettlement.
- T-37. "Trend Report No. 36 (Week of February 25 - March 3, 1945)," Mar. 10, 1945, 8 pp. - Relocation; reactions to Director's speech; Salt Lake City Conference; Nisei report on San Francisco visit; San Mateo locality meeting.
- T-38. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 37 (Week of March 4 to March 10, 1945)," Mar. 17, 1945, 16 pp. - Relocation; Block X relocation; Berkeley locality meeting; Block Managers' interest in relocation; West Coast return; residents on democracy; new Council; resident morale.
- T-39. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 38 (Week of March 11 to 17, 1945)," Mar. 24, 1945, 10 pp. - Relocation; West Coast reports; Red Cross drive; Student Scholarship Aid Fund; Co-op; center closing; Tooele Ordnance Plant recruitment; Spanish Consul Joint Committee; negative group; Community Enterprises.
- T-40. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 39 (Week of March 18 to 24, 1945)," Mar. 31, 1945, 8 pp. - Relocation; WRA-evacuee relations; Issei relocation; problems of professional people; Chicago incidents; Red Cross drive; West Coast unemployment; copy of excerpt from Trend Report sent to J. H. Provinse, Apr. 5, 1945, by Washington Community Analysis Section.

- T-41. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 40 (For Week of March 25 to 31, 1945)," Apr. 10, 1945, 10 pp. - Relocation; east or west relocation; transfer of leader of negative group to Santa Fe; Spanish Consul; farm sales in Washington; former employees of Japanese businessmen; Community Enterprises; reports from California; seasonal leave.
- T-42. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 41 (Week of April 1 to 7, 1945)," Apr. 14, 1945, 7 pp. - Relocation; California report; community acceptance; outside marriages; packing boxes; representation for Japanese nationals; Community Enterprises.
- T-43. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 42 (For Week of April 8 to 14, 1945)," Apr. 20, 1945, 6 pp. - Relocation; Buddhist Church; rumors; President Roosevelt's death; Issei and the President's death; Community Enterprises.
- T-44. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 43 (Week of April 15 to 21, 1945)," Apr. 28, 1945, 7 pp. - Relocation; visit of New Orleans Relocation Field Officer; Spanish Joint Committee; Community Enterprises.
- T-45. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 44 (Week of April 22 to 28, 1945)," May 7, 1945, 10 pp. - Relocation; West Coast visitors; merger of Welfare Section with Relocation Division; Community Enterprises.
- T-46. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 45 (Week of April 29 to May 5, 1945)," May 11, 1945, 6 pp. - Relocation; Doi case; dining hall closing; Community Enterprises; relocation pamphlets.
- T-47. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 46 (Week of May 6 to May 12, 1945)," May 17, 1945, 12 pp. - Relocation; merger of Welfare and Relocation Sections; Boy Scout program; Clean-up Week; terrorism and relocation; USO; mess hall closing; Community Enterprises.
- T-48. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 47 (Week of May 13 to 19, 1945)," May 23, 1945, 2 pp. - Relocation.
- T-49. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 48 (Week of May 20 to 26, 1945)," May 31, 1945, 8 pp. - Relocation; Berkeley locality group; Block X relocation.
- T-50. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 49 (Week of May 27 to June 2, 1945)," June 6, 1945, 4 pp. - Relocation; Berkeley letter; school closing; Memorial Day service.

- T-51. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 50 (Week of June 3 to June 9, 1945)," June 15, 1945, 3 pp. - San Mateo news; group relocation to Placer County, California; community disintegration; block closing.
- T-52. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 51 (Week of June 10 to 16, 1945)," June 21, 1945, 3 pp. - Salt Lake City relocation; California report by Block Manager Chairman; Community Activities Section.
- T-53. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 52 (Week of June 17 to 23, 1945)," June 26, 1945, 3 pp. - Relocation east; Council nomination and election; dining hall closing; FHA.
- T-54. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 53 (Week of June 24 to 30, 1945)," July 5, 1945, 4 pp. - Relocation; Community Council; Issei dentist relocation in California.
- T-55. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 54 (Week of July 1 to 7, 1945)," July 12, 1945, 4 pp. - Evacuee leadership; relocation resistance; relocation prospects.
- T-56. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 55 (Week of July 8 to 14, 1945)," July 19, 1945, 4 pp. - Announcement of center closing; relocation; Cooperative Enterprises Conference; Buddhist Church; copy of letter to Analyst from J. H. Provinse, Aug. 2, 1945.
- T-57. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 56 (Week of July 15 to 21, 1945)," July 28, 1945, 13 pp. - Relocation; bachelors and relocation; baseball and morale; Buddhist Church; Community Council; relocation resistance; attached are copies of Council speeches by Dr. Ochikubo and Masaru Narahara; copy of broadside against WRA policy.
- T-58. "Community Analysis Trend Report (Week of July 15 to 21, 1945)," Aug. 2, 1945, 3 pp. - Center closing; student aid.
- T-59. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 58 (Week of July 29 to Aug. 4, 1945)," Aug. 10, 1945, 5 pp. - Center closing; Block X relocation.
- T-60. "Community Analysis Trend Report No. 59 (Week of August 6 to 11, 1945)," Aug. 20, 1945, 3 pp. - Block Z relocation.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Community Analysis Section

Community Analysis Report No. 15
February 28, 1946

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

PART II: COMMUNITY ANALYSIS MIMEOGRAPHED SERIES

Introduction

The purpose of this bibliography is to provide a guide to Community Analysis reports for the use of government agencies, social scientists, and others who may wish to study and learn from the WRA experience in management of a mass migration. After the liquidation of the WRA copies of the reports listed will be filed permanently in the two repositories of WRA records: the National Archives in Washington, D. C., and the University of California Library in Berkeley, California. There they will be available for future students of the evacuation and resettlement of Japanese Americans.

Part II of the Bibliography lists those reports of the Section which were mimeographed for distribution to WRA staff generally and, on request, to persons and institutions outside the agency. They constitute a very small, but carefully selected, number of the total reports produced by the Section. The purpose of the mimeographed series was to furnish information on those aspects of the Japanese American background and the reaction to evacuation and relocation most essential for an understanding of the group as a whole. There were seven series of mimeographed reports.

1. The Community Analysis Reports, begun in October, 1942, were prepared in the Washington office. They deal with the cultural behavior and social structure of the Japanese Americans, salient features of relocation center life, and aspects of West Coast attitudes towards Japanese Americans. The final numbers of the series constitute the Bibliography of the Section.

2. The Community Analysis Relocation Studies, begun in April, 1944, were prepared in the Washington office. They were designed to report on problems and developments in evacuee adjustment in areas of resettlement. Only one issue, on resettlement in Washington, D. C., was mimeographed.

3. Trends in Relocation Centers, begun in November, 1944, were prepared in the Washington office. They constitute periodic summaries of major developments in evacuee attitudes and human relations in the relocation centers. There were three issues.

4. Weekly Summaries, begun in December, 1944, were prepared in the Washington office. They consist of summaries of the trend reports from all the relocation centers, reporting chiefly the reactions to the lifting of exclusion and the final center closure program. There were 30 issues.

5. Community Analysis Letters, begin in April, 1943, were prepared in the Washington office. They were newsletters dealing with the activities of the personnel of the Community Analysis Section, sometimes containing brief comment or analysis of current developments in the program. There were 14 issues.

6. The Project Analysis Series, begun in February, 1943, were prepared by various Analysts in the relocation centers. They consist of analyses of particular problems and events in the relocation centers. There were 24 issues in the series.

7. The Community Analysis Notes, begun in January, 1944, were prepared by the Project Analysts, evacuee assistant Analysts, and others. They consist of biographical sketches of evacuees, notes on Japanese American customs, and notes on the pre-evacuation communities as seen through evacuee eyes. There were 15 issues in the series.

I. COMMUNITY ANALYSIS REPORTS

1. "Dealing with Japanese Americans," C. A. Rept. 1, by John F. Embree, October, 1942, 8 pp. - Race and culture; the go-between; sharing responsibility; project head's position; modes of employment; anxieties; food; evacuee attitudes; summary. Attached is covering letter to WRA staff members from D. S. Myer. First mimeographed issued had 9 pp.
2. "Causes of Unrest at Relocation Centers," C. A. Rept. 2, by John F. Embree, February, 1943, 6 pp. - Factors inherent in the situation; factors related to project administration; signs of trouble. Attached is covering letter to WRA staff members from D. S. Myer. First mimeographed issue had 7 pp.
3. "Japanese Groups and Associations in the United States," C. A. Rept. 3, John F. Embree, March, 1943, 7 pp. - A discussion of the nature and function of social, economic, religious, and military-nationalistic Japanese groups and associations in the United States.
4. "Notes on Japanese Holidays," C. A. Rept. 4, by John F. Embree, April 2, 1943, 5 pp. - Chronological listing and description of the chief Japanese holidays. Attached is a covering letter to project staff from D. S. Myer, dated April 2, 1943.
5. "Evacuee Resistances to Relocation," C. A. Rept. 5, by John F. Embree, June, 1943, 10 pp. - Three reasons for the relocation program; ideal program; recent leave procedure; causes for resistance to relocation; feelings of insecurity; social reorganization; importance of Issei influence; reasons for not relocating; note on administration attitudes. Attached is covering letter to Project Directors from D. S. Myer, dated June 8, 1943.
6. "Nisei Assimilation," C. A. Rept. 6, by Frank L. Sweetser, July 21, 1943, 7 pp. - Are the Nisei assimilated; evidences of assimilation; material culture and manners, language, religion, and ideals and ambitions. First mimeographed issue had 8 pp.

7. "An Analysis of the Segregation Program," C. A. Rept. 7, by Edward H. Spicer, Oct. 7, 1943, 8 pp. - Analysis of segregation procedure; staff and evacuee attitudes; summary. Attached is covering letter to Project Directors from D. S. Myer, dated Oct. 23, 1943.
- 8.. "Japanese Americans Educated in Japan," C. A. Rept. 8, by Edward H. Spicer, Jan. 28, 1944, 14 pp. - Definitions of Kibei; reasons for studying in Japan; reasons for returning to America; pre-evacuation social adjustment; relocation center adjustment; the Kibei at registration; the Kibei and administration. Attached is covering letter to Project Directors from D. S. Myer, dated Feb. 8, 1944.
9. "Buddhism in the United States," C. A. Rept. 9, by Anne O. Freed and Katharine Luomala, May 15, 1944, 10 pp. - Buddhism and Shintoism in Japan; Buddhism in the United States before evacuation; sectarianism and non-sectarianism after evacuation; Buddhism and Christianity in the United States.
10. "Labor Relations in Relocation Centers," C. A. Rept. 10, by Rachel R. Sady, Oct. 28, 1944, 28 pp. - Introduction and summary; dynamic factors in labor relations; pattern of labor crises manpower shortage; recommendations.
11. "Exploratory Survey of California Attitudes Toward the Return of the Japanese," C. A. Rept. 11, by Katharine Luomala, Apr. 4, 1945, 9 pp. - Purpose of the study; California localities studied; selection of respondents; summary of major findings.
12. "Effect of the Housing Shortage on Central Valley, California, Attitudes Toward the Return of the Evacuees," C. A. Rept. 12, by Katharine Luomala, May 14, 1945, 43 pp. - Introduction and purpose of study; summary; housing, the first major concern after rescission; reasons for the housing shortage; spotlight on Little Tokyo; results of urban evictions thus far; efforts at solving the problem of evacuee housing. Attached is covering letter from D. S. Myer, dated May 14, 1945.
13. "Prejudice in Hood River Valley - A Case Study in Race Relations," C. A. Rept. 13, by Rachel R. Sady, June 6, 1945, 17 pp. - Introduction; campaign against the Japanese in the 1920's; the Japanese community before evacuation; the recent campaign against the evacuees; conclusions.
14. "Annotated Bibliography of the Community Analysis Section. Part I: Community Analysis Trend Reports from the Relocation Centers," C. A. Rept. 14, by Joan Ishiyama, Katharine Luomala, Rachel R. Sady, Edward H. Spicer, Nov. 19, 1945, 36 pp. - Weekly trend reports, in typed manuscript form, submitted to the Washington office by the Community Analyst in each of the following centers: Central Utah, Colorado River, Gila River, Granada, Heart Mountain, Minidoka, Rohwer, and Tule Lake. Introduction on the nature and purpose of the trend reports, Tule Lake trend reports which have been submitted since Report No. 14 was prepared will be listed and annotated in the later part of the bibliography which lists the regular Community Analysis reports from that center.

15. "Annotated Bibliography of the Community Analysis Section. Part II. Community Analysis Mimeographed Series," C. A. Rept. 15, prepared by same people as No. 14, Feb. 28, 1946.

TO BE ISSUED

16. "Annotated Bibliography of the Community Analysis Section. Part III. Community Analysis Reports from Jerome, Rohwer, Central Utah, Heart Mountain, and Gila River Relocation Centers C. A. Rept. 16, prepared by the same people as No. 14.
17. "Annotated Bibliography of the Community Analysis Section. Part IV. Community Analysis Reports from Granada, Minidoka, and Manzanar Relocation Centers," C. A. Rept. 17, prepared by the same people as No. 14.
18. "Annotated Bibliography of the Community Analysis Section. Part V. Community Analysis Reports from Colorado River and Tule Lake Centers," C. A. Rept. 18, prepared by same people as No. 14.
19. "Annotated Bibliography of the Community Analysis Section Part VI. Community Analysis Reports from the Washington Section," C. A. Rept. 19, prepared by same people as No. 15, and will include miscellaneous reports from former center Analysts received too late for inclusion in earlier parts of the bibliography.

II. COMMUNITY ANALYSIS RELOCATION STUDIES

1. "Relocation to Washington," by Anne O. Freed, C. A. Relocation Studies No. 1, April, 1944, 32 pp. - Evacuees in Washington, D. C., area; reasons for relocating; housing and employment adjustment; positions held by resettlers in Washington, Dec., 1943; social adjustment of the Nisei; individual problems and adjustment; attitudes toward Caucasians, WRA, and toward discrimination and prejudice; the organization, philosophy and techniques of the Washington Relocation Office; comparison of Washington with Denver; negative and positive factors in adjustment; relocation needs in the Washington area. Report was derived from original manuscript in the files of articles prepared by the Washington Community Analysis Section.

III. TRENDS IN THE RELOCATION CENTERS

Edward H. Spicer

1. "Trends in the Relocation Centers: I, Nov. 15, 1944," 4 pp. - Relocation slump; manpower shortage; juvenile delinquents; apathy in center life.
2. "Trends in Relocation Centers: II, Mar. 1, 1945," 6 pp. - Reactions to center closing; levels of belief; spread of acceptance. Attached is covering letter from Washington Chief of Community Management Division to Project Directors, dated Mar. 15, 1945.

3. "Trends in the Relocation Centers: III, Sept. 26, 1945," 7 pp. - The idea of the residue; relocation west; the disintegration of the centers.

IV. WEEKLY SUMMARIES

1. "Reactions in the Relocation Centers Following Announcement of West Coast Opening and Ultimate Center Closing, Dec. 17-23, 1944," by Margaret L. Lantis, W. S. No. 1, 6 pp. - Acceptance of center closing; reaction against center closing; objections to return to West Coast; relocation plans and center organization; center differences; the future.
2. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, Dec. 24-30, 1944," by Edward H. Spicer, W. S. No. 2, 6 pp. - Community organization; relocation; evacuee thinking; the Army Team; the information program; Tule Lake; the future.
3. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, Jan. 1-7, 1945," by Edward H. Spicer, W. S. No. 3, 6 pp. - Relocation; community organization; evacuee thinking; outside contacts; rumor the future.
4. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, Jan. 8-14, 1945," by Edward H. Spicer, W. S. No. 4, 6 pp. - Relocation community organization; evacuee thinking; results of scouting; other outside contacts; rumor; the future.

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5. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, Jan. 15-21, 1945," W. S. No. 5, 5 pp. - Plans for relocation; the conditional relocation position; the opposition; reaction to exclusion notices.
6. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, Jan. 22-28, 1945," W. S. No. 6, 4 pp. - The All Center Conference; other community organization; interest in relocation; rumor; outside contacts.
7. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, Jan. 29-Feb. 3, 1945," W. S. No. 7, 3 pp. - The All Center Conference Mr. Myer goes to Rohwer; pressure on property owners.
8. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, Feb. 4-10, 1945," W. S. No. 8, 2 pp. - Interest in relocation; eve of Conference; Spanish Consul visits Poston Center.
9. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, Feb. 11-17, 1945," W. S. No. 9, 4 pp. - Thinking about relocation; news from "outside"; the importance of being housed; closing the mess halls.
10. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, Feb. 18-24, 1945," W. S. No. 10, 2 pp. - Belief in center closure; relocation problems; about the Conference.

11. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, Feb. 25-Mar. 3, 1945," W. S. No. 11, 4 pp. - Actual relocation; public opinion and private planning; Nisei conference; scouts to San Mateo report back.
12. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, Mar. 4-10, 1945," W. S. No. 12, 4 pp. - "Worrying and thinking and planning"; community solidarity weakens; locality group meetings; information.
13. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, Mar. 11-17, 1945," W. S. No. 13, Mar. 29, 1945, 4 pp. - Interest in relocation; opposition to relocation; when the schools close; information; resettlement assistance; a point of view.
14. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, Mar. 18-24, 1945," W. S. No. 14, Apr. 5, 1945, 4 pp. - Public opinion; kinds of locality group action; information; a new problem; the Wilson Plantation offer.
15. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, Mar. 25-31, 1945," W. S. No. 15, Apr. 11, 1945, 3 pp. - Thinking about relocation; evacuee reporting; the Nisei protest; removal of opposition group leader.
16. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Center, Apr. 1-7, 1945," W. S. No. 16, Apr. 19, 1945, 3 pp. - Evacuee organization; Rohwer relocation estimates; voice of the Nisei; box-making.
17. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, Apr. 8-14, 1945," W. S. No. 17, Apr. 26, 1945, 4 pp. - Attitudes toward West Coast; influence of the opposition; "forced relocation"; community organization; two plans for every family.
18. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, Apr. 15-21, 1945," W. S. No. 18, 3 pp. - The general picture; information; family conflicts; "visitors"; Councilman opinion.
19. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, Apr. 22-28, 1945," W. S. No. 19, May 10, 1945, 4 pp. - Relocation opinion; community organization; the Buddhist Church and relocation; problems of parolees; White River Valley.
20. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, Apr. 29-May 5, 1945," W. S. No. 20, May 19, 1945, 5 pp. - Evacuee look at the West Coast; Doi case; signs of liquidation.
21. "Reactions to the Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, May 6-12, 1945," W. S. No. 21, May 23, 1945, 3 pp. - Relocation closings within closings; the merger.
22. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, May 13-19, 1945," W. S. No. 22, May 30, 1945, 4 pp. - Summer relocation estimates; informing and advising; West Coast incidents; loss of interest in center affairs; shrinking blocks.

23. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, May 20-26, 1945," W. S. No. 23, June 6, 1945, 3 pp. - Attitudes toward relocation; block composition and block relocation; mess hall and block closings.
24. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, May 27-June 2, 1945," W. S. No. 24, June 14, 1945, 3 pp. - Relocation geography; the "left-behind" feeling; mess hall and block closings; community interest; relocation at Tule Lake.
25. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, June 3-9, 1945," W. S. No. 25, June 21, 1945, 2 pp. - The "bitter-enders"; evacuation in reverse.
26. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, June 10-16, 1945," W. S. No. 26, June 27, 1945, 3 pp. - Evacuee acceptance of center closing; the problems; cooperative plans.
27. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, June 17-23, 1945," W. S. No. 27, July 6, 1945, 3 pp. - Early closure dates; old problems and old recommendations.
28. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, June 24-30, 1945," W. S. No. 28, July 17, 1945, 3 pp. - What will WRA do; attitudes toward relocation; schools.
29. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, July 1-7, 1945," W. S. No. 29, July 21, 1945, 1 p. - Slump in relocation.
30. "Reactions to Lifting of Exclusion and Closing of Centers, July 8-14, 1945," W. S. No. 30, July 27, 1945, 3 pp. - Announcement of closing dates and reception of news.

V. COMMUNITY ANALYST LETTERS

1. "Community Analyst Letter No. 1," Apr. 17, 1943, 1 p., by John F. Embree, with attachments of mimeographed Report Roundtable No. 4, Mar. 17, 1943, 2 pp., by Chief, Reports Division, on reassignment of functions from Documents to Community Analysis Section, and Administrative Instruction No. 56, Supp. 1, "Transfer of Functions from Reports Division to Community Services Division," Mar. 26, 1943, 1 p.
2. "Second Community Analyst Letter," May 8, 1943, 1 p., by John F. Embree.
3. "Third Community Analyst Letter," June 5, 1943 3 pp., by John F. Embree.

4. "Community Analyst Letter No. 4," July 3, 1943, 4 pp., by John F. Embree.
5. "Community Analyst Letter No. 5," Aug. 16, 1943, 3 pp., by John F. Embree.
6. "Community Analyst Letter No. 6," Sept. 28, 1943, 5 pp., by Edward H. Spicer.
7. "Community Analyst Letter No. 7," Jan. 14, 1944, 4 pp., by Edward H. Spicer.
8. "Community Analyst Letter No. 8," Feb. 23, 1944, 4 pp., by Edward H. Spicer.
9. "Community Analyst Letter No. 9," Mar. 20, 1944, 2 pp., by Anne O. Freed.
10. "Community Analyst Letter No. 10," Apr. 18, 1944, 4 pp., by Edward H. Spicer.
11. "Community Analyst Letter No. 11," May 18, 1944, 2 pp., by Edward H. Spicer.
12. "Community Analyst Letter No. 12," Nov. 3, 1944, 3 pp., by Katharine Luomala.
13. "Community Analyst Letter No. 13," Feb. 13, 1945, 2 pp., by Rachel R. Sady.
14. "Community Analyst Letter No. 14," May 15, 1945, 5 pp., by Edward H. Spicer.

VI. PROJECT ANALYSIS SERIES

1. "Registration at Central Utah: 14-17, February, 1943," by John F. Embree, February, 1943, 12 pp. - Staff and residents; meeting on registration and civil rights; some young people of Topaz; Issei worries; Monday night meeting; meeting with Young Democrats; family meeting; final Wednesday meeting; redemption of a Kibei; application vs. questionnaire; the Great White Father; recommendations on communication, staff education, and avoidance of discriminatory documents. Appendices: resolution to Secretary of War Stimson, dated Feb. 15, 1943; statement of other residents of Topaz, dated Feb. 16, 1943; summary of the Wednesday meeting; statement of facts in explanation of the attitudes and actions of the residents, especially in regards to registration. First mimeographed issue had 14 pp. Report was derived from original typed manuscript in the files of articles prepared by the Washington staff of the Community Analysis Section.

2. "Army Registration at Granada," by Frank L. Sweetser, Mar. 19, 1943, 11 pp. - First phase, registration, Feb. 6-13; second phase, interim, Feb. 13-18; third phase, reconsideration, Feb. 19 to Mar. 6; current situation. First mimeographed issue under title, "Army Registration at One Relocation Center," Mar. 6, 1943, 11 pp., with covering letter to Project Directors from D. S. Myer, dated Mar. 19, 1943.
3. "Registration at Manzanar," by Morris E. Opler, Apr. 3, 1943, 7 pp. - Analysis and interpretation of loyalty questions, and some factors motivating negative responses. First mimeographed issue under title, "Second Special Report on Registration," Apr. 3, 1943, 11 pp. Article was derived from original manuscript, Manzanar Report No. 3.
4. "The Fence at Minidoka," by John de Young, April, 1943, 6 pp. - Description and history of fence and watchtowers, and attitudes of residents toward them; previous history of relations between project staff and residents and military police. Article was derived from original manuscript, Minidoka Report No. 9, under title, "The Fence and the Watchtowers," April 28, 1943.
5. "Preliminary Evaluation of the Resettlement Program at Jerome Relocation Center," by Edgar C. McVoy, May, 1943, 4 pp. - Nine reasons for the slow pace of the leave program with an evaluation of each. First mimeographed issue, May, 1943, 5 pp. Article was derived from original manuscript, Jerome Report No. 8, May 3, 1943.
6. "Report on an Unorganized Relocation Center," by Edward H. Spicer, June, 1943, 15 pp. - Elements of social disorganization; Minidoka social structure; present trends and attitudes; the new Charter. Article was derived from original manuscript, Minidoka Report No. 113.
7. "Notes on Some Religious Cults at Topaz," by Weston LaBarre, June 15, 1943, 2 pp. - Main religious groups; splinter cults; administrative relevance. First mimeographed issue, June 15, 1943, 3 pp. Article was derived from original manuscript, Central Utah Report No. 7.
8. "Factors Influencing Low Enrollment in Certain Adult Education Courses," by Marvin K. Opler, July, 1943, 9 pp. First mimeographed issue had 11 pp. Article was derived from original manuscript, Tule Lake Report No. 21, June 16, 1943.
9. "Preliminary Survey of Resistances to Resettlement at the Tule Lake Relocation Center," by Marvin K. Opler, June 23, 1943, 15 pp. - Older Issei resistances bearing upon resettlement; general resistances to resettlement related to the relocation and project situation. Article was derived from original manuscript, Tule Lake Report No. 3.
10. "English Words in Current Use at Minidoka Center That Have Been Given a 'Japanized-English' Pronunciation or Have Been Translated Into a Japanese Equivalent," by John de Young, July, 1943, 7 pp. First mimeographed issue had 8 pp. Article was derived from original manuscript, Minidoka Report No. 94, June 15, 1943.

11. "Notes on Evacuee Family Patterns," by G. Gordon Brown, Nov. 24, 1943, 3 pp. - Husband-wife relationships, parent-child relationships, family solidarity and kinship-responsibility. Article was derived from original manuscript, Gila River Report No. 21, under title, "Community Analysis Report," Nov. 24, 1943.
12. "Studies of Segregants at Manzanar," by Morris E. Opler, Feb. 3, 1944, 13 pp. - The general picture; age distribution of male and female segregants; age distribution and foreign residence of Kibei males and females; age distribution and residence in Japan of segregant women married to those "previously interviewed"; age distribution and foreign residence of female segregants married to aliens; age distribution of U. S. citizens with no foreign residence; male and female dual citizens with no foreign travel; male and female segregants who were in Japan a year or less. Appended is a summary of information concerning segregants at Manzanar. Article was derived from original manuscript, Manzanar Report No. 69, Oct. 19, 1943.
13. "A Preliminary Survey of the Boilermen's Dispute at Minidoka," by John de Young, Mar. 3, 1944, 12 pp. - Events leading up to the walkout of Jan. 4, 1944; negotiations with the project director; present status of the janitorial situation; activities of the resident committees involved; attitude of the residents; role of threats and force in the situation; 'inu' warnings; analysis of administration role in the situation. Article was derived from original manuscript, Minidoka Report No. 285, Jan. 17, 1944.
14. "The Tule Lake Incident," by Edward H. Spicer, Mar. 27, 1944, 18 pp. - The crisis of Nov. 1-4, 1943; the background of the demonstration; evacuee vs. administration; causes of the incident. Report was derived from original typed manuscript in the files of articles prepared by the Washington staff of the Community Analysis Section.
15. "The Reaction of Heart Mountain to the Opening of Selective Service to Nisei," by Asael T. Hansen, Apr. 1, 1944, 13 pp. - Early reactions; the growth of opposition; community feeling; the Council takes the moderate position; the Fair Play Committee gathers strength. First mimeographed issue had 14 pp. Article was derived from original manuscript, Heart Mountain Report No. 77.
16. "The Significant Factors in Requests for Repatriation and Expatriation," by Morris E. Opler, Apr. 19, 1944, 8 pp. - The rumors of the closing of Manzanar; the length of the war; the Kibei myth; delay in leave clearance; the Tule Lake magnet; the effects of center life; the parent-child relationship; the delicate balance that exists; the draft. Article was derived from original manuscript, Manzanar Report No. 224, Mar. 30, 1944.

17. "Relocation at Rohwer Center, Part I: The Relocated Population," by Charles Wisdom and Katharine Luomala, July 24, 1944, 19 pp. - Introduction and summary; description of the population; description of those who relocated; months preferred for relocation; states to which evacuees relocated; returns from indefinite leave. Entirely rewritten by Katharine Luomala from original manuscript, Rohwer Report No. 11, under title, "Statistical Report on Relocation at Rohwer Relocation Center," May 12, 1944, by Charles Wisdom.
18. "Relocation at Rohwer Center, Part II: Issei Relocation Problems," by Charles Wisdom and Katharine Luomala, Sept. 2, 1944, 30 pp. - Introduction and summary; the relocated Issei; Issei relocation problems; Issei suggestions for solving their relocation problems; temporary and permanent adjustment to center life. Entirely rewritten by Katharine Luomala from original manuscript, Rohwer Report No. 12, under title, "Issei Relocation Problems at Rohwer Relocation Center," June, 1944, by Charles Wisdom.
19. "Community Government in the Relocation Centers, Part I: One Year of Community Government at the Gila River Relocation Center," by G. Gordon Brown, Nov. 6, 1944, 20 pp. - Summary; introduction; the Constitution; the first term; the second term; the present Councils. Summary by Edward H. Spicer. Article was derived from original manuscript, Gila River Report No. 51a, July 14, 1944.
20. "Relocation at Rohwer Center, Part III: Background for the Resettlement of Rohwer Farmers," by Margaret L. Lantis, Feb. 7, 1945, 27 pp. - Summary of major findings; California origin of Rohwer rural population; general characteristics of Japanese farming in California; specific characteristics of Japanese farming in Los Angeles County and San Joaquin County; recent trends and changes in the Japanese agricultural situation.
21. "Relocation at Rohwer Center, Part IV: Prospects for the Resettlement of Rohwer Farmers," by Margaret L. Lantis, Feb. 22, 1945, 42 pp. - Review of pre-evacuation experience; evacuation: leaving the farm; assembly center experience; new community: Rohwer Center; resettlement of Rohwer farmers; trends in rural resettlement from Rohwer.
22. "A Typical Block at Tule Lake Center," by an unnamed evacuee assistant Analyst, Apr. 17, 1945, 8 pp. - Segregation and old Tule Lake; block government; block statistics; block socials; block religion; block sports; block mess hall organization; three groups of block opinion. Article was derived from original manuscript, Tule Lake Report No. 143, under title, "An Average Block in Tule Lake," Mar. 6, 1945.

23. "Final Report on the Gila River Relocation Center as of May 20, 1945," by G. Gordon Brown, Sept. 24, 1945, 81 pp. - I. The Aims of This Report. II. Community Analysis: historical sketch; staff; method; techniques; practical procedures; Community Analysis and administration. III. The Social Organization of a Relocation Center: brief social history; the people; the administration; basic aspects of center organization; the organization; the organization of its people; communication; the regulation of conflict; clubs and societies; associations; employment and labor problems; cooperation and conflicts; relocation; some comments on administration. IV. Appendix: population by month from July 23, 1942 to July 23, 1945; admissions to Gila River Center. Original manuscript is Gila River Report No. 67.
24. "Stresses and Strains of Center Life, Project Analysis Series, No. 24, by J. Ralph McFarling, Community Analyst at Granada Relocation Center, Feb. 20, 1946, 13 pp. - Personal narrative report on role of the Analyst; segregation; relocation; employment; problems connected with authority from the top; center population characteristics, age, sex, and citizenship distribution; community government.

VII. COMMUNITY ANALYSIS NOTES

1. "From a Nisei Who Said 'No'," by Morris E. Opler, Jan. 15, 1944, 9 pp. - Life experience and viewpoints which lie behind a young Nisei's negative answer to Question 28 of the Army registration form. First mimeographed issue had 8 pp. Article was derived from original manuscript, Manzanar Report No. 53, Aug. 31, 1943.
2. "Engagement and Marriage Customs in a Relocation Center," by John de Young, Feb. 29, 1944, 3 pp. - Before evacuation and within the relocation centers. Article was derived from original manuscript, Minidoka Report No. 188, Sept. 6, 1943, prepared by the Community Analysis research staff.
3. "Traditional Japanese Therapeutics Practiced at Minidoka," by Dick Kanaya and John de Young, Apr. 7, 1944, 2 pp. - Hari, mogusa, and anma treatments. Article was derived from original manuscript, Minidoka Report No. 169, under title, "Report on Therapeutics Practised by Other Than Licensed M. D.'s in Minidoka Center."
4. "Social and Political Organization of the Block at Manzanar," Mar. 17, 1944, 4 pp. - Taken from a report by a Japanese American who lived in a Japanese village for several years. Article was derived from original manuscript, Manzanar Report No. 125, Jan. 7, 1944.
5. "A Nisei Requests Expatriation," by Morris E. Opler, Nov. 10, 1944, 4 pp. - Why one young man asked to be expatriated. Article was derived from original manuscript, Manzanar Report No. 245, under title, "Statement of a Recent Expatriate," Aug. 26, 1944.

6. "Biography of a Nisei Celery Farmer from Venice, California, by Morris E. Opler, Dec. 11, 1944, 15 pp. - Life before evacuation; war and evacuation; reasons for going to Tule Lake; relocation plans. Article was derived from original manuscript, Manzanar Report No. 243, under title, "Mr. O., A Farmer from Venice, California," Aug. 24, 1944, and prepared by an evacuee member of the Community Analysis staff.
7. "Nisei Report on Their Adjustment to Tule Lake," by evacuee assistant Analysts, Dec. 20, 1944, 5 pp. - Part I. Report of the Older Nisei; Part II. Interview With a Young Nisei. Article was derived from original manuscript, Tule Lake Report No. 104, under title, "Nisei Adjustment at Tule Lake," Aug. 30, 1944.
8. "West Coast Localities: Sacramento County and City," by Margaret L. Lantis, Mar. 1, 1945, 7 pp. - Sacramento County: history, agriculture, marketing, social organization in the Florin-Elk Grove area, and evacuation; Sacramento City: population, business, other employment, community relations, social organization, since evacuation, and post-exclusion. Based primarily on retrospective accounts of pre-evacuation communities by evacuee members of the project Community Analysis staffs.
9. "West Coast Localities: Placer County" by Margaret L. Lantis, Mar. 9, 1945, 4 pp. - Japanese population, agriculture, marketing, social organization, Caucasian-Japanese relations, and after evacuation. Based primarily on retrospective accounts of pre-evacuation communities by evacuee members of the project Community Analysis staffs.
10. "Boys' Day," by an evacuee member of the Community Analysis staff, Mar. 13, 1945, 2 pp. - Symbolism, and how it is celebrated in the relocation centers and in the United States. Article was derived from original manuscript, Manzanar Report No. 249, Nov. 1, 1944.
11. "West Coast Localities: Fresno County," by Margaret L. Lantis, Apr. 2, 1945, 8 pp. - Population; property ownership; occupations; agriculture; Japanese town, schools, and social life in the City of Fresno; other Japanese communities in Fresno County; evacuation; post-exclusion events and attitudes. Taken from locality reports prepared by the Community Analysis Section in the relocation centers.
12. "West Coast Localities: Imperial Valley," by Margaret L. Lantis, Apr. 9, 1945, 11 pp. - Population, agriculture, Japanese life in the Valley, and evacuation. Based on locality studies made at either Colorado River or Tule Lake Centers by members of the Community Analysis Section.
13. "West Coast Localities: San Francisco Bay Area," by Margaret L. Lantis, Apr. 9, 1945, 17 pp. - I. Description and statistical comparison of five urban counties in the City of San Francisco. II. San Francisco City and County: economic base of population; retail dry cleaning and dyeing business; wholesale and retail art goods business; hotel and apartment house business; domestic workers; fishermen; flower market; other occupations. III. San

13. Mateo County. IV. Alameda County. V. East Bay Floral Industry. VI. Problems and possibilities of return to the Bay Area. Taken from locality studies prepared at the Central Utah Center by the Community Analysis Section.
14. "West Coast Localities: San Joaquin County," by Margaret L. Lantis, Apr. 16, 1945, 5 pp. - Population, occupations, and industries of Japanese in general; population, businesses, and social life of Japanese in Stockton; agriculture in San Joaquin Delta; French Camp; Linden; Lodi; evacuation. Based primarily on retrospective accounts of pre-evacuation communities by evacuee members of the project Community Analysis staffs.
15. "A Lexicon of Center Terms," by Marvin K. Opler, July 18, 1945, 10 pp. Terms used by Issei and Kibei; terms used by Issei; expressions used by high school Nisei; Nisei terms for grooming and hair cuts; older Nisei general center terms; terms applied to social and political life of center; words and phrases coined by Nisei; Issei terms peculiar to the center; Hawaiian slang used in the center. Article was derived from original manuscript, Tule Lake Report No. 161, June 25, 1945.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Community Analysis Section

Duplicate

Community Analysis Report No. 16
February 7, 1946

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

PART III: COMMUNITY ANALYSIS REPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL UTAH, JEROME,
ROHWER, GILA RIVER, AND HEART MOUNTAIN
RELOCATION CENTERS

Introduction

The purpose of this bibliography is to provide a guide to Community Analysis reports for the use of government agencies, social scientists, and others who may wish to study and learn from the WRA experience in management of a mass migration. After the liquidation of the WRA, copies of the reports listed will be filed permanently in the two repositories of WRA records: the National Archives in Washington, D. C. and the University of California Library in Berkeley, California. There they will be available for students of evacuation and resettlement.

Part III and subsequent parts of the Bibliography list all materials other than Trend Reports (which are listed in Part I) prepared by Community Analysts at the centers. The reports listed for each center include five types of data: (1) raw materials not analyzed for use, such as interviews, letters, records of conversations, and miscellaneous observations of center life; (2) completed analyses of special problems or phases of community life peculiar to particular centers; (3) analyses of general over-all problems of the WRA as manifested in the different centers; (4) studies of the characteristics of segments of the population of particular centers, such as age, pre-evacuation locality, or occupational groups; and (5) summaries of the activities, methods, and work plans of the Analysts.

The period covered by the reports as a whole is from April, 1943, when the first Analysts were established at Manzanar and Minidoka, through March, 1946, when the Tule Lake Center closed. Except for the Colorado River Center, where the Indian Office placed an Analyst in June, 1942, there are only retrospective accounts of the early, crucial period of adjustment during the first year of the centers.

The reports listed were prepared at irregular intervals. The subject matter of most was determined by the specific problems facing the WRA administrators at given times and was usually gathered at their suggestion. Unlike the Trend Reports of 1944 and 1945 which reflect the major interests of the administered people, these reports tend to reflect the chief concerns of the administrators in the centers and in Washington. At the same time, however, they provide more

intensive analyses of selected phases of evacuee viewpoints and social organization than do the trend reports.

Part III deals specifically with the centers of Jerome, Rohwer in Arkansas, Topaz in Central Utah, Heart Mountain in Wyoming, and Gila River in Arizona. The Jerome center had the shortest existence of any. It was closed in June, 1944, after little over a year and a half of operation. There were three different Analysts in residence during this period. The Jerome reports include an abundance of raw materials, chiefly miscellaneous interviews and sampling of opinion, dealing with early attitudes towards resettlement, evacuee viewpoints concerning segregation, labor relations in the center, and reactions to the closing. The Rohwer reports, covering the period from September, 1943, through November, 1945, constitute some of the most exhaustive studies by an Analyst of a few selected aspects of center life, such as private enterprise in the center and the Issei response to relocation. The Central Utah reports, prepared by two different Analysts, cover the period from June, 1943, through August, 1945. They deal particularly with the schools, labor problems, the Community Council, and attitudes to resettlement. They also include an important series of studies of the pre-evacuation life of evacuees from the San Francisco Bay region.

The reports from Gila, covering the period April, 1943 through May, 1945, were written chiefly by one Analyst. They deal most intensively with reactions to the resettlement program and with the problems and organization of community government. They include a large number of brief but revealing interviews with evacuees on various aspects of center life.

The Heart Mountain reports were prepared by two different Analysts. The first Analyst covered the period May, 1943 to October, 1943. His reports are notable for analysis of staff-evacuee relations and detailed descriptions of characteristic center institutions such as the hospital, the early self-government organization, and the faction-split Buddhist Church. The second Analyst, covering the period January, 1944 to October, 1945, put most of his data into his Trend Reports. The present list, however, includes detailed studies of the reactions to re-opening of Selective Service, the peculiar Heart Mountain community government organization, and reactions to the lifting of exclusion.

Starred items were reprinted in the various series mimeographed and issued by the Washington Community Analysis Section.

CENTRAL UTAH RELOCATION CENTER

Community Analysis Reports

Weston La Barre, Community Analyst

- 1. "Some Observations on Japanese Character Structure," no date, 1943, 5 pp. - Three ways in which Issei aggressive feelings come out at Topaz.
- 2. Memorandum to Community Services Division from Analyst, May 31, 1943, 2 pp. - Partial survey of housing standards.
- 3. Memorandum to Assistant Project Director from Analyst, June 1, 1943, 1 p. - Blocks in which to find agricultural workers.
- 4. "Questions asked Concerning Relocation," June 7, 1943, 6 pp. - Points to note in answering questions; ecological map with legend included.
- 5. "Fences and Watchtowers at Topaz," June 7, 1943, 4 pp. - Information on fences and watchtowers; attitudes of Military Police and residents toward the fences.
- 6. "Monthly Report of Social Science Analyst at Topaz," June 8, 1943, 5 pp. - Review of work done so far; suggestions for future research and job usefulness.
- *7. "Notes on Some Religious Cults at Topaz," Project Analysis Series No. 7, June 15, 1943, 3 pp. - Main religious groups, splinter cults, administrative relevance. Original typed copy, no date, 2 pp., attached.
- 8a. "Subjects a Community Analyst Might Study," June 21, 1943, 5 pp. - Memorandum from Analyst to Chief of Community Services Division listing 17 questions.
- 8b. "Report on Minidoka Charter," June 25, 1943, 3 pp.
- 9. "Ecological Map of Topaz, Block by Block," June 30, 1943, 39 pp. - Title page cover, legend, 35 block maps, 2 pages of information on 41 blocks.

Oscar F. Hoffman, Community Analyst

- 10. "Why Topazeans Preferred Tule Lake," (First subject heading of a paper with no title), Oct. 12, 1943, 4 pp. - Reasons for preference; arrival and assimilation of Tuleans at Topaz.

intensive analyses of selected phases of evacuee viewpoints and social organization than do the trend reports.

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CENTRAL UTAH RELOCATION CENTER

Community Analysis Reports

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1. "Some Observations on Japanese Character Structure," no date, 1943, 5 pp. - Three ways in which Issei aggressive feelings come out at Topaz.
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Oscar F. Hoffman, Community Analyst

10. "Why Topazeans Preferred Tule Lake," (First subject heading of a paper with no title), Oct. 12, 1943, 4 pp. - Reasons for preference; arrival and assimilation of Tulcans at Topaz.

11. "On Transferring to Topaz," Oct. 14, 1943, 8 pp. - Explanatory, covering letter; reactions of Tule transferees to various aspects of transfer program; considerations inducing some Tuleans to transfer to relocation centers and others to remain at Tule Lake.
12. "Reactions to the Return of the Supt. of Transportation and Maintenance," Oct. 14, 1943, 2 pp. - Community reaction to return of appointed personnel member involved in labor dispute.
13. "Private Enterprises," Oct. 15, 1943, 2 pp. - Minor role of private enterprises at Topaz.
14. "Resident Attitudes on Work Situation at Topaz, September 15 to October 10, 1943," Oct. 28, 1943, 18 pp. - Background of study; collecting data; resident opinion; analyst's observations, recommendations; questionnaire, two interviews as examples. Sample was from Engineering, Motor Transport and Maintenance Sections.
15. "Probable Explanations of Fluctuations in the Numbers Relocating from Topaz," Nov. 2, 1943, 4 pp. - Discussion and data on indefinite leave.
16. "Reaction of Pipeline Crew to Topaz Times Article," Nov. 3, 1943, 3 pp. - Discussion; excerpt from Block Managers' Minutes on resignation of pipeline workers.
17. "That Pipeline Job," Nov. 5, 1943, 1 p. - Resident leader's views.
- 18a. "On Recruiting Labor for Harvesting the Crops at Tule Lake," Nov. 6, 1943, 3 pp. - Causes for Topazean reluctance to volunteer for harvesting; how the problem was solved.
- 18b. "Tentative Presentation of Community Analysis Section," Nov. 23, 1943, 2 pp. - Outline of function, research technique, frame of reference, and relation of the Community Analysis Section to other sections and units.
19. "The Topaz Ode Party," Nov. 27, 1943, 4 pp. - Issei reflections in poetry.
20. "Re-evaluation of the Role of the Community Council," Dec. 17, 1943, 8 pp. - Issues involved in resignation of Council. Chapter I of two-part study.
21. "Relocation and Camp Morale as Seen by a Resident Teacher," January, 1944, 1 p.
22. "Excerpt from the Minutes of the Block Managers' Meeting held on January 10, 1944," Jan. 20, 1944, 3 pp. - Explanatory covering letter; attitudes toward sending representatives to Chicago Evacuee National Conference.

23. "The Evacuee National Conference at Chicago," Jan. 21, 1944, 5 pp. - Factors contributing to opposition to Conference.
24. "Resident Attitudes Toward Relocation," Feb. 1, 1944, 34 pp. - Background for study; sample; resident opinion; outlook for relocation; recommendations; questionnaire; four examples of interviews.
25. "Nisei Girls and the Wac's," Feb. 17, 1944, 12 pp. - Attitudes toward joining; types of respondents; reinstitution of draft; Wac's questionnaire; three examples of interviews.
26. "Statement by Mr. S--, a Resident Leader in Community Enterprises, on History of Factionalism in his Organization," Mar. 4, 1944, 4 pp.
27. "Attitude of a Few School Boys Toward America (A Day in School at Topaz in One of the Upper Elementary Grades, March 27, 1944)," 1 p.
28. "Interview with Some Resident Teachers," April, 1944, 2 pp.
29. "Interview with Students at Topaz," April, 1944, 2 pp. - Attitudes of five high school students toward school and administration.
30. "Interview with the Student Relocation Counselor," April, 1944, 4 pp.
31. "Evaluating the Community Council's Role (continued)," Apr. 3, 1944, 14 pp. - Chapter II of 2-part study (Chapter I, Dec. 17, 1944); work of Council viewed through minutes for period from July to December, 1943.
32. "Interview with a Mother and Her Daughter on Education," Apr. 15, 1944, 1 p.
33. "The Reinstitution of Selective Service," Apr. 18, 1944, 20 pp. - Explanatory, covering letter; Nisei's story of reactions of various elements of resident population to reinstitution of Selective Service; attached is memorandum by Assistant Relocation Officer on "Analysis of the Re-institution of Selective Service," Apr. 15, 1944, 2 pp.
34. "Student Attitude (16 years old, 11th grade)," Apr. 19, 1944, 2 pp.
35. "Thoughts of a High School Senior," Apr. 26, 1944, 2 pp. - On school and teachers at Topaz.
36. "Interview with Resident Teacher (High School) on Meeting Evacuees," May 1, 1944, 3 pp.
37. "Assimilation of Tuleans at Topaz," May 9, 1944, 4 pp. - Degree of assimilation; contributing factors.

38. "Student Morale at Topaz," May 17, 1944, 2 pp.
39. "Interview with Reverend T. Relative to the School Situation," May 24, 1944, 2 pp. - Ten points in regard to relation of parents and children to school and life in the center.
40. "High School System at Topaz, Interview with Miss G--," May 29, 1944, 3 pp. - Opinions on guidance and counselor; Superintendent of Schools; Principal of High School; supervision of student activities; case of the 9th grade and their petition; teacher outside his field.
41. "The School Situation at Topaz," June 17, 1944, 17 pp. - Attitude of various elements of population toward school; attitudes of students, teachers, and parents; basic factors in the school situation including evacuation, changed position of parents, living quarters, responsibility of school administration, and WRA responsibility; recommendations for school administration and supervision, and closer cooperation between school and parents.
42. "Topazeans' Plans to Reestablish Themselves on the West Coast," July, 1944, 8 pp. - Degree of interest in West Coast; source of data for study; immediate probable effects; problems anticipated by occupational and business groups; recommendations for facilitating resettlement on West Coast.
43. "The New Council at Topaz," July 21, 1944, 6 pp. - Election and organization of new Council.
44. "Dr. Carpenter's Visit to Topaz," July 22, 1944, 6 pp. - Evacuee attitudes toward secretary of Citizens Committee and his talk on relocation and cooperatives.
45. "Adult Education," Aug. 3, 1944, 2 pp. - Interest in program; concern over shortage of teachers in regular school.
46. "Monthly Narrative Report," Aug. 28, 1944, 3 pp. - Personnel employed; relocation progress; current work; problem agenda; projected activities.
47. "On Mr. R. V. Nicholson's Visit to Topaz," Aug. 28, 1944, 3 pp. - Reactions to member of Fair Play Committee and his talk on resettlement.
48. "Monthly Narrative Report," Sept. 30, 1944, 2 pp. - Personnel status; main activities during month; problems considered; plans for next month; recommendations to Project Director.
49. "Calling Residents Japs," Oct. 5, 1944, 1 p. - Caucasian parents advised to caution children against creating ill-feeling toward residents.
50. "Interview with Rev. S.," Oct. 11, 1944, 2 pp. - Low morale of residents and unwholesome influence of certain leaders.

51. "Basic Attitude of Issei," Oct. 20, 1944, 6 pp. - Explanatory, covering letter from Project Director asking permission to distribute copies of report to Utah educators; answering letter; discussion of major factors contributing to Issei thinking. The report is a speech given by the Analyst to the appointed personnel and Utah educators.
52. "Monthly Narrative Report," Oct. 31, 1944, 3 pp.
53. "Atomization of Topaz Community," Nov. 24, 1944, 24 pp. - Evidences of trend; factors accounting for the social change; reversing the trend; principles regarding administration-resident feelings.
54. "Relocation Prospects as of November 15, 1944," Nov. 29, 1944, 8 pp. - Estimates based on opinions of residents and staff.
55. "Narrative Report for Month of November, 1944," Nov. 30, 1944, 2 pp.
56. "Alameda (A West Coast Locality Study)," Dec. 30, 1944, 7 pp. - Based on 15 interviews; written by Alamedan. Profile of community; economic aspects; social structure; relations with Caucasians; evacuation experiences; correspondence with Caucasian friends; feasibility of returning to former community; present leadership; included is a letter to an evacuee from a Caucasian friend in Oakland.
57. "Menlo Park-Atherton-Woodside (West Coast Locality Study)," Jan. 3, 1945, 5 pp. - Based on information presented by four respondents formerly residents of this area. Outline of study like that above.
58. "San Francisco Fishing Industry (West Coast Locality Study)," Jan. 5, 1945, 5 pp. - Based on interviews with two former San Francisco fishing boat operators. Scope of industry; union affiliation; relations with Caucasians and other groups; evacuation experience; correspondence with Caucasian friends; feasibility of returning to their fishing.
59. "Sacramento (West Coast Locality Study)," Jan. 10, 1945, 9 pp. - Based principally on information gathered by Issei leader of Sacramento group; outline similar to other locality reports; information relative to Treasury officials' activity during evacuation.
60. "San Francisco Retail Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Business (West Coast Locality Study)," Jan. 17, 1945, 8 pp. - Based on interviews with five former owners of dry cleaning shops in San Francisco. History of Japanese in business; economic conditions; wholesale trade; property value; relations with Caucasians and unions; evacuation experiences; feasibility of returning to area.
61. "San Francisco Wholesale and Retail Art Goods Business (West Coast Locality Study)," Jan. 26, 1945, 8 pp. - Based on interviews with five former merchants and one former leader in

Japanese colony. Location of businesses; history; relations with Caucasians; relations with Chinese on Grant Avenue; economic structure; labor union; evacuation experiences; property owned; possibility of returning.

62. "Domestic Workers in San Francisco (West Coast Locality Study)," Jan. 31, 1945, 6 pp. - Based on interviews with former manager of one of leading and oldest Japanese employment agencies in San Francisco. History; classifications of services; competition and future opportunities; relationship with Caucasians; feasibility of return to area.
63. "Narrative Report for Month of January, 1945," Jan. 31, 1945, 3 pp. - Personnel status; main activities during month; supplies and materials needed; problems considered; plans for next month; recommendations and suggestions to Project Director.
64. "San Francisco Colony Nisei Businessman Contemplates Resettlement (West Coast Locality Study)," Feb. 7, 1945, 6 pp. - Former manager of retail dry goods store tells of evacuation experiences, residence and business in "Little Tokyo;" problems in returning.
65. "Japanese East Bay Floral Industry (West Coast Locality Study)," Feb. 16, 1945, 9 pp. - Based primarily on interviews with twelve former East Bay nurserymen; written by former East Bay florist. History of industry; economic conditions; chrysanthemum and other outside flower growers; relations with Caucasians; evacuation experiences; possibility of re-establishing themselves in former business.
66. "San Mateo-Burlingame-Belmont, San Mateo County (West Coast Locality Study)," Feb. 20, 1945, 7 pp. - Based on about thirty interviews; written by former San Mateoan. District profile; length of residence; economic conditions; social structure of Japanese community; evacuation experience; communication with Caucasian friends; possibility of returning.
- 67a. "Foothill Area -- Placer County (West Coast Locality Study)," Feb. 24, 1945, 7 pp. - Based on interviews with four former residents. History; economic conditions; community organization; relations with Caucasians; evacuation experiences; possibility of resettling letter from Placer relocatee to Middle West.
- 67b. "Narrative Report for Month of February, 1945," Feb. 28, 1945, 3 pp.
- 68a. "Hotel and Apartment House Business in San Francisco (West Coast Locality Study)," Mar. 9, 1945, 11 pp. - Based on interviews with visitors, four former operators, Issei leader, New World-Sun Japanese Directory of 1941, and 1944 World Almanac. History; building structure; relations with Caucasians; relations with colored people; business organization; property owned and leased; evacuation experiences; feasibility of returning.
- 68b. "Narrative Report for Month of March, 1945," Mar. 31, 1945, 2 pp.

69. "San Francisco and East Bay Cities Laundry Business (West Coast Locality Study)," Apr. 19, 1945, 11 pp. - Interviews with 15 former operators; origin and development of a Japanese laundry; Japanese laundry business from 1930 to 1942; Oakland laundries; Berkeley, Alameda, San Francisco laundries; the future--questionable possibilities.
70. "Dissemination of Information on Post-Exclusion Policies and Procedures," Apr. 21, 1945, 6 pp. - Extent of understanding and misunderstanding; role of official bodies; timeliness; information bureau.
71. "Narrative Report for Month of April, 1945," Apr. 30, 1945, 3 pp. - Community Analysis monthly report.
72. "Special Report of Nisei Exploring Resettlement Opportunities in San Francisco Bay Area--Jobs or Business, in Particular a House," May 25, 1945, 11 pp. - Assistant Analyst's impression of California on returning there; public sentiment in Bay Area; employment opportunities for Nisei and Issei; possibilities in private enterprises; economic pressure in forestalling a loan; housing problem and resettlement; assistant analyst's solution of his housing problem; Coast incidents; Social Security Resettlement Fund.
73. "An Interview on the Japanese Settlement in San Francisco (West Coast Locality Study)," May 28, 1945, 7 pp. - Issei Buddhist businessman describes San Francisco Japanese colony. History of immigration; 1900-1910; 1910-1920; 1920-1941; evacuation; assimilation.
74. "Narrative Report for Month of May, 1945," May 31, 1945, 2 pp. - Community Analyst's monthly report on personnel; activities; plans.
75. "Southern Alameda County Farmers," June 6, 1945, 6 pp. - Settlement; economic conditions; community structure; relations with Caucasians; evacuation experiences; the trek back.
76. "Raw Data from the Community Analysis Work Attitudes Study," July 28, 1945, 107 pp. - Explanatory, covering letter; material used in writing up Community Analyst Report 14, "Resident Attitudes on Work Situation at Topaz, September 15 to October 10, 1943," October 28, 1943.
77. Five Letters Written by Evacuees, Collected by Community Analyst, Aug. 28, 1945, 16 pp. - Letter, dated May 1 and 2, 1945, by Nisei soldier in 100th Battalion to his parents in Topaz after having been severely injured in battle; letter, October 15, 1944, from Nisei in Chicago to father about finances; letter, Aug. 21, 1944, from relocatee at Seabrook Farm to friend at Topaz; letter, Aug. 18, 1944, by a recent visitor to the West Coast; letter, July 23, 1944, by former Topaz Nisei leader to Community Analyst about his impressions of the "outside."

78. "Biography of Torakichi Suyeyasu of Topaz, Pioneer Nurseryman of San Leandro, California (Based on interviews with respondent)," Aug. 29, 1945, 4 pp. - Biography of an Issei.
79. "Community Government of Central Utah," July 9, 1945, 63 pp. - Covering letter of transmittal; comment on report of Central Utah community government; community government material requested by Washington-Community Analysis Section. This report was prepared in answer to the request of the Washington Section for comments on their report, "Council History of Central Utah Project."
80. "Closing Report of Community Analysis Section," no date, September, 1945, 23 pp. - History of the Section under Weston La Barre; history from Sept. 4, 1934, to Sept. 1, 1945, under Oscar F. Hoffman (the analyst's orientation, introduction to the Central Utah Project, labor problems, relocation, school problems, analyst's relation with WRA personnel, analyst's reporting on resident attitude, analyst and orientation of new personnel; profile of the community (Make-up of community, administrative-evacuee relations, Topaz Issei dominated).

JEROME RELOCATION CENTER

Community Analysis Reports

Edgar McVoy, Community Analyst

1. "Problems of the Evacuees," Feb. 16, 1943, 7 pp. - Effects of evacuation and camp life on evacuees.
2. Letter to John Embree from Edgar McVoy, April 26, 1943, 2 pp. - Initial activities of Analyst.
3. "Organization Meeting of College Students' Group," April 27, 1943, 1 p.
4. "Interviews with Eight Nisei," April 27, 1943, 9 pp. - Plans for the future and for employment in the Community Analysis Section.
5. "Discussion with Mr. Whitaker," April 27, 1943, 1 p. - Project Director discusses possible contributions of the Analyst in understanding slow relocation.
6. "Interviews with Two Nisei," April 28, 1943, 2 pp. - Plans for the future and work in the Community Analysis Section.
7. "Interviews with Two Nisei," April 29, 1943, 3 pp. - Difficulties in the leave program.
- *8. "Preliminary Evaluation of the Resettlement Program at Jerome Relocation Center," Field Rept. 1, May 3, 1943, 5 pp. - Reasons for slow pace of the leave program. Issued as Project Analysis Series No. 5, May, 1943, 5 pp., copy of which is attached.
9. "Recommendations for Improving the Resettlement Program," May 3, 1943, 3 pp. - Within the center; at points of employment; and suggested changes in WRA policies and procedures.
10. "Resettlement Trend," May 6, 1943, 2 pp. - Resettlement problems from the evacuees' point of view.
11. Letter from Community Analyst, May 6, 1943, 3 pp. - Resettlement program and employment problems.
12. "Characteristics of Evacuees Leaving Jerome on Indefinite Leave," May 6, 1943, 2 pp. - By sex and age, purpose for leaving center, former occupations, locations, time of departure.
13. "Interviews and Conversations in the Leave Office," May 7, 1943, 1 p.
14. "Suggested Procedures for Outside Employment at Jerome Relocation Center," May 7, 1943, 2 pp.

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15. "Interview with Chairman of the Community Council," May 10, 1943, 2 pp. - Labor and council problems.
 - 16a. "Interview with Two Block Managers," May 11, 1943, 2 pp. - Two Issei reactions to registration and resettlement policies.
 - 16b. Excerpt of Analyst's letter to Washington, D. C. on Issei representation in government, May 10, 1943, 1 p.
 17. "Offers of Employment to Residents of Jerome Relocation Center in Relation to their Previous Skills," Field Rept. 2, May 11, 1943, 5 pp.
 18. "Strike in the Motor Pool and Repair Section," May 12, 1943, 2 pp. - Two evacuee foremen present their side of evacuee workers' strike in the repair shop.
 19. "The Fence," May 13, 1943, 2 pp. - Description of fence, watch-towers, and guards, and evacuee attitudes toward them.
 20. "Interviews with Three Block 40 Residents," May 14, 1943, 3 pp. - Two Hawaiian Kibei and a Nisei discuss block conflicts.
 21. "Interview with Nisei Woman," May 14, 1943, 2 pp. - A mother discusses problems of family life in a project and resettlement.
 22. "Survey of Post-Graduate Plans of Seniors," Field Rept. 3, May 17, 1943, 6 pp. - Survey questionnaire form included.
 23. "Supplementary Material on Motor Pool and Repair Section Strike, May 17, 1943, 1 p. - Evacuee attitudes regarding the strike.
 24. "Interview with a Hawaiian Nisei," May 18, 1943, 1 p. - Segregation and block managers.
 - 25a. "Meeting of the Temporary Community Council," May 19, 1943, 2 pp. - Pay scales for evacuee doctors, Community Activities fund, and mess hall problems.
 - 25b. "Meeting of the Administrative Staff and Teachers." May 19, 1943, 2 pp.
 26. "Supplementary Report on Resettlement," Field Rept. 4, May 20, 1943, 5 pp. - Further developments of resettlement program; recommendations for improvement, with graph of departures.
 27. "Interview with Councilman, Block 40," May 20, 1943, 1 p. - Hawaiian Kibei opinion on block relations.
 28. "Jerome Weekly Report No. 12," May 21, 1943, 14 pp. - Report covering two week period of May 2-15, 1943: Nisei attitudes on resettlement; new working hours; education and school children; some Nisei thoughts about Caucasian staff. Weekly Reports Nos. 1-11 were issued by the Documents Section of the Reports Division.

29. "Minutes of Meeting of Community Services Section Heads, May 22, 1943," May 24; 1943, 4 pp. - Routine staff meeting.
30. "Interview with Hawaiian Nisei Doctor," May 24, 1943, 2 pp. - Relationships within Block 40.
31. "Memorandum for Mr. R. E. Arne, Chief Community Services," May 25, 1943, 1 p. - Analyst's recommendations about the Block 40 conflict.
32. "Second Interview with Hawaiian Nisei Doctor," May 25, 1943, 2 pp. - Resettlement and Nisei problems.
33. "Interview with Evacuee Christian Minister," May 25, 1943, 1 p.- Cooperative farming for evacuees.
34. "The Christian Mission Week," May 26, 1943, 2 pp. - Program of meetings held during Mission Week.
35. "Interview with Two Evacuee Christian Ministers," May 28, 1943, 2 pp. - Resettlement, relations between Christians and Buddhists in the projects, and segregation.
36. "Report of the Community Analysis Section for the Month of May, 1943," May 31, 1943, 4 pp. with a letter, May 27, 1943, 1 p., from an evacuee to John Embree about Community Analysis attached.
37. "Summary of Report of the Community Analysis Section," May 31, 1943, 2 pp.
38. "Evacuee Attitudes and Morale," May 31, 1943, 2 pp.
39. "Jerome Weekly Report No. 13," June 1, 1943, 4 pp., issued in collaboration with the Documents Section. - Report covering two week period of May 16-31: Ideas on possible segregation policies; resettlement progress; news about flood near project; resident attitudes toward Christian Mission meetings.
40. "Interview with Reverend H. and Mr. A.," June 1, 1943, 5 pp. - A Buddhist Minister and his interpreter explain their opinions on relations between religious groups in the center, registration, the future of the Nisei in America or Japan, and international relations.
41. "Interview with a Repatriate," June 1, 1943, 2 pp. - An Issei talks about his pre-evacuation home and his attitude toward evacuation.
42. "Second Interview with a Repatriate," June 2, 1943, 3 pp. - Issei repatriate talks about experiences in Japan.
43. "Employee Relations in the Community Enterprises Section," June 2, 1943, 1 p. - Community Enterprises Head reports difficulty with evacuee supervisor.

44. "Why Evacuees Request Repatriation," Field Rept. No. 5, June 4, 1943, 4 pp. - Three types of evacuees thinking on repatriation. Appended is an article, "Comments on Attached Statement 'Why Evacuees Request Repatriation!'", June 17, 1943, 1 p., by Relocation Planning Officer.
45. "Conflict between Caucasians and Evacuees in Block 36," June 5, 1943, 1 p. - Laundry space problem.
46. "Interview with Block Secretary of Block 12," June 7, 1943, 1 p. - A Nisei girl's opinion about social groups within the block.
47. "Interview with Block Manager of Block 12," June 7, 1943, 2 pp. - Nisei opinion about relationships within the block and his personal experiences in evacuation.
48. "Interview with Two Hawaiian Nisei," June 7, 1943, 4 pp. - Economic and political setup in Hawaii, attitudes toward evacuation and government, and project administration.
49. "Minutes of Meeting of Community Services Section Heads, June 5, 1943," June 7, 1943, 2 pp.
50. "Human Ecology of Jerome Relocation Center," Field Rept. 6, June 9, 1943, 10 pp. - Analysis of center population by blocks, with charts on population distribution by age and sex, and maps of sex distribution of adults, marital status of adults, previous Assembly Centers, religious affiliations, and repatriate and expatriate groups, by blocks.
51. "Meeting with Mr. Arnold Haack and Mr. Masao Satow, YMCA Secretaries," June 9, 1943, 1 p. - YMCA organization plans.
52. "Interview with a Buddhist Minister," June 10, 1943, 1 p. - Nisei girl's interview with Issei about resettlement.
53. "Interview with Block Manager of Block 18," June 10, 1943, 3 pp. - Issei discusses resettlement program and methods for promoting it, and the Issei and Nisei attitude toward the JACL; with supplement to the interview.
54. "Observations at the Jerome Railroad Station," June 11, 1943, 1 p. - Scene of evacuee departures at railroad station.
55. "Interview with a Nisei," June 11, 1943, 2 pp. - Nisei discusses former business in Los Angeles and evacuation in Terminal Island.
56. "Dinner Given by Two Hawaiian Nisei," June 12, 1943, 3 pp. - Attitudes of two Hawaiian evacuee leaders toward certain members of the administration.
57. "Social Relationships within the Center," Field Rept. 8, June 14, 1943, 4 pp. - Study based on interviews about characteristics of blocks and social groups.
58. "Educational Program for the Issei on Resettlement," Field Rept. 7, June 16, 1943, 4 pp. - Barriers to Issei resettlement.

ment; recommendations.

59. "Meeting of the Community Council," June 16, 1943, 2 pp. - Councilmen discuss dance at Camp Shelby, wood cutting problem, mess hall complaints, and their lack of influence with the Issei.
60. "Interviews with Five Members of Appointed Personnel Regarding the Degree of Prostitution at the Center," June 17, 1943, 3 pp.
61. Excerpt from Community Analyst Letter, June 18, 1943, 1 p. - Evacuee reaction to administrative measures.
62. "Interview with a Buddhist Priest," June 21, 1943, 2 pp. - On the Daijo Buddhist group, segregation, and registration.
63. "Bi-Weekly Report on Evacuee Opinion," June 21, 1943, 5 pp., issued in collaboration with the Documents Section. - Report covering two week period of June 1-15, 1943: Headlines and articles from the Denson Tribune; tension in the center; re-settlement; segregation; staff reduction; the Camp Shelby dance invitation.
64. "Statement Made by a Staff Member, June 22, 1943," June 23, 1943, 1 p. - What expatriate pupils are saying.
65. "Interview with Mr. Taylor, June 22, 1943," June 23, 1943, 2 pp. - Project Director discusses prospects of segregation and reasons for repatriation.
66. "Sociological Investigation of Prostitution," June 24, 1943, 3 pp. - Memorandum on extent of prostitution at center. Appended is letter, June 1, 1943, 2 pp., from Chief, Community Services, requesting information.
67. "Oppression Psychology," July, 1943, 1 p. - Manifestations of persecution attitude of evacuees.
68. "Public Relations with Nearby Communities," July, 1943, 1 p.
69. "Bi-Weekly Report on Evacuee Opinion," July 2, 1943, 9 pp., issued in collaboration with the Documents Section. - Report covering two week period of June 16-30, 1943: Termination of evacuee employees in project; evacuee comments on re-settlement, repatriation, Dies Committee, race riots, short wave radios, Arizona law, registration, education, food, and Supreme Court decision regarding evacuation. Appended are excerpts from two Community Analyst letters, June 3, 1 p., and June 18, 1 p., about the administration.
70. "Report of the Community Analysis Section for the Second Quarter of 1943," July 2, 1943, 3 pp. - Section organization, official reports and plans.

71. "Evacuee Attitudes and Morale," July 2, 1943, 3 pp. - Comparative attitude of repatriates and pro-Americans; trends of attitudes on resettlement; and discrimination.
72. "Autobiographical Picture of a Girl Expatriate," July 2, 1943, 2 pp.
73. Letter to John Provinse from Paul Taylor, July 9, 1943, 2 pp. - Project Director comments on the effects of a possible segregation program. (Prepared by Community Analyst).
74. "Minutes of Community Management Division Staff Meeting, July 10, 1943," July 13, 1943, 4 pp. - Routine staff meeting.
75. "Block Managers Meeting, July 13, 1943," July 13, 1943, 1 p. - On Spanish Consul meeting, food, relations with the administration.
76. "Comments on General Staff Meeting," July 14, 1943, 5 pp. - Staff attitudes toward evacuees.
77. "Bi-Weekly Report," July 19, 1943, 12 pp., issued in collaboration with the Documents Section. - Report covering two week period of July 1-15, 1943: Evacuee reactions to meeting with the Spanish Consul; evacuee comments about food, resettlement, repatriation, employment, and Co-op; miscellaneous evacuee comments.
78. "Characteristics of the Repatriates of the Jerome Relocation Center," Field Rept. 9, July 20, 1943; 4 pp. - Tables showing age and sex distribution, religious affiliation, and education for total population and repatriates in Jerome.
79. "Interview with a Kibei, July 19, 1943," July 20, 1943, 2 pp. - Expatriate point of view about registration.
- 80a. Letter to John Embree from Community Analyst, July 21, 1943, 2 pp. - Analyst's views on relocation program.
- 80b. Letter to Washington from Analyst, July 21, 1943, 2 pp. - Relocation.
81. "Religious Activities at the Jerome Relocation Center," July 21, 1943, 2 pp.
82. "Reactions of Center Residents to Announcement of Segregation," July 23, 1943, 2 pp. with covering letter by Asst. Project Director, 1 p.
83. "Interview with Mr. H.," July 26, 1943, 2 pp. - On resettlement and segregation.

84. "Additional Characteristics of the Repatriates of the Jerome Relocation Center," Field Rept. 9-1, July 29, 1943, 3 pp. - Distribution according to assembly center and former occupations of repatriates 17 years and over.
85. "Interview with Mr. and Mrs. M.," July 29, 1943, 2 pp. - Issei couple tell why they are requesting repatriation.
86. "Nisei Girl," July 30, 1943, 2 pp. - Girl explains how her expatriate brother is taking the family to Tule Lake.
87. "Interview with a Nisei, on July 29, 1943," July 30, 1943, 3 pp. - On agricultural work at center, resettlement, and registration.
88. Letter to John Embree from Community Analyst, July 30, 1943, 1 p. - Comments on three Denson Tribune editorials (attached) on resettlement.
89. "Evaluation of Work Efficiency at Jerome Relocation Center," Field Rept. 10, Aug. 5, 1943, 4 pp. - Some reasons for lack of work efficiency; suggestions for improving it.
90. "Bi-Weekly Report," Aug. 6, 1943, 8 pp., issued in collaboration with the Documents Section. - Report covering two week period of July 16-31, 1943: Headlines and articles from the Denson Tribune; segregation; resettlement; miscellaneous comments by evacuees.
Attached is a letter by the Analyst concerning Jerome response to the designation of Tule Lake as the segregation center, July 29, 1 p.
91. "Registration and Segregation," Field Rept. 12, Aug. 9, 1943, 9 pp. - Survey on registration response obtained from 95 interviews of evacuees 17 years or over selected by random sampling method.
92. "Evacuee Leaders at Jerome Relocation Center," Aug. 13, 1943, 2 pp. - Twenty-four evacuees named as leaders in a survey.
93. "Proposal for Agricultural Section of the Employment Division, WRA," Field Rept. 13, Aug. 16, 1943, 3 pp. - Proposal to establish Agricultural Section to aid farm resettlement, with covering letter by Project Director, Aug. 17.
94. "Evacuee Attitudes on Resettlement," Field Rept. 14, Aug. 18, 1943, 10 pp. - Survey taken from interviews with 95 evacuees by random sampling method.
95. "Bi-Weekly Report," Aug. 18, 1943, 9 pp., issued in collaboration with Documents Section. - Report covering two week period August 1-15, 1943: Evacuee comments on segregation, resettlement, and food; appointed personnel-evacuee relations. Attached is letter from Washington C. A. Section to Analyst, Aug. 23, 2 pp., and reply by Asst. Analyst, Aug. 28, 1 p., and letter by Jerome Analyst, Aug. 30, 5 pp., concerning the reporting by the Assistant Analyst.

96. "Visit to Rohwer Relocation Center," Field Rept. 15, Aug. 20, 1943, 13 pp. - Comparison of Rohwer and Jerome.
97. "Scout Camp at Arkansas City," Aug. 16-20, 1943, 2 pp. - Nisei Scout gives his impression of camp trip.
98. "Community Analysis Section Weekly Report on Segregation, Aug. 15-21," Aug. 21, 1943, 6 pp. - Summary of evacuee and staff attitudes, rumors, segregation information, problem situations, and letter by Analyst on "Rumor about Closing of Center," dated Aug. 19.
99. "Denson Survey of Opinion - Life in the Center," Field Rept. 16, Aug. 23, 1943, 11 pp. - Results from 95 interviews by random sampling method.
100. "Additional Aspects of the Human Ecology of Jerome Relocation Center," Field Rept. 6-A, Aug. 24, 1943, 3 pp. - Former occupation, and number of persons going out on indefinite leave, by blocks, with two maps showing this distribution.
101. "Block Cooperative Meeting - Issei Democratic Procedure," Aug. 25, 1943, 1 p.
102. "Evacuee Attitudes toward the U. S. Government, the Army Intelligence School and the Nisei Combat Team," Field Rept. 17, Aug. 25, 1943, 8 pp. - Survey results of 95 interviews by random sampling method.
103. "Daily Activities of the Evacuees," Field Rept. 18, Aug. 25, 1943, 6 pp. - Survey results from 28 participants using random sampling method.
104. "Meeting of the Relocation Committee," Aug. 26, 1943, 2 pp.
105. "Background before Arrival at the Relocation Centers," Field Rept. 19, Aug. 27, 1943, 12 pp. - Survey dealing with background of evacuees before entering Jerome.
- 106a. "Weekly Report on Segregation, Aug. 23-28, 1943," 9 pp. - Attitudes of evacuees and staff about segregation program; rumors about Tule Lake Transfers, and problems concerning movement.
- 106b. Two letters by Community Analyst to Washington Section, Aug. 28, 1943, 2 pp., and Aug. 22, 1 p., with memorandum to R. E. Arne, "Community Analysis Section Operation," Aug. 22, 1943, 2 pp. - Relocation, segregation, and Community Analysis Section problems.
107. "Effects of Resettlement on Community Stabilization and Evacuee Attitudes," Field Rept. 20, Aug. 30, 1943, 2 pp.
108. "Community Analysis Section Projects," Sept. 1, 1943, 4 pp. - List of questions the Analyst is interested in. Attached is a cartoon of the C. A. Section from "Denson Tribune," July 6, 1943, 1 p.

109. "Monthly Report for August, 1943," 3 pp. - Organization and personnel of Community Analysis Section; field reports submitted during month; major project for coming month.
110. "Report on Segregation for the Week of August 29 to September 4," Sept. 4, 1943, 8 pp. - Evacuee comments about segregation; and description of Aug. 31 meeting of Segregation Committee.
111. "The Significance of the Co-op to the Evacuees," Field Rept. 21, Sept. 5, 1943, 2 pp.
112. "Private Enterprises in Jerome Relocation Center," Field Rept. 22, Sept. 6, 1943, 1 p. - List of the private enterprises.
113. "Interview with a Hawaiian Kibei," Sept. 8, 1943, 2 pp - On evacuation experiences.
114. "Interview with a Kibei Expatriate," Sept. 8, 1943, 4 pp. - A Kibei describes difference between Americans and Orientals, and how it has affected Nisei.

Kiyoshi Hamanaka, Acting Community Analyst

115. "Report on Segregation for the Week of Sept. 5-11," Sept. 11, 1943, 5 pp. - Some attitudes and rumors concerning segregation; Sept. 7 meeting of Segregation Committee about train accommodations.
116. "General Attitudes Revealed by the Denson Survey of Opinions," Field Rept. 23, Sept. 16, 1943, 3 pp. - Responses to certain questions asked in survey.
117. "Effects of Life in the Relocation Center," Field Rept. 24, Sept. 17, 1943, 13 pp. - Effects of center life; lessons learned from evacuation.
118. "Report on Segregation for the Week of Sept. 12-18," Sept. 18, 1943, 3 pp. - Evacuee comments before and during segregation of first departure group.
119. "Effects of Center Life," Field Rept. 24-A, Sept. 21, 1943, 45 pp. - Documented observations through interviews.
120. Notes from K. Hamanaka, Acting Community Analyst, Sept. 25, 1943, 5 pp. - Outside employment, resettlement, community activities, segregation and Internal Security; California. Appended is "The Denson Outside Employment News." Sept. 18, 1943.
121. "Report on Segregation from Sept. 19-27" Sept. 27, 1943, 12 pp. - Comments heard among Tulean arrivals; Sept. 21 meeting of Segregation Committee; preliminary statistical report on Tuleans in Jerome; letter from Asst. Analyst to former Analyst.

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122. "Monthly Report for September, 1943," 2 pp. - Organization and personnel of Community Analysis Section; projects during the month; future plans.
 123. "Meeting with Mr. Walter Parmeter, Omaha WRA Officer," Oct. 5, 1943, 2 pp. - Problems of farm resettlement.
 124. "Evacuee Attitudes toward Public Assistance Grants," Oct. 6, 1943, 3 pp.
 125. "Evacuee Reactions to the Relocation Program," Oct. 6, 1943, 9 pp. - Preliminary report on evacuee reactions to relocation graph showing rate of resettlement; chronological data on general trend at Jerome.
 126. "Interview with Mr. X, Associate Relocation Officer from X City," Oct. 7, 1943, 2 pp. - Difficulties of resettlers observed by relocation officer from X City.
 127. "Voluntary Wood Crew Report," Field Rept. 26, Oct. 9, 1943, 3 pp. - Report and recommendations from day's experience on wood crew.
 128. "Interview with Outside Employment Interviewer," Oct. 12, 1943, 2 pp. - Problems confronting prospective resettlers and present resettlement trend.
 129. "Attitudes on Private Enterprises," Field Rept. 27, Oct. 13, 1943, 3 pp.
 130. "Report on the Adjustment of the Former Residents of Tule Lake," Field Rept. 28, Oct. 13, 1943, 5 pp. - Two former Tuleans compare difficulties and similarities between the two projects; comments by other transferees.
 131. "Resettlement," Oct. 14, 1943, 2 pp. - Progress of resettlement.
 132. "Evacuee Reaction to the Accident," Field Rept. 29, Oct. 14, 1943, 4 pp. - Evacuee comments about a wood crew accident.
 133. "Report on Voluntary Wood Crew for Friday, Oct. 15," Field Rept. 30, Oct. 16, 1943, 2 pp. - Description of working conditions.
 134. "Center Wood Situation," Field Rept. 31, Oct. 20, 1943, 9 pp.
 135. "Reactions to the Circular," Oct. 23, 1943, 3 pp. - Comments by evacuees regarding circular on wood situation.
 136. "Human Ecology of Jerome Relocation Center after Segregation," Field Rept. 6-B, Oct. 25, 1943, 14 pp. - Age, sex marital status, former residence, religious affiliation, former occupation, and generation distribution of the population by blocks with maps and charts to show the distribution.

137. "Hospital Personnel," Oct. 26, 1943, 2 pp. - Resettlement plans of evacuee doctors.
138. "Monthly Report for October, 1943," Oct. 26, 1943, 2 pp. - Organization and personnel of Community Analysis Section; projects during the month; future plans.
139. "Manpower Survey," Field Rept. 32, Nov. 3, 1943, 11 pp. - An attempt to gauge manpower of project through interviews and statistical data.

Rachel Reese Sady, Community Analyst

140. "Weekly Report No. 1, April 8, 1944," 17 pp. - Reactions to the announcement of center closing, the reinstatement of Selective Service, relocation; evacuation; and letter by Council Chairman to Sec'y. H. L. Ickes on "Reconsideration of Closing Jerome Relocation Center."
141. "Weekly Report No. 2, April 15, 1944," 10 pp. - Attitudes toward the closing of the center, reinstatement of Selective Service, relocation, segregation, and staff-evacuee relations.
142. "Weekly Report No. 3, April 22, 1944," 9 pp. - Attitudes toward the closing of the center, the reinstatement of Selective Service, relocation, and the war; with an account of Council discussion of closing procedures.
143. "Weekly Report No. 4, April 29, 1944," 12 pp. - Attitudes toward the closing of the center, segregation, the war, Community Council, and evacuee comments on Relocation Planning Commission's Opinionnaire.
144. "Weekly Report No. 5, May 6, 1944," 10 pp. - Reactions to the closing of the center, the case of an unwilling segregatee, relocation, the Council, and the effects of center life.
145. "Weekly Report No. 6, May 13, 1944," 5 pp. - Reactions to the closing of the center, especially liquidation of the Co-op, and to the segregation movement.
146. "Weekly Report No. 7, June 3, 1944," 21 pp. - Reactions to the closing procedures; reaction of ex-Tuleans to the closing of the center; attitudes about Rohwer; relocation rumors; and two enclosures - Priorities used by processing committee and Council minutes.
147. "Weekly Report No. 8, June 12, 1944," 5 pp. - Reactions to the closing of Jerome.
148. "Weekly Report No. 9, June 21, 1944," 13 pp. - Reactions to the closing of the center; evacuee comments on relocation; and interviews about Okinawas and Etas.

149. "Jerome Community Analysis," July 1, 1944, 4 pp. - Notes on the Analyst's contacts with the appointed personnel and evacuees, and the way they regarded Community Analysis.
150. Final Report of the Community Analysis Section at Jerome, July 10, 1944, 10 pp. - History of the Section.
151. "Attitudes of Jeronians toward Returning to California," July 10, 1944, 4 pp.
152. "Evacuee Reactions to the Closing of Jerome," July 11, 1944, 12 pp. - Effects of the closing on evacuee thinking about relocation; included is a summary of the paper for J. H. Provinse, Aug. 12, 1944, and memorandum from C. Lynn to M. Pitts, Sept. 6, about including the paper in the final report on Jerome Relocation Center.
153. "Summary of Closing Procedures," July 15, 1944, 12 pp. - Procedures used in closing Jerome, with recommendations in the event another center closes soon; included is a covering memorandum on the paper to J. H. Provinse from E. H. Spicer and a reply dated Aug. 5, 1944.
154. "Official Field Reports," no date, 2 pp. - Partial list prepared by K. Hamanaka of Jerome Community Analysis Reports.

ROHWER RELOCATION CENTER

Community Analysis Reports

Charles Wisdom, Community Analyst

- 1a. "Evacuee Reaction to the Announcement of Segregation," Special Rept., Aug. 17, 1943, 2 pp.
- 1b. "Weekly Report on Segregation No. 1," Aug. 28, 1943, 2 pp.
2. "Weekly Report on Segregation No. 2," Sept. 4, 1943, 2 pp.
3. "Weekly Report on Segregation No. 3," Sept. 13, 1943, 4 pp.
4. "The Informational Organization at Rohwer," Field Rept. 1, Sept. 17, 1943, 18 pp. - Background of present informational program; segregation committee; merits of committee system; Block Managers; broadcasts in Japanese of news and lectures; center newspaper and WRA literature; teaching staff; informing of administrative personnel on segregation.
5. "Weekly Report on Segregation No. 4," Sept. 18, 1943, 3 pp.
6. "Preliminary Report on Relocation," Oct. 9, 1943, 4 pp. - Issei problems.
7. "Statistical Report on Segregants at Rohwer," Weekly Rept. on Segregation No. 5, Oct. 18, 1943, 14 pp.
8. "Report on Private Enterprise at Rohwer," Field Rept. 2, Oct. 18, 1943, 32 pp. - Description of Co-op; opposition to Co-op; description of private enterprises; attitudes toward and efforts to curb private enterprise; causes of private enterprise; effects of private enterprise on evacuees; outside buying; recommendations; table of contents.
9. "Report on a Survey of the Population of Rohwer Relocation Center," Feb. 2, 1944, 171 pp. - 21 colored charts; 53 tables; 4 pp. table of contents, list of tables, list of charts; 1 p. acknowledgment of credit for survey; 59 pp. discussion, including I. Description of Survey, II. Survey Instructions given Block Managers; III. Subjects of Survey, IV. Population Survey by Blocks; 33 additional pages, unnumbered, of surveys of individual blocks. Subjects of survey include total population, population by blocks, ancestry, religion, language, reading and writing, education, citizens and aliens, origin of Issei in Japan, prefecture of Issei in Japan, origin and arrival date in U. S., residence of Kibei in Japan, region where brought up, type of community in U. S. before evacuation, occupation in U. S. before evacuation, assembly center, members of family groups, families, married males, workers paid by WRA and the Co-op, and evacuees in armed forces.

10. "Special Report, Evacuee Attitude toward Selective Service," Mar. 24, 1944, 3 pp. - Attitude toward re-institution of Selective Service, pre-induction examinations; protests of expatriates; Community Council; schedule of transportation; rumor about pre-induction examinations.
- *11. "Statistical Report on Relocation at Rohwer Relocation Center," May 12, 1944, 55 pp. - 4 colored maps, 1 graph, 2 tables (full page), 1 p. table of contents, 4.7 pp. discussion, with inset tables, of total indefinite leaves, changes to indefinite leave, returns from indefinite leave, indefinite leaves by blocks, states, months, individual and family relocatees, re-located families, population and rate of relocation; summary and interpretation of statistical data.

Revised and reissued in mimeographed form as Project Analysis Series No. 17, "Relocation at Rohwer Center Part I: The Relocated Population," July 24, 1944, 21 pp. - Table of contents; introduction and summary; description of the population of Rohwer Center, based on "Report on a Survey of the Population of Rohwer Relocation Center," of Feb. 4, 1944, prepared in October, 1943; description of those who relocated; months preferred for relocation; states to which evacuees relocated; returns from indefinite leave; map showing distribution of indefinite leaves by blocks. (Copy attached to No. 11).
- *12. "Issei Relocation Problems at Rohwer Relocation Center," June, 1944, 89 pp. - 2 pp. of table of contents, 87 pp. discussion of Issei population and relocation data; Issei background and present condition; Issei relocation problems. Attached is mimeographed statement, "Cooperative Colonization," Aug. 1, 1944, 8 pp. prepared by a Rohwer Citizen's Committee of Three.

Revised and reissued in mimeographed form as Project Analysis Series No. 18 "Relocation at Rohwer Center Part II; Issei Relocation Problems," Sept. 2, 1944, 32 pp. - Introduction and summary; the relocated Issei; Issei relocation problems; Issei suggestions for solving their relocation problems; temporary and permanent adjustment to center life. (Copy attached to No. 12).

Also attached with diagram is a copy of a letter on cooperative colonization by S. Muraoka, Dec. 30, 1944, 5 pp. with letter of transmittal to National Director by Project Director, Jan. 4, 1945, 1 p.
13. "Weekly Report on Relocation," Aug. 2, 1944, 14 pp. - 7 tables, 7 pp. of explanation of relocation figures for 14-weeks period from April 16 to July 23, 1944.
14. "Weekly Report on Relocation, Week ending 7-29-44," 9 pp. - Aug. 8, 1944 - 5 tables, 4 pp. explanation.
15. "Weekly Report on Relocation, Week ending 8-5-44," 9 pp. - Aug. 12, 1944 - 6 tables, 3 pp. explanation.
16. "Weekly Report on Relocation," Aug. 21, 1944, 8 pp. - 6 tables, 2 pp. explanation, relocation figures for week ending Aug. 12, 1944. Attached is copy of letter from Washington Statistic Section to Washington Community Analysis Section, "Weekly Report on Relocation from Community Analysis Section at Rohwer," Sept. 8, 1944, 2 pp.

17. "Indefinite and Trial-Indefinite Leaves," Sept. 11, 1944, 8 pp.-
6 tables, relocation figures for week ending Aug. 19, 1944.
18. "Man-Power Survey at Rohwer," Aug. 31, 1944, 30 pp. - Covering
letter by Project Director interpreting manpower situation;
table of contents; 10 tables; 17 pp. discussion of total popu-
lation, full-time workers, light workers, total employables, .
homemakers, students and children, total non-employables, un-
employables, combined categories, and evacuees on seasonal
and short-term leave.
19. "Indefinite and Trial-Indefinite Leaves (For 2-week period from
August 20 to September 3), 8 pp. - six relocation tables.
20. "Weekly Report on Relocation, Week Ending 9-9-44," 10 pp. - 2
pp. explanation, 6 tables,
21. "Weekly Report on Relocation, Week Ending 9-16-44," Sept. 25,
1944, 10 pp. - 4 pp. explanation, 4 tables.
22. "Weekly Report on Relocation, Week Ending 9-23-44," Sept. 30,
1944, 11 pp. - 5 tables, 5 pp. explanation.
23. "Weekly Report on Relocation, Week Ending 9-30-44," Oct. 5,
1944, 7 pp. - 3 tables, 3 pp. explanation.
24. Letter to D. S. Myer and M. D. Lane from Project Director, pre-
pared by Community Analyst, May 14, 1945, 7 pp. - Factors af-
fecting relocation at Rohwer since the opening of the center.
25. "Survey of Evacuee Plans and Attitudes on Relocation at Rohwer,"
July 14, 1945, 20 pp. - Covering letter by Project Director with
additional information; discussion of five relocation categories,
total population, adult population, combined relocation cate-
gories; reasons for relocating.
26. "Outline of Final Report of Community Analysis Section, Rohwer
Center," Aug. 7, 1945, 31 pp. - Covering letter for first draft
of outline of final report; outline; letter, Aug. 10, 1945,
from Community Analyst to Washington Section about report;
letter, Aug. 17, 1945, from Washington Section to Rohwer
Analyst.
27. Revised Sections of Final Report Outline of Community Analyst,
Aug. 21, 1945, 25 pp. - Covering explanatory letter by Rohwer
Analyst to Washington office; revised sections of outline;
answering letter from Washington Section to Analyst, Sept. 7, 1945.
28. "Special Report from Rohwer," Oct. 1, 1945, 3 pp. - Schools
and current relocation attitudes.
29. "History of Community Analysis Section at Rohwer," Oct. 15,
1945, 27 pp. - Organization of the Section; early analysis
work; office and facilities; personnel and recruitment; pur-
poses of the Section; analyses made; techniques used; inter-
pretation of the work of the Section to the community; work-
ing and personal relations with staff; effects of work on ad-

ministrative policies and procedures; participation in other programs and with other departments; operating costs of the Section; closing of the office; samples of survey instructions and forms; covering letter from Community Analyst to Washington Section about report.

30. "Final Report on Rohwer Relocation Center," Jan. 15, 1946, 281 pp. - Title page; table of contents; list of appendices; introduction (pre-evacuation background, evacuation, assembly center experiences, the trek eastward to Rohwer); center location, plan, and population; evacuee community and basic groups (Nikkei groups; language, religious, locality, locale, marital status, social status, political status, and racial groups); Caucasian communities and basic groups (personnel community, military police, local population); intercommunity concepts, relations and attitudes (ethnic names used in center, evacuee-personnel relations, military police and local population, evacuees and local population); social and religious life (the family, extended family or kin group, block and its divisions, district, camp, religious groups and activities, clubs and societies, formal and informal social life, go-between, individual life phases); political organization (of the block, of the camp); economic life (basic economic units and groups; WRA provision and production; mess and mess organization; cooperative and outside buying; employment and wages; labor and labor problems); communication (within evacuee community, between WRA and community, inter-center communication, communication with outside world); education (education background, Rohwer school system, other educational facilities); relocation and center closure (leaves and types of relocation, relocation-attitude groups, opposition and deterrents to relocation; aids to relocation, five important relocation offers at Rohwer; closure at Rohwer). Appendices include layout plan of Rohwer, plan of evacuee residential blocks, population charts, origin of population charts, maps of various groups; glossary of Japanese and Japanized-English terms.
31. "Personal Narrative of Charles Wisdom, Community Analyst," for period covering Aug. 2, 1943-Dec. 31, 1945, 10 pp. Another version of the history of the Community Analysis Section of Rohwer, similar to that listed earlier, except that the narrative and the technical report of history have here been broken into two articles by the Rohwer Reports Section. The Personal Narrative relates to the relationship of the Analyst to the evacuee community and the appointed personnel.
32. "Historical Statistical-Functional Report of Community Analysis Section," no date given but covers same period as preceding report, 22 pp. - Table of contents; organization of the Section; office and facilities; purpose of Section; analyses made, techniques used; advisory relationship with Center staff; effect of work on administrative policies and procedures; operating costs of Section; closing of office; samples of survey instructions and forms; six exhibits attached relating to survey of relocation plans and attitudes, block population, reasons for and against relocation, survey tabulation form, map showing distribution of adults opposed to relocation.

GILA RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

Community Analysis Reports

James H. Barnett, Community Analyst

1. Opinion reports on negative answers to loyalty question by (1) WRA staff members; (2) Army captain Gila River group; (3) a Nisei. Feb. 27, 1943; 5 pp.
2. "Juvenile Delinquency," Apr. 1943, 3 pp. - Explanation of delinquency; under what circumstances youth becomes delinquent; some causes of delinquency peculiar to this center; what can be done toward caring for and warding off potential danger of it.
3. "Notes on Resettlement," Apr. 28, 1943, 1 p. - Group attitudes toward resettlement.
4. "Factors and Conditions That May Retard Resettlement," Apr. 29, 1943, 2 pp.
5. "Diffusion of Information Among the Staff Members," May, 1943, 11 pp. - Social divisions in center; remarks on how the Analyst may get at the evacuee community; comments made by an evacuee comparing Gila River and Rohwer centers.
6. "The Fence," May, 1943, 2 pp. - The fence; Military Police; evacuee attitudes toward them.

G. Gordon Brown, Community Analyst

7. "Joint Meeting of Advisory Boards and Temporary Community Councils" July 9, 1943, 5 pp. - Discussion of the approval of the constitution and on the petition for naturalization.
 8. Extract from a Community Analyst letter to Washington Community Management Chief on juvenile delinquency, July 12, 1943, 1 p.
 9. "Attitudes to Segregation," July 15, 1943, 2 pp. - Analyst's opinions on possible effects of segregation of applicants for repatriation and those who may be segregated for negative answers to loyalty questions.
 10. Tentative report to Assistant Project Director of Analyst's opinions on the present repatriation situation, July 30, 1943, 2 pp.
1. Letter from Analyst to Project Director concerning mess hall grievance to be discussed at meeting, Aug. 18, 1943, 1 p.
 2. "Progress Report on Segregation," Aug. 19, 1943, 7 pp. - Some factors and motives to be considered for the relatively large number among Issei, Nisei, and Kibei groups choosing segregation; summary of community reactions to segregation appended.

- 13a. "The Gila Relocation Center," Aug. 25, 1943, 4 pp. - Physical description of center; the evacuees; family life; community life; segregation; relocation; the appointed staff.
- 13b. Interviews with evacuee residents on relocation, dated Aug. 19, 20, 21, 25, 26, 1943; 25 pp.
- 14a. "Reduction of Staff in Mess Halls," Aug. 27, 1943, 4 pp.. - Episode concerning employment cut in mess halls according to evacuees.
- 14b. "Change of Answers," no date (about September, 1943), 197 pp. - Proposed questions; three possible causes for "No" answer; evacuee reasons for negative answers; application dates, previous addresses and occupations, age grade, years in Japan, and numbers in blocks, for change of answers; summary of original and revised replies to Question 28. 154 copies of letters applying for change of loyalty answers stating reasons are attached.
15. "Report on the Community Analysis Section," Oct. 2, 1943, 2 pp.- Current activities of the staff.
16. "Notes on the Problem of Relocation," Oct. 20, 1943, 19 pp. - The general nature of the problem; Issei and Nisei factors favoring and adverse to relocation; additional comments and summary by Analyst. 12 illustrative interviews are appended.
17. "Brief Report on Private Enterprises at Gila River Project," Oct. 23, 1943, 3 pp. - Principal pursuits of those engaged in private enterprise, patronage, and attitudes toward them.
- 18a. "Notes on Changes of Answers to Question 28 of the Army Questionnaire," Oct. 25, 1943, 25 pp. - Analysis of letters from evacuee citizens requesting permission to change answers. Appended are copies of 14 letters chosen as samples of the 103 upon which this analysis was based.
- 18b. Interviews with evacuee residents on relocation and morale, marriage in the center, and project employment, dated Oct. 16, 17, 20, 24, 26, Sept. 8, 21, 1943; 28 pp.
19. "Evacuee Attitudes Toward the WRA," Oct. 30, 1943, 18 pp. - The existence of unrest and the major causes; evacuee proposals for removing dissatisfactions. Appended are 8 interviews on which this report is based.
20. Interviews with evacuee residents on relocation letters, social stratification, food, evacuee morale, private enterprise, cooperative, farming, employment and relief, resettlement, education, hospital affairs, segregation, and repatriation. Interviews dated Aug. 18, 19, 28, 30, Sept. 6, 8, 9, 18, Oct. 11, 14, 19, 21, 26, 28, 29, Nov. 12, 20, 1943; 185 pp.
- *21. "Community Analysis Report," Nov. 24, 1943, 32 pp. - Segregation; leave clearance hearings; relocation; community government; communication; hospital; food; notes on the family; social stratification; a conflict situation; morale; Community Analysis

21. Section. Appended are 3 statistical statements on citizenship of segregants, Oct. 18, 1943, and accounts of 4 council meetings, Nov. 22 and 23, 1943. *Part of this report, the section on "Notes on the Family," was issued as a mimeographed report, "Notes on Evacuee Family Patterns," Project Analysis Series No. 11, Nov. 24, 1943, copy attached.
- 22a. "Reactions to Shooting Incident," Dec. 2, 1943, 1 p.
- 22b. Interviews with evacuee residents on relocation; leave clearance hearings; segregation; private enterprise; food and mess operations; administration; Tule Lake; Community Council; breakdown in morale; hospital situation; shooting incident; social consciousness; Nisei-Issei relations; Japanese language school; sanitation; social stratification; Christian Conference; community activities; meeting of YMCA men and Phalanx; Caucasian visitors. Interviews dated Aug. 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 31, Sept. 1, 2, 3, 7, 25, Oct. 6, 11, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, Nov. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30, Dec. 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 1943, 126 pp.
23. "Evacuee Reactions to the Shooting Incident at Gila River Project," Jan. 8, 1944, 7 pp. - Brief review of incident and mental condition of victim; an analysis of community reactions to it.
24. "Attitudes Toward Tuberculosis," Jan. 22, 1944, 8 pp. - Suggestions and recommendations given through interviews with patients, their families, neighbors, and hospital personnel.
25. "Memorandum on Communication," Jan. 22, 1944, 3 pp. - Communication as related to problem of accurate transmission of information in the center.
- 26a. Extracts from Community Analyst letter concerning relocation, labor cuts, and Internal Security personnel, Jan. 24, 1944, 3 pp.
- 26b. Interviews with evacuee residents on the hospital and tuberculosis ward workers problem; relocation; Community Council; juvenile problem; assistance grant; adult education; relocation letters; life sketches of evacuees. Interviews dated Nov. 3, 19, 23, Dec. 18, 22, 23, 24, 1943; Jan. 3, 6, 10, 12, 26, Feb. 11, 14, 19, 1944; 129 pp.
27. Interviews with nurses aides and informed residents on the nurses aides situation at hospital, dated Mar. 16, 23, 27, 1944, 66 pp.
28. "Nurses' Aides," Mar. 29, 1944, 2 pp. - Chief reasons for large number of terminations among nurses' aides.
29. "Suggested Plans for the Butte Red Cross," Mar. 30, 1944, 2 pp. - Tentative plans for the year.

30. "Notes on Evacuee Attitudes," Apr. 1, 1944, 16 pp. - Evacuee, and in particular Issei, cultural characteristics and attitudes resulting from evacuation, with recommendations as to their importance in various administrative programs. Interview material is appended.
31. "Population Facts of Gila River Center as of December 1, 1943," Apr. 11, 1944, 2 pp.
32. "Red Cross Instruction," Apr. 18, 1944, 1 p. - On communication.
33. 19 Block Managers Meeting minutes, dated Dec. 7, 14; 21, 28, 1943; Jan. 4, 18, 25; Feb. 3, 8, 15, 22, 29, Mar. 7, 21, 27; Apr. 4, 11, 18, 25, 1944; 129 pp.
34. Interviews with evacuee residents on relocation; hospital situation and tuberculosis ward workers; Community Council and block managers; transferees from Jerome; farming; cooperative; warehouse workers shortage; life sketches of evacuees; juvenile delinquency; personnel budget reduction; Issei relocation; education; effects of visiting evangelists; gifts from the Japanese Red Cross; shooting incident of Military Police. Interviews dated Dec. 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 13, 16, 18, 26, 29, 1943; Jan. 26, Feb. 5, 29, Mar. 15, 28, Apr. 10, 12, 14, 26, 27, 1944; 155 pp.
35. "The Seinenkai," Apr. 27, 1944, 6 pp. - Organization, leadership, aims, and its effects in the center.
36. "Notes on the American Red Cross in Relation to the Gila River Project," May 19, 1944, 2 pp. - Why Red Cross activities should not only be continued but intensified at center, and why its policies should be modified as they affect these centers.
- 37a. "Notes on Jerome," May 29, 1944, 3 pp. - Analyst's report on his observations made during visit to Jerome Center, with particular emphasis on community government.
- 37b. Interviews with evacuee residents on juvenile problem, Mar. 8, 13, 15, May 10, June 1, 3, 5, 1944; 119 pp.
- 37c. Minutes of 3 Relocation Committee meetings, dated Apr. 26, May 6; and June 10, 1944, 10 pp.
- 37d. Interviews with evacuee residents on hospital warehouse and mess hall; JACL; return to California; segregation of Japanese-American troops; transferees from Jerome; social consciousness. Interviews dated June 19, 21, 22, 23, 1944; 13 pp.
38. "Some Observations on Relocation," July 1, 1944, 71 pp. - Observations and case studies made of the Stevens Hotel plan and of relocated evacuees in Chicago. Appended is earlier study, Dec., 1943.

- 39a. "Relocation Notes," July 5, 1944, 13 pp. - Chicago as an area for resettlement, with reference to relocation office, climate and clothing, housing and employment.
- 39b. Letters from relocated evacuees to staff friends telling about their impressions of the "outside," Letters dated June 14, July 1, 10, 18, 26, Aug. 6, 7, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 31, Sept. 15, 17, 19, 22, 24, 28, Oct. 9, 10, Nov. 6, 10, 12, 14, 17, 23, Dec. 1, 1943; Jan. 18, July 7, 1944; 70 pp.
40. "Notes on Japanese Language School in the Gila River Relocation Center," July 12, 1944, 7 pp. - Interpretation of the demand for language derived from interviews and discussion.
41. Chronological account of Analyst's activities for the year ending June 30, 1944, 5 pp. Report dated July 18, 1944.
42. "Community Analysis Board During Absence of Community Analyst," July 20, 1944, 2 pp. - Function and suggested composition of Board.
43. "Population and School Enrollment at Gila River Center," July 27, 1944, 2 pp. - Figures for the close of the school year, June 9, 1944.
- 44a. Interviews with evacuee residents on juvenile delinquency and youth problems; relocation; farming; administration and personnel; health and hospital problems; draft information; moral question; Japanese language; return to California; pre-evacuation stories; transferees from Jerome Center; mess operation; Manzanar Center. Interviews dated May 4, 15, 22, 23, 25, June 16, 20, 26, 27, July 8, 12, 13, 19, 27, 1944; 144 pp.
- 44b. "Counselling Program," July, 1944, 67 pp. - Comments on the result of the program; evacuee attitudes expressed during interviews; some facts and comments about the program in Canal Camp. Attached are 22 interviews with families concerning future plans, dated May 9, 10, 11, 15, 16, 17, 19, 25, June 2, 8, 9, 13, 14, 21, 22, 1944 (60 pp.)
45. "Notes on Community Government, Gila River Project," Aug. 1944, 2 pp. - Assistant Project Director's plan for the modification of community government, and alternative plans suggested by councilmen.
46. 13 Block Managers Meeting minutes, dated May 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, June 6, 13, 20, 28, July 3, 18, Aug. 8, 14, 1944; 100 pp.
- 47a. "Effects of Opening West Coast as Discussed by Community Analysts at Denver Conference," Sept. 13, 1944, 6 pp. - Probable effects in the centers of the reopening announcement; specific problems of various groups in relation to resettlement; recommendations on facilitating resettlement in West Coast areas.

- 47b. Five Community Analysis Board meetings - on relocation, juvenile delinquency; hospital and mess hall; labor problem; transportation; Community Council and block managers, dated July 26, Aug. 3, 17, 31, Sept. 14, 1944; 9 pp.
48. "Future Possibilities of Relocation," Sept. 22, 1944, 17 pp. - Relocation progress and possible reactions to changes in the situation. Appended: Summary report on informal discussion on relocation, Sept. 19, 1944; an evacuee's estimate of relocation possibilities, Sept. 22, 1944; resettlement survey for 1944 made by Relocation Planning Division.
49. "Community Analysis General Report," Oct. 16, 1944, 7 pp. - The state of the center; assimilation of the Jerome people; tensions and grievances in the hospital; the mess situation; induction into the armed forces; Community Analysis staff.
50. "Youth Groups in the Gila River Relocation Center," Oct. 26, 1944, 18 pp. - Attempt to discover the nature of the youth groups in the center.
- *51a. "One Year of Community Government at the Gila River Relocation Center," July 14, 1944, 75 pp. - An attempt to assess what has been done and to estimate present status of the councils, in particular, to show the councils as functioning bodies, and their relationships with the administration, residents, and block managers. Material obtained from Community Council and block managers' minutes, informal accounts of meeting of both bodies and through interviews which are appended. Copy of letter by Assistant Project Director about report is also attached. *Issued as Project Analysis Series No. 19 in mimeographed form, Nov. 6, 1944, 20 pp.
- 51b. "Religion," Nov. 29, 1944, 11 pp. - Notes on Tenrikyo and Seicho no-Iye.
- 51c. Interviews with evacuee residents on block organizations, dated Nov. 17, 18, Dec. 1, 21, 1944; 11 pp.
52. "Block Councils," Jan. 5, 1945, 7 pp. - Form and functions of block councils through interviews with center representatives.
- 53a. "Community Government at the Gila Relocation Center, July 1, 1944 to December 31, 1944," Jan. 15, 1945, 35 pp. - Six months account of Community Councils, with some attention to other public bodies, and the attitude towards them. Council meeting minutes are appended.
- 53b. Interviews with evacuee residents on return to California; hospital and doctors; food and meal hours; juvenile problems; aged bachelors; Community Council and block managers. Interviews dated Jan. 6, Oct. 16, 23, 24, Nov. 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, 20, 26, 27, 29, Dec. 1, 15, 18, 1944; Jan. 11, 28 1945; 55 pp.

54. "Population Pyramids and Charts Showing Age Differences in Marriages," Jan. 31, 1945, 11 pp. - Comments by Analyst on the graphs; problems of the present population structure; the use of graphs in the center.
55. "Population Pyramid," Feb. 9, 1945, 2 pp. - Based on center census of December 31, 1944.
56. "Block Population Pyramids," Feb. 14, 1945; 53 pp. - 51 mimeographed graphic block charts showing state of population in center as of Sept. 30, 1944, are attached.
57. Memorandum from Analyst to Assistant Project Director listing topics to be brought up for discussion at the All-Center Conference by delegates, Feb. 14, 1945, 1 p.
58. "Some Observations of Interest from Standpoint of Government of Occupied Areas," Feb. 19, 1945, 9 pp. - Military Government officer's report on visit to Gila in which he presents some data which may have application to the administration of Japanese communities abroad.
59. "Reactions to Brown Rice," Feb. 23, 1945, 1 p.
60. "Notes on a Conflict Situation in Cooperative Enterprises," Feb. 26, 1945, 6 pp. - Chronology, motivations of the Canal delegates, background of distrust, community factors, and additional comments.
61. "Community Councils' Elections," Mar. 7, 1945, 6 pp. - Suggestions for arrangements for the last Community Councils, and recommendations based upon irregularities and difficulties observed in the last elections. Copies of certificate of nomination and ballot are attached.
62. "Changes in the Population and Refinements of Population Chart," Mar. 16, 1945, 1 p. - Nisei adult male population of December 31, 1944.
63. "Notes on Relocated Issei," Mar. 28, 1945, 2 pp. - six brief case studies of relocated assistant Analyst's tenants in Chicago.
64. "Segregation Statistics by Blocks," May 14, 1945, 2 pp. - Table showing distribution of segregants by blocks is appended.
65. "Population Pyramid, March 31, 1945," May 25, 1945, 2 pp.
66. "The Social Organization of a Relocation Center," May, 1945, 4 pp. - Tentative outline of final report of Community Analysis Section.

- *67. "Final Report on the Gila River Relocation Center as of May 20, 1945," 88 pp. - I. Introduction: The Aims of This Report; II. Community Analysis; III. The Social Organization of a Relocation Center; IV. Appendix. *Issued as Project Analysis Series No. 23 in mimeographed form Sept. 24, 1945.
68. Block Studies, no date, 26 pp. - Previous addresses; scale of pay; occupations; plans for relocation; pre-evacuation residence and occupation; property status.
69. Twenty statistical center population charts, pyramids, and summaries, dated Mar. 31, June 30, Sept. 30, Dec. 31, 1944; Mar. 31, Apr. 30, Dec. 31, 1945; 20 pp.
70. "Plan of Work of Community Analysis Section," No date, 12 pp. - Community study; deviant groups; churches and religious life; the hospital; disease and medical care; social services; occupational groups; sports and recreation; marriage and family life; political organization; general; notes for the Analyst.

Many of the reports for this center were prepared in part or in entirety by evacuee assistants of the Section under the direction of the Community Analyst. As far as can be determined, the following reports were prepared in whole or in part by Mr. Seiichi Oguchi: Nos. 16, 19, 20, 24, 26b, 27, 33, 34, 37b, 37c, 44a, 47b, 46, 51a, and 63; by Mr. Takeshi Sakurai: Nos. 16, 19, 22b, 38, and 39a; by Mr. George Toyoda: No. 13b; by Mrs. M. Sakamoto: No. 18b; by Mr. Hasegawa: Nos. 51b and 53b.

HEART MOUNTAIN RELOCATION CENTER

Community Analysis Reports

Forrest LaViolette, Community Analyst

1. "Registration at Heart Mountain," February, 1943, 20 pp. - Make-up of body and general mood of groups attending registration meeting; four major resolutions proposed on clarification of citizenship status; interpretation of Questions 27 and 28; some factors influencing army volunteering; 7 addenda: 1) teletype to Washington Reports Chief on diverse reactions of evacuees to army announcement; 2) copy of wire transmitted to nine other centers regarding registration postponement for status clarification; 3) resolutions proposed by the "Congress"; 4) conversation between Nisei representative and head of recruiting team; 5) "Project Director issues statement on registration"; 6) An address to assembled delegates of Heart Mountain; 7) an address to the "Congress".
2. "Report on Recent Trouble at Heart Mountain," Apr. 28, 1943, 25 pp. - Agricultural background; underlying causes and immediate events leading to the incident; 8 addenda: 1) Memo to Chief of Community Management from project Police Department on "Incident occurring at Motor Pool"; 2) meeting of Motor Pool crew giving some of the ideas presented; 3) memo to Community Council from Agriculture Department presenting problems for remedy in order that operations may be resumed; 4) Project Director's address to Motor Pool; 5) memo to Motor Pool employees from Project Director on selection of committee for operation of smooth and efficient organization; 6) Motor Pool crew's request to Project Director; 7) Project Director's reply to Motor Pool drivers' requests; 8) memo to Project Director from Project Attorney on work at Motor Pool.
3. "To the Dies Committee," May 25, 1943, 2 pp. - General purpose of Analyst and particular studies being undertaken at Heart Mountain.
4. "Report on Meetings: Supreme Court Hearings on Hirabayashi and Yasui Cases," May 30, 1943, 3 pp. - Major points of briefs presented to Supreme Court explained by Mary Farquharson, former State Senator of Seattle.
5. Reports of two meetings, June 4, 1943: 1) "Y. W. C. A. General Panel Discussion," May 22, 1943, 3 pp. - Questions for discussion on relocation and its problems; 2) "Relocation and Related Topics," May 20, 1943, 7 pp. - Outside developments, certain aspects of resettlement problem, effect of segregation on relocation, and WRA policies.
6. "Dissemination of Information," June 9, 1943, 4 pp. - Two memoranda by Community Management Chief and Analyst on problems of news dissemination to residents.
7. "Dissemination of Information: Use of Bulletin Boards," June 21, 1943, 7 pp. - Reports by Nisei assistant Analyst on bulletin boards in mess halls.

8. "An Analysis of Family Compositions of Those Individuals Who Intend to/or Have Applied for Repatriation and Who Answered Question 28 Unsatisfactorily," June 22, 1943, 40 pp. - Preliminary report with covering letter by Analyst, May 22, 1943, and revised report with covering letter by Project Director, June 22, 1943. Both contain appendices with tables.
9. "Meeting of Space and Coordination Committee of Community Activities, June 23, 1943," 2 pp. - Repatriate priests and church space; reaction of committee to non-attendance of appointed personnel.
10. "Community Analysis Monthly Report, May 15-June 30, 1943," 48 pp. Introduction; rumors within the center; caste attitudes; research underway; conclusion. Three interviews with appointed personnel, and "Discrimination in Education" appended.
11. "Community Analysis Monthly Report, July, 1943," 26 pp. - Introduction; rumor; the Dies Committee; Bon Odori; segregation; relocation; research projects in process; conclusion.
12. "Life History of a Nisei Woman and Her Family," July, 1943, 17 pp.
13. "Public Opinion in Cheyenne, Observations June 17-26, 1943," June 27, 1943, 3 pp. - Japanese discrimination.
14. "X Case History - Segregation," July, 1943, 3 pp. - Interview with Issei segregant.
15. "Miscellaneous Notes on Japanese Customs," July, 1943, 1 p. - On marriage.
16. "Attitudes Toward Segregation at Heart Mountain," July 14, 1943, 19 pp. - Meaning of segregation; families applying for repatriation; unsatisfactory answers to 27 and 28; the Kibei; split and relocated families; segregation and its affect on center life; segregation and relocation; summary tabulation; block distribution of individuals who have applied for repatriation at Heart Mountain attached.
17. Excerpts from letters from Community Analyst at Heart Mountain, May 16, June 11, July 8, and July 19, 1943, 12 pp. - Segregation, project employment, community disorganization, relocation, center communication, Buddhist groups, training of appointed personnel, and clarifying evacuee thinking.
18. "Notes on Segregation at Heart Mountain, Field Report 1," Aug. 5, 1943, 69 pp. - Sentinel clippings on segregation; notes on segregation meetings in Aug. 2-5, 1943; Social Welfare interviews.
19. "Group Relocation," August, 1943, 3 pp. - Short story on group relocation and a Nisei.
20. "Relocation Rumor," August, 1943, 1 p. - Rumor of Detroit milk company not living up to its agreement and explanation of its origin and falsity.

21. "Japanese Leadership," August, 1943, 4 pp. - Types and charter of leadership in the center; groups into which typical leaders fall.
22. "Visit of Mr. Thomas Bodine, National Student Relocation Council," Aug. 5, 1943, 2 pp. - Relocation-mindedness.
23. "Field Notes on the Morale of the Caucasian staff at Heart Mountain," Aug. 8, 1943, 13 pp. - Indices of low morale among appointed personnel and Analyst's suggestions for improvement.
24. "Case of Yoshitaro Sasahara," Aug. 10, 1943, 5 pp. - Short history of Issei internee and his family.
25. "Notes on Segregation," Field Report 1a, Aug. 10, 1943, 7 pp. - Notes on segregation meetings for Aug. 6-10, 1943; Sentinel clippings on segregation.
26. "The Fence;" Aug. 11, 1943, 5 pp. - An evacuee's reaction to the watchtowers and the barbed-wire fence.
27. "Notes on Army Registration," Aug. 13, 1943, 3 pp. - Comments on volunteers' sendoff.
- 27a. "Obon Festival," Aug. 14, 1943, 2 pp. - The significance of Obon. Diagram of center attached.
28. "Report on Segregation," Aug. 21, 1943, 9 pp. - Evacuee and staff attitudes; rumors; segregation information; problem situations.
29. "Labor Troubles," Aug. 27, 1943, 1 p. - Sawmill crew walkout.
30. "Report on Segregation," Aug. 28, 1943, 3 pp. - Evacuee and staff attitudes; rumors; segregation information.
31. "Case History," Sept. 1943, 1 p. - Why a Nisei domestic worker returned to center.
32. "Interviews with School Teachers," Sept. 1, 1943, 63 pp. - Physical conditions and equipment as they affected students and teachers in their adjustments, problems of discipline, and the changing attitudes of the students and teachers themselves.
33. "Report on Segregation," Sept. 4, 1943, 2 pp. - Evacuee and staff attitudes, rumors, and segregation information.
34. "Report on Segregation," Sept. 11, 1943, 4 pp. - Evacuee and staff attitudes, rumors, and segregation information.
35. Letter from Tule Lake Analyst to Heart Mountain Analyst about prospective employment for transferees, and candidates for Community Analysis work, Sept. 2, 1943. Copy of reply and Sentinel Supplement attached, Sept. 13, 1943.
36. "The Work of the Charter Commission at Heart Mountain, October 10, 1942 to July 15, 1943," Sept. 15, 1943, 86 pp. - Calendar

36. of important events and notices; introduction; Block Managers and Councilmen; conclusion. Appended: a) Committee and Council Reports to the Commission; b) Minutes of the Fourth Meeting of the Charter Commission, Nov. 23, 1942; c) First and Final Draft of the Heart Mountain Charter; d) Statement of a Nisei who resigned from the Charter Commission.
37. "Report on Segregation," Sept. 17, 1943, 6 pp. - Meetings of railroad car groups headed for Tule Lake; Analyst's report on attitudes toward segregation.
- 38a. "The Heart Mountain Hospital Walkout, June 24, 1943," Sept. 21, 1943, 166 pp. - Introduction; setting up the hospital at Heart Mountain; the hospital staff; the position of the hospital in the Heart Mountain community; hospital organization: authority and status; the walkout of June 24, 1943; conclusions. Appendices containing some of the raw data on which the study is based.
- 38b. Two papers of source material on Rept. 38a: (1) Report of Principal Medical Officer on the hospital walkout situation, June 27, 1943, 4 pp. (2) Copy of letter written by Hospital Committee member of the Temporary Block Councilmen to head of Community Services in Washington, D. C., July 20, 1943, 4 pp.
- 38c. Twenty-five interviews with evacuee hospital staff workers by appointed personnel during the hospital walkout, July 3, 5, and 6, 1943, 136 pp. Background material for Community Analysis Report No. 38-a.
- 38d. Thirty-five interviews with evacuee hospital staff workers by appointed personnel during hospital walkout, July 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1943, 117 pp. Background material for Community Analysis Report No. 38-a.
- 38e. Twenty-seven interviews with evacuee hospital staff workers by appointed personnel during hospital walkout, July 9, 10, 13, and 16, 1943, 115 pp.
- 38f. Additional interviews with evacuees, probably by Community Analyst, on the hospital walkout, no date, 60 pp.
39. "Report on Segregation," Sept. 25, 1943, 6 pp. - Evacuee and staff attitudes about people who have come from Tule Lake; entrainment and detrainment problems.
40. "The Buddhist Situation and Bon Odori at Heart Mountain," Field Report No. 4, Sept. 25, 1943, 36 pp. - General interpretation of the Buddhist situation as prepared by an Issei member of the Community Analysis staff; notes and description on Bon Odori. Relevant minutes of the Space Coordinating Committee and a Buddhist Digest are appended. Two photographs of festival included.
41. "WRA Segregation Program - Second Entrainment for Tule Lake from Heart Mountain, Wyoming," Sept. 27, 1943, 7 pp. - A chronological account of trip.

42. Copies of two letters from Washington Analyst requesting report on private enterprises at center, Oct. 16 and 29, 1943, and reply from Project Director, Oct. 23, 1943.
43. "Custom of 'Go-Between'," Nov. 1943, 5 pp. - Illustration of an incident and how the "go-between" method was applied.
44. "Report on Private Enterprises," Dec. 1943, 13 pp. - From a survey made by Internal Security on types, legal status, and brief history of private enterprises, and resident attitudes toward it.
45. "On the Proposed Evacuee Conference," Dec. 1943, 3 pp. - Evacuee participation on planning and policy making of the relocation program.
46. "On Labor Relations," Dec. 1943, 2 pp. - Reinstatement of returned crop harvesters from Tule Lake.
47. "'Illegal' Possession of Government Property," Dec. 1943, 7 pp. - Reaction of councilmen to letter from Internal Security concerning government property. Copy of letter, Nov. 15, 1943, from I. S. to Councilmen is attached.
48. "On Payroll Cut," January, 1944, 7 pp. - Reduction of evacuee workers and the Fair Labor Practice Committee; evacuee comments on reduction; Analyst's analysis.
49. "Family Discipline," February, 1944, 1 p.

A. T. Hansen, Community Analyst

50. "On WRA Relocation Team," February, 1944, 5 pp. - Reactions to interviews and meetings held by representatives of WRA field offices on problems confronting a relocatee.
51. "Monthly Report for January, 1944," Feb. 3, 1944; 1 p. - Arrival and orientation of new Analyst.
- 51a. Five weekly reports of Community Analysis Section for period, Dec. 4, 1943, through Jan. 21, 1944, prepared by Assistant Community Analyst.
52. "The Reaction of Heart Mountain to the News of the Atrocities Committed on American War Prisoners by the Japanese, Announced January 27-28," Feb. 3, 1944; 5 pp. - Temporary fear that animosity would increase outside the centers.
53. "Women and Draft," Feb. 22, 1944, 1 p. - A Nisei woman's statement on the need of women working when men are drafted.
54. "Draft Rumors," Feb. 22, 1944, 1 p. - Current rumors on selective service activity in the center.
55. "Draft," Feb. 24, 1944, 1 p. - Notes on increased interest in block meetings held to discuss the draft.

56. "Monthly Report for February, 1944," Mar. 1, 1944, 1 p.
57. "Draft," Mar. 1, 1944; 1 p. - Increasing concern with the draft.
58. "Draft," Mar. 7, 1944, 1 p. - Block meetings and petitions to the President regarding selective service.
59. "Draft," Mar. 9, 1944, 2 pp. - Tactics employed by the Fair Play Committee leaders; confusion over petitions; anti-draft activity now more open.
60. "Fair Play Committee," Mar. 18, 1944, 1 p. - FPC's activities rated as subversive by the administration.
61. Notes on reactions to draft articles in Japanese language newspapers, Mar. 18, 1944, 1 p.
62. "Change of Policy of FPC," Mar. 18, 1944, 1 p. - FPC leaders recruiting membership now on basis of boys willing to respond to draft if discrimination is removed instead of earlier appeal that FPC would keep them out of army.
63. Note on increased circulation of Rocky Shimpo, Japanese language newspaper, Mar. 22, 1944, 1 p.
64. "The Council and FPC," Mar. 22, 1944, 1 p. - Friction between the Community Council and Fair Play Committee leaders.
65. "Monthly Report for March, 1944," Apr. 1, 1944.
66. "Fair Play Committee," Mar. 18, 1944, 1 p. - Characterization of a FPC leader as an emotionally sick intellectual.
67. Two papers on requests for repatriation, "Factors Motivating Requests for Repatriation," Apr. 11, 1944, 6 pp.; and "Report on Factors Motivating Requests for Repatriation," Apr. 10, 1944, 3 pp. - Includes graphs and tables, with analysis and comments.
68. "FPC," Apr. 14, 1944, 1 p. - Reactions of several persons who were solicited for contributions to FPC.
69. "Honoring Draftees," Apr. 14, 1944, 1 p. - Block parties for draftees.
70. "Further Reactions to Selective Service at Heart Mountain, March 16 - April 7," Apr. 15, 1944, 44 pp. - Chronological account of developments to date; activities of Fair Play Committee; steps taken by the administration; strained relations between FPC and the Community Council; FPC's attempts at rabble rousing; arrests and reactions; removal of FPC leaders to Tule Lake; shift in leadership; trends in favor of the draft; decline of influence of FPC; analysis of FPC; history and program; theories on what will happen to those who fail to respond to draft orders; the role of Rocky Shimpo; attitudes of Issei and Nisei; reasons for anti-draft movement; the role of the Community Council; those who favor accepting the draft; miscellaneous comments.

71. "Chronology of FPC Activities," Apr. 15, 1944, 4 pp. - Dated entries from October, 1943, to April 5, 1944.
72. "Relocation and Evacuee Attitudes toward WRA," April 18, 1944, 1 p. - An evacuee expresses the general distrust of WRA and its policies.
73. "Evacuation," Apr. 18, 1944, 1 p. - Comments from an evacuee student of international relations who claims he was not surprised at evacuation.
74. "Monthly Report for April, 1944," Apr. 29, 1944, 2 pp. - Summary of rise and decline of the influence of the Fair Play Committee.
75. "Studies under Way or in Prospect in the Near Future," May 6, 1944, 2 pp. - Community Analysis projects.
76. "Responses to Selective Service," May 22, 1944, 9 pp. - "Those Who Failed to Report Compared with Those Who Did Report," by age, marital status, education, pre-evacuation residence, religion, and registration answers. Three tables.
- *77. "The Reaction of Heart Mountain to the Opening of Selective Service to Nisei," May 24, 1944, 31 pp. - Chronology of events relating to Selective Service, and reactions; growth of opposition to the draft; organization and activities of the Fair Play Committee; activities of the Community Council. *Micrographed and issued as Project Analysis Series No. 15, Apr. 1, 1944, 14 pp. copy attached.
78. "Evacuee's Recollections of Post-Pearl Harbor and Pre-Evacuation Experiences," June, 1944, 17 pp. - By a young Issei who came to the United States as a child.
79. "Relocation Program," June, 1944, 10 pp. - Comments and criticisms on the relocation program by an evacuee assistant analyst.
80. "Japanese Music and Drama," June 2, 1944, 2 pp. - Notes on Japanese music drama in Japan and in America, by an evacuee.
81. "Block Farewell Parties," June 7, 1944, 1 p.
82. "Meetings on Future Opportunities in Japan's New Empire," June 7, 1944; 1 p.
83. Japanese radio reports, June 7, 1944, 1 p.
84. Attitude towards Block Managers, June 7, 1944, 1 p.
85. Issei interest in war news, June 8, 1944, 1 p.
86. "Relocation Interviews," June 8, 1944, 1 p. - Some reasons for resident objections to them.
87. "Relocation," June 8, 1944, 1 p. - Unsatisfactory wages and working conditions of evacuees on seasonal leave.

88. "Family," June 10, 1944, 1 p. - A mother's comment on son's behavior.
89. "Staff-Evacuee Relations," June 10, 1944, 1 p.
90. "Return to Coast," June 13 and 16, 1944, 1 p. - Effect of West Coast opening on those already relocated.
91. "Return to Coast," June 13 and 16, 1944, 2 p. - Japanese farmers in San Jose.
92. "Return to Coast," June 16, 1944, 1 p. - Reasons for possible early return of landowners, foremen, and businessmen by a resident.
93. "Proposed Evacuee Conference," June 16, 1944, 5 pp. - Tentative suggestions regarding agenda. Comments and explanation by Analyst.
94. "Buddhist Leaders," June 18, 1944, 2 pp.
95. "Monthly Report for June, 1944," June 30, 1944, 2 pp. - Resident transfers from Jerome; attitudes of family and others toward Heart Mountain draft delinquent trial; Fair Play Committee.
96. "Relocation Plan," July 13, 1944, 2 pp. - A proposal for guaranteed security in relocation by a resident.
97. "Rumors About Community Enterprises," July 13, 1944, 2 pp.
98. "Wages for Councilmen," July 15, 1944, 7 pp. - On abolition of block coordinator positions.
99. "Wages for Councilmen," July 18, 1944, 1 p.
100. "Pay for Councilmen," July 19, 1944, 3 pp. - Attitudes Toward Points of View, Abolition of coordinator jobs and work performance.
101. "Return to Coast," July 20, 1944, 1 p. - Three men discuss their own cases.
102. "Pay for Councilmen," July 21, 1944, 1 p. - Employment for councilmen.
103. Copy of letter from Heart Mountain Analyst to Tule Lake Analyst regarding education enrollment figures, July 22, 1944, 1 p.
104. "Fair Play Committee," July 26, 1944, 2 pp. - Present activities.
105. "Pay for Councilmen," July 29, 1944, 2 pp. - Chronology of events concerning abolition of coordinators, from July 13 to 25, 1943.

106. "Monthly Report for July, 1944," July 31, 1944, 3 pp. - Two tragedies; Community Enterprises; changes in Community Government; the Fair Play Committee; attitudes toward world and war; Bon Odori.
107. "Regional Differences in Japan," August, 1944, 1 p. - Evacuee opinions about Kyushu, Okinawa, Hiroshima and Northern people.
108. "Issei Parents-Nisei Children and the War," August, 1944, 2 pp.
109. "Reasons for Taking Utai," August, 1944, 1 p.
110. "Family," August, 1944, 1 p. - on surnames.
111. "Miscellaneous," August, 1944, 1 p. - Notes on noxa treatment.
112. "War and Army Service," Aug. 1, 1944, 2 pp. - Attitudes of parents of draft resisters.
113. "Memorial Service," Aug. 1, 1944, 1 p.
114. "Community Government," Aug. 5, 1944, 2 pp. - Election of councilmen.
115. "West Coast," Aug. 10, 1944, 1 p. - Japanese from Oakland area.
116. "Reactions to the Abolition of the Position of Block Coordinator," Aug. 10, 1944, 30 pp. - Chronology of main relevant events; background; the reaction; a theory of government in a relocation center; Analyst's opinions and suggestions.
117. "Suggestions for the Agenda of the Conference of Community Analysts to be Held in Denver, September 7-13, 1944," Aug. 15, 1944, 3 pp. Reply from Washington analyst, Aug. 23, 1944, 1 p., is attached.
118. "Return to Coast - 37 Case Histories," Aug. 16, 1944, 35 pp.
119. "Relocation Story," Aug. 21, 1944, 31 pp. - An evacuee's story on his attempts to relocate, bringing out the difficulties created by the application of leave regulations to this particular case. Extended comments and analysis of Analyst.
120. "West Coast," Aug. 22, 1944, 1 p. - A rumor about West Coast opening.
121. "Community Government," Aug. 22, 1944, 1 p. - Notes on Council meeting.
122. "Community Enterprises," Aug. 22, 1944, 4 pp. - Utilization of center profits, present trustees, and rumors.
123. "Community Government," Aug. 23, 1944, 1 p. - Project Attorney's decision on what constitutes a Council.

124. "Community Government," Aug. 26, 1944, 1 p. - Employment for ex-councilmen.
125. "Community Government," Aug. 30, 1944, 3 pp. - On abolition of coordinator jobs.
126. "Community Enterprises," Aug. 30, 1944, 4 pp. - Election of a Trust Committee.
127. "Religion," Aug. 31, 1944, 1 p. - space coordination in Community Activities.
128. "Monthly Report for August, 1944," Aug. 31, 1944, 2 pp. - Wor of Community Analysis Section.
129. "Community Government at Heart Mountain: Paper Read by Community Analyst at Denver Analysts' Conference," September, 1944, 4 pp.
130. "Community Government," Sept. 1, 1944, 1 p. - Prospects for a Council.
131. "Community Government," Sept. 2 and 4, 1944, 5 pp. - Meetings of Council of 7.
132. "Community Government," Sept. 5, 1944, 3 pp. - Meeting of ex-Council.
133. Copy of letter from resident to Analyst on Community Council with following contained headings: Domination by the Administration; Block Coordinator is a Position by Itself; Committee System that is Periled; What a Committee Member Does; One Day Diary of a Councilman (September 6); What the Food Committee Does; Mr. Anderson's Suggestion; Committee System Justified; What Councilmen Think About the New WRA Decision; Work Without Pay; Conclusion; Labor Recruiting and Councilmen; Block Coordinator or Manpower Commissioner. Sept. 8, 1944, 19 pp.
134. "Okinawa," Sept. 9, 1944, 1 p.
135. "War," Sept. 9, 1944, 1 p.
136. "Relocation," Sept. 9, 1944, 1 p.
137. "Coal," Sept. 10, 1944, 3 pp. - Interview with resident foreman of coal crew.
138. "Labor-Material," Sept. 13, 1944, 5 pp. - Notes on September 12 Council meeting; statistical information on employable residents.
139. "Recommendations in the Event of Opening the West Coast as Discussed by Community Analysts at Denver Conference," Sept. 13, 1944, 6 pp. - Probable effects in the centers of the announcement; specific problems of various groups in relation to West Coast resettlement; recommendations on facilitating resettlement in West Coast areas.

140. "Notes for Weekly Report," Sept. 16, 1944, 1 p.
141. "Community Enterprises," Sept. 16, 1944, 1 p. - Trust Committee meeting.
142. "West Coast," Sept. 19, 1944, 1 p.
143. "The Poston Plan," Sept. 19, 1944, 4 pp. - On mess hall feeding. Adaptability to Heart Mountain Center, the result it may produce, another plan, and the system at Granada. Rocky Nippo news clipping on Poston unification of mess halls is attached.
144. "Community Enterprises," Sept. 22, 1944, 2 pp. - Discussion of Co-op campaign.
145. "Opening of the West Coast and Closing of the Centers," Sept. 22, 1944, 3 pp. - Analyst highlights some of the points in a report drawn up by the Analysts at their recent conference on West Coast opening and center closing, and gives his recommendations.
146. "Community Government," Sept. 26, 1944, 4 pp. - Block chairmen and Councilmen system.
147. "Monthly Report for September, 1944," Sept. 30, 1944, 2 pp. - Community government and Community Enterprises.
148. "Community Enterprises," Oct. 2, 1944, 2 pp. - Trustees and voting for referendum.
149. "Welfare," Oct. 4, 1944, 3 pp. - Compensation for internees and evacuees in camps.
150. "Coal," Oct. 8, 1944, 4 pp. - Coal crew and volunteers, and coal distribution. Mimeographed list of coal workers attached.
151. "Eta," Oct. 9, 1944, 3 pp. - Notes on Eta and attitudes toward them.
152. "Community Enterprises," Oct. 10, 1944, 1 p. - Interview with two Trust committeemen about Co-op voting.
153. "Community Enterprises," Oct. 16, 1944, 3 pp. - Meeting of Trust Committee.
154. "Trust Committee," Oct. 27, 1944, 2 pp.
155. "Block 23 Trouble," Oct. 27, 1944, 3 pp. - Petition for recall of a councilman.
156. Power of Project Director to conduct criminal hearings, Oct. 27, 1944, 2 pp.
157. "Monthly Report for October, 1944," Oct. 31, 1944, 2 pp. - Coal shortage and the Fair Play Committee.

158. "Opening the Coast and Closing the Centers," Nov. 7, 1944, 2 pp. - Safety of Issei on the Coast.
159. "Opening the Coast and Closing the Centers," Nov. 14, 1944, 3 pp. - Block reactions to center closing.
160. "West Coast," Nov. 22, 1944, 2 pp. - Evacuee reports on recent trip to California.
161. "The Penal Code of Japan," Nov. 27, 1944, 2 pp. - Penalties for Japanese living in enemy country during a war.
162. "Monthly Report for November, 1944," Nov. 30, 1944, 1 p. - Analyst's activities.
163. "Ryoichi Fujii's Program to Reorient Issei Thinking, With Added Comments on the War as the Issei Now View It," Nov. 14, 1944, 7 pp. Letter from Chief, Washington Community Management, to Project Director, Oct. 25, 1944, requesting more information, is added.
164. "Why I Feel Responsible for My Parents," Dec. 2, 1944, 6 pp. - A Nisei girl's story on why her marriage failed. Comments by Analyst.
165. "Closing Centers," Dec. 2, 1944, 2 pp. - Meeting of Committee for Study of the Opening of the West Coast.
166. "A Comparative Study of the Evacuation of Persons of Japanese Ancestry," Dec. 6, 1944, 8 pp. - The problems of a projected study; the program of study; staff, time, and cost; the relations of this study to other studies.
167. "Letter of Condolence," Dec. 8, 1944, 3 pp. - Community Council's letter to parents of son killed in action. Also part of a conversation with father about his volunteer son.
168. "Relocation Pamphlet," Dec. 18, 1944, 7 pp. - Evacuee criticisms toward Japanese written relocation pamphlet issued by Washington Relocation Division. Comments by Analyst. Relocation pamphlet attached.
169. "Closing Centers," Dec. 27, 1944, 1 p. - Liquidation of Community Enterprises.
170. "Closing Centers," Jan. 1, 1945, 1 p. - Center closing rumor.
171. "Monthly Report for December, 1944," Jan. 1, 1945, 2 pp. - Pre-announcement and post-announcement period; Criminal Code of Japan.
172. "Closing Centers," Jan. 1-27, 1945, 28 pp. - Miscellaneous reports on closing of centers.

173. "Approval of Relocation Plans," Jan. 6, 1945, 5 pp. - Case of a Nisei boy's attempts to obtain approval to relocate to Salt Lake. Analyst's observations.
174. "Hood River Group," Jan. 17, 1945, 1 p. - Copy of news item entitled, "Hood River Probes 'Threat' to Japs," and Analyst comments.
175. "The Program of the Study Committee at Heart Mountain," Jan. 18, 1945, 5 pp. - Evacuee requests in connection with the closing of center. Analyst's comments on the Study Committee and its program.
176. "Community Enterprises," Jan. 23, 1945, 5 pp. - Appropriation of expenses for delegates to conference from funds of Community Enterprises.
177. "How It Feels to be An Issei," Jan. 24, 1945, 3 pp.
178. "Closing Centers - How It Looks to the Issei," Jan. 29, 1945, 5 pp.
179. "Monthly Report for January, 1945," Jan. 31, 1945, 2 pp. - Study Committee, and relocation planning by groups.
180. Agricultural difficulties on West Coast, Feb. 6, 1945, 3 pp.
181. "The Inter-Center Conference Preview," Feb. 15, 1945, 8 pp. - Purpose of the conference; attitudes toward the conference and the delegates; strategy; WRA's problem.
182. "Monthly Report for February, 1945," Feb. 28, 1945, 2 pp. - Inter-Center Conference preparations, and the visit of the Director.
183. "Some Things About the Relocating Advising Setup," Feb. 28, 1945, 4 pp.
184. "Closing Centers -- Inter-Center Conference," Mar. 7, 1945, 3 pp. - Brief notes and attitudes of different delegations on first three meetings.
185. "Closing Centers," Mar. 13, 1945, 6 pp. - Conversation with two Councilmen about center closing and government responsibilities.
186. "Monthly Report for March, 1945," Mar. 31, 1945, 1 p. - Responses to closing program.
187. Copy of a letter from Heart Mountain Analyst to Poston Analyst reporting on current center happenings, and inquiries about Poston activities. Apr. 12, 1945, 5 pp.
188. "Monthly Report for April, 1945," Apr. 30, 1945, 2 pp. - Comparison of relocation for month of March and April.

189. "Monthly Report for May, 1945," May 31, 1945, 2 pp. - Relocation trend.
190. "Monthly Report for June, 1945," July 2, 1945, 1 p - Issei resident diary.
191. "Monthly Report for July, 1945," July 31, 1945, 1 p. - Final report of Community Analysis Section.
192. Copy of a letter from Analyst to former Assistant Project Director now Gila Project Director giving general impressions and comparisons of Poston, Minidoka, Topaz, and Heart Mountain centers recently visited, Oct. 2, 1945, 12 pp.
193. "The Families of Block X," Nov. 19, 1945, 69 pp. - A study on how a sample of residents were thinking about relocation as revealed in their talks with neighbors. Also shows the range and variety of families living together in a block and indicates something of the block organization and functioning.
194. Final Report of the Community Analyst - Physical framework of Heart Mountain; description of population; moving in period; segregation; settling down; getting out.

Several of the reports were prepared in whole or in part by the evacuee members of the Community Analysis Section. Among the assistant Analysts were K. Hatchimonji, M. Funabiki, and S. R. Nishimoto.

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Community Analysis Section

Community Analysis Report No. 17
April 23, 1946

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION.

PART IV: COMMUNITY ANALYSIS REPORTS FROM GRANADA, MINIDOKA, AND MANZANAR RELOCATION
CENTERS

Introduction

The purpose of this bibliography is to provide a guide to Community Analysis reports for the use of government agencies, social scientists, and others who may wish to study and learn from the WRA experience in management of a mass migration. After the liquidation of the WRA, copies of the reports listed will be filed permanently in the two repositories of WRA records: the National Archives in Washington, D. C. and the University of California Library in Berkeley, California. There they will be available for students of evacuation and resettlement.

Part IV of the Bibliography lists the reports, other than Trend Reports, written by the Analysts at three of the relocation centers: Granada, Minidoka, and Manzanar.

At Granada, during the period from May, 1943 through July, 1945, there were three successive Analysts. The most important reports prepared by each of the Analysts consist of analyses of the attitudes of evacuees, particularly the Issei, to resettlement and various specific features of the WRA relocation program. The first Analyst, in addition, prepared a series of reports on the psychological reactions of Nisei to the re-opening of Selective Service. At Minidoka, during the period from March, 1943 through September, 1945, there were two different Analysts. The reports written during 1943 and early 1944 constitute the most widely ranging series of vignettes from any center of everyday life in the blocks. The Minidoka reports are also notable for detailed analyses of community government and of staff-evacuee relations, particularly in connection with labor problems in the center.

At Manzanar there was a single Analyst from March, 1943 through November, 1944. The reports from Manzanar constitute the most intensive analyses of evacuee reactions to the registration and segregation programs, relating the behavior of evacuees in these crises to psychological and social factors in the lives of Japanese Americans before evacuation. They are especially notable for the insight they give into the motivations of the Nisei. The Manzanar reports also contain extensive life histories of selected individuals and descriptions of pre-evacuation community life of Japanese Americans on the West Coast.

GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

John A. Rademaker, Community Analyst

1. "Suggestions for Consideration in Meeting on Juvenile Delinquency to be Held at the Request of the Project Director, May 24, 1943," no date, 7 pp., with attachments of Co-op burglary incident report, Apr. 22, 1943, 3 pp., submitted by Internal Security Chief, and case study of juvenile offender, Oct. 20, 1943, 4 pp.
2. "A Critique on Community Analysis Report No. 5," June, 1943, 6 pp., with attached mimeographed report, "Evacuee Resistances to Relocation," June 8, 1943, 10 pp.
3. "Test Cases of Curfew and Evacuation," June, 1943, 6 pp. - Reproduced review of oral arguments before the Supreme Court as told to Amache school faculty.
4. "Analysis of the Work of the Juvenile Delinquency Committee to June 1, 1943," 4 pp. - Principles discussed; basic issues involved; alternative solutions and their consequences.
5. Letter to Washington Community Analysis Section, June 4, 1943, 3 pp. - Current activities; juvenile problems; section personnel.
6. "Farm Program," July 2, June 30, 1943, 7 pp. - Two memoranda to Project Director on observations and findings on formulated plan of evacuee leaders for solving farm workers shortage.
7. Segregation Reports: Letter to Washington Community Management Chief regarding families divided by internment, July 23, 1943, 2 pp.; Letter to Project Director from Washington Community Analysis Section requesting report on effects of possible segregation program, July 2, 1943, 1 p.; Analyst's report on segregation in response to request from Washington, July 14, 1943, 11 pp.; Memorandum to Project Director on "Segregation Hearings," July 12, 1943, 1 p.; "Segregation Program," no date, 9 pp.
8. "Staff Meetings," July 26, 1943, 5 pp. - Appointed personnel attitudes.
9. "Mess Halls," July 26, 1943, 1 p. - Sterilization of mess hall equipment.
- 10a. "Monthly Report of Community Analysis Section, July 1943," July 6, 1943, 3 pp.
- 10b. "Quarterly Granada Community Analysis Report," August 1943, 3 pp. - Staff-evacuee relationship; questionnaire on evacuee attitudes toward relocation; segregation.
11. Letter to Washington Community Analysis Section, Aug. 25, 1943, 4 pp. - Community Council resolution; medical problems; employment of evacuees at outside salaries; segregation committee; Analyst's activities.
12. Correspondence concerning atlases, dictionaries, and encyclopedias which would be of value to Army Map Service, Aug. 26, Aug. 14, Aug. 6, 1943, 7 pp.

13. "Granada Community Analysis Report No. 1," May 30, 1943, with letter of transmittal dated Aug. 31, 1943, 17 pp. - Analyst's activities; evacuee-appointed personnel relationships; questionnaire on evacuee attitudes; treatment of attitudes; relocation; channels of information. Attached is memorandum to Project Director from Employment Officer on "Community Analysis," about June, 1943, 9 pp.
14. "Monthly Report of Community Analysis Section, Sept. 1, 1943, 1 p. - Work hours.
15. "Kibei Leave Clearance," Sept. 2, 1943, 1 p. - Memorandum to Project Director on new regulations.
16. Correspondence between Tule Lake and Granada Analysts on the relocation program, Sept. 13, Sept. 1, Aug. 30, Aug. 21, 1943, 7 pp.
17. "Relocation Course," Sept. 21, 1943, 5 pp. - What relocaters need to know, and what evacuees need to know to encourage them to relocate; outline of one of a series of units in Social Studies course, Sept. 21, 1943, 5 pp.; Memorandum to Analyst on "Relocation Course," Oct. 25, 1943, 1 p.
18. Letter to Washington Community Analysis Section, Sept. 24, 1943, 3 pp. - Movement of Tulcans to Granada; notice of sending of tubercular patients and families to Granada; poliomyelitis at the center; visitors.
19. "Replacements of Community Analysis Staff," Sept. 25, 1943, 1 p. - Request for two evacuee workers transferred from Tule Lake.
20. "Monthly Report of Community Analysis Section for September, 1943," Oct. 2, 1943, 1 p. - Section staff, and reports submitted or under preparation.
21. Two letters to Washington Community Analysis Section, Oct. 3, 1943, 4 pp.; "Report on the Disturbances in 6G Block, Granada," 16 pp.;
22. "Needed Improvements in Sanitary Practices," Oct. 5, 1943, 1 p.
23. "Granada Community Analysis Report No. 2," no. date, with letter of transmittal, Oct. 11, 1943, 69 pp. - Interest in leaving center; hesitancy about resettlement; occupation and ability to resume; West Coast return; permanently remaining at center at government expense; conclusions and recommendations. Report of Social Research staff of Chicago Indian Office on reactions to this report, Dec. 31, 1943, 11 pp. "Comparing the findings of the Granada Community Analysis Report No. 2 on Resistances to Relocation with the Granada Relocation Analysis made by the Reports Office," by the Washington Community Analysis Section, Oct. 27, 1943, 5 pp. Letter from Manzanar Project Director to Granada Project Director on Report No. 2, Jan. 25, 1944, 1 p. Two letters from Granada Analyst to Washington Community Analysis Section, Oct. 10, Nov. 9, 1943, 2 pp., on study of relocation attitudes at Granada with comments concerning study.
24. "Allies in Arms," Oct. 25, 1943, 1 p. - Article on two Nisei women arrested on suspicion of aiding in the escape of German prisoners.
25. Interpretation of Relocation Figures, Oct. 26, 1943, 6 pp. - Factors influencing ebb and flow of relocation, accompanied by table showing figures on indefinite leaves broken down by months, and also into major categories of leave purposes.

26. "Meeting of the Evacuee Relocation Committee with Representatives of the WRA at Amache, Nov. 6, 1943," Nov. 9, 1943, 9 pp. - Organization and objectives of the Evacuee Relocation Committee, with attached chart of Resettlement Information Bureau; "Relocation Information Bureau," no date, 2 pp.; "By-Laws of Relocation Information Bureau," no date, 1 p.
27. Private Enterprise on Granada Relocation Center, Nov. 11, 1943, 8 pp. - List of enterprises and extent of patronage.
28. Letter to Washington Community Analyst concerning leave clearance for former Los Angeles Civil Service employee who has been placed on "stop" list, Nov. 15, 1943, 2 pp.
29. Letter of recommendation to Washington Public Welfare Consultant for Civil Service counsellor positions, Nov. 22, 1943, 2 pp.
30. "Relocation Library," Nov. 22, 1943, 1 p.
31. "Public Acceptance and Community Reception," Nov. 26, 1943, 3 pp. - Outline of suggestions to relocaters.
32. "Community Analysis Section Employment Ratings," Nov. 29, 1943, 2 pp.
33. "Chronology of Evacuation," Dec. 1, 1943, 2 pp. - Taken from Tolson Committee and other official reports, administrative instructions, etc.
34. Letter to Washington Community Analysis Section, Dec. 3, 1943, 2 pp., on reports under preparation and Analyst's activities. "Report on Tule Lake Disorders," referred to in letter missing from files.
35. "Minutes of the Advisory Relocation Board," Dec. 4, 1943, 4 pp., with list of members of the Board attached.
36. "Reaction to Assimilation Report," Dec. 20, 1943, by evacuee research assistant, attached to mimeographed Community Analysis Report No. 6, "Nisei Assimilation," 9 pp.
37. "Budget, Fiscal Year 1945," Dec. 21, 1943, 2 pp. - Estimated needs for the year ending July 30, 1945.
38. Letter to Washington Community Analysis Section, Dec. 24, 1943, 14 pp. - Comparison of activities of Minidoka and Granada Analysts; examples of problems studied; relocation; juvenile group organization and problems; football game difficulties; Relocation Forum and evacuee response; Evacuee Relocation Information Bureau; Public Welfare Section; Co-op.
39. Statistical Reports, Documents, and Letters Relating to Adult Education Program, 21 pp. - Enrollment for periods ending Dec. 31, Oct. 31, Aug. 31, 1943, 3 pp.; Fall program plan, 2 pp.; Forum Discussion Series, 2 pp.; Lecture Discussion Series, 1 p.; Analyst's letter to University of Washington about Social Research course, Sept. 10, 1943, 1 p.; "Examination in Social Research," Sept. 8, 1943, 1 p.; Letter to Analyst from University of Washington on extension credit for social investigations course, Aug. 20, 1943, 1 p.; "College Credit Training Course in Methods of Social Research," 1 p.; "Course in Social Investigation," 3 pp.; "Staff Meeting," 1 p.;

39. List of books to order for students and for use of the class, 1 p.; Letter from Supt. of Education to University of Denver, July 28, 1943, 1 p.; 8 registration cards from University of Washington, with covering letter, Sept. 25, 1943, 1 p.
40. "Granada Community Analysis Report No. 3, Part I: Facts About Segregation at Tule Lake," no date, 4 pp.
41. "Hospital Report," no date (1944), 6 pp. - Employment issue of the hospital, and the relationship between hospital staff and evacuee personnel obtained through interviews by evacuee research assistant.
42. "Block Managers' Meeting," Jan. 10, 1944, 1 p.
43. "Presentation of the Farm Program of the Coming Year (1944) to the Block Managers and Community Council," Jan. 18, 1944, 1 p.
44. "Slaughter House Report," Jan. 19, 1944, 4 pp., by evacuee research assistant.
45. Relocation Team's Progress Report, Jan. 21, 1944, 2 pp., by evacuee research assistant.
46. "Employees of Community Analysis Section," Jan. 25, 1944, 5 pp., and "Standard Evacuee Employment Schedule, Including Job Titles and Compensation Rates," no date (Dec. 1943), 2 pp.
47. Form letter to Project Director from Washington C. A. Section about integration of ex-Tuleans into community life, Jan. 25, 1944, 3 pp., with letter of reply, Feb. 7, 1944, 1 p.
48. "Block Managers' Meeting," Jan. 31, 1944, 1 p.
49. Letter to Washington Community Analysis Section on vocational training, Jan. 31, 1944, 4 pp. (incomplete); Memorandum from Supt. of Education to Analyst on "Report of January 31, 1944, on Vocational Training," Mar. 15, 1944, 4 pp.
50. "Block Managers' Meeting," Feb. 2, 1944, 1 p.
51. "Block Meeting-8K," Feb. 15, 1944, 1 p. - Drafting boys in Block 8K.
52. Letter to Washington Community Analysis Section, Feb. 16, 1944, 6 pp. - Reinstitution of draft, and effect on relocation.
53. "Chronology on Meetings Concerning the Draft," no date (Feb. 1944), 2 pp. - Events from Jan. 20 through Feb. 17, 1944. "Questions Concerning the Draft on Nisei," Feb. 1944, 9 pp., submitted by high school students.
54. "Draft Situation," Feb. 20, 1944, 2 pp. - Developments on the draft.
55. "Factual Report," Feb. 21, 1944, 9 pp. - Report by Adult Education office mentions class in Social Analysis conducted by Analyst.

56. Letter to Washington Community Analysis Section, Feb. 22, 1944, 14 pp. - Selective Service; first induction date; party for inductees; meeting on the draft; evacuee attitudes; appointed personnel attitudes; Nisei problems of a psycho-sociological nature.
57. Correspondence Concerning Relocation Difficulty in North Carolina, Feb. 22, 28, 16, 14, 1944, 6 pp., with memorandum from Chief, Community Management to Community Analysis Section about routing reports of this nature, Mar. 18, 1944, 1 p.
58. "Granada Community Analysis Report No. 4: Labor Reduction," Feb. 28, 1944, 7 pp., by evacuee research assistant.
59. "Results from the Vote of Confidence in the Block Manager in 8K Block," Mar. 1944, 1 p.
60. "Community Attitudes on the Draft," Mar. 30, 1944, 4 pp. - Techniques of penetrating defense mechanisms.
61. "Committees Operating in Granada Center to Advise Nisei on the Draft," Apr. 1, 1944, 8 pp.; "Minutes of the Special Joint Committee for Giving Information to Draft-Age Nisei," Mar. 17, 1944, 7 pp.; Mimeographed report on "Information on the Draft Applying to the Nisei," Mar. 18, 1944, 11 pp.
62. Correspondence concerning relocation in the Grand Junction, Colorado area, Apr. 6, Mar. 14, Feb. 28, 1944, 5 pp. between Project Director and evacuee research assistant.
63. "Visitors to Granada, March 25 to April 7, 1944," Apr. 8, 1944, 7 pp.
64. "Suggested Problems Concerning Relocation," Apr. 15, 1944, 17 pp. - Collection of ideas and reflections upon problems which seem to be most active in influencing relocation at present.
65. "Minutes of the Block Managers' Meeting," Apr. 17, 1944, 1 p.
66. Letter to Community Analysis Section, Apr. 20, 1944, 30 pp. - Reactions to criticisms in center of study on "Analysis of Motivations of the Nisei in Their Reactions to the Reinstitution of the Draft" (attached); other current events; appointed personnel; psychiatric training for Analysts.
67. "The Block Managers Assembly," Apr. 24, 1944, 3 pp. - Discussion of slaughter house workers, and other center problems, by evacuee research assistant.
68. "The Block Managers Assembly," Apr. 27, 1944, 3 pp. by evacuee research assistant.
69. "Visitors to Granada, Week of April 23-29," Apr. 28, 1944, 2 pp. - War Refugee Board visitor.

71. Letter to Washington Community Analysis Section, May 18, 1944, 13 pp. - Analyst's impending departure; evacuee attitudes toward relocation and center life; family problems; psychiatrists or anthropologists, and their comparative value in the center.
72. Correspondence with Colorado River Relocation Center Analyst concerning Community Council survey of relocation attitudes, May 23, May 18, 1944, 2 pp.; Memorandum to relocation officer on "Sentiment Survey by Council," Apr. 17, 1944, 1 p.; "Summary of the Survey Concerning Relocation by the Poston Community Council," no date, 3 pp.
73. Letter to Project Director About a Recent Visitor to the Center, May 23, 1944, 3 pp. - Negro-Japanese relations.
74. "Toward Alleviating the Farm Labor Shortage Problem," May 25, 1944, 3 pp. - Recommendations of the Community Analysis Section and suggestions for immediate relief.
75. "YLICA Camp," May 27, 1944, 1 p.
76. Miscellaneous notes on Boy Scout activities at the center, May 29, 1944, 8 pp.
77. "The Domestic Water Situation at Granada Center," May 30, 1944, 4 pp., by evacuee research assistant.
78. "Dr. Rademaker's Speech, Given on June 3, 1944," no date, 17 pp. - Farewell speech to center residents.
79. "The Issei and Family Relocation in Relation to the Temporary Work Leave," and "The Abuses of the Temporary Work Leave," June 5, 1944, 9 pp., by evacuee research assistant.
80. "Granada Community Analysis Report No. VII: Reactions of the Japanese Americans to Their Reinstitution in Selective Service: A Study in Motivations, with suggestions concerning the probable effect of several techniques of influencing reactions of this nature, June 19, 1944, 45 pp.
81. 29 Block Tabulation Sheets from which Granada Community Analysis Report No. 2, Oct. 11, 1943, was prepared. Submitted June 22, 1944, by evacuee research assistant.
82. "The Need for Community Leadership," 5 pp., with covering letter to Washington Community Analysis Section, June 29, 1944, 2 pp.
83. "Requests of the Japanese Government Through the Spanish Consul," July 7, 1944, 1 p.
84. "Trip to California and Back," July 10, 1944, 25 pp. - Detailed account of Analyst's trip to Salt Lake City, Sacramento, San Joaquin Valley, Poston, Gila, and Santa Fe Camps, reporting discoveries which seem significant to functions, purposes, and activities of WRA.

E. Adamson Hoebel, Community Analyst

85. "Community Analysis Program, July-September 1944, Granada Relocation Center," July 14, 1944, 3 pp. with letter of acknowledgment from Washington Community Analysis Section, Aug. 3, 1944, 1 p.
86. Correspondence with Executive Secretary of the Committee for Work With Japanese American Evacuees concerning resettlement, July 27, July 14, July 6, July 24, 1944, 5 pp.
87. Correspondence with Tule Lake Analyst concerning school population and personnel, July 27, July 25, July 26, July 10, 1944, 4 pp.; Letter to former Granada Analyst on relocation studies, evacuee relocation committee, and the Community Analysis staff, July 25, 1944, 2 pp.
88. "Distribution of Draft Evaders," July 27, 1944, 2 pp. - Memorandum to relocation officer with map showing location of residences of evaders; Names and addresses of draft evaders with covering memorandum to relocation officer, July 17, 1944, 2 pp.
89. "Evacuee Employment Quota, Community Management Division, Community Analysis Section," July 29, 1944, 1 p.
90. "To the Members of the Community Council," no date (Aug. 1944), 2 pp. - Mimeographed summary of the main points concerning resettlement submitted by Associate Counsellor of Welfare Section. Attached is list of members of Relocation Advisory Board.
91. "Relocation Situation in Granada Relocation Center," Aug. 1, 1944, 7 pp. - Family interview program; Evacuee Relocation Information Bureau; general situation with respect to relocation; 6 outstanding reasons for Issei resistances to relocation; with covering letter to Washington Community Analysis Section, Aug. 7, 1944, 2 pp.; Letter to Project Director from Washington Relocation Chief on the Relocation Planning Commission, and on family interviewing program, July 22, 1944, 2 pp.
92. "Memorial Services for War Dead, Granada Relocation Center," Aug. 23, 1944; 1944, 6 pp. - Descriptive narrative and analysis; Memorial Service Program, Aug. 5, 1944, 1 p.; Opening address by Chairman of Community Council, Aug. 5, 1944, 2 pp.; Address given by Project Director, "Go for Broke!", Aug. 5, 1944, 2 pp.; Letter of appreciation to Project Director for the Memorial Service on behalf of the bereaved families, Aug. 9, 1944, 1 p.
93. "Conference Between Council Committee on Doctor Problem with the Acting Project Director, Aug. 24, 1944," Aug. 30, 1944, 3 pp.
94. "Community Analysis Report No. VIII: Factors and Attitudes in the Resettlement Problem," Sept. 1944, 34 pp. - Nature of the report; method of investigation; nature of the residual population in the center, summer 1944; attitudes and needs that hinder resettlement; recommendations; 2 figures and 3 tables on distribution of citizen and alien population attached; Appendix I: Notice to Councilmen and Block Managers on resettlement problems; Appendix A: Stenographic record of views expressed by evacuees in the District discussion meetings held with the Analyst, Aug. 10-16, 1944.
95. "Copy of Address on Relocation Delivered by a Relocated Evacuee at Heart Mountain, July 28, 1944," Sept. 4, 1944, 8 pp.

96. "Document: A Personal Experience of an Evacuee," Sept. 5, 1944, 3 pp. - In letter form written to Analyst.
97. "Document: Quotation from Confucius," Sept. 5, 1944, 2 pp. - Prepared by Issei, former research assistant, now relocated.
98. Letter from Councilman to Analyst giving a Nisei Councilman's view of the Manpower Commission conflict at Granada, Oct. 19, 1944, 2 pp.

J. R. McFarling, Community Analyst

99. "Study of Japanese Language Schools," Nov. 15, 1944, 10 pp., prepared by evacuee assistant analyst with correspondence relating to study, Oct. 26, Nov. 16, 1944, 2 pp., between Washington Community Analysis Section and Analyst.
100. "Evacuee Thinking Regarding Resettlement Program," Dec. 9, 1944, 5 pp. - Based on reactions observed by Information Bureau, composed of evacuees, during the development of the Louisiana project.
101. "Report on Evacuee's Thinking Regarding West Coast Racial Groups and Their Influence on his Return," Dec. 22, 1944, 5 pp.
102. Memorandum to Washington Community Analysis Section, Jan. 2, 1945, 2 pp. - Resettlement program as related to appointed personnel attitudes.
103. Letter to American Friends Service Committee concerning hostels, Feb. 20, 1945, 1 p.
104. "Community Analysis Report No. IX: A Study of the Major Groups in Granada Center," Mar. 8, 1945, 41 pp. - Based on center population as of Oct. 1, 1944. Included Merced and Santa Anita Assembly Centers, former residence by counties; rural and urban groups; religious groupings; citizenship groups; sex distribution; marital status; occupational groups.
105. "Community Analysis Notes: The Need for Adjusting Farm Contracts in the Middle West to the Specialized Problems of Vegetable Growing," Mar. 23, 1945, 6 pp. - Differences between grain farming and vegetable farming in order to understand the elements which must be re-evaluated in drawing up the terms of a share-crop contract.
106. Memorandum to Community Analysts from Chief, Community Management Division, on aspects of information program, Mar. 27, 1945, 1 p.
107. Correspondence between Minidoka and Granada Analysts concerning Resettlement Handbook, May 21, 1945, 2 pp.
108. Correspondence by Washington Relocation Chief and Analyst concerning proposal to detail a Washington staff member to work on specific locality groups, June 11, June 23, 1945, 4 pp.; Preliminary report on Walnut Grove situation by Sacramento Relocation Officer, May 19, 1945, 2 pp.

109. "Narrative Report of Community Analysis Section," July 10, 1945, 13 pp. - A history of the Community Analysis Section: Organization; general description of facilities; general description of the purposes of the section; services and accomplishments; costs of operating section; participation in other programs and relationships with other sections and divisions; discussion of procedures for closing office.
- *110. Letter to E. H. Spicer, Head, Community Analysis Section, from J. R. McFarling, giving his personal narrative as former Community Analyst at Granada Center, Jan. 21, 1946, 16 pp. This report was revised and issued as *Project Analysis Series No. 24, Feb. 20, 1946, under title, "Stresses and Strains of Center Life," - an analysis of basic problems of center life as seen by the Granada Analyst but applicable to all of the centers as well.- Introduction: Role of the Community Analyst; Circumstances Which Conditioned Fixed Reaction Patterns; (a) Registration, (b) segregation, (c) relocation, (d) employment, (e) Problems connected with authority from the top; Center Population Characteristics; Community Government.

Many of the reports for this center were prepared in part or in entirety by evacuee assistants of the Section under the direction of the Community Analyst. As far as can be determined, the following reports were prepared in whole or in part by Andrew Noda: Nos. 36, 44, 67, 68, 77, 79; by James Makimoto: No. 41; by James Yuzawa: Nos. 97 and 82; by Yoshie Takayama: Nos. 45 and 81; by Yukio Kitahara: No. 58; by Alice Kawanishi: No. 62; by Toske Hoshimiya: No. 99.

MANZANAR RELOCATION CENTER

Morris E. Opler, Community Analyst

1. Two Reports, "Block Relocation Meeting and Thoughts on Relocation," Jan. 17, 1943, 2 pp., (an account of a block relocation meeting by a Nisei eager to relocate); and "The Mess Hall System at Manzanar," Jan. 31, 1943, 4 pp., (a Nisei mother's comments on the mess hall).
2. Two letters. Letter, Feb. 23, 1943, 3 pp., from Ass't. Proj. Director to Chief, Community Management Division, Washington; and reply, Mar. 15, 1943, 5 pp. — On registration.
- *3. "Registration at Manzanar," Apr. 3, 1943, 7 pp., mimeographed Project Analysis Series #3. Attached are "Comments on the Report..." by Eugene D. Bogard, 1st Lt., C. M. P., Army Team Captain, Manzanar, Calif., 4 pp., May 21; letter of transmittal from John M. Hall, Captain, F. A., Ass't. Executive, 1 p., May 24, first mimeographed issue had title, "Second Special Report on Registration," Apr. 3, 1943, 11 pp.
4. Excerpt from a letter by Community Analyst, Apr. 5, 1943, 2 pp. — On the growing friendly relations at Manzanar, the particular problems of Issei and Kibei, and Terminal Islanders.
5. "Domicil: A Factor in Regard to Dual Citizenship," Apr. 9, 1943, 5 pp. — Memorandum to Washington Solicitor's Office. Attached is a clipping (1 p.) with headline, "Citizenship Status in Japan for Nisei Explained by Opler," from "Manzanar Free Press," Apr. 10, 1943.
6. "The Loyalty Controversy—A Statement and A Suggested Program," May 18, 1943, 25 pp. — A document, prepared and signed by 9 appointed personnel, including Community Analyst, addressed to the Administration in defense of the Nisei against the charge of disloyalty and to propose a program to halt their detractors. Attached is a memorandum (June 3, 1 p.) from Chief, Community Management Division to National Director with a copy (10 pp.) of part of the document.
- 7a. "Reactions at Manzanar to Reports of the Execution of American Fliers, with Special Reference to Relocation," May 24, 1943, 8 pp., with attachment, letter of transmittal giving additional information by Project Director, May 25, 1 p.
- 7b. "Factors in the Relocation Program at Manzanar," June 15, 1943, 18 pp. — Analyst organizes, lists, and comments upon some of the factors relating to relocation which are operative at this center.
- 7c. "Factors in Relocation: From An Evacuee Point of View," June 19, 1943, 17 pp. — An analysis of the relocation program and the underlying factors deterring it.

8. "The Hand of Mr. Haan," June 24, 1943, 23 pp., with attachments, copy of article from "Detroit Free Press," June 26, 1 p.; letter from Analyst to Washington Community Analysis Section, June 30, 1 p.; letter from Chief, Community Services, Washington, D. C., to Analyst, June 10, 1 p.; letter to Chief, Community Services, from Analyst, June 23, 1 p. - Activities of Kilsoo Haan, Korean anti-evacuee propagandist.
9. "An Outline of Resistances to Relocation," June 25, 1943, 7 pp. - Resistances among Issei, Nisei, and Kibei, with suggestions for overcoming them; attached is a copy of a letter from a Chicago Nisei, Apr. 16.
10. "Factors in Relocation at Manzanar," June 25, 1943, 16 pp. - Economic and social reasons for resistance to the relocation program.
11. "Suggestions for Implementing the Relocation Program at --- Relocation Center," June 28, 1943, 8 pp., mimeographed and issued in Washington but not part of any series; attached is Analyst's typed copy, "Suggestions for Implementing the Relocation Program at Manzanar, same date, 11 pp.
12. "Commencement Exercises of the Manzanar High School, July 3," July 5, 1943, 6 pp. - Description of commencement exercises; carnival in the center; reactions to speech by Congresswoman Jeannette Rankin, Dec. 8, 1942. Attached are 4 pp. prepared in Washington relative to the Rankin speech.
13. "Interviews with Returning Beet Furlough Workers," July 5, 1943, 4 pp. - Reactions of two evacuees to work experiences outside the center.
14. "Former Residents of Manzanar Discuss Relocation," July 6, 1943, 23 pp. - Evacuees visiting the center or back from short term leave discuss their experiences outside.
15. "Diamond Thrills," July 12, 1943, 3 pp. - Japanese fathers playing softball.
16. "Comments on Segregation," July 13, 1943, 2 pp. - Two evacuees discuss the proposed segregation program.
17. "First Reaction to Announcement of Segregation Plans," July 13, 1943, 6 pp. - Mild reactions to segregation program.
18. "Pro-Japan Sentiment and Relocation," July 13, 1943, 3 pp. - Pro-Japan sentiment unimportant factor in relocation resistance.
19. "Comment of Mr. Oshima Showing the Influence of the No-No Answers on Relocation," July 13, 1943, 1 p. - People with negative registration answers who went to relocate.
20. "The Library for Tuberculosis Patients at the Manzanar Hospital," July 14, 1943, 3 pp. - Japanese attitudes toward tuberculosis stop a proposed circulating library for tubercular patients.
21. "The 'Yellow Paper' and the Influence of the Dies Committee," July 15, 1943, 10 pp., with letter of transmittal, 1 p.
22. "Comments on the Proposed Segregation," July 15, 1943, 5 pp. - Evacuee reactions.

23. "Possible Trend in Sentiment about Segregation," July 15, 1943, 3 pp. - Feeling that Kibei are being scapegoats.
24. "Incident in Connection with Outdoor Moving Pictures," July 15, 1943, 5 pp.
25. "An Unsuccessful Attempt at Relocation," July 15, 1943, 6 pp.
26. "The Stabbing Incident in Chicago," July 15, 1943, 1 p. - Comments on rumor of Nisei being stabbed by Filipinos.
- 27a. "Possible Effects of Segregation at Manzanar," July 16, 1943, 20 pp. - Groups which will be most affected; requests for repatriation; family problems; hardship cases; reasons for requesting repatriation; intentions of cancelling repatriation requests; citizens who answered "no" to question 28; reasons for answers; extraneous factors causing misunderstanding; resistances to relocation; psychological effects of rumors about program; effects on relocation.
- 27b. "Notes on Citizen Registration and Segregation," July 19, 1943, 3 pp. - Block opinions.
- 27c. "The Language Barrier and the Communication of Important Developments in Policy," July 19, 1943, 3 pp. - The Japanese language and Nisei interpretation.
- 27d. "Segregation," July 20, 1943, 1 p.
- 27e. "Question 28, Segregation and Relocation," July 20, 1943, 6 pp. - Some comments by residents during registration for rehearing on answers to Question 28.
- 27f. "Source Material on Segregation and Relocation," July 20, 1943, 7 pp. - Comments by three resident men.
28. "Nisei in Desperate Situations," July 22, 1943, 1 p. - "Relocation rumor" which acts as a rationalization for those unwilling to resettle.
29. "Funeral at Manzanar," July 22, 1943 2 pp.
30. "Factors Relating to Center and Resettlement Policies," July 23, 1943, 11 pp. - Memorandum to Project Director on History of Japanese in America and its influence on resettlement.
31. "Interview with Mrs. H., a Woman of about 40 Years of Age," July 26, 1943, 3 pp. - An embittered Nisei talks of the future for Nisei in Japan.
32. "Cross-Currents of Life in Manzanar: The Visual Education Museum," July 26, 1943, 3 pp. - Description of the museum exhibit which attempted to show aspects of Manzanar life.
33. "Interview with Mrs. D., a Caucasian School Teacher," July 26, 1943, 1 p. - About relocation plans of a Nisei girl.
34. "Interview with Mr. K., a Nisei in His Early 30's," July 26, 1943, 1 p. - About change of registration answers.

35. "An Issei, Chairman of the Block Managers' Assembly, on Loyalty," July 26, 1943, 1 p. - Comments on loyalty and relocation.
36. "Interview with the Foreman of the Carpenter Crew, an Older Nisei, Originally from Hawaii," July 26, 1943, 4 pp. - A man who had felt himself integrated into American life expresses his bitterness about evacuation.
37. "Interview with Mr. T; Issei; about 47 Years Old; Director of Visual Education Museum," July 29, 1943, 2 pp. - About evacuation and segregation.
38. Four Interviews with Secretary of Town Hall, July 29, 1943, on "The Terminal Islanders," 3 pp.; "Dual Citizenship," 1 p.; "Peace Committee," 3 pp.; "The Akazaki Case," 3 pp.
39. "Relocation Rumor," July 29, 1943, 1 p.
40. Two Interviews, July 31, 1943, entitled "Interview with a Kibei, Young, Unmarried, with a Good Command of English," 3 pp., and "Interview with W. H., Subject: Repatriation Request of His Sisters," 5 pp. - First interview explains reasons for going to Tule Lake.
41. "Interview with Nisei in His Twenties. Subject: How He Happened to Be Down as 'No-No,'" July 31, 1943, 2 pp.
42. "Segregation," July 31, 1943, 1 p. - Rumors about segregation.
43. "Comment on Relocation," July 31, 1943, 1 p. - "Discussion with 23-year old, perfectly Americanized Nisei girl who works in the Caucasian dining hall," about localities in the U. S. about which she knows little.
44. "Additional Notes Concerning Segregation," Aug. 2, 1943, 4 pp. - Attitudes about segregation and center life after segregation.
45. "An Interview on Segregation, Relocation, and the War," Aug. 11, 1943, 6 pp. - Respondent is an evacuee officer in the police force, a young, married Kibei.
46. "The Relocation Booklet and Segregation," Aug. 11, 1943, 3 pp. - Evacuee attitudes toward relocation and segregation.
47. "Attitudes toward Tuberculosis," Aug. 13, 1943, 11 pp.
48. "The T. Family and Segregation," Aug. 14, 1943, 5 pp. - Reasons for repatriation of one family.
49. "An Analysis of the Repatriate Group at Manzanar," Aug. 24, 1943, 10 pp. - Motivations behind repatriation requests.
50. "An Expatriate," Aug. 30, 1943, 8 pp. - A Nisei explains why he asked for expatriation.
51. "Tokyo Announcements of Russia's Positions," Aug. 30, 1943, 2 pp. - Reactions to Tokyo radio announcements.
52. "Comments of a Young Evacuee on Segregation and Related Topics," Aug. 31, 1943, 2 pp.

- *53. "From a Nisei Who Said 'No,'" Aug. 31, 1943, 14 pp. - A Nisei who gave a negative registration answer explains why. Issued as a mimeographed report in Community Analysis Notes, No. 1, same title as original article, Jan. 15, 1944, 8 pp.
- *54. "Why So Many Kibei Said 'No' to Question 28," Aug. 31, 1943, 2 pp. - An Issei woman explains why many Kibei answer in the negative to the loyalty question.
55. "Future Japanese Retaliation Against Those Who Say Yes," Sept. 1, 1943, 2 pp. - An Issei in his twenties worries about his refusal to repatriate.
56. "Rumors, Latest Crop," Sept. 1, 1943, 3 pp. - Rumors about segregation and relocation; comments by evacuees on further changes in answers, on forced relation rumors, on Boy Scout troops, and on the smoking of the representatives of the WAC.
57. "Candy Queue in Manzanar," Sept. 2, 1943, 2 pp. - Children's desire for candy.
58. "A Tule-Bound Family," Sept. 3, 1943, 2 pp. - A member of the appointed personnel discusses one family going to Tule Lake.
59. "Insecurity as a Reason for a Negative Registration Answer," Sept. 9, 1943, 4 pp. - Statement of a young, well-educated Nisei who holds a responsible position at Manzanar.
60. "Autobiography of a Twenty-two Year Old Issei," Sept. 11, 1943, 35 pp. - An Issei who has spent all but seven months of his life in the United States tells the story of his life, particularly that part immediately before and after evacuation.
61. "Statement of a Nisei, a Freshman in College, Who Is Visiting Manzanar During School Vacation," Sept. 13, 1943, 18 pp. - Evacuation and early center experience; attached is a copy of a letter from a teacher mentioned in the text and the reply.
62. "Segregation: From a College Student Who Is Here During Vacation," Sept. 14, 1943, 1 p. - Comments on segregation.
63. "Rumors," Sept. 14, 1943, 1 p. - Current center rumors.
64. "Statement of an Airplane Mechanic of Japanese Ancestry," Sept. 14, 1943, 9 pp. - Autobiography of a southern Californian Nisei.
65. "Effect of Segregation on Family Unity," Sept. 14, 1943, 1 p.
66. "The Stop List: From an Employee in the Record's Department," Sept. 14, 1943, 2 pp. - Reactions to the stop list.
67. "A Preliminary Analysis of the Segregation Group at Manzanar," Sept. 23, 1943, 9 pp.
68. "The Present Situation in Respect to Relocation at Manzanar," Oct. 16, 1943, 9 pp.
- *69. "Studies of Segregants at Manzanar: The General Picture," Oct. 19, 1943, 19 pp. - Issued as a mimeographed report in Project Analysis Series,

- *69. No. 12, same title, Feb. 3, 1944, 13 pp.
70. "Private Enterprise and Co-Operative Enterprise at Manzanar," Oct. 20, 1943, 6 pp.
71. "An Interview with an Issei," Oct. 25, 1943, 2 pp. - Issei reasons for wanting to return to Japan.
72. "A Nisei Discusses the Mess Halls," Oct. 25, 1943, 2 pp.
73. "Terminal Island during Evacuation," Oct. 25, 1943, 2 pp.
74. "An Experience in Sugar Beet Work," Oct. 25, 1943, 3 pp.
75. "A Nisei Mother Looks at Evacuation," Oct. 26, 1943, 12 pp.
76. "Misconceptions about Tule Lake," Oct. 27, 1943, 4 pp.
77. "Current Misconceptions about Tule Lake," Oct. 30, 1943, 2 pp.
78. "The Venice Niseis, (From a Los Angeles Nisei)," Oct. 30, 1943, 2 pp. - Characteristics and experiences of the Venice Nisei.
79. "The Florin Evacuation," Oct. 30, 1943, 2 pp.
80. "Arbitrary Treatment by F. B. I. Men," Nov. 3, 1943, 2 pp. - Reported experience of three evacuees with the F. B. I.
81. "Evacuation Preparations during March, 1942," Nov. 3, 1943, 3 pp. - Experiences of one family.
82. "Tule Lake and Family Reunions," Nov. 3, 1943, 2 pp. - How the evacuation separated one family.
83. "Experiences Encountered during Beet Thinning Season, May-June, 1943," Nov. 3, 1943; 6 pp. - Experiences working outside the center.
84. "A Nisei Who Is Going to Tule Lake," Nov. 3, 1943, 1 p. - Why one boy went to Tule Lake.
85. "Relocation Prospects," Nov. 17, 1943, 2 pp. - A Nisei discusses evacuation and relocation.
86. "Disposal of Articles by Japanese during Evacuation," Nov. 17, 1943, 2 pp. - What one family did with Japanese trophies during evacuation.
87. "Fund Raising Benefits," Nov. 17, 1943, 2 pp. - Evacuee discussion of pre-evacuation Japanese fund raising programs.
88. "Mix-up of World War Number Two," Nov. 17, 1943, 1 p. - Political musings of a Nisei.
89. "Camouflage and Operation," Nov. 17, 1943, 4 pp. - Nisei account of center camouflage net factory.
90. "Nisei Organizations in Southern California," Nov. 17, 1943, 10 pp.

91. "A Nisei Comment on Leave Clearance Hearings," Nov. 17, 1943, 1 p.
92. "How Evacuation Aided Cupid," Nov. 17, 1943, 1 p.
93. "Reflections of a Nisei on Zoot Suits," Nov. 17, 1943, 1 p.
94. "The Terminal Islanders at Manzanar," Nov. 18, 1943, 2 pp. - Characteristics of the Terminal Island group.
95. "What a 'No' Nisei Told Me," Nov. 18, 1943, 2 pp. - Opinion about evacuation.
96. "Broken Promises," Nov. 19, 1943, 3 pp. - Nisei account of promises made the evacuees during evacuation and broken.
97. "One Evacuee's Version of Events Leading up to the Incident of December 6," Nov. 19, 1943, 5 pp.
98. "Parental Influence during Registration," Nov. 20, 1943, 7 pp.
99. "Studies of Segregants at Manzanar: II. United States Citizens Only With No Foreign Travel," Dec. 14, 1943, 138 pp. - Study of Nisei segregants and their reasons for maintaining a negative registration answer; attached is Ass't. Project Director's letter of transmittal and comments, 3 pp. Study is divided into following major divisions—table of contents, introduction, the factor of protest (against abridgment of citizenship rights, race discrimination, property loss), the element of fear of forced relocation; the factor of marriage to aliens or Kibei; the factor of parental influence; conclusion. Numerous case histories in each section are accompanied by comment, analysis, general summary, and discussion.
100. "My Story," Dec. 14, 1943, 25 pp. - Nisei life history.
101. "Nisei Girls Organizations," Dec. 14, 1943, 6 pp. - Pre-evacuation groups.
102. "Parent of an American Soldier," Dec. 14, 1943, 2 pp. - Change in attitude of an American soldier's parent after evacuation.
103. "Registration at Tule Lake," Dec. 14, 1943, 5 pp. - Described by a Nisei who was at Tule Lake during registration.
104. "Suicide during Evacuation," Dec. 14, 1943, 3 pp.
105. "A Florin Evacuee," Dec. 15, 1943, 5 pp. - A Florin Nisei's reaction to evacuation.
106. "Mary Yamane," Dec. 15, 1943, 5 pp. - Biographical material; fictitious names.
107. "The Case of a Terminal Islander," Dec. 15, 1943, 7 pp. - Results of evacuation and subsequent events on Terminal Islanders.
108. "The Florin People," Dec. 15, 1943, 7 pp. - Characteristics and experiences of Florin evacuees.
109. "The Great January Panic," Dec. 16, 1943, 4 pp. - Panic after Pearl Harbor.
110. "Moving Prior to Evacuation," Dec. 16, 1943, 10 pp.

111. "Remarks about Mr. W., the Eccentric," Dec. 16, 1943, 2 pp.
112. "Incident after Pearl Harbor," Dec. 16, 1943, 1 p.
113. "Americans in Japan after Pearl Harbor," Dec. 16, 1943, 13 pp. - An address by Roy Smith who returned from Japan on the Gripsholm, June, 1942. Address was given at Manzanar and was a comparison of the treatment of Nisei and Japanese in the country during the war with the treatment of Nisei and foreigners in Japan.
114. "Conversation with an Outsider," Dec. 16, 1943, 3 pp. - A Chinese tells an evacuee of outside conditions.
115. "Leave Clearance and Relocation," Dec. 16, 1943, 1 p. - Evacuee comments.
116. "Tule Lake and Japan," Dec. 16, 1943, 1 p. - Exchange between two evacuees on going to Tule Lake.
117. "Marriages in the Relocation Center," Dec. 16, 1943, 2 pp.
118. "Description of the Harada Family," Dec. 23, 1943, 3 pp.
119. "Maybelline Omura Vs. a Grouchy Neighbor," Dec. 23, 1943, 2 pp. - Pre-evacuation experiences of one family.
120. "Manzanar Versions of What Happened at Tule Lake," Dec. 23, 1943, 2 pp. - Rumors about the Tule Lake Incident and an incident in Hawaii after Pearl Harbor. Attached is a memorandum (Mar. 30, 1944, 1 p.) to J. H. Provinse from Leland Barrows giving information regarding the Hawaiian incident which he obtained from a Major in the Hawaiian Department of the Army.
121. "Mr. K. and the Soldiers," Dec. 27, 1943, 1 p. - Story of soldiers beating an evacuee.
122. "At Manzanar and Before," Jan. 4, 1944, 12 pp. - Nisei experiences during evacuation and at Manzanar.
123. "The Story of Robert Minoru Watanabe, a Kibei," Jan. 5, 1944, 6 pp. - Biographical material; fictitious name.
124. "Story of an American-born Evacuee Who Was Educated in Japan," Jan. 6, 1944, 19 pp. - Autobiographical material.
- *125. "Social and Political Organization at Manzanar," Jan. 7, 1944, 10 pp., issued as a mimeographed report in Community Analysis Notes, No. 4, "Social and Political Organization of the Block at Manzanar," Mar. 7, 1944, 4 pp.
126. "The Alien Hearing Boards and the Issei," Jan. 7, 1944, 3 pp.
127. "A Kibei Girl's Indecision," Jan. 7, 1944, 1 p. - Indecision about changing registration answer.
128. "Block Meeting on the Subject of Delegates to Relocation Meeting," Jan. 7, 1944, 3 pp.

129. "Block Meeting on Relocation," Jan. 7, 1944, 5 pp.
130. "Account of Block Meeting on the Subject of Relocation," Jan. 8, 1944, 2 pp.
131. "Reactions to Block Meetings on Relocation and the Manzanar Delegation to the Chicago Conference," Jan. 8, 1944, 2 pp.
132. "Proposal to the War Relocation Authority, in Answer to a Request for Suggestions from Nisei and Issei Concerning Resettlement," Jan. 10, 1944, 9 pp.
133. "A Nisei of the United States Merchant Marine," Jan. 14, 1944, 7 pp. - Experiences of a Nisei Merchant Marine.
134. "Relocation Plans," Jan. 17, 1944, 1 p.
135. "Block Relocation Meeting and Thoughts on Relocation," Jan. 17, 1944, 2 pp.
136. "Suggestions for the Prevention of Waste in the Mess Halls," Jan. 20, 1944, 1 p. - By an evacuee.
137. "Venice Evacuee and Segregant," Jan. 20, 1944, 1 p.
138. "Early Days at Manzanar," Jan. 21, 1944, 1 p. - By an evacuee.
139. "Evacuation, Events at Manzanar, and Relocation," Jan. 24, 1944, 12 pp.
140. "First Reaction to Announcement of the Nisei Draft," Jan. 25, 1944, 2 pp.
141. "A Misunderstanding among Neighbors," Jan. 25, 1944, 2 pp. - A misunderstanding about segregation in the center.
142. "Interview with Nisei Girl," Jan. 26, 1944, 2 pp. - About family solidarity and relocation.
143. "Florin Incident and its Aftermath," Jan. 26, 1944, 2 pp. - Activities of the J. A. C. L. at Florin after evacuation.
144. "Difficulties in the Relocation of Skilled or Professional People," Jan. 26, 1944, 1 p.
145. "Manzanar Block," Jan. 27, 1944, 6 pp. - What a block is and how it functions at Manzanar.
146. "Tension as Tule Lake Departure Date Nears," Jan. 24, 1944, 1 p. - Anxiety about the movement to the segregation center.
147. "Zoot Suit Boys at Manzanar," Jan. 25, 1944, 2 pp.
148. "Mrs. Maruki's Story," Jan. 27, 1944, 3 pp. - Biographical material; fictitious names.
149. "The Delay in Obtaining the Clothing Allowance and the Incident," Jan. 28, 1944, 1 p. - By an evacuee.

150. "A 'Yes' Family at Tule Lake," Jan. 28, 1944, 1 p.
151. "Consensus of Issei Opinions Concerning Segregation," Jan. 28, 1944, 1 p.
152. "First Reactions to News Reports of Mistreatment of American Prisoners by the Japanese Army," Jan. 29, 1944, 2 pp.
153. Report from Secretary of Block Managers' Assembly, Feb. 3, 1944, 2 pp. with letter of transmittal and comments from Ass't. Project Director, Feb. 5, 1 p., on reasons for flood of requests for repatriation.
154. "The Nisei Draft," Feb. 8, 1944, 1 p. - Comment by a Nisei on the reinstatement of Selective Service for the Nisei.
155. "Brownies at Tule Lake," Feb. 8, 1944, 1 p. - A teacher talks about her third grade pupils going to Tule Lake.
156. "The Nisei Draft," Feb. 8, 1944, 1 p. - Comment by a Nisei on the reinstatement of Selective Service for Nisei.
157. "Thoughts of Return to Japan," Feb. 8, 1944, 1 p. - By a forty-nine year old Issei.
158. "The Draft and Relocation," Feb. 8, 1944, 2 pp. - Comments by a young Nisei.
159. "From a Girl Who Is Going to Tule Lake," Feb. 8, 1944, 1 p. - Example of strength of family ties.
160. "A Nisei Who Answered 'No,'" Feb. 8, 1944, 1 p. - Reasons for giving a negative registration answer.
161. "From a High School Teacher," Feb. 8, 1944, 1 p. - About her students who are going to Tule Lake.
162. "The Tule Lake Incident," Feb. 8, 1944, 1 p. - A member of the appointed personnel talks about Tule Lake.
163. "The Terminal Island People, Their Evacuation, and Their Experiences at Manzanar," Feb. 9, 1944, 10 pp.
164. "The Unfinished Business of Leave Clearance as it Affects Attitudes and Family Decisions," Feb. 9, 1944, 3 pp.
165. "Changes in Leadership Due to Evacuation and Internments," Feb. 9, 1944, 1 p.
166. "The Terminal Island Evacuation," Feb. 10, 1944, 4 pp. - By a Terminal Island fisherman.
167. "The December 1942 Incident and Its Background," Feb. 10, 1944, 6 pp.
168. "Influence of a Block Manager during the February Registration," Feb. 10, 1944, 1 p. - Comment by a teacher.
169. "An Interpretation of Nisei Reaction to the Draft and a Nisei's Statement on the Subject," Feb. 10, 1944, 3 pp.

170. "The Possibility of Serious Opposition to the Nisei Draft," Feb. 11, 1944, 3 pp.
171. "Reaction to Leave Clearance Denials," Feb. 11, 1944, 1 p.
172. "Why So Many of the Venice People are Tule Lake Bound," Feb. 11, 1944, 1 p.
173. "Fears and Rumors Aroused by the Term 'Combat Unit,'" Feb. 11, 1944, 1 p.
174. "The Cancellation of the Chicago Seasonal Wartime Industry Jobs," Feb. 11, 1944, 1 p. - An evacuee discusses his brother's seasonal leave.
175. "An Instance of the Effect of the Draft on Relocation," Feb. 11, 1944, 1 p.
176. "A Sad Case of Internment and Prolonged Family Separation," Feb. 11, 1944, 2 pp. - By an evacuee.
177. "Factors in a Nisei's Decision to Go to Tule Lake," Feb. 11, 1944, 2 pp. - By an evacuee.
178. "What Nisei Boys are Saying and Thinking about the Draft," Feb. 12, 1944, 2 pp. - By an evacuee.
179. "Comments on the Nisei Draft and the Segregated Army Units," Feb. 12, 1944, 3 pp. - By an evacuee.
180. "Family Pressure on a Nisei to Expatriate Because of the Draft," Feb. 12, 1944, 2 pp.
181. "The Issei and 'Propaganda' Movies," Feb. 12, 1944, 1 p. - Issei attitudes toward movies in the center.
182. "Tension, as a Result of Segregation, in One Block," Feb. 14, 1944, 1 p.
183. "On the Policy of Sounding out Community Acceptance in the Relocation Program," Feb. 14, 1944, 1 p. - Comments of a Caucasian who works at Manzanar.
184. "Economic Determinism and Evacuation," Feb. 14, 1944, 1 p. - Comment of a well-educated Nisei of professional background.
185. "A Family Waits Word on Leave Clearance," Feb. 14, 1944, 1 p.
186. "An Evacuee Explanation of the Atrocity Stories," Feb. 14, 1944, 1 p.
187. "The Kibei and Leave Clearance," Feb. 14, 1944, 1 p.
188. "Reactions to Internment," Feb. 14, 1944, 1 p. - Effect of the internment of a political liberal on the Japanese community in Los Angeles.
189. "Pre-Evacuation Rumors about Manzanar and their Effect," Feb. 14, 1944, 5 pp.
190. "Teachers and Their Students Who Are Going to Tule Lake," Feb. 15, 1944, 2 pp. - Reactions of teachers whose students are being segregated.

191. "Current Rumors at Manzanar about Denials of Leave Clearance, The Closing of the Center and the Closing of Blocks and Their Effect upon Decisions to Expatriate and upon Attitudes in General," Feb. 15, 1944, 3 pp. - A record of the comments of two evacuees.
192. "Kibei Fears and Expatriation Threats," Feb. 15, 1944, 1 p. - Comment of a member of the appointed personnel.
193. "A Case of Expatriation as a Result of the Nisei Draft," Feb. 15, 1944, 2 pp.
194. "A Case of Recent Issei Expatriation," Feb. 15, 1944, 1 p.
195. "The Background of 'No' Answers of Former Residents of the Venice, California Area," Feb. 16, 1944, 4 pp.
196. "Motivation in Recent Cases of Expatriation and Repatriation," Feb. 18, 1944, 5 pp.
197. "The Draft and Expatriation," Feb. 18, 1944, 2 pp.
198. "Deferring Expatriation," Feb. 18, 1944, 1 p. - Remarks by a Nisei concerning expatriation.
199. "Background and Motivation of a Nisei Who Has Influenced Issei in One Block to Repatriate," Feb. 18, 1944, 1 p.
200. "A Case of Expatriation and Repatriation Due to the Draft," Feb. 18, 1944, 1 p.
201. "The Evacuation of Terminal Island," Feb. 18, 1944, 13 pp. - By a Terminal Islander.
202. "The Recent Requests for Expatriation and Repatriation, with Particular Reference to Block 17," Feb. 19, 1944, 5 pp.
203. "Japan as a Political Magnet, the Kibei, the Draft, Expatriation and Motives for Going to Tule Lake," Feb. 24, 1944, 6 pp.
204. "Changes in Study Habits and Work Habits as a Result of Evacuation and Center Life," Feb. 23, 1944, 7 pp.
205. "Internment and Family Separation as an Incentive to Repatriation," Feb. 24, 1944, 2 pp. - Rough treatment by the F. B. I.
206. "Predicament of a Kibei with a 'No' Answer Who Does Not Want to Go to Tule Lake," Feb. 24, 1944, 2 pp.
207. "Two Kibei, Their Common Problems and Their Differing Decisions," Feb. 25, 1944, 4 pp. - About different decisions concerning segregation.
208. "The Protest against the Nisei Draft," Feb. 25, 1944, 5 pp.
209. "Farewell Party for Those Going to Tule Lake," Feb. 26, 1944, 1 p.
210. "Rumors and Stories Concerning the Treatment of Nisei Soldiers," Feb. 26, 1944, 2 pp.

211. "Nisei Meetings Concerning the Draft," Feb. 28, 1944, 5 pp.
212. "Last Farewells to the Tule-Bound," Feb. 28, 1944, 2 pp.
213. "Nisei Worries about the Future and Americanization," Feb. 29, 1944, 2 pp.
214. "A Nisei Who Wants to Relocate Quickly. Lest He Be Involved in Any Trouble Growing out of the Application of Selective Service," Feb. 29, 1944, 2 pp.
215. "Meeting on the Subject of Selective Service of Nisei Block Representatives, Sunday Feb. 27," Feb. 29, 1944, 5 pp.
216. "One Objection to the 4C Classification," Feb. 29, 1944, 1 p.
217. "A Phase of Anti-Relocation Propaganda," Feb. 29, 1944, 1 p.
218. "The Effects of the Nisei Draft at Manzanar," Mar. 1, 1944, 16 pp.
219. "Comments Following a Block Meeting on the Nisei Draft," Mar. 2, 1944, 2 pp.
220. "Source Materials on the Subject of Segregation," Mar. 17, 1944, 13 pp. - Five case histories.
221. "The Doll Festival," Mar. 20, 1944, 1 p. - An account of the festival of the dolls held in the center Mar. 3.
222. "The Flower Growers of San Fernando, Their History, Their Evacuation and their Present Position," Mar. 20, 1944, 13 pp., with attached memorandum (Apr. 26, 1944, 1 p.) from E. Arnold, Relocation Division, to E. Spicer, Community Analysis Section, on relocation possibilities for this group.
223. "An Alternative Proposal to the Draft; A Plan Which Nisei Have Been Discussing," Mar. 30, 1944, 1 p.
- *224. "The Significant Factors in Requests for Repatriation and Expatriation," Mar. 30, 1944, 8 pp., issued as a mimeographed report in the Project Analysis Series, No. 16, Apr. 19, 1944, 8 pp.
225. "Block Meeting to Discuss Eating Arrangements," Mar. 31, 1944, 4 pp.
226. "Up to Now," Apr. 1, 1944, 16 pp. - Nisei autobiographical material.
227. "A Study of Change of Answer Cases at Manzanar," Apr. 3, 1944, 90 pp., with attached letter of transmittal and comments (Apr. 14, 2 pp.) from the Ass't. Project Director. - Analysis of sample of change of registration answer cases; major divisions of study are the introduction, information summary, case material, group characteristics and interpretations (division according to sex, age range, marital status, citizenship foreign travel, religious affiliation, furlough experience, employment at camouflage net project, proficiency in the Japanese language, motivation, the family constellation, opposition to Nisei draft, leave clearance status).

228. "Buddhist Sects at Manzanar," Apr. 12, 1944, 5 pp., with letter of transmittal and comments (Apr. 17, 1 p.) by Ass't. Project Director.
229. "The Japanese Language Schools and Present Attitudes toward the Teaching of Japanese to Nisei and Sansei," Apr. 14, 1944, 56 pp. with attached memorandum (June 3, 1 p.) by E. Spicer, Community Analysis Section, Washington, summarizing the report. - Two major parts of report are "a Nisei view of what Nisei and Issei felt to be the significance of the Japanese language to Japanese Americans before and after evacuation," and "the analyst's view of the present role of the Japanese language in the Manzanar Center."
230. "Chiyeko's Vacation," Apr. 21, 1944, 2 pp. - An evacuee describes a little girl's feeling about life in the center.
231. "Autobiography of a Nisei from the Stockton Area," Apr. 22, 1944, 32 pp. - Contrasts of life among American Japanese; their cleavages; evacuation.
232. "Growing Up in Fresno; an Autobiographical Account," Apr. 24, 1944, 16 pp. - Story of a boy who tried to move "across the tracks" into fuller American life; his successes and frustrations.
233. "Early Days at Manzanar," Apr. 25, 1944, 10 pp. - Recollections of early Manzanar by an evacuee.
234. "Reaction to the Nisei Draft at Manzanar," Apr. 25, 1944, 7 pp. - Three articles relating to reinstitution of Selective Service.
235. "The 1942 Ouija Board Craze at Manzanar," Apr. 28, 1944, 3 pp. - center closing, safety of relatives and length of war were asked the Ouija board.
236. "Rumors about Manzanar," Apr. 29, 1944, 8 pp. - Anxieties of people in questions about their homes and assembly centers about evacuation and their removal to Manzanar.
237. "Rumors Related to the Draft," May 4, 1944, 1 p.
238. "The Newly-Formed Young Peoples' Club of a Manzanar Block," May 4, 1944, 5 pp.
239. "Reaction at Manzanar to the Report of a Tragedy Connected with the Draft," May 5, 1944, 3 pp.
240. "Resistances to Resettlement," June 28, 1944, 14 pp.
241. "A History of Internal Government at Manzanar, March 1942 to December 6, 1942," July 15, 1944, 157 pp., with attached letter of transmittal and comments (July 26, 2 pp.) by Ass't. Project Director. - Major divisions of the study are the table of contents; introduction; March and April: the ascendancy of the information center; May: the information center fades, the block leaders gain in importance; June: the end of the information center, the cloud on the horizon; July: the limits of the block leader's influence become clear, the Manzanar Citizens Federation is formed; August: the conflicts sharpen, the Kibei meet, the Issei are banned from elective office; September: trouble over "virtue" and nets, the Block Leaders Council is disbanded; October: the Block Managers Assembly convenes, Work

241. Corps versus Kitchen Workers Union, the struggle over the charter; November: the "Blood Brothers" emerge, the sugar "investigator," the charter loses ground, the J. A. C. L. under fire, violence and fire; December: Assault in the night, a popular figure is jailed, the mob acts, bloodshed; comments and analysis.
242. "The Repatriate-Expatriate Group of Manzanar," Aug. 4, 1944, 162 pp., with attached letter of transmittal and comments (Aug. 17, 1 p.) by Ass't. Project Director - Analysis of the characteristics and motivations of the repatriates and expatriates at Manzanar. Major divisions of the study are the table of contents; introduction and statement of method; general group characteristics; the factor of age; the alien background (arrival dates and residence in Japan, the educational background of the aliens); residence before evacuation; employment, vocation, earnings, losses, property and dependency; linguistic position and foreign travel of the citizens; health; the influence of nationality differences and contrasting backgrounds; the Kibei; the factor of relatives in Japan and Tule Lake; the volunteers; fur-lough and net workers; influence of the Nisei draft; repatriates, expatriates, and Question No. 28; repatriation-expatriation and leave clearance; persons who have been denied leave clearance or for whom denial of leave clearance has been recommended; repatriation dates and their interpretation.
- *243. "Mr. O., A Farmer from Venice, California," Aug. 24, 1944, 33 pp., issued as a mimeographed report in Community Analysis Notes, No. 6, "Biography of a Nisei Celery Farmer from Venice, California," Dec. 11, 1944, 15 pp.
244. "A Mother and Daughter Quarrel over Student Relocation," Aug. 25, 1944, 5 pp. - Fears of a mother to let her daughter go out into the world alone.
- *245. "Statement of a Recent Expatriate," Aug. 26, 1944, 10 pp. - Why a Nisei requested expatriation. Issued as C. A. Notes No. 5, "A Nisei Requests Expatriation," Nov. 10, 1944, 3 pp.
246. "The Relocation Picture at Manzanar during the Summer and Fall of 1944," Oct. 19, 1944, 46 pp.
247. "The Farmers of the San Fernando Valley: Pre-Evacuation and Evacuation Experiences," Oct. 30, 1944, 30 pp. - Social and economic organization of the farmers; effect of evacuation; outlook for the future.
248. "Family Counseling: The Evacuee Viewpoint," Oct. 31, 1944, 10 pp. - Reactions and opinions of evacuees to the Counseling program.
- *249. "Boys' Day," Nov. 1, 1944, 5 pp. - Celebration of Boys' Day at Manzanar. Issued as a mimeographed report in Community Analysis Notes, No. 10, Mar. 13, 1945, 2 pp.
- John de Young, Community Analyst
250. "Some Aspects of the Information Program at Manzanar," Apr. 10, 1945, 11 pp., with letter of transmittal and comments (Apr. 16, 1 p.) by Ass't. Project Director.

MINIDOKA RELOCATION CENTER

John de Young, Community Analyst

1. Statistical Studies of Blocks as of Nov. 10, 1942, and May, 1943, 202 pp. - Colored circle charts showing percentage of citizens and non-citizens by blocks, rural and urban residence, and religious affiliation. Forty-four blocks analyzed.
2. Statistical Studies of Blocks as of Nov. 1 and 10, 1942, January and Sept. 8, 1943, 50 pp. - Summary tabulations of citizens and non-citizens according to religious affiliation, Nov. 10, 1942, 9 pp.; age group and marital status tabulations, approximately as of Nov. 1, 1942, 34 pp.; 1 chart and 1 tabulation of prefecture of non-citizen residents, January, 1943, 1 chart of percentages of citizens and non-citizens on Nov. 10, 1942, May 28, 1943, and Sept. 8, 1943; 2 maps showing previous residence and religious affiliation by blocks as of November, 1942; 1 chart showing percentage of citizens and non-citizens as of Nov. 10, 1942, May 28, 1943, Sept. 8, 1943, and Dec. 22, 1943.
3. "Meeting with Capt. Martin, Spanish Consul," Field Rept. 61, Jan. 16, 1943, 1 p.
4. Two papers, "Volunteer Banquet Block 42," March 24, 1943, 4 pp., and "Volunteer Banquet Block 32," Mar. 18, 1943, 6 pp. - Description of setting; summary of speeches.
5. "Interview with Housing Adjustment Board on Self-Government," Field Rept. 3, Mar. 26, 1943, 3 pp.
6. "Description of a walk through the center on Sunday afternoon," Field Rept. 6, Mar. 28, 1943, 2 pp.
7. "Shibai Performance," Field Rept. 8, Mar. 29, 1943, 4 pp. - Brief summary of play and audience behavior.
8. "Organization Commission Meeting," Field Rept. 9, Mar. 31, 1943, 6 pp. - Self-government.
- *9. "The Fence at Minidoka," Project Analysis Series No. 4, April, 1943, 5 pp.; attached are 1 map of center, "Notes on the Fence, Watchtowers and M. P.'s," Apr. 27, 1943, 24 pp. (original manuscript on which mimeographed report was based), and copy of letter (May 11, 1943, 1 p.) from Head, Community Analysis Section, Washington, D. C., informing Project Director of use of manuscript for the mimeographed series.
10. "Community Self-Government," Apr. 3, 1943, 5 pp. - Pressures from Washington and from within community to do something about self-government of the center.
11. "Wesak or Hana Matsuri," Field Rept. 10, Apr. 3, 1943, 3 pp. - Description of setting, services, audience.
12. "Sumo Tournament," Field Rept. 20, Apr. 3, 1943, 5 pp. - The ring, paraphernalia, personnel, ritual, order of events, crowd, and individual comments.
13. "Sumo Tournament for the First Time in Minidoka Center," Field Rept. 19, Apr. 10, 1943, 3 pp. - Public opinion, financial support, Sumo wrestlers.

14. "Buddhist Funeral," Field Rept. 11, Apr. 5, 1943, 3 pp. - Posthumous name; incense burning.
15. "Report for First Day Celebration of Wesak (Birth of Buddha) Week for 1943," Field Rept. 26, Apr. 5, 1943, 2 pp. - Ritual, lectures, audience.
16. "Movie Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," Field Rept. 12, Apr. 5, 1943, 2 pp. - Attendance; crowd behavior.
17. "Judo," Field Rept. 13, Apr. 7, 1943, 1 p.
18. "Organization Commission Meeting," Field Rept. 16, Apr. 7, 1943, 6 pp. - Plan for self-government not in terms of Administrative Instruction No. 34.
19. "Wesak Ceremony and Entertainment for 'B' Section," Field Rept. 14, Apr. 7, 1943, 4 pp. - Ceremony; make-up and behavior of audience.
20. "Record Concert," Field Rept. 15, Apr. 8, 1943, 4 pp. - Audience, program, with programme attached.
21. "Interview with Project Director," Apr. 8, 1943, 1 p. - Japanese traits.
22. "Dr. Kirby Page's Speech," Field Rept. 17, Apr. 9, 1943, 1 p. - International government.
23. "Interview with Rev. Kimura," Field Rept. 18, Apr. 9, 1943, 4 pp. - Buddhism at Minidoka.
24. "Negative Answers to Question No. 28," Apr. 9, 1943, 5 pp. - Interpretation of reasons for qualified and negative answers by a minority group as well as by aliens at Minidoka; last page is note by Project Director with his analysis.
25. "Young Buddhists' Devotional," Field Rept. 21, Apr. 11, 1943, 4 pp. - Services; make-up and behavior of crowd.
26. "Japanese Shibai," Field Rept. 22, Apr. 11, 1943, 3 pp. - Setting; program.
27. "Block Manager Meeting," Field Rept. 23, Apr. 12, 1943, 2 pp. - Victory Gardens.
28. "Conversation with Phil Shafer on Way To Canal," Field Rept. 24, Apr. 13, 1943, 2 pp. - Resettlement; watch towers.
29. "The Fence and the Watchtowers," Field Rept. 35, Apr. 14, 1943, 3 pp. - Opinions of residents in six blocks.
30. "Notes on Coal Division," Field Rept. 36, Apr. 14, 1943, 2 pp. - As a social institution.
31. "Organization Commission Meeting," Field Rept. 27, Apr. 15, 1943, 5 pp. - Community self-government.
32. "Speech by Dr. Gordon K. Chapman," Field Rept. 28, Apr. 17, 1943, 3 pp. - Points of speech; audience behavior; list of questions on resettlement problems attached.
33. "Parent-Soldier Meeting," Field Rept. 30, Apr. 19, 1943, 9 pp. - Proposed

33. functions of Parent-Soldier organization; membership; behavior of audience; copy of Constitution of organization.
34. "Organization Commission Meeting," Field Rept. 31, Apr. 20, 1943, 4 pp. - Discussion of charter for proposed Community Advisory Council.
35. "Special Meeting with Representatives of Community to Discuss and Formulate Policy Concerning Leave for Youth under 18 Years," Field Rept. 37, Apr. 21, 1943, 9 pp.
36. "Meeting on Need of Farm Labor," Field Rept. 32, Apr. 22, 1943, 4 pp.
37. "The Keiroh Kwai (the party for respecting the aged)," Field Rept. 33, Apr. 24, 1943, 3 pp. - History; program.
38. "A Historical Glimpse of Coal and Coal Division," Field Rept. 42, Apr. 25, 1943, 8 pp. - Collection of Irrigator articles and remarks.
39. "Report for the 47 Rohnin Drama," Field Rept. 43, Apr. 25, 1943, 2 pp. - Acts of vengeance, brief accounts of the 47 rohnins, and act played.
40. "Flag Dedication," Field Rept. 44, Apr. 30, 1943, 2 pp. - Program; crowd.
41. "P. T. A. Meeting," Field Rept. 34, Apr. 30, 1943, 3 pp. - Election of officers.
42. "Student Christian Association Meeting," Field Rept. 38, May 3, 1943, 3 pp. - Election.
43. "The Baseball Game Between Twin Falls High and Hunt High," Field Rept. 39, May 5, 1943, 2 pp.
44. Two Papers, "Seeing Off the Volunteer Soldiers," Field Rept. 40, May 6, 1943, 2 pp., and "Thanks expressed by the mother of a volunteer," Field Rept. 46, May 3, 1943, 2 pp.
45. "P. T. A. Meeting," Field Rept. 41, May 7, 1943, 2 pp. - Program.
46. "Report on Commodore Perry's Expedition to Japan," Field Rept. 92, May 8, 1943, 4 pp. - As told to Issei by friend who was member of expeditionary force.
47. "Talk by Floyd Schmoie," Field Rept. 47, May 10, 1943, 3 pp. - Why one should go to college.
48. "Problems on Relocation and Resettlement," May 10, 1943, 26 pp. - Motives and elements behind reluctance to leave center; fear based on economic security, discrimination and violence; uncertainty of settlement; concern for welfare of younger generation; types of jobs available; attitudes toward cash grant policy of WRA; effectiveness of cash grants; suggestions as to actions that might be taken to overcome resistance to relocation (increase cash grant; better field service; closer gauge of public opinions; field offices keep projects better informed of conditions outside; project should keep residents better informed of conditions outside; national office provide more information for residents); conclusion. Attached are 2 pp., not part of manuscript, giving indefinite leaves by blocks as of June, 1943.

49. Series of Papers Regarding Minidoka Community Analysis Section: "Monthly Report to Project Director," May 10, 1943; "Staff Meeting No. 1," Apr. 2, 1943, 1 p.; "Staff Meeting No. 2," Apr. 5, 2 pp.; "Staff Meeting No. 3," Apr. 6, 2 pp.; "Staff Meeting No. 4," Apr. 7, 1 p.; "Staff Meeting No. 4," Apr. 9, 7 pp. (comparison of Minidoka and Poston Centers); "Staff Meeting No. 5," Apr. 11, 2 pp.; "Staff Meeting No. 6," Apr. 15, 2 pp.; "Staff Meeting No. 7," Apr. 26, 1 p.; "Staff Meeting No. 8," May 3, 1 p.; "Staff Meeting No. 9," May 6, 2 pp.; "Personnel Needs of the Community Analysis Unit," Mar. 25; 1 p. (organizational chart and functions); "Community Analysis Library," no date, 2 pp.; "Justification for 5 research assistants instead of 4," Nov. 22, 1 p.
50. "Organization Commission Meeting," Field Rept. 97, May 11, 1943, 4 pp. - Discussion of proposed charter.
51. "Organization Commission Meeting," Field Rept. 49, May 13, 1943, 2 pp. - Proposed charter and procedure for organizing Community Council and Code of Organization.
52. "Election of Block Representatives in Block 17," Field Rept. 62, May 15, 15, 1943, 1 p.
53. Two Papers, "Block #19," Field Rept. 64, May 16, 1943, 1 p., and "Block Meeting," Field Rept. 51, May 16, 1943, 1 p.
54. Two Papers, "Movie," Field Rept. 60, May 17, 1943, 2 pp., and "Meeting of the Movie Committee," Field Rept. 57, May 24, 1943, 2 pp.
55. "Samler's Talk on NYA," Field Rept. 52, May 17, 1943, 1 p.
56. "Fair Labor Practice Board Meeting," Field Rept. 65, May 17, 1943, 3 pp. - Wage scale; Minidoka working conditions.
57. "Issei Dance Class," Field Rept. 66, May 17, 1943, 2 pp. - Ballroom dancing.
58. Two Papers, "Issei Choir," Field Rept. 49, May 19, 1943, 1 p., and "Issei Choir," Field Rept. 50, May 19, 1943, 1 p.
59. "Lecture on Co-op," Field Rept. 59, May 24, 1943, 2 pp.
60. "Self-Government Congress of Delegates Meeting," Field Rept. 54, May 20, 1943, 7 pp. - Presentation of charter for Advisory Council approval.
61. "On the Sect of St. Shinran," Field Rept. 55, May 20, 1943, 3 pp. - Celebration of 750th birthday of St. Shimran, founder of Buddhist sect.
62. "Types of Jobs Available," May 20, 1943, 5 pp. - Supplement to report of May 10, 1943, No. 48; summary of absences on leave; occupational leaves to May 17, 1943; percentage of jobs by occupational category; geographical distribution.
63. Three Papers on Americanization, "Americanization Class-English," Field Rept. 56, May 21, 1943; 1 p.; "Americanization Class (On American History)," Field Rept. 53, May 19, 1943, 2 pp., and "Americanization Class (Intermediate)," Field Rept. 63, no date.
64. "High School Core Teachers' Meeting," Field Rept. 58, May 25, 1943, 3 pp. - Discussion of relocation.

65. "Fukiyose (Japanese Entertainment)," Field Rept. 72; May 27, 1943, 4 pp. - Setting; performers; audience reaction.
66. "Interblock Baseball Game," Field Rept. 68, May 27, 1943, 1 p.
67. "Issei Handicraft Classes," Field Rept. 67, May 29, 1943, 1 p.
68. "Issci Christian Choir Classes," Field Rept. 70, May 29, 1943, 1 p.
69. "Activity Coordinators Weekly Meeting," Field Rept. 71, May 29, 1943, 3 pp. - Problem of new coordinators.
70. Two Papers, "Memorial Service," Field Rept. 69, May 30, 1943, 3 pp., and "Memorial Service for Mr. Ayao Tahara," Field Rept. 25, Apr. 13, 1943, 2 pp.
71. Three Papers, "GO Tournament," Field Rept. 73, May 30, 1943, 2 pp., "Shogi Tournament," Apr. 29, 1943, 1 p., and "Shogi Taikai (Japanese Chess Contest)," Field Rept. 29, Apr. 18, 1943, 2 pp.
72. "Memorial Service for All Victims of Second World War," Field Rept. 80, May 30, 1943, 2 pp.
73. "Report for First Memorial Service," Field Rept. 81, May 30, 1943, 2 pp. - Announcement about tombstones; attitude of attendants.
74. "Report on Dining Hall #19," Field Rept. 82, May 30, 1943, 4 pp. - Hall; chef; manner of serving food; diagram of hall.
75. "Tan Ka Kwai (Short Poem Club)," Field Rept. 91, June 1, 1943, 3 pp. - Meaning and explanation; qualification of members.
- 76a. "Issei Bible Classes," Field Rept. 75, June 4, 1943, 1 p. - Class schedule.
- 76b. "Stafford School P. T. A. Meeting," Field Rept. 77, June 4, 1943, 6 pp.
- 77a. "NYA Group Meeting," Field Rept. 85, June 4, 1943, 2 pp.
- 77b. "PTA Meeting," Field Rept. 76, June 4, 1943, 3 pp.
- 78a. "Flag Dedication Ceremony," Field Rept. 85, June 4, 1943, 2 pp. - Ceremony at Stafford School.
- 78b. Extract from Community Analysis Letter, June 6, 1943, 1 p. - Sympathy strike, self-government, rumors.
- 78c. "Huntville School P. T. A. Meeting," Field Rept. 79, June 9, 1943, 4 pp. - The first meeting.
79. "Crepe Paper Craft Class," Field Rept. 83, June 11, 1943, 1 p.
- 80a. "Hunt High School Choir Concert," Field Rept. 84, June 11, 1943, 2 pp.
- 80b. "The Flag Dedication for the Huntville School," Field Rept. 101, June 14, 1943, 1 p.

81. "What is the Attitude of Block Residents to Block Manager," Field Rept. 105, June 11, 1943, 2 pp.
82. "Funeral of Mrs. F. Okada," Field Rept. 106, June 11, 1943, 2 pp.
83. "Community Government," Field Rept. 107, June 11, 1943, 4 pp. - Charter and Code of Organization.
84. "Tournament for the GO game for Section IV," Field Rept. 104, June 12, 1943, 2 pp. - Classes and number of players.
85. "Meeting and Voting on Charter for the Advisory Council," Field Rept. 86, June 15, 1943, 2 pp. - Attitude of residents; voting; returns.
86. "Block 22 Meeting Concerning Charter," Field Rept. 88, June 14, 1943, 2 pp.
87. "Voting for Advisory Committee," Field Rept. 93, June 14, 1943, 2 pp. - Voting results; some reasons for outcome.
88. "Election for Ratification of Proposed Advisory Council and Code of Organization," Field Rept. 87, June 15, 1943, 1 p.
89. "Huntville School P. T. A. Meeting," Field Rept. 89, June 15, 1943, 5 pp. - Discussion of affiliation with State and National organization.
90. "Birthday Celebration of Koh-boh Daishi," Field Rept. 100, June 15, 1943, 2 pp. - Brief history; decoration for Buddha stand; rites; entertainment program.
91. "Dining Hall No. 30," Field Rept. 90, June 15, 1943, 3 pp. - Hall, chef, manner of serving food, diagram of hall.
92. "Our Block Manager," Field Rept. 94, June 15, 1943, 1 p.
93. "Dining Hall 22," Field Rept. 95, June 15, 1943, 3 pp. - Hall, chef, manner of serving food, diagram of hall.
- *94. "English Words in Current Use at Minidoka Center That Have Been Given a 'Japanized English' Pronunciation Or Have Been Translated into a Japanese Equivalent," by (Watanabe and John de Young, Project Analysis Series No. 10, July, 1943, 7 pp. Attached are the manuscripts from which mimeographed report was made, Field Rept. 96, no date, 12 pp., copy of letter from Head, Community Analysis Section, Washington (July 3, 1943, 1 p.) about term "buraku," and reply (July 8, 1943, 1 p.)
95. "Organization Commission Meeting," Field Rept. 97, June 18, 1943, 9 pp. - Outcome of vote on charter for Advisory Council.
96. "Episcopal Confirmation Service by Bishop Dagwell," Field Rept. 97-A, June 19, 1943, 2 pp. - Setting; service.
97. "Episcopalian Holy Eucharist Service," Field Rept. 98, June 20, 1943, 2 pp. - Setting; service.
98. "Home Nursing Class," Field Rept. 99, June 21, 1943, 2 pp. - Class attendance and behavior.

99. "Special Report on Block Laundry--Block 22," Field Rept. 103, June 21, 1943, 3 pp. - How the laundry is used.
100. "Special Report on Women's Lavatory and Shower Rooms--Block 22," Field Rept. 102, June 21, 1943, 3 pp.
101. "Special Report on Episcopalians," Field Rept. 108, June 21, 1943, 1 p. - Members; attendance figures.
102. "Organization Commission and Congress of Delegates Meeting," Field Rept. 109, June 23, 1943, 6 pp. - Reasons why the election for ratification of Charter failed.
103. "Congress of Delegates Meeting, Field Rept. 119, June 23, 1943, 4 pp. - Delegates' interpretations of election votes; group behavior.
104. "Organization Commission Meeting with Mr. Stafford," Field Rept. 118, June 24, 1943, 3 pp. - Election report on Congress of Delegates meeting.
105. "Report on Vacation Church Schools," Field Rept. 117, June 24, 1943, 2 pp. - Christian and Buddhist enrollment.
106. "Relocation Committee Meeting," Field Rept. 116, June 25, 1943, 6 pp. - Relocation Evacuee Advisory Committee; relocation problems; group behavior.
107. "Toilet and Bath," Field Rept. 114, June 25, 1943, 2 pp. - Outside and inside latrines; shower bath.
108. "Notes on Gift Giving," Field Rept. 115, June 25, 1943, 2 pp. - Gifts for services rendered by Caucasian staff.
109. "Funeral for Young Noboru Tada," Field Rept. 110, June 28, 1943, 1 p.
110. "Visit with an Evacuee Family," Field Rept. 136, June 29, 1943, 4 pp. - Description of apartment; discussion of Motor Pool.
111. "Delegation Meeting with Mr. Townsend," Field Rept. 111, June 30, 1943, 4 pp. - Housing problems.
112. "Religious Affiliation of Minidoka High School Students," June 30, 1943, 5 pp. - Three charts and 1 table attached, showing comparison of students' affiliation with that of parents, and by sex.
- *113. "Report on an Unorganized Relocation Center," Project Analysis Series No. 6, June, 1943, 15 pp. - Elements of social disorganization--camp disharmony, physical dissatisfactions, gang threats, miscellaneous sentiments; Minidoka social structure--block and section, Issei and Nisei in the project organization, self-government; present trends and attitudes--social trends, attitudes of appointed personnel, evacuee attitudes; the new charter.
114. "Talk with _____," Field Rept. 145, July 2, 1943, 3 pp. - Charter and employment cut.
115. "Sociological Investigation of Prostitution," July 2, 1943, 2 pp. - Degree of prostitution at project and nearby communities; age distribution of persons involved; effect on rest of barrack or block; notes on the health aspects.

116. "Special Report on the Typical Apartment," Field Rept. 112, July 5, 1943, 3 pp. - Description of barrack furnishings.
117. "Fourth of July Celebration," Field Rept. 113, July 5, 1943, 2 pp.
118. "Talk with Evacuee Head of Placement Division," Field Rept. 122, July 5, 1943, 1 p. - Employment cut.
119. "Report on Community Government," July 7, 1943, 14 pp. - Analysis of election for ratification of charter; 2 tabulations of results; covering letter by Project Director.
120. "Organization Committee Meeting," Field Report 130, July 8, 1943, 6 pp. - Discussion of charter revision.
121. "Report on 'Furo'," Field Rept. 123, July 9, 1943, 2 pp. - Use of Japanese-type deep bath.
122. "Block Delegate Election at #30," Field Rept. 120, July 9, 1943, 1 p. - Attendance and attitude.
123. "Resident Attitudes Toward Payroll Cut," Field Rept. 121, July 9, 1943, 3 pp.
124. "Meeting for Election of Block Representative," Field Rept. 124, July 9, 1943, 1 p.
125. "Election of Block Representative," Field Rept. 125, July 9, 1943, 2 pp.
126. "Block Election of Delegates," Field Rept. 126, July 9, 1943, 1 p.
127. "Attitude Toward Cut in Project Labor Force as Expressed by Nisei Girl-- College Graduate," July 10, 1943, 5 pp.
128. "Attitude Toward Employment Cut and Segregation," Field Rept. 129, July 11, 1943, 3 pp. - A young Issei's attitude toward segregation policy and relocation.
129. "Block Manager Meeting re Employment Cut," Field Rept. 128, July 12, 1943, 5 pp.
130. "Evacuee Expressions of Opinion with Regard to Cut in Labor Force," Field Rept. 132, July 12, 1943, 1 p.
131. "Special Chefs Meeting on Employment Cut," Field Rept. 135, July 12, 1943, 4 pp. - Chefs spokesman's report on results of employment cut discussion with employment officer.
132. "Meeting of Steward Division Employees in Protest of Employment Cut," Field Rept. 137, July 13, 1943, 4 pp.
133. "Report on Effect a Segregation Program Would Have on Center," Field Repts. 138, 139, 141, July 13, 1943, 7 pp. - How it would affect relocation program and how non-repatriates of various classes would react.
134. "Relocation Guidance Committee Meeting," Field Rept. 133, July 13, 1943, 5 pp.- Nature and significance of relocation problem.

135. "Meeting of Block 22 Representatives with Mr. Pomeroy," Field Rept. 131, July 13, 1943, 2 pp. - Problems of space reassignment.
136. "Resident Attitude Toward Cancellation of Movies," Field Rept. 134, July 13, 1943, 2 pp.
137. "Meeting of Representatives of Administrative Staff and Board of Directors of Minidoka Consumers' Cooperative," Field Rept. 162, July 14, 1943, 36 pp.- Transcribed account of meeting on labor reduction in the Community Enterprises Section.
138. "Attitude Toward Block Manager Reduction," Field Rept. 140, July 15, 1943, 1 p.
139. "Bon Festival Service for 1943," Field Rept. 229, July 15, 1943, 2 pp. - Definition and brief history.
140. "Report on the Episcopal Church," Field Rept. 228, no date, 3 pp. - Membership and composition.
141. "Effects of Segregation Program on Minidoka Center," July 15, 1943, 9 pp. - Effects on center life, relocation program, and families; reaction of non-repatriates; anticipation of segregation by residents; list of split families resulting from segregation, and block distribution of repatriate families appended.
142. "Stafford School P. T. A.," Field Rept. 142, July 16, 1943, 3 pp.
143. "Farm Field Crew Walkout," Field Rept. 143, July 15-17, 1943, 2 pp. - Reasons for walkout.
144. "Meeting of Block Delegates and Administrative Representatives to Discuss Segregation Program," Field Rept. 144, July 22, 1943, 10 pp. - Project Director outlines need for understanding of segregation program.
145. "Graduation Exercise," Field Rept. 146, July 23, 1943, 1 p. - Scene of exercise and behavior of older people in audience.
146. "Attitude on Reduction in Employment," Field Rept. 153, July 30, 1943, 2 pp.
147. "The Report on Laundry Room and Washroom of Block 19," Field Rept. 154, Aug. 1, 1943, 4 pp. - Diagram attached.
148. "Report on Dress Customs and Hair Styles," Field Rept. 148, Aug. 1, 1943, 2 pp.
149. "Report on Punishment of Children," Field Repts. 149, 155, Aug. 1, Aug. 2, 1943, 4 pp. - Written by Nisei woman and Issei man with children.
150. "Report on Canteen," Field Repts. 147, 152, Aug. 1, Aug. 2, 1943, 4 pp. - Selling items and necessity for buying.
151. Two papers: "Report on Behavior at Public Gathering," Field Rept. 150, Aug. 2, 1943, 2 pp., on Issei behavior customs; and "Report on Customs," Field Rept. 150, Aug. 1, 1943, 1 p.

152. "Election of Candidate for Board of Director, Minidoka Co-op," Field Rept. 156, Aug. 3, 1943, 2 pp.
153. "Talk with Block Manager," Field Rept. 157, Aug. 4, 1943, 2 pp. - Block managers reduction and segregation.
154. "Weekly Report on Attitudes and Reactions of Residents of Minidoka Toward Segregation Program," July 30 to Aug. 5, 1943, 7 pp. - Repatriate group; New applicants for repatriation; attitude of registrant group; attitude and behavior of non-segregants; information program for appointed personnel.
155. "Agricultural Division Meeting to Discuss Complaints of Farm Workers," Field Rept. 160, Aug. 5, 1943, 18 pp. - Transcribed account of meeting on labor situation.
156. "Japanese Record Concert," Field Rept. 159, Aug. 7, 1943, 1 p.
157. "Hunt Boy Scout Camping Trip," Field Rept. 164, Aug. 7, 1943, 2 pp.
158. "Report on Speech and Courtesy Patterns at Minidoka," Field Rept. 158, Aug. 9, 1943, 4 pp. - Use of Japanese kinship terms, and terms used by husband and wife.
159. "Inter-Faith Council Meeting," Field Rept. 161, Aug. 10, 1943, 2 pp. - Discussion of problems relative to religious life of community.
160. "Meeting with Representative from Spanish Embassy," Field Rept. 165, Aug. 10, 1943, 4 pp. - Center problems presented by evacuee representatives.
161. "Stafford Grade School Handicraft Exhibit," Field Rept. 168, Aug. 11, 1943, 2 pp.
162. "Report on Resident Attitudes Toward Segregation," Field Rept. 167, Aug. 5-12, 1943, 3 pp.
163. "Weekly Report on Attitudes of Residents Toward Segregation," Aug. 5-12, 1943, 3 pp. - Repatriate, registrant, and non-segregant groups.
164. "Report on Community Library," Field Rept. 166, Aug. 12, 1943, 2 pp.
165. "Play Presented by the Federated Christian Church Summer School," Field Rept. 163, Aug. 15, 1943; 1 p.
- 166a. "Harmonica Band Program," Field Rept. 169, Aug. 18, 1943, 2 pp.
- 166b. Excerpt from Minidoka Letter, Aug. 18, 1943, - Hospital trouble.
167. "Mass Meeting of Central Services Division," Field Rept. 174, Aug. 19, 1943, 4 pp. - Project Director discusses principles of Central Services and outlines events leading up to present crisis.
168. "Segregation Information Committee Meeting," Field Rept. 181, Aug. 19, 1943, 2 pp. - Discussion on segregation pamphlets.
- *169. "Traditional Japanese Therapeutics Practiced at Minidoka," Field Rept. 173, issued in mimeographed series, Community Analysis Notes No. 3, Apr. 7, 1944, 4 pp. - Hari, mogusa, and anna treatment; recognition of practices.

170. "Weekly Report on Attitudes Toward Segregation," Aug. 12-19, 1943, 3 pp. - Repatriate and registrant groups; segregation rumors and information; staff information; problem situations.
171. "Bon Odori," Field Rept. 171, 172, Aug. 21, 1943, 6 pp. - Scene, dancers, spectators, and behavior of audience.
- 172a. "Attitudes Toward Steward, Chefs, and Mess Hall Crews," Field Rept. 170, Aug. 24, 1943, 5 pp.
- 172b. "Recruiting Labor of Evacuees," Aug. 23, 1944, 2 pp. - Analyst's recommendations.
173. "Weekly Report on Attitudes Toward Segregation," Aug. 20-27, 1943, 3 pp. - Segregant and non-segregant groups; rumors; segregation information; problem situation. Copy of general weekly report for week ending Aug. 21, 1943, on labor and housing problems attached.
174. "Preliminary Notes on Private Enterprises," Field Rept. 179, Aug. 31, 1943, 8 pp. - Some typical center enterprises with brief description of each.
175. "Community Management Staff Meeting," Field Rept. 180, Aug. 31, 1943, 3 pp.- Gripsholm sailing; malicious damage in school lavatory.
176. "Attitudes Toward Housing Adjustment," Field Rept. 175, July, 1943, 2 pp. - Particular emphasis on bachelor women.
177. "Description of Report Prepared by 2nd Grade Pupils of Huntville School Entitled, 'Our Community'," July, 1943, 6 pp.
178. "Attitude of Residents Toward Internal Security," Field Rept. 186, July 1943, 3 pp.
179. "Departure Custom at Minidoka," Field Rept. 178, Sept. 1, 1943, 2 pp. - Gift of money; block manager and friends; farewell banquets.
180. "Preliminary Report on Social Classes in Minidoka Center," Field Rept. 176, Sept. 2, 1943, 2 pp. - Caste distinctions with special emphasis on Etas.
181. "WAC Recruiting Meeting," Field Rept. 177, Sept. 2, 1943, 5 pp. - Qualifications and training; attendance and behavior of crowd.
182. "Movie Sponsored by the Relocation Guidance Council," Field Rept. 184, Sept. 3, 1943, 2 pp.
183. "Weekly Report on Segregation Trends," Aug. 27-Sept. 3, 1943, 2 pp. - Segregant and non-segregant groups; rumors; problem situations.
184. "Japanese Record Concert," Field Rept. 183, Sept. 4, 1943, 2 pp.
185. "Open Letters to Project Director and Spanish Consul Committee Regarding Spanish Consul's Visit," Field Rept. 200, Sept. 4, 1943, 9 pp. - Attitude of administration and of committee which met with Spanish Consul, residents, and writer of letters; Washington memorandum, "Visit of Spanish Consul to Minidoka."

186. "Block Manager Meeting," Field Rept. 182, Sept. 6, 1943, 3 pp. - Resident complaints about sanitation man; attitude toward drowning incident; attitude toward tuberculosis.
187. "Segregation Information Committee Meeting," Field Rept. 187, Sept. 6, 1943, 7 pp. - Baggage, farewell parties, and housing.
- *188. "Report on Engagement and Marriage Customs in Minidoka Center," Field Rept. 196, Sept. 6, 1943, 6 pp. - Before evacuation and within relocation center. Issued in mimeographed series, Community Analysis Notes No. 2, Feb. 29, 1944, "Engagement and Marriage Customs in a Relocation Center," 3 pp.
189. "Current Status of Movies at Minidoka Project," Field Rept. 194, Sept. 6-14, 1943, 3 pp. - Resident and administration reaction.
190. "Meeting to Discuss WAC Recruitment," Field Rept. 188, Sept. 7, 1943, 4 pp.
191. "Funeral Services for Yoshio Tamura," Field Rept. 189, Sept. 8, 1943, 4 pp.
192. "Fukiyose Entertainment," Field Rept. 191, Sept. 9, 1943, 3 pp. - Program and reaction of audience.
193. "Second Movie Sponsored by Relocation Guidance Council," Field Rept. 190, Sept. 9, 1943, 2 pp. - On agriculture.
194. "Weekly Report on Segregation Trends," Sept. 3-10, 1943, 3 pp. - Segregant and non-segregant groups; rumors; segregation information; problem situation.
195. "Project Director's Meeting with Post Office Workers," Field Rept. 193, Sept. 10, 1943, 3 pp. - Shortage occurrences.
196. "Fight Between Mr. X and Mr. Y," Field Rept. 201, Sept. 11, 1943, 3 pp.
197. "Incident Which Took Place at Block 14 Canteen," Field Rept. 192, Sept. 11, 1943, 1 p.
198. "Block Manager Meeting with Induction Committee," Field Rept. 195, Sept. 13, 1943, 3 pp. - Welcoming Tuleans.
199. "Funeral of Mr. Kimpei Okano," Field Rept. 203, Sept. 13, 1943, 2 pp.
200. "Meeting of WAC Enlistment Committee," Field Rept. 197, Sept. 15, 1943, 5 pp. - Discussion on WAC campaigning.
201. "Weekly Report on Segregation Trends," Sept. 11-17, 1943, 3 pp. - Segregant and non-segregant groups; rumors about newcomers.
202. "Farewell Party for Persons Going to Tule Lake," Field Rept. 204, Sept. 18, 1943, 2 pp. - Farewell speeches.
203. "Report of Fireball Seen in Block 35," Field Rept. 202, Sept. 12-18, 1943, 3 pp.
204. "Relocation Movie," Field Rept. 205, Sept. 19, 1943, 3 pp. - Attendance and conduct.
205. "Block Manager Meeting and Induction Committee," Field Rept. 206, Sept. 20, 1943, 5 pp. - Housing and welcoming Tuleans; farewell party for segregants.

206. "Preliminary Notes on Effects Center Living Conditions are Having on Family Life," Field Repts. 199, 207, Sept. 20, 1943, 9 pp. - Ethical and moral problems.
207. "Farewell Dinner for Segregee," Field Rept. 208, Sept. 21, 1943, 2 pp.
208. "Special Dinner Provided by WRA for Segregants," Field Rept. 209, Sept. 21, 1943, 1 p.
209. "WAC Meetings of September 21 and 22, 1943," Field Rept. 210, Sept. 21, 22, 1943, 3 pp. - Factors for WAC disinterest in center.
210. "Meeting to Coordinate Segregation Movements Plans," Field Rept. 211, Sept. 23, 1943, 2 pp.
211. "Weekly Report on Segregation Trends," Sept. 18-24, 1943, 2 pp. - Segregant and non-segregant groups; current rumor about Tule Lake segregation committees.
212. "Arrival of First 500 People from Tule Lake," Field Rept. 221, Sept. 25, 1943, 2 pp. - Induction.
213. "Arrival of the Tuleans," Field Rept. 212, Sept. 27, 1943, 1 p. - Newcomers' attitudes toward transfer.
214. "Weekly Report on Segregation Trends," Sept. 24-30, 1943, 3 pp. - Segregant and non-segregant groups; newcomers from Tule Lake.
215. "Attitudes on the Segregation Program," Field Rept. 220, Sept. 24-30, 1943, 3 pp.
216. "Catholic Church," Field Rept. 231, Oct. 1943, 3 pp. - Attendance and brief description of Catholic priest.
217. Two Papers: "Welcome Party for Tuleans," Field Rept. 214, Oct. 1, 1943, 5 pp. - Brief account of block party and behavior of group; Japanese movie and reactions to it. "Welcome Dinner," Field Rept. 213, Oct. 1, 1943, 1 p.
218. Two Papers: "Welcome Party for Tuleans," Field Rept. 215, Oct. 1, 1943, 2 pp.; and "The Welcome Dance Party for Tuleans," Field Rept. 222, Oct. 2, 1943, 1 p.
219. "Episcopalian Welcome for Tuleans," Field Rept. 216, Oct. 3, 1943, 1 p.
220. "Remarks by a Tulean," Field Rept. 217, Oct. 2, 1943, 1 p. - About Minidoka residents.
221. "Episcopal Church in Minidoka Center," Field Rept. 219, Oct. 3, 1943, 2 pp. - Attendance and brief description of Episcopalian priest.
222. "Marriage of Issei," Field Rept. 218, Oct. 3, 1943, 4 pp. - Picture brides.
223. "Weekly Report on the Segregation Trends," Oct. 1-7, 1943, 2 pp. - Non-segregants, newcomers, housing difficulties and rumors.
224. "Preliminary Report on Evacuee Reaction to Relocation Program," Oct. 7, 1943, 2 pp. - Evacuee concepts of public acceptance.

225. "Report on Funeral Customs," Field Rept. 227, Parts I and II; Oct. 14, 1943, 7 pp. - Preevacuation days and in the center.
226. "Monthly Meeting of Stafford P. T. A.," Field Rept. 223, Oct. 15, 1943, 4 pp.
227. "Preliminary Report on Fire Department," Field Rept. 198, Oct. 16, 1943, 5 pp. - Members of fire crew and duties; chart showing physical setup of department attached.
228. "Federated Christian Church Issai Service," Field Rept. 224, Oct. 17, 1943, 1 p.
229. Two Papers: "Welcome Party for Tule Lake Newcomers, Block 22," Field Rept. 225, Oct. 17, 1943, 2 pp.; and "Integration of Tuleans into the Block," Field Rept. 226, Oct. 15, 1943, 5 pp. - Block 22 activities.
230. "Shogi Taikai (Japanese Chess Tournament)," Field Rept. 230, Oct. 18, 1943, 1 p.
231. "Segregation Trend," Oct. 14-21, 1943, 1 p. - Tuleans assimilation in center.
232. "Meeting with Mr. Myer and Block Delegates," Field Rept. 232, Oct. 25, 1943, 5 pp. - Questions raised and behavior of audience.
233. "Federated Christian Fujinkai Meeting," Field Rept. 233, Nov. 1, 1943, 2 pp.- Organization of a Fujinkai.
234. "Report on Block 22 Housing and Dining Hall Situation," Field Rept. 234, Nov. 1, 1943, 10 pp. - Block petition setting forth general statement concerning conditions, enumeration of specific grievances, and recommendations attached.
- 235a. "Description of a Buddhist Wake and Funeral," Field Rept. 235, Nov. 5, 1943, 3 pp.
- 235b. "A Preliminary Survey of the Adjustment of Japanese Evacuees in Denver," Nov. 10, 1943, 82 pp., with letter (Sept. 22, 1943, 2 pp.) from Washington Community Analysis Section to John de Young concerning his detail to Denver, and a newspaper clipping; Dec. 4, 1943, on an interview with de Young. - Introduction; the Japanese community in Denver prior to evacuation; present Japanese community in the Denver area; role of Japanese organizations and Denver civic groups; relations of other minority groups with the Japanese; discriminatory restrictions on Japanese in Denver; kinds of adjustments being made by evacuees in Denver; evacuee attitude towards the relocation centers and WRA; concluding remarks; appendix.
236. "Stafford School P. T. A. Meeting," Field Rept. 236, Nov. 12, 1943, 3 pp.
237. "Block Delegate Meetings 1 and 2," Field Rept. 237, Nov. 10, 12, 1943, 8 pp.- Discussion on change in proposed Community Council charter; behavior of group.

238. "Report on Evacuee Attitudes Toward Hospital Situation in Minidoka," Nov. 18, 1943, 18 pp. - Physical facilities of project hospital; evacuee doctors; Japanese nurses' aides; Caucasian staff; medical treatment; Caucasian personnel toward evacuee staff; payment for services through gifts; origin of hospital rumors; hospital report presented to Mr. Myer and his answer appended.
239. "Report on Bootleg Liquor at Minidoka Center," Field Rept. 238, Nov. 20, 1943, 3 pp. - Manufacturing alcohol on project, and resident attitudes toward it.
240. "Report on Janitorial Flareup in Minidoka Project," Field Rept. 239, Nov. 20, 1943, 11 pp. - Reaction to Maintenance supervisor's memorandum regarding workers' duties. Copy of reply to memorandum attached.
241. "Report on Thanksgiving Day Dinners in Minidoka Center," Field Rept. 240, Nov. 25, 1943, 7 pp. - Food, service, decorations, appearance, and behavior of participants.
242. "General Membership Meeting of the Co-op," Field Rept. 241, Nov. 26, 1943, 3 pp. - Questions and answers on center Co-op business.
243. "Housing Situation in Minidoka," Field Rept. 242, July-December, 1943, 6 pp.- Resentment towards Housing Adjustment Board; problems caused by doubling families; attitude of residents.
244. "Talk by Dr. Herbert Nicholson During Christian Mission Week," Field Rept. 243, Dec. 1943, 1 p.
245. "Block Delegate and Organization Commission Meeting," Field Rept. 244, Dec. 6, 1943, 9 pp. - Transcribed account of meeting on formulation of plans for ratification of new charter.
246. "Huntville P. T. A. Meeting," Field Rept. 245, Dec. 7, 1943, 2 pp.
247. "Meeting of Block 22 Residents for Purpose of Petitioning for Reopening of Their Dining Hall," Field Rept. 246, 5 pp.
248. "Meeting of Issei Block Delegates, the Issei Block Managers and the Committee that Met With the Spanish Consul the Last Time he Visited Here in Order to Discuss the Arrangement to Meet with Capt. A. R. Martin who is Representing the Spanish Embassy," Field Rept. 247, Dec. 17, 1943, 7 pp.
249. "Exclusive Tulcans Dance," Field Rept. 248, Dec. 18, 1943, 1 p.
250. "Block 22 Meeting for Discussion of Dining Hall Reopening and Ratification of the Charter," Field Rept. 249, Dec. 21, 1943, 3 pp.
251. "Final Meeting of Block Delegates Before Charter Ratification Election," Field Rept. 252, Dec. 21, 1943, 5 pp. - Transcribed account of meeting.
252. "General Meeting with Representative of the Spanish Consul With Regard to Project Conditions," Field Rept. 250, Dec. 22, 1943, 23 pp. - Requests and complaints; analysis of residents' report to Spanish Consul; copy of report attached.
253. "Christmas Activities in Minidoka Center," Field Rept. 253, Dec. 16-25, 1943, 5 pp. - Decorations, food, program, and behavior of group.

254. "Christmas Program Talent Show," Field Rept. 251, Dec. 26, 1943, 1 p.
255. "Report on Election for Ratification of the Community Charter," Field Rept. 254, Dec. 28, 1943, 3 pp. - Summary of important factors for charter adoption.
256. "Evacuee Opinion as of December 30, 1943, Regarding Janitorial Situation," Field Rept. 255, Dec. 30, 1943, 2 pp.
257. "Report on Resident Delegation Dealing with Janitorial Trouble," Field Rept. 256, Jan. 2, 1944, 5 pp. - Selection of negotiating committee.
258. "Effect of Janitorial Walkout," Field Rept. 257, Jan. 5, 1944, 2 pp.
259. "Meeting of Administration Officials with Block Manager Representatives and Boilermen Foremen to Discuss Boilermen Walkout," Field Rept. 258, Jan. 6, 1944, 7 pp. - Transcribed account of meeting; behavior of group.
260. Excerpt from Letter from Community Analyst, Jan. 11, 1944, 1 p. - Boilermen incident.
261. "Block Delegates Mediation Committee Meeting with Project Director," Field Rept. 259, Jan. 7, 1944, 10 pp. - Transcribed account of meeting on janitorial situation.
262. "Report on New Year's Activities in Minidoka Center," Field Rept. 260, Jan. 12, 1944, 8 pp. - Pre-evacuation and center customs; special foods and their significance.
263. "Preliminary Notes on Acceptance of Tuleans," Field Rept. 263, Jan. 10, 1944, 8 pp. - Grievances expressed by ex-Tuleans.
264. "Community Attitudes Towards Japanese Evacuees in Farming Towns of Northern Idaho and Southern Oregon," Field Rept. 262, Jan. 1944, 4 pp.
265. "Block Delegate Meeting to Discuss Settlement of Boilermen Dispute and to Make Plans for Nominating Convention," Field Rept. 261, Jan. 12, 1944, 3 pp.
266. "Relocation: Pocatello, Idaho, Area," Field Rept. 264, Jan. 17, 1944, 3 pp. - Population, types of employment, community sentiment, and housing.
267. "A Preliminary Survey of the Boilermen's Dispute at Minidoka," Jan. 17, 1944, 43 pp., issued as Project Analysis Series No. 13, Mar. 3, 1944, 12 pp. - Events leading up to walkout of January 4, 1944; events following cessation of janitorial service; negotiations with the Project Director; present status of the janitorial situation; activities of the resident committees involved; attitude of the residents; role of threats and force in the situation; analysis of administration role in the situation; summary; appendix.
268. "Evacuee Feelings in Block 22 Toward the Voluntary Firing of Utility Building Stoves," Field Rept. 265, Jan. 17, 1944, 2 pp.
269. "Election of Two Delegates for the Nominating Convention," Field Rept. 266, Jan. 24, 1944, 2 pp.
270. "Party in Celebration of Dining Hall Reopening," Field Rept. 267, Jan. 24, 1944, 2 pp.

271. "Nomination Convention for Nomination of Candidates for the Community Council," Field Rept. 269, Jan. 26, 1944, 10 pp. - Transcribed account of meeting.
272. "Debate by High School Core Class," Field Rept. 268, Jan. 27, 1944, 2 pp. - Resolved that the Japanese Americans with businesses and homes on the West Coast should be allowed to return after the war.
273. "Clarification of Eligibility of Residents to Hold Elective or Appointive Office in Minidoka's Community Government Setup," Field Rept. 270, Jan. 28, 1944, 8 pp. - Resident and administrative attitude toward eligibility clause.
274. "Relocation Center Life Interpreted in Light of W. I. Thomas' Wish Theory," Feb. 1944, 8 pp. - An attempt to show how individual behavior and the social pattern of evacuee life in a relocation center follow the wish theory of W. I. Thomas.
275. Two Papers: "The Distribution of Japanese Foods Which Came Through the International Red Cross Aboard the Gripsholm," Field Rept. 271-A, Feb. 1, 1944, 3 pp.; and "Shoyu Distribution," Field Rept. 271-B, Feb. 1, 1944, 2 pp.
276. "The Integration of Ex-Tuleans Into Minidoka Community Life," Feb. 1, 1944, 20 pp. - Survey on attitudes toward project conditions; administration and resident acceptance; some reasons why ex-Tuleans are being assimilated; estimated number of ex-Tuleans employed in Minidoka as of Dec. 14, 1943, appended.
277. "Visiting Relocation Team to Minidoka," Field Rept. 273, Feb. 7-10, 1943, 3 pp. - Attendance and interest shown.
278. "The Election of the Community Councilmen," Field Rept. 272, Jan. 26-Feb. 15, 1944, 4 pp. - Brief biographical sketch of councilmen; resident attitudes toward Community Council.
279. "Relocation Meeting," Field Rept. 276, Feb. 18, 1944, 3 pp. - Lack of attendance.
280. "Problems Which Hampered the Community Activities Program," Field Rept. 274, Feb. 18, 1944, 4 pp. - Geographical layout of center; lack of finances; relocation of capable leaders; Community Activities staff reduction.
281. "Preliminary Report of Reduction of Evacuee Personnel," Field Rept. 275, Feb. 18, 1944, 4 pp. - Breakdown of termination by divisions; effect of hospital cut; mail situation; other problems arising from payroll cut; residents' attitude toward personnel reduction.
282. "Distribution of Fifty Cases of Green Tea," Field Rept. 277, Feb. 21, 1944, 2 pp.
283. "The Election of Block Commissioner," Field Rept. 278, Feb. 22, 1944, 2 pp.
284. "The Meeting of Community Councilmen and Block Commissioners to Amend Article IV, Section 2, of Community Charter," Field Rept. 279, Feb. 26, 1944, 6 pp. - Transcribed account of meeting.

285. "Special Episcopalian Sunday Evening Service," Field Rept. 280, Feb. 27, 1944, 3 pp. - Father Dai talks about resettlement.
286. "Inauguration of the Council Members and the Block Commissioners," Field Rept. 281, Feb. 28, 1944, 2 pp.
287. "The Attitude of the Residents Toward Establishment of Community Government in Minidoka Center," Mar. 1, 1944, 7 pp.
288. "Relocation Guidance Series," Field Rept. 283, Mar. 2, 1944, 1 p.
289. "Block Shibai," Field Rept. 284, Mar. 4, 1944, 2 pp.
290. "Fujiyose," (Variety show consisting of various talents performed by volunteer entertainers), Field Rept. 285, Mar. 6, 1944, 4 pp. - Program and behavior of audience; diagram of stage setting attached.
291. "Preliminary Report of Selective Service," Field Rept. 282, Jan. 20 to Mar. 8, 1944, 11 pp. - Announcement of draft; petitions; requests for expatriation; pre-induction physical examinations; draft charge news item; resident reactions to draft and toward draft order resistance; copy of Nisei and Mothers' petitions drafted by Lin Yasui to President. appended.
292. "Female Issei Compensatory Behavior," Field Rept. 294, Mar. 15, 1944, 4 pp. - Social status of women before evacuation and at the center.
293. "Attitude of the Residents Toward Schools in the Center," Field Rept. 293, Mar. 15, 1944, 5 pp.
294. "The Red Cross Drive," Field Rept. 289, Mar. 15, 1944, 4 pp. - Conduct of drive and response; contributions by blocks listed.
295. "Preliminary Report on Problems Arising from Reserve Status of Nisei Draftees," Field Rept. 290, Mar. 15, 1944, 3 pp.
296. "Preliminary Report on New Seasonal Leave Regulations," Field Rept. 288, Mar. 15, 1944, 3 pp. - How the new regulations will affect residents and their attitudes toward it.
297. "Social Dancing at Minidoka Relocation Center," Field Rept. 287, Mar. 15, 1944, 4 pp. - Types of project dances; refreshments, Community Activities co-sponsorship setup.
298. "Health Council Meeting," Field Rept. 286, Mar. 15, 1944, 3 pp. - Sanitation in the center.
- 299a. List of Community Analysis Field Reports, Apr. 12, 1944, 9 pp., with list of Reports Office reports, 5 pp., and a list of Community Analysis field reports, 15 pp., classified according to activity, block, education, government, religion, speech, problem, labor, relocation, and special reports.
Elmer R. Smith, Community Analyst
- 299b. "Factors Involved in Warehouse Labor Relations," Preliminary Rept. 1, Apr. 22, 1944, 5 pp. - Summary of basic thesis of Japanese; problem of rumor about fight in Block 17 and labor dispute; some social-psychological factors as seen by Japanese.

- 300a. "Introductory Material on Warehouse Labor Relations in Minidoka," Apr. 22, 1944, 5 pp. - Background of new work orders; copy of Project Director's memorandum allowing workers to return to jobs is attached.
- 300b. "Self-Government at Minidoka Relocation Center," April 1944, 28 pp. - Introduction (self-government at Puyallup Assembly Center, attitudes of residents toward evacuee administration, movement to Minidoka Center); first attempt to form self-government in Minidoka (delegation to Mr. Stafford, formation of Organization Commission, the first meeting of Organization Commission, drafting of first charter of Community Council, drafting of second charter of Community Advisory Council, Center votes down on charter). Table of Contents lists Chapters III and IV which were never received in the Washington office. Chapter III dealt with the second attempt to form self-government in Minidoka, and Chapter IV was the Appendix, of which 2 pp. of Appendix VIII were received.
- 300c. "Japanese Relocation Study of Utah (Preliminary Report)," April, 1944, 30 pp., with letter of transmittal, June 20, 1944, 1 p. - Introduction and background; economic aspects; domestic life; social life and personal activities; Caucasian attitudes; summary.
301. "Some Factors Involved in Requests for Repatriation and Expatriation as possibly Related to Selective Service in Minidoka," May 2, 1944, 16 pp. - Available statistics; factors involved in reactions of evacuees; two tables on repatriation and expatriation requests attached.
302. "Vernacular of Evacuees," Field Rept. 222, May 2, 1944, 4 pp. - Speaking habits acquired as result of center living.
- 303a. "Japanization in Relocation Center," Field Rept. 291, May 2, 1944, 5 pp. - Brief study of family, recreational activities, educational, religious, and political aspects.
- 303b. "Attitude of the Residents Toward Schools in the Center," Field Rept. 293, No date, 5 pp.
304. "Sgt. Ben Kuroki's Speech," Field Rept. 295, May 3, 1944, 4 pp. - Attendance and reaction of audience; note on Block 26 and 42 incidents regarding Kuroki.
305. "Events and Factors Involved in Sgt. Kuroki's Visit at Minidoka," May, 1944, 14 pp., with attached memorandum inviting appointive personnel to attend reception, April 28, 1 p., and booklet, "Ben Kuroki's Story," 16 pp. and copy of Kuroki's speech, May 3, 1944, 8 pp.
306. "Factors Involved in Warehouse Labor Relations in Minidoka," Preliminary Rept. 2, May 15, 1944, 6 pp. - Diagrammatic outline of direct and indirect factors involved attached.
307. "Two Japanese Stories in Minidoka," Field Rept. 299, May 23, 1944, 2 pp.
308. "Background and Developments in Irrigator and Reports Officer Conflict in Minidoka," Field Rept. 296, May 23, 1944, 20 pp.
309. "Report of Fire in Block 7," Field Rept. 298, May 23, 1944, 2 pp.
310. "Nisei Talent Show," Field Rept. 297, May 23, 1944, 2 pp.

311. "Social Status of Kibei in Relocation Center," Field Rept. 301, June 4, 1944, 4 pp.
312. "Farewell Tea for Relocating Physician," Field Rept. 300, June 4, 1944, 2 pp. - Physician tells why he is relocating; attitude of attendance.
313. "Public Induction of Draftees at Minidoka Center," Field Rept. 303, June 21, 1944, 3 pp. - Evacuee reaction to Lt. Harrington's speech to inductees.
314. "Grandparent-Child Relations," Field Rept. 302, June 21, 1944, 12 pp. - Issei-Nisei conflicts in philosophy of child rearing and the implications it can involve.
315. "Summary of Community Analysis Section Activities," April 18 to June 24, 1944, 3 pp. - Outline of activities and studies to date, and statement concerning some long-range studies.
316. "Brief Survey of Japanese American Farm Labor Relations in Idaho," June 27, 1944, 12 pp. - Information gathered on rumors and "incidents" current in labor camps.
317. "Church Organization in Minidoka," Field Rept. 305, July, 1944, 19 pp. - General observations; brief description of principal church groups; religious behavior of residents; Shintoism.
318. "Current Irrigator Problems," Field Rept. 304, July 18, 1944, 7 pp. - Conflicts between Reports Officer, Minidoka Consumers' Cooperative and the Irrigator staff.
319. "The Hospital Report," Field Rept. 306, July, 1944, 16 pp. - Physical setup of center hospital; brief survey of shift in personnel; resident attitudes toward hospital; ambulance service; diagram of hospital is attached.
320. "Factors for Consideration in Analyzing the Minidoka Community and Seeing Possible Trends," July 8, 1944, 22 pp. - Basic common incidents; appointive staff conflicts; relocation and summer labor relations; resident conflicts within the community; diagram showing contributing factors appended.
321. "Caldwell, Idaho, W. F. A. Camp," July 17, 1944, 5 pp. - Brief description of labor camp and evacuee acceptance; layout of camp attached.
322. "Field of Competition and Background in Relocation Center," Field Rept. 307, Aug. 16, 1944, 8 pp. - Social situations involving competitive behavior patterns.
323. "Orientation Lecture to Hunt School Teachers," Aug. 17, 1944, 2 pp. - Purpose of Community Analyst; social characteristics of Minidoka.
324. "Notes on Investigation of Rumors and Situations in Ogden, Utah, and Vicinity Involving Persons of Japanese Ancestry from Minidoka Center," Aug. 19, 1944, 15 pp., with attached article, "Request for Permission to Investigate Rumors and Situations in Ogden, Utah and Vicinity Involving Persons of Japanese Ancestry from Minidoka Center," July 31, 1944, 3 pp. - Statement of problem; basic findings; factors attempting to evaluate situations and problems.

325. "PFC Higa's Speech," Field Repts. 309, 310, Aug. 24, 25, 1944, 6 pp. - Attendance, topics discussed in speech, and behavior of audience.
326. "Hunt Softball Tournament," Field Rept. 311, Aug. 27, 1944, 2 pp.
327. "Notes on Cooperation in a Relocation Center," Field Rept. 308, Aug. 30, 1944, 12 pp. - Discussion on most outstanding types of cooperative activities, and an analysis of basic social and psychological factors possibly involved in a situation such as a relocation center.
328. "Factors to be Considered in Recruiting Laborers from a Relocation Center for Army Supervised Munitions Work," Sept. 4, 1944, 4 pp.
329. "Second Memorial Service," Field Rept. 312, Sept. 13, 1944, 4 pp. - Program of service attached.
330. "Some Problems Involved in Moving Residents of Half Blocks in the Center," Oct. 4, 1944, 5 pp. - Three possible approaches to moving problem with smallest amount of negativism.
331. "Some Notes on Labor Problems in Minidoka," Oct. 19, 1944, 16 pp. - Social, psychological, and statistical aspects of the labor problem; two population graphs, and Project Director's letter on labor responsibilities policy of WRA attached.
332. "Summary Report on Public Meetings Held by the Community Council in Minidoka," Oct. 3, 5, 6, 10, 11, 1944, 10 pp. - Questions and discussions giving insight into function of Council in community.
333. "Organization of Community Activities Advisory Council and Some Associated Problems," Oct. 16, 1944, 6 pp. - Suggested members for Community Activities Residents Advisory Committee appended.
334. "Center Gym and Labor," Oct. 22, 1944, 1 p. - Effect of work stoppage.
335. "Some Facts and Fancies to be Considered in Relocation of Persons from Centers After Opening of West Coast." Dec. 16, 1944, 3 pp. - Return of specific small groups; possible arguments to be used against return to the coast and against leaving the center.
336. "Special Reports Requested by Community Analysis Section at Washington, D. C.," Mar. 22, 1945, 2 pp.
337. "Juvenile Problems at Minidoka," Apr. 26, 1945, 46 pp. - Types of delinquency and examples of types; case studies of juveniles with table outlining main factors discovered in making an analysis of 15 delinquents appended; supplement on some case summaries of juvenile delinquents by teachers; covering letter.
338. "Evacuee Attitudes Toward Treatment Given Them in Hood River After Pearl Harbor and up to Evacuation," May 7, 1945, 4 pp.
339. "Rumors Concerning Jobs on the Outside and a Survey of Housing, etc.," May 28, 1945, 4 pp. - Advertisements in two Seattle newspapers.
340. "Some Basic Slang Expressions in Minidoka Found Among the Nisei," May 29, 1945, 6 pp.

- 341a. "Some Community Thinking in Relation to the Closing of Poston Units 2 and 3 and Canal Unit at Gila," June 20, 1945, 3 pp.
- 341b. "Action of Minidoka Council on Re-submission of Questions on All-Center Conference," June 21, 1945, 1 p.
- 341c. "Information Distribution and Some Evacuee Questions in Minidoka," June 23, 1945, 10 pp. - Basic points for consideration, and some questions and implications.
- 342a. "Weekly Report," July 6, 1945, 2 pp. - Current events.
- 342b. "Rumors Concerning Osako and Kubota," July 16, 1945, 1 p.
343. "Outline of Community Analysis in Minidoka," July 19, 1945, 12 pp. - General purpose and setup of Section; types of materials studied; summary of trends in types of studies made and possible factors involved; outline summary of Analyst's experiences in Minidoka to date; some points in evaluation of technique and presentation.
344. "Myer's Letter of July 17, 1945," July 21, 1945, 6 pp. - Analyst discusses topics in Director's letter as pertaining to Section.
345. "U. S. Army Exclusion and Stop Order Lists and Problems," July 31, 1945, 4 pp. - Problems involving relocation and the splitting up of families; meaning of "Exclusion Order."
- 346a. "Excerpts from a Personal Letter from Hunt, Idaho," Aug. 6, 1945, 2 pp. - Example of pressure technique in relocation.
- 346b. "Housing Problems on the West Coast," Aug. 9, 1945, 2 pp.
347. "Final Analysis Report on Minidoka," Aug. 17, 1945, 4 pp. - Outline of development of community structure in Minidoka and some possible factors involved.
- 348a. "Some Notes on Reactions of Residents to the Period of Happenings from August 1-18, 1945," Aug. 18, 1945, 8 pp. - The atomic bomb; declaration of war on Japan by Russia; news of Japanese surrender; influence of war news upon relocation; V-J Day and Nisei in Salt Lake City.
- 348b. "Notes on Case of Mr. L. and Attitudes," Aug. 29, 1944, 1 p. - Caucasian teacher's attitudes toward Japanese students.
- 349a. "Tension Situations Developing Out of Enforcement of Administrative No. 289, With Special Emphasis on Repatriates," Sept. 26, 1945, 16 pp.
- 349b. "Rumors on Administrative Notice 289," Aug. 8, 1945, 2 pp.
350. "Community Analysis Section at Minidoka: Its History, Aims, Methodology and Problems," Oct. 3, 1945, 18 pp.

351. "Supplement I (To Historical Sketch of Analysis Section in Minidoka," Nov. 26, 1945, 22 pp.
352. Charts Showing Population by Blocks According to Sex, and Age Group 0-30, Sept. 30, 1944.
353. Chart Showing Population Trend for 1942, 1943, 1944, and 1945.
354. Chart Showing Comparison of Age-Sex Distribution of the Evacuee Population of Dec. 31, 1942, and Sept. 30, 1944.
355. Chart Showing Age-Sex Distribution as of March and June 30, 1945.
356. Chart Showing Age-Sex Distribution, Employed and Estimated Unemployed, September, 1944.

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WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Community Analysis Section

Community Analysis Report No. 19

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

PART VI. WASHINGTON COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION REPORTS
June 30, 1946

Introduction

The purpose of this Bibliography is to provide a guide to Community Analysis reports for the use of government agencies, social scientists, and others who may wish to study and learn from the War Relocation Authority experience in management of a mass migration. After the liquidation of the War Relocation Authority, copies of the reports listed will be filed permanently in the two repositories of WRA records: the National Archives in Washington, D. C., and the University of California Library in Berkeley, California. There they will be available for students of evacuation and resettlement.

Part VI of the Bibliography lists materials prepared by various members of the staff of Analysts in the Washington Office of the Community Analysis Section. They consist of memoranda having to do with the formation and operation of the Section, summaries of information requested by the Director and Division Heads of the War Relocation Authority and by other agencies, and analyses of and recommendations covering current problems of the War Relocation Authority program.

WASHINGTON COMMUNITY ANALYSIS REPORTS

1. San Francisco Chinatown, Feb. 11, 1942, 2 pp.
2. Manzanar Relocation Center, Sept. 11-13, 1942, 14 pp. - Camp conditions; evacuee attitudes, documentation; a Nisei wedding.
3. Field Notes on Heart Mountain Relocation Center made by Denver Regional Reports Officer, Sept. 20, 1943, 3 pp. - The Project Director; evacuee attitudes toward chief steward; need for direct channelling for reporting on project.
4. "Documentation Program of the War Relocation Authority," Administrative Instruction No. 56, Nov. 6 and Oct. 12, 1942, 15 pp. - WRA and the issues of the war; purposes of documentation; types and methods of documentation; special services of the Documents Section.
5. "Trends in Relocation Centers," Dec. 2, 1942, 4 pp. - Summary of a talk at staff meeting on an immediate problem, longer range problems, and implications of all this on immediate policy.
6. "Topaz, Utah - Impressions and Observations," Dec. 5, 1942, 9 pp. - Social problems in center as observed by a Caucasian visitor.
7. "Summary of Causes Behind Present Trouble at Manzanar," Dec. 7, 1942, 2 pp.
8. "The Need for Social Analysis," Dec. 10, 1942, 3 pp. - Functions of a Social Analyst, and how this program may be fitted into the present WRA administrative structure; memorandum to Assistant Director on "Need for Social Analysis," Dec. 11, 1942, 1 p., is attached.
9. "Some Causes of Discontent, Resentment and Anxiety Among Residents of Relocation Centers (Especially Among the American Citizens)," Dec. 18, 1942, 3 pp. - Factors of administration, and factors inherent in the situation.
10. "Should Japanese Americans be Inducted Into the U. S. Army?" Jan. 1943, 4 pp. - Relevant factors involved in the question.
11. "Trends in Relocation Centers," January, 1943, 4 pp. - Incidents; growth of permanency of relocation centers; growth in staff and evacuees of caste attitudes; international aspects of relocation which may grow more acute; citizenship; implications of these problems on immediate policy.
12. "Pocket Guide to China," Jan. 4, 1943, 3 pp. - Criticisms on misleading statements on how to distinguish a Chinese from a Japanese.
13. "Suggestions Regarding Attitudes Affecting Japanese Relocation and Possible Ways of Modifying Them," Feb. 1, 1943, 5 pp. - Evacuee attitudes; changing evacuee attitudes; attitudes of American public toward relocation centers.

14. "Second Report on Poston," Feb. 6, 1943, 10 pp. - Recent arrests; employment and leave clearance; student leave clearances; clothing allowance; FBI's visit; ideas about Manzanar caste; youth problems; food; size of staff; isolation of Poston Center; a few incidental factors behind the Poston incident; after-effects of the strike; communication problem; Community Analysis; Poston attitudes; recommendations.
15. "Community Analysis Program of the War Relocation Authority," Feb. 26, 1943, 2 pp.
- *16. "Report on Topaz, February 14-17, 1943," 26 pp. - Physical conditions; staff and residents; Sunday meeting on registration and civil rights; a leading farm family of Delta; some young people of Topaz; Issei worries; Monday night meeting on registration; excess baggage; meeting with Young Democrats; visit with family; final Wednesday meeting on registration; hospital; redemption of a Kibei; application vs. questionnaire; Reports and Community Analysis; Analyst's recommendations on communication, education of staff, avoidance of discriminatory documents, and letter of commendation to head of Army registration team. Appended: Resolution to Secretary of War; resolution by other residents of Topaz; minutes of the Wednesday meeting. This report was issued as #Project Analysis Series No. 1, in mimeographed form, February, 1943, 12 pp. (Copy attached).
17. "From a Letter by Frank Sweetser of Community Analysis on the Subject of Reasons for Answering 'No' to Question 28," Mar. 1, 1943, 2 pp.
18. "Japanese Radio Propaganda," Mar. 4, 1943, 1 p. - Two complementary interpretations of recent Japanese broadcasts recommending that Japanese in United States aid labor shortage.
19. Memorandum to Chief of Community Management Division on need for an Assistant Analyst in Community Analysis Section, Mar. 5, 1943, 1 p.
20. "Central Utah Relocation Project: A Study of the Attitude of Protest on Part of the Residents in Regard to the 'Registration,'" Mar. 7, 1943, 5 pp. - Narrative report of the beginnings and progress of residents' attitudes toward the registration program, and explanatory commentary of each phase. Written by evacuee resident at Central Utah.
21. "Comparative Data on Relocation Centers Prepared in Connection with the Varying Results of Army Registration," Mar. 12, 1943, 5 pp. - General statement on location, date of opening, population, administrative history, employment, schools, attitude of neighboring community, and estimate of social situation. Chart is attached.
22. Letter from Washington Analyst in Jerome to Head of Community Analysis Section, Mar. 16, 1943, 19 pp. - Organization of Community Analysis at Jerome; Granada Center; registration results; registration in general; evacuee responsibility; list of block managers attached.
23. "Reports Roundtable No. 4, Photographs-Community Analysis," Mar. 17, 1943, 2 pp. - Reports Division newsletter announcing establishment of Community Analysis under separate section.

24. Copy of letter to Chief of Community Management Division on self-government at Poston, Mar. 19, 1943, 2 pp.
25. "Typical Reasons Given for Changing Answers to Question No. 28 from 'No' to 'Yes'," Mar. 25, 1943, 2 pp.
26. "Transfer of Functions from Reports Division to Community Services Division," Administrative Instruction No. 56, Supplement 1, Mar. 26, 1943, 1 p.
27. "Impressions of Jerome," March, 1943, 16 pp. - The Hawaiian groups; attitudes toward Community Analysis; administration-resident relations.
28. "Community Analysis - Aims and Purposes," March, 1943, 3 pp. - Ecological analysis; history of evacuation; main social groups; main formal institutions; social stratification; individual personality development.
29. "Community Analysis Program," Apr. 1, 1943, 1 p. - Mimeographed memorandum to Community Services Chiefs about Community Analysis reports, the size of the staff, and Documentation vs. Community Analysis.
30. "Impressions of Rohwer," Apr. 3, 1943, 14 pp. - The physical setting; staff meeting; attitudes toward Community Analysis; staff-resident relations; conversation with a resident on following topics: resettlement; registration; mess hall eating; Issei attitudes toward Japan and the United States; unfortunate work experiences; inflation; Asia or America; and the war; conversation with visiting anthropologist on center conditions, her work and her relations to the people and to the administration; the military police; Arkansas attitudes toward Rohwer's school; Internal Security.
31. "Japanese Translation of Army Team Message," Apr. 4, 1943, 3 pp.
32. "Marriages of Japanese Americans in Los Angeles County: A Statistical Study," by Dr. Leonard Bloom, University of California at Los Angeles, Apr. 5, 1943, 39 pp. - Analysis of statistical materials pertaining to marriages preceding and immediately following the outbreak of war, with 6 statistical tables and 6 graphs attached. Correspondence with Dr. Bloom relating to report is also attached, Dec. 8, 1942-Aug. 17, 1943, 17 pp.
33. List of books requested for Community Analysis Section, Apr. 6, 1943, 3 pp.
34. Correspondence relating to Project Analysis Series No. 2, "Army Registration at One Relocation Center," Mar. 19, 1943, 10 pp., later reissued under title, "Army Registration at Granada," same date, 11 pp. Both reports are attached.
35. "Recommendations on Appeasement Policies," Apr. 15, 1943, 4 pp., and "Mr. Gurnea's Recommendations," Apr. 13, 1943, 2 pp. - Two memoranda from Community Analysis Section to Welfare and Reports Division.
36. "Newspaper and Periodical Circulation in Five Relocation Centers," Apr. 17, 1943, 13 pp.
37. Amendment to Administrative Instruction No. 34, 2 pp. - Issei participation in government.

38. "Interviews on Assembly Centers," Apr. 23, 1943, 41 pp., with former evacuee residents now relocated.
39. "Registration," Apr. 26, 1943, 3 pp. - Differences in presentation of registration; typical issues of and objections to registration; recommendations.
40. "Community Analysis Section Quarterly Report," May 6, 1943, 2 pp. - Establishment of Community Analysis in Washington and the projects; basic aims of Community Analysis.
41. "Comments on 'Community Analysis Report No. 2, by John Embree,'" May 8, 1943, by an evacuee resident of Manzanar, with correspondence and a copy of Community Analysis Report No. 2, "Causes of Unrest at Relocation Centers," attached, 10 pp.
42. "Standard Position Description," May 13, 1943, 2 pp. - Community Analyst job description as set up by Personnel Division.
43. "The Buddhist Society at Jerome," May 14, 1943, 1 p. - Resignation of 3 Buddhist board members.
44. Two Memoranda on Selective Service Statistics, May 17 and June 10, 1943, 2 pp.
45. "Some Attached Items on Registration," May 17, 1943, 1 p. - Excerpts from a letter and two interviews.
46. "The Kibei," May 17, 1943, 4 pp. - Definitions; motives for returning to America; evacuation; the Kibei as a minority group.
47. "Letter from Tule," May 18, 1943, 1 p. - Excerpt from a Nisei letter on registration.
48. "Spelling of Issei, Nisei, and Sansei," May 18, 1943, 3 pp. - The problem; precedents; Nisei an American minority group; recommendation on spelling.
49. "Note on Administrative Instruction on Relations Between the Washington Office and Relocation Centers," May 19, 1943, 2 pp.
50. Report on visit to University of Chicago in connection with college credit for Community Analysis workers, May 18, 1943, 3 pp., with covering letter to Minidoka Project Director, May 24, 1943.
51. Memorandum to Reports Division Chief on Dies Committee statements, May 31, 1943, 2 pp.
52. Copy of Letter from Washington Analyst Visiting Tule Lake, May 23, 1943, 16 pp. - Community Analysis progress; staff cleavages; personnel changes; caste lines and 'fraternization'; physical aspects of center; resettlement; community government; Castle Rock; public relations in the local area; schools; relations with military police; Nisei soldiers; Rev. T's cultivation of inter-group contacts; Tule Lake dog show; the food trials; Buddhism.

53. "Sociological Investigation of Prostitution," June 1, 1943, 2 pp. - Memorandum to all projects requesting information on certain aspects of the problem.
54. "Army and Leave Clearance Registration at War Relocation Centers," June, 1943, 79 pp. - Planning in Washington; evacuee attitudes, January 1943; organization of registration program at relocation centers; general evacuee reactions; crisis situations at selected relocation centers; net results; conclusions. Appended: Announcements and directives; initial reactions to announcement of Combat Team; questions regarding registration; documents relating to Central Utah crisis; translation of speech delivered by an Issei at Minidoka; registration returns. Correspondence and memoranda relevant to report are attached, 17 pp.
55. "Manzanar - 29 May Through 31 May, 1943," June 8, 1943, 9 pp. - Status of Community Analysis; comments on Analyst's interests; working progress at Manzanar; significant observations.
56. "Note on Public Attitudes to Relocation Centers," June 9, 1943, 1 p.
57. "Public Attitudes Toward the WRA Program," June 10, 1943, 3 pp. - West Coast sentiment.
58. "Enlistment of Nisei Women in the Armed Forces," June 10, 1943, 1 p.
59. "A Note on Klamath Falls and the Klamath Area," June 10, 1943, 1 p.
60. "The Reverend Goto's Ideas on Americanization," May 20, 1943, with covering letter, June 14, 1943, 4 pp.
61. Quotation from Minidoka Analyst's letter on attitudes toward Manzanar boys, June 14, 1943, with covering memorandum, June 18, 1943, 2 pp.
62. Memorandum to Director on Japanese social organization, June 21, 1943, 2 pp.
63. "Quarterly Report - Activities of Community Analysis Section, April Through June 1943," 2 pp. - Analysis and utilization of the experience of registration, and the organizing of Community Analysis at the projects.
64. Three Personnel job descriptions for evacuee position in Community Analysis Sections at projects, July 1, 1943, 3 pp.
65. Memoranda, wires, and telephone conversation notes on visit of Prince Chichibu in the United States and the decoration of Japanese Americans now residing at centers, June 25-July 1, 1943, 12 pp.
66. Notes on Kilsoo K. Haan, July 6, 1943, 13 pp.
67. "Separate School Systems," July 10, 1943, 1 p. - Separate school systems for Japanese Americans in 4 California towns before evacuation.
68. Memorandum to all Project Directors, July 14, 1943, 3 pp., on some social problems in connection with the carrying out of the segregation program.

69. "Summary of Available Data on Assembly Centers," July 14, 1943, 33 pp. - Purpose of report and available data consulted; pre-evacuation events; cost of assembly centers; physical facilities; fences and military police; visiting arrangements; administration and government; WCCA regulations; employment; recreation, education and religion; social groups; attitudes and "incidents;" summary of assembly center impact on evacuees; 4 statistical tables appended.
70. "Special Problems in Regard to Evacuee Attitudes and the Segregation Program," July 26, 1943, 4 pp. - Advantages in regard to the segregation program in contrast to the registration program; problems of segregation similar to those of registration; new problems in connection with segregation; some suggested solutions; special problems at Tule Lake; desirability of good administration of Tule Lake.
71. "Merry-Go-Round Item," July 29, 1943, 1 p. - Comment on Washington Post item on fuel oil used at Rivers, Arizona.
72. "Notes on Heart Mountain - July 31 to August 4, 1943," Aug. 4, 1943, 16 pp. - Administration; segregation; the hospital; staff-evacuee relations; food; evacuee attitudes; staff attitudes; relocation; community activities; child training; Analyst's recommendations on the hospital, gift-giving, Leupp Center, relocation, food, lawsuits, staff size, the fence, and the Project Director.
73. "Comparison of Two Manuscripts Dealing With Butoku Kai," Aug. 4, 1943, 3 pp.; "Comments on Manuscript Discussion of Butoku Kai," 4 pp.; "Comments on Manuscript," July 28, 1943, 1 p.; "Alleged Lack of Japanese Experts in WRA," July 28, 1943, 8 pp.
74. "Japanese Radio Propagandists," Aug. 6, 1943, 1 p.
75. "Segregation Analyses," Aug. 12, 1943, 1 p. - Mimeographed memorandum to all project Analysts requesting weekly reporting on segregation trends.
76. Memorandum to Chief of Community Management Division on racial discrimination by Navy regarding educational opportunities for Japanese Americans in colleges, Aug. 14, 1943, 2 pp.
77. Copy of letter from Washington Analyst on detail for Welfare Section to Tule Lake Center, Aug. 18, 1943, 3 pp. - Resistant cases in social welfare interviews.
78. Notes on Japanese Societies, Aug. 20, 1943, 2 pp.
79. "Proposed Memorandum to Project Directors," Aug. 20, 1943, 1 p. - Collection of information within centers by Analysts.
80. "Civil Service Investigations," Aug. 20, 1943, 1 p. - Cases of Civil Service red tape involving clearance of Japanese Americans.
81. "Interview With Family of a Psychotic Patient at Tule Lake," Aug. 26, 1943, 3 pp., and "Interview With a Psychotic Patient," Sept. 2, 1943, 3 pp.

82. "Special Community Analysis Problems," Aug. 26, 1943, 2 pp. - Memorandum to incoming Head of Community Analysis Section in Washington office.
83. "Summary of Failed to Report and Resistance Cases," Aug. 27, 1943, 1 p. - Segregation at Tule Lake Center.
84. "The Status of the Segregation Program as of September 4, 1943, (From Community Analysis Reports from 10 Centers)," Sept. 14, 1943, 4 pp. - The procedure; community reactions; kinds of people being segregated; anxieties and dissatisfactions; unsettled problems.
85. Copy of letter to Chief of Community Management Division, Sept. 18, 1943, 1 p., written concerning Director's reply to A. H. Leighton's report of July 10, 1943, "Monthly Report on the Colorado River Relocation Center," 9 pp., attached.
86. "Factors Which Influenced the Change of Attitudes of the People of Tule Lake in Favor of Accepting the Segregation Program," Sept. 20, 1943, 16 pp. - Pre-Denver conference attitudes; factors which caused the change in attitude among a certain portion of the people.
87. "Private Enterprise at Tule Lake Before Segregation," Sept. 20, 1943, 1 p. - Three types of private enterprise.
88. "Visit of Spanish Consul to Minidoka," Sept. 25, 1943, 1 p.
89. "Community Analysis Circulating Letter No. 1," Sept. 25, 1943, 2 pp. - Initiation of chain letter as means of intercommunication between Analysts of various centers.
90. "Residual Problems of the Segregation Program at Tule Lake," Sept. 27, 1943, 16 pp. - The resistant group; those dissatisfied with the center to which they are being sent; problems of the sick; housing problems; children remaining with parents involuntarily; split families; psychotics and neurotics; social problems; adjustment problems; appeal cases.
91. Comments on Community Government Handbook, Sept. 28, 1943, 2 pp., with Handbook, issued Nov. 20, 1943, 13 pp., attached.
92. "Discussion of Relocation Problems," October, 1943, 3 pp. - Criteria of success of the WRA program; the concept of security; effects of designating certain centers as temporary; approaches and techniques which might be utilized to promote relocation.
93. "Tule Lake Segregation Program," October, 1943, 20 pp. - Pre-Denver conference; organization for segregation; staff attitudes; organized resistance; evacuee participation; results of segregation program.
94. "Evacuee Reactions to Relocation Program," Oct. 2, 1943, 2 pp. - Memorandum to center Analysts requesting report on analysis of relocation.
95. Two memoranda on Nisei in the Police Department in Hawaii, Oct. 8 and 9, 1943, 2 pp.

96. "Relations Between Staff and Evacuees," Oct. 15, 1943, 2 pp. - Common attitudes of these two groups toward each other and its effect on center employment and relocation.
97. "Washington Community Analysis Summary of 'Granada Community Analysis Report No. 2 on Resistances to Relocation,'" Oct. 19, 1943, 15 pp., with statistical charts attached.
98. "Central Utah Segregants Now in Tule Lake," Oct. 23, 1943, 1 p. - List of persons who might have been active in Tule Lake strike.
- *99. "Evaluation of Preliminary Analysis of the Segregation Program," No date, 1 p., with mimeographed *Community Analysis Report No. 7, "An Analysis of the Segregation Program," Oct. 16, 1943, 8 pp., attached.
100. "Repatriate Leaders from Jerome at Tule Lake," Oct. 23, 1943, 2 pp. - List of persons who served on the Segregation Committee at Jerome.
101. "Comparing the Findings of the Granada Community Analysis Report No. 2, on Resistances to Relocation with the Granada Relocation Analysis Made by the Reports Office," Oct. 27, 1943, 5 pp. - Nisei and Issei relocation; employment and wages; education and degree of Americanization; marital status and family ties; housing problems; social life; public sentiment; relocation advice.
102. "Private Enterprise," Nov. 4, 1943, 5 pp. - Extent and kinds of private enterprise; community attitudes toward it; solution to the problem. Based chiefly on Community Analysis reports from 5 centers, requested in memorandum of Washington Community Analysis Section, Oct. 16, 1943. Also a memorandum to Director from Chief of Community Management Division, on private enterprise at Rohwer Center, Sept. 16, 1943, 2 pp.
103. Notes for Administrative Assistant, Community Management Division, Nov. 6, 1943, 1 p. - Section personnel; research and analysis activities.
104. Leadership and Resettlement, Nov. 8, 1943, 2 pp. - Letter to all projects on role of Issei leaders in resettlement program. Also in memorandum form to Chief of Community Management Division, Nov. 4, 1943, 2 pp.
105. "A Preliminary Survey of the Adjustment of Japanese Evacuees in Denver," Nov. 10, 1943, 91 pp. - The Japanese community in Denver prior to evacuation; present Japanese community in the Denver area; role of Japanese organizations and Denver civic groups; relations of other minority groups with Japanese; discriminatory restrictions on Japanese in Denver; kinds of adjustment being made by evacuees in Denver; evacuee attitude towards the relocation centers and WRA; correspondence relating to report appended.
106. Copy of letter to Chief, Community Management Division, from Head of Community Analysis Section, detailed to Tule Lake on the Incident, Nov. 14, 1943, 4 pp., with attached outline, "Sequence of Events: Sept. 30-Nov. 5, 1943," 5 pp.

107. "Tule Lake Incident. The November 1 Demonstration," Nov. 23, 1943, 23 pp. - Coming of the crowd; control of movements of Caucasians; control of movements of evacuees; behavior of the evacuee crowd and appointed personnel; meeting of Evacuee Committee with Director Myer; dispersal of the crowd.
108. "Segregation Report," Nov. 23, 1943, 146 pp. - Chronology of events, 5 periods; organization of segregation; attitude of staff toward segregation; evacuee reactions to segregation.
109. "Evacuee Participation in Segregation," November, 1943, 6 pp.
110. "Functions of the Community Analyst," November, 1943, 1 p. - Memorandum to all Project Directors.
111. "Segregation Documents Not in WRA Files," Dec. 7, 1943, 1 p.
112. "Split in Buddhist Church," December, 1943, 3 pp. - Developments at Jerome and Heart Mountain Centers.
113. "Semi-Annual Report, July 1-December 31, 1943," 26 pp. - The work of the Section: segregation, relocation, the relocation centers, and background studies. Problems of the Section: working relationships, communication, utilization of materials, and reliability of data. Appended: personnel acquisition and loss; mimeographed reports produced; chronological list of reports from projects.
114. "Questions on Selective Service," Jan. 7, 1944, 1 p., and "Questions on Induction of Nisei," 2 pp.
115. Correspondence and excerpts from Minidoka Community Analysis field reports on Issei feeling about resettlement, and comments on meeting with Spanish Consul, Dec. 22, 1943, Jan. 8, 19, and Feb. 10, 1944, 9 pp.
116. "Induction of New Project Director at Poston," Jan. 12, 1944, 2 pp. - Suggestions to new Project Director based on an attempt to look at change of directors from evacuee community leaders' point of view.
117. "New Community Analysis Series," Jan. 20, 1944, 1 p. - Community Analysis material presenting evacuee viewpoints. An example, "From a Nisei Who Said 'No'," Community Analysis Notes No. 1, Jan. 15, 1944, 9 pp., is attached.
118. Gang activities at Minidoka, Dec. 18, 1943, 2 pp. - Excerpt from Project Director's Weekly Report, with letter from Project Director inquiring about further development of gang activities, Jan. 22, 1944.
119. Proposed Manual Release Regarding Communication with Field, Jan. 26 and Feb. 1, 1944, 4 pp. - Memorandum to Section Heads of Community Management Division.
120. "Community Analysis Section Justification," Feb. 9, 1944, 3 pp. - Purpose; problems that must be met; plan of work; travel.

121. Excerpts from summary of FBI investigation made at Tule Lake following the November 4 Incident dealing with Community Analysis, Feb. 11, 1944, 1 p., in memorandum from Chief of Community Management Division.
122. "Notes on a Visit to Topaz, February 11-14, 1944," 11 pp. - Attitudes toward selective service and relocation, and possible administrative action; Japanese culture patterns; home town pride; miscellaneous notes; Community Analysis.
123. "Plan of Work for Community Analysis Section, February 15-March, 1944," Feb. 12, 1944, 2 pp. - Memorandum to Acting Head of Community Analysis Section on specific jobs to be done during absence of Section Head.
124. Impressions of Topaz, Feb. 27, 1944, 3 pp. - Staff-evacuee relationships; relocation; family counseling; morale; selective service.
125. "Interviews with Washington Nisei on Selective Service," February, 1944, 7 pp.
126. "The Position of the Hospital in the Heart Mountain Community. Deviations From a Normal Community—the Hospital as a Social Center," Mar. 7, 1944, 9 pp., with two memoranda commenting on report, Jan. 1 and Mar. 14, 1944, 2 pp., attached.
127. "Outline for Closing a Center Handbook," Mar. 18, 1944, with memorandum requesting outline, Mar. 14, 1944, 2 pp.
128. "Suggested Cooperation Between the Community Analyst and the Social Welfare Counselors Concerning the Family Relocation Interviews at the Relocation Centers," Mar. 16, 22, and Feb. 22, 1944, 5 pp.
129. "Issei Points of View," March, 1944, 9 pp. - Issei pre-evacuation life; attitudes toward evacuation, center life, registration, selective service, segregation and relocation.
130. "Questionnaire on Management Problems," Apr. 3, 1944, 3 pp. - Objectives, policy, procedure, relationships, job knowledge and skills, and specific training activities of the Community Analysis Section. Attached is mimeographed questionnaire, 4 pp.
131. Evacuee-WRA Relationship, Feb. 26, 1944, 4 pp. - Memorandum to Director from Chief of Community Management Division on evacuee lack of confidence in WRA and relocation; desirability of outside committee to help WRA's contacts with the evacuees; covering memorandum attached, Apr. 7, 1944.
132. "Analysis of Joint Board Functions," Apr. 7, 1944, 26 pp. - Appendix-A to mimeographed Community Analysis Relocation Studies No. 1, "Relocation to Washington," not included, with statement from Solicitor giving reasons. Attached is mimeographed report, 32 pp. See also Washington Report No. 138.
133. "Reaction in the Centers to Reinstitution of Selective Service," Apr. 8, 1944, 11 pp., with 2 covering memoranda, Mar. 6 and 27, 1944, attached.

134. "Answers to Questions Concerning Japanese Aliens," Apr. 12, 1944, 7 pp. - Their habits of life and assimilation; contributions to and problems created in American social and economic life; two related memoranda, Apr. 4 and 12, 1944, attached.
135. "Seinen Kai," Apr. 12, 1944, 11 pp. - Role in Japan, in the United States, and in the relocation centers. Letter to Rohwer Analyst, Mar. 28, 1944, requesting information on organization attached.
136. List of Buddhist Sects with description of each, Apr. 13, 1944, 3 pp.
137. "Outline of Buddhist Sects," Apr. 17, 1944, 10 pp.
- *138. "Relocation to Washington Interviews," April, 1944, 110 pp. - Used in preparing mimeographed report issued as "Community Analysis Relocation Studies No. 1, "Relocation to Washington," April, 1944, 32 pp., with memorandum commenting on report attached. See also Washington Report No. 132.
139. "Our Racial Refugees," reprint from Survey Midmonthly, April, 1944 issue, by A. O. Freed.
140. "Secretary Ickes' Questions in Regard to School Policy at Tule Lake Center," May 5, 1944, 2 pp. - Teaching loyalty to Japan as against the United States and of teaching anything derogatory to the United States.
141. "Issei Attitudes Toward Japan," May 12, 1944, 2 pp.
142. "Probable Reactions to X-Day in the Centers and Suggestions for Dealing with Them," Apr. 13 and May 9, 1944, 17 pp.
143. "Suggestions for Job Relations Training at Relocation Centers," May 19, 1944, 2 pp.; "Management Instruction to New Appointed Personnel to Relocation Center," May 8, 1944, 1 p.; Supervisory Training Problems and Recommendations; Outline for Supervisor Basic Training, May 17, 1944, 3 pp.
144. Memorandum to Head of Project Employment Section on administrative problems at projects, May 22, 1944, 1 p.
145. "Fire Department," May 25, 1944, 2 pp. - Interview with fire chief at Rohwer Relocation Center.
146. "The Issei and Relocation," May 29, 1944, 21 pp. - Extent of relocation; Issei attitudes; forms of opposition to relocation; recommendations; relocation statistics, April, 1944, appended.
147. Copy of letter from Minidoka Analyst listing four possible topics for discussion at Community Analysts Conference, June 13, 1944, 1 p.
148. "Buddhism and Shintoism," July 1, 1944, 1 p. - Editorial from Pacific Citizen in reference to attached Community Analysis Report No. 9, "Buddhism in the United States," May 15, 1944, 10 pp.

149. "Notes on the Attempted Relocation of Japanese on the Farm of Edward Kowalick, Great Meadows, New Jersey," July 5, 1944, 15 pp., and "Report on Unsuccessful Attempt to Relocate Five Alien Japanese on Farm, Great Meadows, New Jersey," Apr. 17, 1944, 5 pp.
150. "Community Analysis Section Annual Report," July 6, 1944, 3 pp. - Four major problems undertaken during the year.
151. "West Coast Locality Groups," July 12, 1944, 4 pp. - Memorandum to Community Analysts on type of information desirable about locality groups which make up the population of each center; and "West Coast Locality Groups of Manzanar Residents," May 29, 1944, 28 pp.
152. "An Analysis of Requests for Repatriation and Expatriation," July 13, 1944, 27 pp. - Summary of major findings; introduction; the influence of crises on application for repatriation and expatriation; cancellations; motives for requesting repatriation and expatriation; legal and political implication of repatriation. Attached are "Bills and Resolutions in 78th Congress;" "Notes on an Interview with R. Stauber Concerning Community Analysis Report on Repatriation and Expatriation, Nov. 18, 1944;" letter and notes relevant to report, July 17, 1944, and Jan. 2, 1945. Revised later, see Washington Report No. 173.
153. Copy of proposed letter of condolence to parents of Japanese American soldiers killed in action, prepared by Director, with covering letter to Head of Community Analysis Section, Aug. 21, 1944, 2 pp.
154. "Translation from Poston Poetry," August, 1944, 12 pp.
155. "First Impressions of Topaz," by member of Relocation Division, August, 1944, 8 pp. - Delta railway station; drive to Topaz; center school; relationship between staff and evacuees, and evacuees toward each other; resistance to relocation; attitude toward Community Analyst; attitude of administration to Council.
156. "Leave Clearance Denials," August, 1944, 7 pp. - Plan of and reasons for study; results of study of dockets; reactions to leave clearance hearings.
157. "Leave Clearance Denial Dockets, Citizen 'Yes' Cases," Part 1, August, 1944, 113 pp.
158. "Leave Clearance Denial Dockets, Citizen 'Yes' Cases," Part 2, August, 1944, 121 pp.
159. "Leave Clearance Denial Dockets, Alien 'Yes' Cases," August, 1944, 32 pp.
160. "Leave Clearance Denial Dockets, Qualified 'Yes' Cases," August, 1944, 22 pp.
161. "Leave Clearance Denial Dockets, Miscellaneous Cases," August, 1944, 31 pp.
162. "Typist for Community Analysis Section," Sept. 7, 1944, 1 p. - Request to Administrative Assistant of Community Management Division.

163. "Background of Center Population," Sept. 9, 1944, 4 pp. - Pre-evacuation occupations of center populations. Revised later, see Washington Report No. 229.
164. Material relating to Community Analysts Conference, Sept. 7-13, 1944, 123 pp. - Tentative agenda and suggestions for agenda from center Analysts; list of Analysts and Washington staff members attending; selection of committees; Report on Oswego, by E. H. Spicer; Discussion on Community Analysis on the Organization Chart; How Washington Looks to the Project, by A. T. Hansen; Tule Lake Center, by M. K. Opler; Profile of Heart Mountain, by A. T. Hansen; Poston Relocation Center, by D. French; Gila River, by G. G. Brown; Relocation Trends on the Project; Family Counseling, by A. O. Freed and R. McFarling; Probable Effects on the Center Caused by Reopening of the West Coast; General Discussion with J. F. Embree; Discussion on Field Techniques; Discussion on Relations of Reports of Reports and Community Analysis; Report of the Committee on the Position of Community Analysis in the Structural Organization of WRA; memoranda and correspondence relative to Conference.
165. "Community Analysis Conference Discussion of the Opening of the West Coast," Sept. 19, 1944, 9 pp. - Effects of announcements to open the West Coast and close the centers; special problems in the return to the West Coast; Analysts' role in the closing process.
- *166. "Miscellaneous Notes and Tables Regarding the Issei at Rohwer," September, 1944, 26 pp. - Recalculations and revision of material sent in by Rohwer Analyst as part of his reports on Issei and the relocation population. This material was left over from the revision and editing which resulted in *Project Analysis Series Nos. 17 and 18, "Relocation at Rohwer Center," Part I and II.
167. "Report on Personnel Requirements," Oct. 24, 1944, 1 p. - Memorandum to Chief of Community Management Division.
168. "Initial Induction of Buddhist Minister at Minidoka," Oct. 24, 1944, 1 p. - Memorandum to Welfare Section.
169. General Report on "Family Relocation Counseling," October, 1944, 15 pp.
170. "Koen Kai or Hospital Benefit Funds," Nov. 3, 1944, 3 pp. - Information obtained from project Community Analysis reports.
171. "Juvenile Delinquency," Nov. 10, 1944, 19 pp. - The pre-evacuation situation; discussion of types and causes of delinquency in the centers and attempts to combat it; analysis of delinquency as found in the centers; two memoranda attached from Internal Security Section giving suggestions on report, Nov. 13 and 16, 1944; juvenile delinquency notes from project weekly reports; correspondence and memoranda relating to report, April, 1943-45, 14 pp.
172. "Groups Opposing Return of Japanese Americans to West Coast," Nov. 13, 1944, 2 pp.

173. "An Analysis of Requests for Repatriation and Expatriation," Nov. 18, 1944, 33 pp. - Revised version of Washington Report No. 152.
174. "Possible Family Reactions to Liquidation of the Centers," Nov. 22, 1944, 3 pp.
175. "Notes on Seabrook," Nov. 29, 1944, 4 pp. - Evacuee population; some problems; other groups at Seabrook.
176. Proposals and Suggestions in Connection with the Lifting of the West Coast Exclusion Order, 31 pp. - Letter to all Project Directors, Nov. 1, 1944; "Outline of Letter from Director to Evacuees on X-Day," Nov. 4, 1944; "Probable Effects of Changing the Status of the Tule Lake Center," Nov. 25, 1944; "Discontinuance of Leave Clearance and the Closing of Centers," Dec. 12, 1944; Teletype message to all Project Directors, Dec. 18, 1944, 3 pp.
177. "Analysis of Japanese Poetry in Rohwer Outpost," November, 1944, 1 p.
178. "The Changing Japanese Family in the United States," November, 1944, 27 pp. - Introduction; the Japanese family before evacuation; the war and its effects upon them; relocation adjustments.
179. "Community Analysis File Reorganization," Dec. 4, 1944, 4 pp. - Purpose of reorganization of files; nature of Central Files material; filing equipment; general system of classification; center files; Washington Central Files; withdrawal box; running list; work files.
180. "Tule Lake Organizations," Dec. 5, 1944, 2 pp. - Memorandum to Internal Security Section describing various Tule Lake organizations.
181. Memorandum to Chief of Community Management Division, Dec. 11, 1944, 2 pp. - Persons who would be most influential at Tule Lake in political activities designed to bring about further detention of the Tule Lake population.
182. Relocation categories at Central Utah, Dec. 11, 1944, 3 pp., with chart attached.
183. "Labor Relations in Relocation Centers," Nov. 30-Dec. 16, 1944, 15 pp. - Comments on report from 4 projects in reply to request from Washington Personnel Section, Nov. 16, 1944; attached is mimeographed report issued as Community Analysis Report No. 10, Oct. 28, 1944, 28 pp.
184. "Tule Lake as a Relocation Center," December, 1944, 8 pp. - Certain specific factors which will be obstacles to Tulcan resettlement; list of segregants origin by state and county in California taken from an analysis by Statistics Section.
185. Problems Connected with the Use of the Japanese Language, Jan. 1, 1945, 21 pp. - Introduction; background of language problems in the centers; the use of the language in the centers; conclusions; letter to Granada Analyst requesting information on Japanese language schools, Oct. 26, 1944, attached.

186. "Citizenship and the Issei," Jan. 3, 1945, 2 pp. - Citizenship status, an influence on Issei behavior in relocation centers.
187. "Community Analysis Section Semi-Annual Report, January 1-July 1, 1944," Jan. 5, 1945, 2 pp. - Mimeographed reports issued.
188. "Community Analysis," Jan. 5, 1945, 3 pp. - Outline of Community Analysis organization and functions requested by UNRRA in connection with setting up centers for displaced people in China.
189. "Notes on Eta," Jan. 15, 1945, 4 pp. - Origin of group; status in Japan and in the United States. Covering memorandum attached. See also Washington Report Nos. 220 and 241.
190. "Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan," (Society for Immediate Return to Serve the Fatherland), Jan. 29, 1945, 3 pp. - Description of organization; list of cabinet members of Hokoku Seinen Dan and the Sokuji Kikoku Hoshi Dan.
191. Memorandum to Chief of Reports Division on The American League of California, Feb. 9, 1945, 1 p.
192. "Community Analysis Section Semi-Annual Report, July-December, 1944," Feb. 6, 1945, 8 pp. - Personnel; work of the Section; list of mimeographed reports distributed.
193. "Community Analysis Reports Dealing With 'No' Answers," listed by centers, Feb. 27, 1945, 2 pp.
194. "Translation from Poston Poetry," February, 1945, 4 pp. - The family and children.
195. "Recommendations from the Granada Analyst Since December 12, 1944," Mar. 9, 1945, 2 pp. - Center closing; West Coast return; resettlement assistance.
196. "Notes on Director's Talk at Staff Meeting, Saturday, March 10, 1945," 3 pp. - Report on tour of centers.
197. "Excerpt from the Granada Community Analyst's Report," Mar. 24, 1945, 1 p. - Union discrimination.
198. Memorandum to all Community Analysts requesting analysis report on certain aspects of Information Program, Mar. 27, 1945, 1 p.
199. "Translation from Poston Poetry," March, 1945, 13 pp.
200. "Translation from Poston Poetry," March, 1945, 4 pp. - The psychology of labor.
- *201. Correspondence and other materials relating to Rural Resettlement Study made by M. Lantis, and her Rohwer Study which was later issued by the Community Analysis Section as mimeographed *Project Analysis Series Nos. 20 and 21, "Relocation at Rohwer Center," Part III: Background for the Resettlement of Rohwer Farmers, Feb. 7, 1945, 27 pp.; and Part IV: Prospects for the Resettlement of Rohwer Farmers, Feb. 22, 1945, 42 pp.

202. "Uprooted Americans in Your Community," Rpr. 1, 1945, 27 pp. - Drafts and outlines of Reports Division pamphlet prepared for use of Welfare workers and others cooperating with WRA in evacuee resettlement. Final pamphlet, dated May, 1945, is attached.
203. "Spirit of the Forest," from Rohwer Outpost, Apr. 4, 1945, 4 pp., translated by Community Analysis Section.
- *204. "Exploratory Survey of California Attitudes Toward the Return of the Japanese," Apr. 4, 1945, 9 pp. - Issued as mimeographed *Community Analysis Report No. 11. Attached are 2 preliminary drafts, dated Dec. 15, 1944, 17 pp., and Mar. 26, 1945, 9 pp.
205. "Center Reactions to Conference Results," Apr. 9, 1945, 4 pp. - Reasons for lack of interest and its meaning.
206. "Excerpts from Community Analysis Trend Reports Concerning the Withdrawal of the Spanish Consul as Intermediary for Japan," Apr. 13, 1945, 2 pp.
207. "One Pea," from Rohwer Outpost, Apr. 21, 1945, 4 pp., translated by Community Analysis Section.
208. "Bill Hosokawa's Article in the Sentinel, Saturday, Mar. 28, 1945," Apr. 24, 1945, 1 p. - Reason for antagonistic reaction of Issei to article.
209. "'Regarding Relocation Pamphlets,' an Excerpt from a Topaz Trend Report," Apr. 29-May 5, 1945, 1 p. - Evacuee reactions to pamphlets.
210. "Community Government at Central Utah," April, 1945, 26 pp. - Introduction; internal organization and political history; function of the Council as the local administration defined it; function of the Council as the community defined it; evaluation of the role of the Council. See also Central Utah Community Analysis Report No. 79, "Community Government at Central Utah," July 9, 1945, 98 pp.
211. "First Generation Japanese Americans," (Incomplete report), May, 1945, 16 pp. - Issei population, settlement and occupation before evacuation; patterns of behavior.
212. Memorandum to Relocation Division about some notes on Southern California based on reports in Community Analysis files, June 5, 1945, 1 p.
213. "Change Noted in Relocation Interest in Block X, Central Utah, After Three Months," June 5, 1945, 8 pp., taken from Central Utah Trend Reports.
- *214. "Prejudice in Hood River Valley, A Case Study in Race Relations," June 6, 1945, 17 pp. - Memorandum to Reports Division on "Background of Hood River Valley Attitudes Toward Evacuees," Mar. 28, 1945, 6 pp., later issued as mimeographed *Community Analysis Report No. 13, attached, with memorandum from Assistant Secretary of Interior, July 31, 1945.
215. Peptic Ulcers Among Japanese Americans, June 9, 1945, 2 pp. - Based on information from 3 centers, in answer to request from Lt. Meadows, prepared by the Community Analysis Section.

216. "Excerpts from Community Analysis Trend Reports on Relocation Estimates," June 12, 1945, 1 p.
217. "Block Population Estimate from Heart Mountain Analysis Report," June 14, 1945, 2 pp. - Relocation estimate from June 1 to closing date.
218. "Work on Community Analysis Bibliography Which is to be a Community Analysis Report," June 15, 1945, 3 pp. - General plan of the bibliography.
219. "Community Analysis Section Files," June 19, 1945, 2 pp.
220. "Excerpts from the Interviews on Eta and Okinawans," June 23, 1945, 3 pp., as requested by Library of Congress. See also Washington Report Nos. 189 and 241.
221. "Community Analysis Section Semi-Annual Report, January 1-July 1, 1945," 5 pp. - Personnel; opinion survey on West Coast; reporting center reactions; pre-evacuation locality studies; other activities; list of reports issued.
222. "Sit Tighters," June-July, 1945, 9 pp. - Taken from project data.
223. "Foreword," July, 1945, 2pp. - Translation from "Poston Poetry."
224. "Nurse," July, 1945, 5 pp. - Translation from "Poston Poetry."
225. "Residential Distribution of Resettlers in New York City," Aug. 1, 1945, 11 pp.; "East Coast Relocation," July 19, 1945, 6 pp.; "Weekly Trend Report - Week Ending July 15, 1945," 3 pp.; "Weekly Trend Report - Week Ending July 21, 1945," July 24, 1945, 5 pp.; "Brief Analysis of the Japanese American Community in New York City," and "Resettler Population Intake by Centers," with statistical tables attached, 39 pp. Study made by John de Young, New York Area Analyst.
226. "Impressions of Poston, Minidoka, and Topaz, June-July, 1945," Aug. 3, 1945, 5 pp. - Attitudes of staff and evacuees about center closure; effects of newly announced closing schedules; copies of two letters from Washington Analyst touring centers, on reaction at Poston to closing announcement for Units II and III, evacuee leadership, and relocation problems of waiting group, July 2 and 4, 1945, 3 pp.; excerpts from Washington Analyst's letter about Los Angeles, Poston and Gila Centers.
227. "Preparation of Final Report of Community Analysis Section," Aug. 9, 1945, 4 pp. - Statement prepared for use at Rohwer, Granada, and Heart Mountain; suggestions to supplement Gila Analyst's outlines. This report is revised version of "Preparation of Final Report of Community Analysis Section," dated June 18, 1945, 4 pp., attached.
228. "Pre-Evacuation Trends in Japanese American Life," Aug. 14, 1945, 1 p. - Relationships to Japan; "Japanese Americans Under WRA," 4 pp. - Introduction; stimulation of the Japanese American community; turning away from America; Americanization of the evacuees. (In outline form.)

229. "Background of Center Population," Aug. 28, 1945, 5 pp. - Revised report of Sept. 9, 1944, see Washington Report No. 163. Attached is mimeographed Area Memorandum No. 9, "Backgrounds of Center Populations," Oct. 10, 1945, issued by East Coast Area Relocation Office, for use of relocation officers in final phase of resettlement program.
230. "Background Information on Topaz Residents," Aug. 29, 1945, 2 pp.
231. List of Community Analysis reports selected for Department of Justice in connection with the Tule Lake renunciants, Aug. 30, 1945, 2 pp., with covering memorandum, Aug. 31, 1945, to Director.
232. Copy of letter to Minidoka Analyst regarding outline of the history of the Community Analysis Section, Sept. 7, 1945, 1 p.
233. "New York Resettlement Council," Sept. 7, 1945, 8 pp. - Some of the reasons why the Council was not able to carry out the program which it had planned.
234. "Summary of the Social and Administrative History of Tule Lake," Sept. 12, 1945, 31 pp. - The pre-segregation community; segregation; the new population; evacuees segregated at Tule Lake by type of segregee and birth; post-segregation trends and the incident; community reorganization; improvement of center relations; emergence of the pro-Japan societies; relocation and renunciation. Attached are comments and suggestions on the report, by Tule Lake Analyst, Relocation Planning Division, and the Reports Division, July 7, 19, 24, 30, 1945, 10 pp.; suggested outline for letter to Attorney General about Tule Lake, June 29, 1945, 3 pp., as requested in Solicitor's memorandum of June 26, 1945, 1 p.
235. "Outline of Final Report of Community Analysis Section, Rohwer Center," Aug. 7, 1945, 38 pp., and "Excerpts from Charles Wisdom's Letters of August 10 and August 21, 1945, on his Final Report Outline," 3 pp., with covering memorandum, Sept. 18, 1945, 1 p.
236. "West Coast Locality Groups," September, 1945, 1 p. - Directive to all center Analysts listing type of information desirable about locality groups which make up the population of each center.
237. "Suicides in Relocation Center (May 1942-Sept. 1, 1945)," Oct. 5, 1945, 6 pp.
238. "Notes on a Visit to Rohwer Relocation Center," Oct. 11, 1945, 8 pp. - Visit with Project Director; general appearance of center; visits with Relocation Division people; Welfare Section; Reports Section; Community Analysis Section.
239. "Announcement of Center Closure at Tule Lake," Oct. 18, 1945, 3 pp. - Steps to be taken following announcement of center closing.
240. Copy of letter from former Minidoka Analyst now residing in Seattle, in which he discusses Washington State's welfare aid to returning evacuees; housing, employment and discrimination.

241. Some data on attitudes toward and behavior of people from Okinawa among the mainland Japanese in the United States, Oct. 24, 1945, 6 pp., with letter of inquiry on above subject from member of Anthropology Department, Harvard University, Oct. 1, 1945. See also Washington Report Nos. 189 and 120.
242. "Report on Activities of the Community Analysis Section, October-December, 1945," 2 pp.
243. "Community Readjustments in Relation to Changing Prejudice Patterns in Central California," Dec. 27, 1945, 8 pp. - Introduction; history of Japanese evacuation and relocation. Copy of speech given by K. Luomala at AAA Meeting in Philadelphia.
244. "Rohwer Senryu," 2 pp. - Translations from Japanese Section of Rohwer Outpost, made November-December, 1945.
245. "History of the Community Analysis Section," Dec. 30, 1945, 19 pp. - Early recommendations; the Bureau of Sociological Research; Redfield's proposal; the documentation program; effects of the Poston and Manzanar incidents; preliminaries to the emergence of the Section; formulation of policy; personnel; staffing the projects; the mimeographed Reports Series; personnel changes in Washington Section; new emphases. General correspondence relating to the history of the Section, October, 1942-May, 1946, 190 pp., attached.
246. Notes on Washington and Oregon used in preparing locality studies, no date (1945), 49 pp., with Washington State map showing impact on towns and cities, Apr. 1, 1940 to Sept. 15, 1943, attached.
247. Reports, documents, and memoranda on Oswego Refugee Shelter, June 30, 1944-February 16, 1946, 295 pp. - Recommendations for the study of refugees while en route to United States, and data gathered in accordance with recommendations; interviews and observations made at Shelter; background material on Jewish customs and history; miscellaneous notes on adult education, labor in the Shelter, religion, and poetry; interviews and observations made by A. Markley, on closing weeks at the Shelter, on detail from Community Analysis Section.
248. "Final Report of Washington Community Analysis Section," Feb. 18, 1946, 51 pp. - Organization of the Section; the contribution of Community Analysis; human relations problems in the centers; resistances to resettlement; reporting the relocation center communities; additional functions of Community Analysis; summary.
249. List of "Community Analysis Publications of WRA," May 10, 1946, 2 pp.
250. Miscellaneous Notes on Pre-Evacuation Life in Southern California, especially Los Angeles County, assembled from center locality reports, newspapers, census, immigration studies and other sources, No date, 185 pp.

West Coast Survey
by Katharine Luomala

251. "City of Sacramento Synopsis," Interviewing Dec. 19, 20, 21, 1944, 37 pp. - Attitudes on return of Japanese; friendly respondents; thumbnail sketches of interviewed persons and summary of interviews; types of evacuee-owned property in Sacramento County, as of Mar. 1, 1943.
252. "Yolo County Synopsis," Interviews, Woodland, California, Dec. 29-30, 1944, 43 pp. - Description and population of town; former Japanese population; reasons given for unfavorable attitudes toward Japanese; Woodland action against their return; the rest of Yolo County; types of evacuee-owned property in Yolo County, as of Oct. 11, 1944; thumbnail sketches of interviewed persons and summary of interviews; attached is correspondence relating to area, and a copy of "When the Japanese Return to California," by Walter C. McKain, Jr., of BAE, Dec. 26, 1944.
253. "Yuba and Sutter Counties Synopsis," Interviewing in Marysville, California, Jan. 2 and 3, 1945, 38 pp. - Attitudes toward return of Japanese; anti-Japanese groups; leaders of group favoring Japanese return; changes since evacuation in the counties; history of area; types of evacuee-owned property in Yuba and Sutter Counties, as of Oct. 13, 1944; thumbnail sketches of interviewed persons and summary of interviews.
254. "San Joaquin County Synopsis," Interviewing, Jan. 16, 17, 18, 1945, 31 pp. - Groups and leaders for and against return of Japanese; thumbnail sketches of interviewed persons and summary of interviews; types and evacuee-owned property in San Joaquin County, as of Mar. 1, 1945.
255. "Stanislaus County Synopsis," Interviewing, Modesto, California, Jan. 20 and 22, 1945, 14 pp. - Attitudes toward return of Japanese; friendly and unfriendly respondents; thumbnail sketches of interviewed persons and summary of interviews.
256. "Merced County Synopsis," Interviewing, Merced, California, Jan. 23, 1945, 14 pp. - Friendly and unfriendly respondents; statistical information on Japanese living in Merced County taken from U. S. Census, 1940; sentiment toward return of Japanese; peculiarities of Merced County situation; reasons for opposition to Japanese.
257. "Fresno County Synopsis," Interviewing, Jan. 24, 25, 26, 1945, 32 pp. - Friendly and unfriendly respondents; thumbnail sketches of interviewed persons and summary of interviews.
258. "Tulare County Synopsis," Interviewing, Jan. 29 and 30, 1945, 17 pp. - Friendly and unfriendly respondents; thumbnail sketches of interviewed persons and summary of interviews; types of evacuee-owned property in Tulare County, as of Mar. 1, 1943.
259. "Kern County Synopsis," Interviewing, Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, 1945, 15 pp. - Friendly and unfriendly respondents; thumbnail sketches of interviewed persons.

- *260. Preliminary draft of "Exploratory Study of Attitudes in Three Western States About Their Former Japanese Residents," Dec. 14, 1944, 17 pp., later issued as *Community Analysis Report No. 11, entitled, "Exploratory Survey of California Attitudes Toward the Return of the Japanese," Apr. 4, 1945, 9 pp., with related correspondence attached.

West Coast Survey
by Elmer R. Smith

261. "Summary of Public Relations Work Group at Conference on Interracial Coordination, San Francisco, California, January 10, 1945," Jan. 15, 1945, 5 pp.
262. "Some Reactions of Evacuees Returned to the Coast," Jan. 16, 1945, 3 pp.
263. "Bellevue, Washington, Community Survey," Jan. 20, 1945, 12 pp. - Location; descriptive summary of village; population; farm produce; interviews; summary of significant points. "Summary of Community Survey at Bellevue, Washington, January 16, 1945," Jan. 17, 1945, 4 pp. (Incomplete report) - Main arguments against return of evacuees; and some general points for consideration.
264. "Auburn-Kent, Washington Community Survey Report, January 19-23, 1945," Feb. 1, 1945, 49 pp. - Location and general description; population; interviews; note on visit of evacuee to Kent; some points by way of summary; appended are local news items and extracts from letters concerning evacuee return; aims and objects of "Remember Pearl Harbor League." "Auburn-Kent, King County, Washington, Community Analysis Survey, Jan. 19, 21, 23, 1945," Jan. 24, 1945, 6 pp. - (Incomplete report) - Basic factors involved in this area on evacuee return.
265. "Sumner, Washington, Community Analysis Report, January 29, 1945," Feb. 5, 1945, 18 pp. - Location and general description; population; interviews; appended are local news items, list of merchants opposed to Japanese return, and copies of letters. "Community Survey Summary of Sumner, January 29, 1945," Jan. 30, 1945, 6 pp. (Incomplete report) - Attitudes toward return of evacuees.
266. "Puyallup, Washington, and Vicinity, Community Analysis Report, January 29, and February 5, 1945," Feb. 10, 1945, 28 pp. - Location and general description; population; interviews; some additional notes; appended is resolution of Tacoma Interracial Council (from Puyallup Press, Feb. 2, 1945). "Puyallup, Washington, and Vicinity, Community Analysis Summary, February 5 and 12, 1945," Feb. 7, 1945, 4 pp. (Incomplete report) - Main points gathered from 5 extended interviews and informal conversations.
267. "Some Impressions on the Seattle Area," Feb. 12, 1945, 6 pp.
268. "Tacoma, Washington, Area Community Analysis Report, February 9, 1945," Feb. 13, 1945, 18 pp. - Introductory resume of Tacoma area; location and general description; population; interviews; appended are letters regarding Japanese return, and names of persons of positive stand in Tacoma.

269. "Bainbridge Island, Washington, Community Analysis Report, January 26, 1945," Feb. 16, 1945, 14 pp. - Location and general description; population; interviews; appended is editorial on Senate Bill No. 7, and a letter from a Japanese American soldier. "Bainbridge Island Community Survey Summary, January 26, 1945," Jan. 27, 1945, 7 pp. - Negative and positive attitudes toward return of Japanese; covering letter, Feb. 6, 1945, attached.
270. "Gresham, Oregon, Analysis Report, February 20-21, 1945," Mar. 9, 1945, 20 pp. - Location and general background; population; interviews; basic factors back of the anti-Japanese movement; appended are two advertisements of O.P.O.P. League mass meeting protesting return of Japanese. "Gresham, Oregon, Community Analysis Summary, February 20-21, 1945," Feb. 22, 1945, 4 pp. (Incomplete report) - Principal arguments against return of Japanese.
271. "Analysis of Hood River, Oregon," Feb. 26, 1945, 42 pp. - Location; population; background and general outline of Hood River relative to persons of Japanese ancestry; interviews and letters; some situations demanding further study; stores selling and not selling to Japanese; appended are 3 Hood River news articles; statement to returning Japanese by Hood River American Legion; copy of letter to Analyst, Apr. 25, 1945, concerning available data on history of Japanese residents in Hood River from 1923 to evacuation. "Hood River, Oregon, Analysis Summary, February 26-27, 1945," Mar. 1, 1945, 4 pp. (Incomplete report) - Summary of pertinent points concerning return of persons of Japanese ancestry.
272. "Yakima, Washington, Community Analysis Report, February 28, March 1, 2, 1945," Apr. 9, 1945, 39 pp. - Location; general aspects of the area; population; report on meetings and interviews; miscellaneous comments by residents of Yakima area; appended are local news items and letters, and a pamphlet, "Evidence of Disloyalty of American-born Japanese," published by the "Remember Pearl Harbor League, Inc." "Yakima County, Washington, Community Analysis Summary, February 28, March 1, 2, 1945," Mar. 8, 1945, 4 pp. (Incomplete report) - Principal arguments used by Yakima residents concerning return of evacuees.

Miscellaneous Other Reports
by Washington Community Analysis Section

273. Correspondence with Dr. Dorothy S. Thomas, of the Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Economics, University of California, Berkeley, concerning the evacuation and resettlement study.
274. "A Program for a Study of Evacuee Readjustment," February, 1946, 5 pp.
275. "California Takes Back its Japanese Evacuees. The Readjustment of California to the Return of the Japanese Evacuees," March, 1946, 41 pp. - Introduction; history of Japanese evacuation and resettlement; the history of the return to California; interaction of levels of authority; social matrix of the recession crisis. Elaboration of article No. 243, by K. Luomala.

276. "Community Analysis Outside the Relocation Centers," May 31, 1946, 7 pp. - Paper given at Society of Applied Anthropology Conference, New York City, by K. Luomala.
277. "Impounded People, Japanese Americans in the Relocation Centers," June 12, 1946, 387 pp. - Foreword; prologue; moving in; being sorted; settling down; getting out; epilogue. Published by the Department of Interior as one of a series in War Relocation Authority final reports.

*CENTRAL UTAH RELOCATION CENTER

31. "Profiles of the Centers: Central Utah," given at Community Analysis Conference, Denver, Colorado, September, 1944, 3 pp.

*COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

162. "Final Report of Community Analysis Section." No date (1946), 31 pp. - Organization; facilities; purposes; services and accomplishments; relationships with other sections and divisions; center closures; appended: Poston Community Analysis Report No. 13, "Community Analysis;" Aug. 14, 1944; correspondence relating to Section; "Monterey Peninsula Japanese," Mar. 16, 1945; "Community Analyst Trend Report from March 12 to 18, 1945," Mar. 20, 1945.

*GILA RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

71. "Profiles of the Centers: Gila," given at Community Analysis Conference, Denver, Colorado, September, 1944, 3 pp.

*GRANADA RELOCATION CENTER

111. "Profiles of the Centers: Granada," given at Community Analysis Conference, Denver, Colorado, September, 1943, 3 pp.

*HEART MOUNTAIN RELOCATION CENTER

195. "Profiles of the Centers: Heart Mountain," given at Community Analysis Conference, Denver, Colorado, September, 1944, 3 pp.

*MANZANAR RELOCATION CENTER

251. "Final Report of Community Analysis Section," March, 1946, 1 p. - A statement prepared by Project Director.

*MINIDOKA RELOCATION CENTER

357. "Profiles of the Centers: Minidoka," given at Community Analysis Conference, Denver, Colorado, September, 1944, 4 pp.

* Articles received too late for inclusion in earlier Community Analysis bibliographies.

*ROHWER RELOCATION CENTER

33. "Profiles of the Centers: Rohwer," given at Community Analysis Conference, Denver, Colorado, September, 1944, 3 pp.

*TULE LAKE CENTER

215. "Hearing of Renunciants at Tule Lake," March, 1946, 4 pp.
216. "F. K.'s Account of the Stockade Experience — November 4th," November, 1943, 2 pp.
217. Individual Case Studies Written by Tule Lake Residents — "Evacuation of Japanese Americans from the West Coast Areas," Spring, 1943, 3 pp.; "Mr. X's Arrival at Los Angeles Harbor and Three Years That Followed," 14 pp.; "A Nisei's Comments on the Segregation Center," Summer, 1945, 8 pp.; "A Nisei Goes to Camp," told by a Nisei acquaintance, 14 pp.; "Prejudice," by an Issei, Spring, 1945, 10 pp.
218. "Interview with Senior Foreman of Hog Farm," August, 1943, 4 pp. — Reasons for lack of evacuee incentive to work.
219. "Interview with Mr. Cain," November 11, 1943, 4 pp., relating to November incident.

*TULE LAKE TREND REPORTS

- T-38. "Center Trend Report (Nov. 20-30)," Nov. 30, 1945, 10 pp. — Figures necessary in planning last months of Tule Lake leading to closure; repatriation trend and attitudes underlying it; first repatriates and Nov. 23 departure; second repatriation survey and Department of Justice; trends and rumors. Appended: "Text of Verbal Explanation Given the Japanese Repatriates Prior to Leaving the Tule Lake Center, Nov. 21, 1945," 2 pp.; Newell Star on second Japan sailings, Nov. 26, 1945, 2 pp.; Attorney Collins' letter to Defense Committee on deportation, Nov. 23, 1945, 2 pp.; "Report to Defense Committee on Phone Conversations with Wayne M. Collins," Nov. 23, 1945, 4 pp.
- T-39. "Center Trend Report (Period Dec. 1-15)," Dec. 15, 1945, 12 pp. — End of Tule in sight; the absence, thus far, of any major repatriation trend; Defense Committee; relocation; the scarcity of rumors; Justice policy announcement on repatriation; Fudetani case; the emptying of block and barracks. Appended: Mimeographed notice on "Scheduling of Terminal Departures," Dec. 3, 1945, 1 p.; letter to American Civil Liberties Union from one desiring repatriation, no date, 3 pp.; San Francisco news items on renunciants' reactions on arrival in Japan, Dec. 10, 11, 1945, 5 pp.; Newell Star on Justice Department policy on repatriation, Dec. 10, 1945, 2 pp.; two "Reports to Defense Committee on Phone Conversations with Wayne M. Collins," on involuntary deportation, Nov. 30 and Dec. 11, 1945, 5 pp.; relocation chart by ward and block, to Nov. 30, 1945, 1 p.

* Articles received too late for inclusion in earlier Community Analysis bibliographies.

- T-40. "Center Trend Report, Dec. 15-30," Dec. 30, 1945, 16 pp. - Summary; the background of repatriation movement; repatriation; hearings for renunciants; additional happenings. Appended: Three letters to residents from Attorney Collins on mitigation hearings, Dec. 14, 15, 1945, 5 pp.
- T-41. "Center Trend Report: Jan. 1-15," Jan. 16, 1946, 13 pp. - Summary; Okubo's notice and the drive for release; rehearsal for hearings; the first impact of the hearings; Hawaiian boat rumor; two stories about relocation; segregated parolees. Appended are correspondence and individual case reports on repatriation and deportation, and relocation chart by ward and block, to Dec. 31, 1945, 29 pp.
- T-42. "Center Trend Report (Jan. 15-30)," Jan. 30, 1946, 12 pp. - Summary; mitigation hearings; new renunciants; Co-op bonuses; the DPO's; Issei hearings under the Enemy Alien Act; comments on renunciants and a Tulean rumor. Appended: Letter to Chairman of Hearing Boards from a Kibei of his mitigation hearing, Jan. 23, 1946, 4 pp.; Rocky Shimpo news item on deportation, Jan. 19, 1946, 1 p.; relocation chart by ward and block, to Jan. 15, 1946, 1 p.; two individual case reports, Jan. 24, 1946, 5 pp.
- T-43. "Center Trend Report," Feb. 19, 1946, 14 pp. - Introduction; renunciants, release and rejection - 1st phase; fear of further rejections; population figures and forecasts; public assistance fund question; two stories about mess hall meal and hearing. Appended: Newell Star on center operation and resettlement news, Jan. 31, 1946, 2 pp.; relocation chart by block and ward, to Jan. 31, 1946, 1 p.; list of rejections, Feb. 13, 1946, 1 p.; two memoranda on relocation and public assistance fund, Feb. 7, 13, 1946, 3 pp.; correspondence and wires on deportation, 6 pp.
- T-44. "Center Trend Report, March 2," Mar. 2, 1946, 45 pp. - Summary; Collins' visit; Tietz visit with appended material; the Hawaiian trip; other rumors; cleanup in Block 56; relevant correspondence and documents attached.
- T-45. "Center Trend Report, March 2-14 (Final Trends at Tule Lake)," Mar. 14, 1946, 20 pp. - Summary; statements heard among released and rejected detainees; humor, last stand; legal groups; the Fukunaga and Okada cases; other cases brought to the Justice Department by residents; relocation and population reduction. Appended: relocation chart by block and ward, to Mar. 9, 1946; mimeographed notice by Justice Department on registration of internees and segregated parolees; letter to Project Director from former evacuee staff member now relocated, Nov. 18, 1945.
- T-46. "The Segregation Center Closes:--Final Trend Report for Tule Lake Center," Mar. 21, 1946, 5 pp. - Summary; Mar. 14-17: releases and rejectees, and American Civil Liberties; the segregated parolees; Mar. 19-30: rejectees, releases, and "unnotified," and stockade rumors.

Part V

PART V

SECTION II. BROADCASTS

- Black, Algernon D. - "JAPANESE AMERICANS: FOLLOW CITIZENS" (I am an American Day) - sponsored by: Society for Ethical Culture. Station WQXR New York - May 18, 1944.
- "CAN THE JAPANESE BE ASSIMILATED INTO THE AMERICAN WAY OF LIFE" - Town Meeting of the Air. August 3, 1944, Blue Network Stations.
- Eberharter, Congressman Herman P. - "MARCH OF TIME ADDRESS" - August 26, 1944.
- "FIVE STAR FINAL" November 15, 1944 - Station WMCA, New York, (Dramatization: Arizona Barber Shop Incident.)
- FORT SNELLING CHOIR" - Christmas Eve, 1944 - KTSP, Inc. 363 St. Peter Street, Saint Paul, Minnesota - 1/12/45.
- Kleiner, Harry, - "THEY CALL ME JOE" (Episode #11.) NBC University of the Air - October 7, 1944. - National Broadcasting Co. Inc. RCA Building Radio City, New York 20, New York.
- Myer, Dillon S. - "MARCH OF TIME" - June 24, 1943.
- Myer, Dillon S. - "INTERVIEW WITH DILLON S. MYER" - Radio- recording Division, National Broadcasting Co., Inc. - R.C.A. Building, Radio City New York 20, N.Y. (MS 088976) 1943.
- Thomas, Norman - "TOTALITARIAN JUSTICE IN AMERICA" - (Radio Speech delivered over Station WMAL - 7/23/44.)
- "WORDS AT WAR PROGRAM" NBC - (Dramatized: March, 1944) - Taro Yashima's book "The New Sun".