

MRS. KIMIYO IGE
1849 BELoit AVE. #5
W.L.A, CAL. 90025

ROOF PART OF A STAGE BUILT IN
POSTON (RELOCATION CAMP), ARIZONA.
THE STAGE WAS BUILT WITH THE
ROOF ATTACHED, BUT WHEN THEY
TORE DOWN THE STAGE (AS I WAS
TOLD) THE ROOF WAS KEPT IN TACK
(OVER)

AND PLACED IN A MUSEUM
SOMEWHERE IN ARIZONA.

THE CAMP WAS NEAR PARKER
CITY, ARIZONA.

THANK YOU -
FOR ANY INFORMATION
YOU MAY HAVE
ON THIS PARTICULAR
ITEM.

WRA

(203)

To DR. SPICER

Date 8/12/61 Time _____

WHILE YOU WERE OUT

M _____

of _____

Phone _____
Area Code Number Extension

TELEPHONED	PLEASE CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU	WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU	URGENT	
RETURNED YOUR CALL		

Message This lady's father built
The structure & she would
like to see it if it exists

Bernice Johnston
Operator

COPY

November 25, 1942

Manager,
Western Union Telegraph Company,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Please send the following, night letter, chargeable to the fund 1435920, Working Fund, Interior, Indians (Emergency Management, War Relocation Authority, National Defense) 1943:

W. WADE HEAD, PROJ. DIR.,
COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION PROJECT,
POSTON, ARIZONA

Secretary should issue release correcting erroneous impressions appearing in press. Suggest you submit narrative and interpretative report immediately. Conference WRA this morning Poston program. Believe you are preparing overall statement. This should cover eight points. One basic housing for evacuees two basic administrative facilities--hospitals, sanitation, power, water three schools and administrative quarters four agricultural subsistence plants-- poultry, hogs, milk houses five subsistence industrial plants-- fabricating articles for project six land subjugation irrigation seven community buildings, churches, canteens eight war plants-- manufacture articles war needs/ Under four you are revising certain projects, am not sure you contemplate anything under five, seven, eight. If report has progressed too far to be reorganized according this outline transmit it as is. Lionel Perkins writes commissioner you have not acted on request payment Rochdale institute contract, This should be handled immediately.

MCNICKLE

D'McN:rl
11-25

Nov. 23, 1942

785
10-23-42
S. J. J.
M

THE PEOPLE OF POSTON II STATES
ITS CASE

The issue is not "Strike or no strike", but whether we Poston residents believe in, are capable of and shall maintain law and order under a democratic form of government! We are in active sympathy with the problem of our fellow evacuee residents. We are now doing our utmost to help bring about an early settlement.

A state of strike in Poston Two is not recognized, nor accepted at this time by the Poston Community Council and the Poston Congress now meeting in emergency sessions. By overwhelming popular vote, eleven blocks of this unit have already accorded the Community Council and the Poston Community Congress full confidence.

Initiated by the Community Council, the present Congress is composed of a membership which includes the following recognized representatives; a councilman, advisor, and block manager with his assistant from each block, the Fair Practice Board members, and heads of works divisions. To retain the objectives of representing only the welfare and interest of the residents, the block managers have expressly been relieved of their direct responsibility to the project director of this unit while acting as members of this Congress.

The case for the people of Poston Two is chronologically stated: The source of the present repercussions at Unit One arises from the series of beatings and attempted attacks culminating in the recent severe battery and maiming of Kay Nishimura. Surging the troubles were the extremely irritable circumstances and conditions; the indiscriminate forced evacuation and concentration of all those of Japanese ancestry regardless of citizenship or affiliations, and particularly the extremely depressing locations, heat, dust, hardships, sacrifices, onumerable shortages, and shortcomings, disruption of normal life; the wholesale shattering of ideals, lead many to a state of desperation; confusions by multiple changes, long delays in the payment of token and nominal cash advances, clothing allowances, and other regrettable circumstances aggravated the matters. The immediate incident is the arrest and confinement of George Fujii and Isamu Uchida on Sunday, November 15. Since their arrest and confinement, Mr. George Fujii has now been released on grounds of insufficient evidence although investigation has not been completed and Mr. Isamu Uchida, we are advised, has been charged by the project head with assault with a deadly weapon. The confinement of popular Mr. Uchida brought about a strong reaction expressed in mass demonstration, and demand was made upon the project director of his unconditional release. Failing to succeed in this demand the Council and Block Managers resigned from office and the demonstration and determination of the masses desiring the release of Mr. Uchida increased and became more demonstrative. Recognizing that a serious situation was becoming more so in Unit One, and at the request of Unit One representatives, our Council and the Block Managers were met in an emergency session. Thursday, November 19, they were joined in this anxiety by the Advisors and Council men from Unit Three who met with them. To this meeting Three representatives of the protesting populace of Camp One made their appearance and plan. Their speaker outlined the immediate incident, the charge, confinement and the demonstration following the arrest of Mr. George Fujii and Mr. Uchida. Following the plea of these representatives, they were asked specifically whether they, in Unit One, were requesting that we cooperate with them in a sympathy strike.

The answer of Unit One was clearly "No". They were asked what Units Two and Three could do to alleviate the situation and aid in this matter. The speaker for Unit One stated that that was up to us as Unit Two and Unit Three representatives. However, he stated that since the Council and Block Managers of Unit One had resigned, they were without any organized or recognized bodies which could negotiate with the project director and his staff for an early settlement. Thereupon the joint body of Units Two and Three selected two members from each of the following groups; block managers, councilmen, and advisors of each unit, making a committee of twelve in all who were to negotiate a peaceful settlement of this problem with the project staff. They were immediately dispatched for that purpose to Camp One. Prior to their departure, Mr. Evans, the then acting director, was contacted and the group were informed that an announcement was about to be made to a committee of 72 at Unit One in regards to this case, the announcement being in main that Mr. Fujii was being released and the fact that Mr. Uchida was being charged with assault with deadly weapon before Superior Court of Arizona, Yuma County, where he would be accorded a fair trial. Since the negotiating group felt that such an announcement would still be unsatisfactory to the protestants at Unit One, they went before the Unit people's committee of 72 and after relating the plea of their representative, announced that the negotiating committee had come to endeavor for an amicable settlement for them. The people's committee acclaimed and entrusted our joint committee to negotiate. After a series of conferences and securing no changes from the announcement determined upon by the project staff, the negotiating committee presented their situation to the executive committee of the protesting group, and the meeting then went into the general announcement by the project director of the release of George Fujii and the charge upon Mr. Uchida. The announcement was not accepted with favor by the group and the negotiators having failed to bring about the meeting of the minds between the project director and the protestants, they returned to their respective units to await further results and expecting information on developments from Unit One. The following day after waiting until approximately two o'clock Friday, November 20, Block Managers and certain Councilmen and Advisors, feeling anxiety, requested that a small limited delegation again endeavor to settle the strike situation and mass demonstration at Unit One. They had a personal representative consult with the project staff and securing the confidence of the project staff was able to present to the people of Unit One, the following proposition if they would make it to the project director: that Mr. Isamu Uchida be released immediately upon the condition that the residents of the Poston Community composed of the evacuees only, would give Mr. Uchida a fair trial upon the charges instituted by the Chief of Internal Security. The reaction to such a proposition with the assurance of acceptance by the project director was very favorably received by the central executive committee of the strikers who were at their office. However, they felt that since they were a limited number and since it was a change from their original demand, they would like to share this responsibility with the block representatives in this mass movement. Therefore, the committee of 72 was called in for immediate session. The proposition was thereupon repeated to them. Meanwhile, Number Three Unit also being advised of this new and final possibility for negotiation, also expressed that they would suspend any action pending Unit One's acceptance of this new term. The first vote taken of this group of 72 to Unit One was overwhelmingly in favor. A few were determined to proceed under the original demand of unconditional release. After several speeches by its members, it finally determined that they would take a plebiscite of their respective blocks in deference to the work and demonstration made by the people up

to that time. The answer and the result of the plebiscite was to be made in a meeting to be held on Saturday, November 21, at 10 o'clock A.M. Therefore, The negotiating committee from Unit Two returned late that Friday night to report in detail the matter to the Supervisor of Block Managers, who in turn advised each of the Block Managers immediately.

Late that night, a certain group from a certain block went around the blocks, ringing messhall bells and asking the residents to arouse themselves to a meeting at the Cottonwood Bowl. To those gathered at the Cottonwood Bowl, the sponsoring group made an announcement of the progress of the case only up to the negotiations which had failed on Thursday. The Speaker stated Camp Three was already on sympathy strike. Strike was called for here and with the acclaim of the group sponsoring such movement, it was also claimed for Unit Two, and certain groups from the same body went to Unit One and Three to publish this fact. On Saturday morning, November 21, at a regularly called meeting of the Block Managers, Fair Practice Board, heads of departments, Councilmen and Advisors of Unit Two, a report in full was made of the progress of the negotiations and the fact that further action would necessarily have to wait the definite reply from Unit One which would be gathered at their ten o'clock meeting. During this meeting Unit Three announced that they were not on strike and rejected the statements made in the Cottonwood Bowl the previous night. Although the morning passed and contact was made several times, no reply on whether Unit One had accepted the final negotiation terms was made known. Meanwhile, the same group sponsoring the meeting at the Cottonwood Bowl the previous night came en masse and requested that the reports of the recent negotiations be made before the body and to which it was agreed. In the afternoon, therefore, a report was made at this open meeting which was sponsored by Block 211. At that meeting, a representative from Unit One, led by Mr. Nagai, made a speech which did not reply to the negotiation, but indicated that situation was such that we should go on sympathy strike. This mass meeting was steered for a strike movement. All opposition was squelched effectively. The Councilmen of Unit Two, Advisors together with the Block Managers, the Fair Practice Board and the department heads met immediately in the Personnel Messhall to consider their reaction to this Cottonwood Bowl demonstration. It was agreed that a survey would be made and ballots taken on the popular wish of the people through their respective blocks and with that in mind the body retired to the evening after supper. At that following meeting it was revealed that definitely at least nine blocks were not in favor of the strike as outlined in either meeting at the Cottonwood Bowl and two blocks had no survey yet and, therefore, voted in favor of continuing the organized bodies of this unit. On the following day, Sunday, November 22, the same group of representatives met and determined that for this emergency period, this body would constitute itself as a Poston Two Community Congress and represent the popular will and the self-government of its people. It returned a definite report that an uncoerced secret ballot revealed that residents of eleven blocks voted full confidence to the organized and now existing self-government bodies and against recognition of strike in the form as called by the present sponsors of this strike movement.

The chronological detail is presented solely for the purpose of clarifying those to whom it may concern that the issue is not one of strike or no strike, but one of belief and practice in self-government in a democratic manner. Particularly does the Community Congress condemn the manner in which the meetings at the Cottonwood Bowl were conducted wherein no accord was given the opposing views and wherein speakers seeking to express views contrary to strike were overenthusiastically and vulgarly cajoled. The Congress of Unit Two believes that every person in Poston Two is entitled to express his views and to vote on all issues

by secret ballot and to be represented in a duly constituted manner, and that all action should be taken by such a body of representatives properly chosen by democratic means and procedure. It goes on record as definitely in favor of law and order and expresses confidence that the people of Poston are capable of maintaining law and order under their own constituted judicial system, and will execute the responsibilities of such form of government.

To the people of Poston Unit One, we repeat our full sympathy and again offer our cooperation to aid in the fair, just, and complete settlement of the difficulties and attain a definite progress in our mutual welfare. Since your request we have vigilantly and actively endeavored in your behalf.

November 23, 1942

POSTON II COMMUNITY CONGRESS

791a

Colorado River War Relocation Project
Poston, Arizona

CONVERSATION BETWEEN W. WADE HEAD, PROJECT DIRECTOR, AND H. H. TOWNSEND,
SUPPLY AND TRANSPORTATION OFFICER, ON DECEMBER 1, 1942.

- Head - Good morning, Mr. Townsend
- Townsend - Good morning. I just got your memorandum and want to discuss it with you. Please let me apologize for my actions during the strike. I must have been so upset I didn't realize what I was doing. I was afraid that I and the other employees were going to be slaughtered by the Japs.
- Head - Mr. Townsend, if you do not mind, I am going to have notes kept on this conversation, inasmuch as your actions of the last few days have been such that they cause me to doubt your honesty and reliability. Do you object?
- Townsend - I don't blame you for wanting a record of everything I have to say.
- Head - Now, Mr. Townsend, you said you were frightened; did you actually see, personally, any signs of violence on the part of the people or the destruction of any government property.
- Townsend - Since having time to calm down I realize that there was no sign of violence, and now that the trouble has been settled and I have had time to look around, it is easy to see the crowd must have been peaceful all the time and there was no sign of any damage to any government property.
- Head - Do you consider that sufficient reason for leaving the project and failing your duties during the time of trouble?
- Townsend - I don't know what I meant. I lost my head I guess. I would have done more harm here than good (good) in that condition.
- Head - I think you have done more harm than good here ever since you came, and in the past few days it has been reported to me that you have been frightened ever since arriving, and that you have always carried a gun.
- Townsend - I think every employee here should be armed at all times.
- Head - If you think that, you absolutely have no business working here. This is no place for cowards nor unstable people. Besides, every government employee who places more importance on his own safety than his duty to the government is not fit to work for Uncle Sam. You were not only disloyal to your job, you were disloyal to John Evans, and disloyalty was displayed before all the project employees when he was in charge and was working under tremendous pressure. By the way, did you leave Poston in a government car?
- Townsend - Yes, I went to Parker in a government car and from there I caught a ride with a friend to Los Angeles.

Head - I am extremely disappointed to find we have had an employee working here like you. It is easy to understand why you might have become upset, but I cannot understand why you became frightened and fled. You had a responsibility to the government to look after its property. We have employed you in a responsible position and put our confidence in you to carry out that job, then you fail completely; and besides, look at the men here with their families who were not afraid. Ralph's wife was here alone. She had planned to go to Phoenix for the weekend but when the sitdown strike started, she immediately saw that her duty was here, and she stayed. She is not a government employee but she is a loyal American. Other men and their wives stayed with their children. To me, just at a time when you were most needed, you absolutely failed.

Townsend - I guess I can't blame you for feeling that way.

Head - I am sorry to say this, but never have I been so disappointed with a fellow employee as I have been with you. You insisted that the Army be called in, not because you thought that was best, but because you were afraid. "Yellow" is a good word for it. That would have been an easy way to settle this thing. Thank God, John Evans was not a coward. He displayed real character when he refused to follow your and a few other crackpots' advice. I want you and everyone else in the country to know that John Evans has my complete confidence and backing in every decision he made while here. If John had thought it was necessary to call the Army into Boston to protect government property or human lives, he would have done so, but at no time did he feel it was necessary. You can see now, from events, that it wasn't. Had the Army come in, no doubt there would have been some people shot. Our government knew what it was doing when it put these people here, and you know yourself that the strike wasn't due to anybody in jail, but due to the fact that we had failed to furnish some of the minimum necessities of life to them such as heating stoves and many other items and we would have been a bunch of cowards in taking advantage of them by marching the Army in and having defenseless people shot. There are many reasons he could not outline to you why the Army should not have been called in; I think it is unnecessary in your case to do it. I want to point out that the Japanese have many thousands of American prisoners and if anything happened here in which the Japanese would be shot or otherwise hurt, retaliation would no doubt have been taken against the various Americans held as Japanese prisoners.

Townsend - I see now that Evans was right; he was level headed.

Head - After your actions during this disturbance, as far as I'm concerned it is too late in the day for you to change. To be perfectly fair and frank with you, I want you to know you would not have been allowed to return to this project had not John Evans recommended it to me, but I am convinced in my own mind that it was a ~~mistake~~.

Townsend - Would you like to have me hand in my resignation?

Head - Personally, I think you should, but probably it will be better inasmuch as you are working with Empie, that you discuss the matter with him. My personal feeling in this is that although you might do a good job in some other position, you are too emotionally unstable to work on a project like this. Anyone who will carry a gun and who will go around trying to frighten the employees by telling them they are not safe, has no business working here.

Townsend - I wish you could have seen how upset and disturbed I was and I think you could see my side.

Head - I have no more to say to you except this; you became emotionally upset and unstable at the time your services were most needed, so you have no business here. Mr. Townsend, in all the years I have worked, you are the first employee I have felt it was necessary to call a stenographer in to take notes on the conversation, and you realize as well as I, why I feel this is necessary.

This is an exact copy of the conversation between Mr. W. Wade Head and Mr. H. H. Townsend.

S/ Henriette S. Johnson
Henriette S. Johnson
Secretary to Project Director

Colorado River War Relocation Project
Poston, Arizona

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S/ Henriette S. Johnson
Henriette S. Johnson
Secretary to Project Director

Dr. Spurr -

ONE OF POSTON'S PROBLEMS

1/11/43 789
F. Sugama

One of the fundamental things wrong with Poston is the over abundance of Caucasian administrators. We evacuees have been told time and time again that this is a relocation center for the evacuees. However, we are inclined to doubt that statement. If you will look around, every week sees an increase in the Caucasian personnel. For instance, in Mr. Kennedy's office alone, 3 new leave officers have been added. Why? Because the WRA regulations say that the final decision must result from Caucasians.

If a democratic self government is to be established, if Mr. Collier's ideals, if Mr. Myer's liberalism in government is ever to be achieved, the present tendency toward bureaucracy must immediately cease. We demand that no more Caucasian administrators be imported here.

That brings another question to mind--if no Caucasians are added to the staff, can the evacuees do the work? Are the evacuees capable? Will the evacuees do the work?

There are numbers of evacuees who can qualify and who can pass any of the civil service requirements that the Caucasians met in obtaining their jobs. You gentlemen, I know, would verify that statement at face value. Now for the second part of the query--no, I do not think that the evacuees will assume the responsibility and the work for the puny wages that they now receive. In other words, if you give them the wages that goes with the job, you will get better results than you are now getting. Take the Indians in Indian Service, for example, through their contact with the problem from the administrative angle, they are able to create a better understanding to the other Indians.

Why can't evacuees qualify for the civil service jobs? That silly ruling in effect now with the WRA must be changed. Why can't evacuee doctors qualify for the U. S. Public Health Service? Why can't evacuee attorneys qualify as project attorneys?

It is obvious that the present WRA ruling is discriminatory. It violates the 14th Amendment of the U. S. constitution which plainly states that all citizens shall be given equal protection under the law.

Then, why not give the evacuee citizens an opportunity? With the crying need of America's available manpower, there is no necessity to tap the outside Caucasian resources when there are capable evacuees ready to step into the jobs. Why doesn't the WRA take this step as an example for the rest of the country and other government departments?

Perhaps the unfortunate experience of the WRA at Minidoka proves that the evacuees will not accept their own people for adminis-

November 23, 1942

Recommendations to Mr. Head from committee called to consider segregation.

1. Determine existing authority for removal of individuals or families, including the relations of the FBI to this authority.
2. Determine existing or proposed facilities for placement of segregated Japanese.
3. Preparation of list of names and incidents by the administrative staff for the use of the proper authorities in proposed segregation.

Gus Empie
Bob Rupkey
Bud Miller
Jim Crawford
Henry Smith
Moris Burge

Notes +

Interviews

784

Title: THE CRISIS IN COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION

Editors: Brown, G. Gordon, and Kimball, Selon T.

Thesis: The relations between Colonial powers and administered peoples is one of the most crucial in the emerging modern world. The intelligent attention of both governments and administrators must be directed toward this problem, if we are to approach realization of the ideals embodied in the Atlantic Charter and the plan for World Organization formulated at San Francisco. There is no justification for the continued economic and political oppression or exploitation of native peoples. There must be established a realistic working partnership between the administered and the administrators. To hide bureaucratic autocracy or colonial imperialism under the new name of "trusteeship" does not change the pattern of existing relations which inevitably lead to cultural deterioration and individual degradation.

The problems of over-population, resource depletion, technological change and social disorganization vary from the problems of "civilized" peoples only in the degree of their intensity. There is, however, one fundamental difference between the two situations. Among self-governing democratic peoples there is opportunity for participation in the determination of policies and controls designed to remedy or alleviate these physical, economic, and social dislocations. Among most native groups, little or no voice is granted them in the management of their own affairs. Policy determinations are vested in the managing group, and are all too often made in response to pressures which have little relation to the needs or desires of the administered. Even in the application of these determinations, there has often been little effort to enlist the assistance of those directly affected.

There have been many studies of systems of colonial administration by political scientists, and of the cultures of native peoples by Anthropologists, but as yet, there has been no systematic comparative study of the systems of

relations between the administered and the administrators. It is only as knowledge in this vital area of colonial administration becomes available, that there can evolve the basis on which an intelligent approach to the problem can be formulated.

It is the purpose of this book to bring together the knowledge of qualified scientists who have had first hand opportunity to observe and analyze the relation between colonial or administrative systems and the culture of native peoples in various parts of the world. From this comparative material it is hoped to derive certain basic principles of organization and procedure which will have widespread application. Drawing upon the available data, it is the intention of the editors to formulate a tentative statement of the policies and organization which can make possible the realization of an effective working-partnership with native or other administered groups. As such, this study should make a significant contribution to the emerging science of human relations.

Thoughts on possible objectives of research. Provinse has suggested that the U of Calif. research project on Japanese Relocation has at present no very well worked out objectives of the research, except possibly "the usual anthropological objective of getting all information possible, studying everything." Redfield seemed to be able to think in terms of a specific problem, which however he opened out to its widest significance, namely, the problem of the relations between successive generations. This he pointed out as a primary point of interest and attack in the relocation centers and linked it up with first-second generation problems so prominent in all immigrant accommodation and finally with what he regards as a general condition in modern civilization, that is, the difference between lifeways of successive generations whether immigrant or minority groups or not. Redfield also stressed the necessity for keeping abreast of the community, defining it and re-defining it as it goes along, "in simple terms," as he said. Provinse, by the way, dropped the remark that he thought it would be part of his research group's job to work up indices of acculturation, specifically by the use of census data on occupations.

It appears to me that one of the channels thru which the research data may be interpreted might be as follows: We wish to learn how the community builds itself up and functions, that is we want to know the social structure as a whole. But we must learn about it as it relates to certain practical problems. For example, we want to know something about the relations between generations, as Redfield suggests. This is a set of problems as it relates to the Japanese problem or a minority problem perhaps in general. There are others especially related to let us say relocation problems: for example, an uprooted ~~xxxxxxx~~ people forming new institutions within certain limits of social action. What kind of institutions develop and how do they develop. How much relation do they bear to the former culture

8-28-42

MEETING WITH REDFIELD

Expressive material:--

That which reveals not informs. Record what you hear which seems to reveal situations--in your homes, everywhere, that which reveals a whole larger situation. Avoid the danger of worshipping our tools.

The strategic position of the two generations:--

The situation everywhere is that the second generation does not grow up to do what the first generation does. This is not only a problem of Boston or the Japanese Americans; it is general. What are the implications of this for the world as a whole? How can we plan for a world in which the old continually see themselves defeated in that the new are doing different things seeing the world in a different way? This runs through the whole study here. There will be changes in the situation: The old are not leading now; the young are. When agriculture begins, there will be a shift; and so on. We want to know how this happens and what are the implications for the people. This will be important not just for Boston, but for understanding the United States.

Glick--W.R.A. is now taking over from army. Formerly the problem of removing concentrated Japanese from military area. Now there is not that problem. Will be policy of permitting Japanese to go out. Also will be allowed to come back in.

Perhaps in a year research group would have something

to say about advisability or inadvisability of excluding Issei from office.

--- considerations ---

1. The first consideration is the effect of the proposed exclusion on the morale of the Japanese community in the United States.

It is felt that the exclusion of Issei from office would have a demoralizing effect on the Japanese community, and that it would tend to drive them to the hands of the enemy.

It is also felt that the exclusion of Issei from office would tend to drive them to the hands of the enemy, and that it would tend to drive them to the hands of the enemy.

It is also felt that the exclusion of Issei from office would tend to drive them to the hands of the enemy, and that it would tend to drive them to the hands of the enemy.

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It is also felt that the exclusion of Issei from office would tend to drive them to the hands of the enemy, and that it would tend to drive them to the hands of the enemy.

2. The second consideration is the effect of the proposed exclusion on the morale of the American community.

It is felt that the exclusion of Issei from office would have a demoralizing effect on the American community, and that it would tend to drive them to the hands of the enemy.

8-28-42

Meeting with Redfield:

Questions considered:----

1. Is Americanization likely to be retarded? Will gap between Niseis and Isseis be widened or narrowed in Boston?

Answer:--Here more Japanese now than before, therefore, Americanization will be retarded.

True of city people who separated selves from other Japanese before, but maybe not true of rural.

Some people feel independent of their parents since government is supporting them and hence they have less control over them; grow farther away.

2. The Japanese-Americans have been one of the most independent, self-reliant of people in the U. S. What will be the result of their having government aid given and available?

No answer.

3. What sort of connotation does the term "Jan" have?

(TY) Young fellows are using it in derogatory vein, to make fun of "whole Japanese race." Younger people don't feel it as very derogatory, because have not gone through enc-

tional period of its use, as older people have.

4. Would many Japanese leave here if new W.R.A. policy of feeding them out were instituted.

(TS) Two sides to question: Everybody wants to get out and would go, but have to consider treatment on outside. Would they be faced with "No Japs wanted" signs? Also family security. Only rich Nisei would go. Bachelors would all go, being in a better position to take the chance--- the chance of race feeling for freedom. Family people would consider security of children first and recognize considerable degree of such security here.

Ralph was a... and would be... to be justifying himself and will start something. He agreed with... that something "might come out of the Committee of S."... he said "some plans for getting these people to assume some responsibility." Ralph said that "if the government works it out alright, we don't need to support a particular group." TS said, "That's right. They've got to work it out."

November 28, 194²

WH seemed anxious to talk with somebody as I met him in front of the ad. building. I lingered and we stood a few minutes near the entrance. Ralph joined us a little later. WH said that he thinks "something may come out of the Committee of 8." He tried to scund me out as to what I thought of the Committee and I countered by asking who the Cte of 8 are. He said he wasn't sure just who they are, but he thinks they're getting a little ~~haky~~ shaky. He has been arranging for a meeting with the C,mmitttee of 72 if possible, and he thinks that the Committee of 8 is anxious that he should not meet with the 72 just yet. They are trying to stall him off and fix things with him first, before he gets a chance to talk to the 72.

Ralph was also anxious to discuss the committees and seemed to me to be justifying himself and WH about something. He agreed with WH that something "might come out of the Committee of 8." When I asked what, he said "some plans for getting these people to assume some responsibility." Ralph said that "if the community works it out alright, we dont need to support a particular group." WH said, "That's right. They've got to work it out."

(EHS)

Friday, Dec. 4, 1942

Kennedy and I talked with the young nisei who is in charge of the crew collecting scrap in Parker. Yesterday they were all over Parker and had conversations with various people there. While there a sergeant from the M.P. camp came out of the Barber Shop. He told them they had better clear out of Parker or he would not be responsible for what might happen to them. He told them Parker was a dangerous place to be in. This was in direct contradiction with everything else they had heard and experienced. Everyone was friendly and they had been told that the only person in town who had strong feeling against Japanese was the barber, who was described to them by other Caucasians as a "radical." People were curious about the strike, but it did not seem to them that they had become antagonistic on account of it.

In discussion it came out that the M.P. sergeant is generally drunk, that he is a good friend of the barber (who still has scrawled on his barber shop door 'Jap, Keep Out, You Rat'), that the barber is reported to have lost a son in the army at Bataan. The scrap crew feel that Parker prejudice is confined entirely to this man and some of his friends.

This all brings back to my mind the feeling which Kennedy has had ever since the strike that the reports of strong anti-Japanese feeling in Parker were due largely to Henry Smith. Smith was deputed by Empie to make the arrangements for the crew of Japanese volunteers to unload the cars on the Saturday of the strike.

(EHS)

JAN. 11, 1943

Nell Findley showed me a stack of letters written by block managers thanking the persons who had sent Christmas presents through the Friends Service, etc. Nell was pleased to death with the letters. She read me one which said that "the children have been so pleased with the presents that they have not even thought about thanking you for them up until now. They made it a far nicer Christmas than anyone could have dreamed under these circumstances." Nell said that she had insisted on this kind of thank you letter. WH had originally planned a mimeographed form thank you sheet. A stack of these were made and Nell had been asked to send them out. She balked at the standard ization and asked for the more personal sort of letters. She was delighted with the great response she had gotten from the blocks.

(BMS)

785

COPY

As a token of good faith, and as an indicatin(to
Mr. Head) of this committees power and (authority) this
committee will see to it that order is restored. (the crowd
before the jail dispersed) while Mr. Head is endeavoring to
make arrangements with the state and county officials to have
the trial held in Foston.

This to be tried out on 'em at the end of this session.

(Outline of Chapter for Handbook)

PARTICIPATION OF THE ADMINISTERED

I. Introductory vignette

John Evans among the strike crowd, unable to establish any contacts: (a) no familiar faces; (b) people intent on their own activities, ignoring the administrator; (c) block manager fearful in the midst of the crowd of being greeted by the administrator; (d) only contact ultimately established is a superficial one with the chief of police.

II. Self-government extends through all aspects of life.

Economic relations were some of the earliest in Boston to rouse resentments and to create feelings in the community that personnel had been arbitrarily selected. Fred Ota and Frank Mizushima.

The first effective popular demonstrations for removal of individuals from positions were directed against "dictator chefs."

The people of Boston were relatively indifferent to political personnel thruout the year, but were deeply concerned thruout about persons in "key positions" on the project.

Thus a program of self-government ought to be based on a knowledge of economic and social relations in general in the community and should not be narrowed to mere political relations.

III. Find the basic social unit in the community and work with it.

The emergence of the block in Boston at the time of the strike as the organizable unit, the block trust funds and cotton-picking, block spirit and the jobs project.

The strong group interests of people are usually limited to the family, extended family, or some small readily definable territorial unit. Community interest can be built up only in terms of the integration of the smaller group interests.

Political organization cannot be built on geography alone, but must be tied in with existing group interests.

IV. The role of the administrator in self-government.

The political organization which the administrator sponsors is not his or his government's: it is a social device through which the community, whatever it may be, expresses itself.

The administrator's job is to listen to it and learn about the community from it: it is also his job to influence it. If it is not acting along the lines he believes desirable, he must find ways to influence it. But this does not mean so much taking sides with one group in the community against another. It means rather a constant and skilful effort to present his policies to the strongest and most effective political group in the community. *De-centralized structure*

The administrators must avoid involvement in local politics but never neglect their educative function.

V. What political bodies do.

Political bodies do not always show an interest in constructive planning for the community they represent. They have other functions.

One of these is fact-finding. They are a medium of communication between people and administration. They must "investigate" the administration in order to find out what it is doing.

Another function of a political body is the expression of grievance against the administration.

In both these functions they usually enlist considerable popular interest and have failed if they are not carrying them out.

In constructive planning and policy making, the political body is usually less interesting to the people. *of party*

VI. How political bodies operate.

Political groups are not functioning properly if they are not in contact with the people. That is their first duty--- to maintain contacts. *Do not think that pol bodies know this*

The administrator cannot order them to maintain contact, but he must check on the matter. Find the areas of poor contact and see that information is passed to them, etc.

The constructive thinking is often done by others in the community than the political men themselves. It should be seen to that committees of political bodies include outside persons and that they meet with them. Cliques and informal organization.

VII. Native personnel and its selection.

The great danger especially in a bi-cultural situation is that persons who can work with and understand the viewpoints of the administrator are too far from the viewpoint of the mass of people.

The administrator must seek persons whose viewpoints are not necessarily his own.

He must remember that a person cooperative with himself is quite likely to be regarded as his stooge by the community. This condition exists when there is not full trust between community and administrator, and is a symptom ~~not~~ of basic misunderstanding, which calls for correction rather than suppression. *also requires direct doing in reality*

The administrator must avoid the creation of a group centered about himself.

VIII. Relations between administrator and administered generally.

Avoid all caste barriers, such as not eating or associating socially with natives.

Do not think that problems are just to be thrown to natives only. Balance between interference + guidance

Attitudes of people based on recent history, really

5. The social structure of political bodies
Contact with people - checks on them
Cliques + informal organization
Administrative vigilance
Wide spread committees

which not being
contacts give
info.

6. Lack of free choice
that govt what govt want
Plan people don't want

7. Political apathy

8. Casts + segregation
Caste diff
job not to put hindu across, but the local
leave the work of some of the ideas.

9. Why are you doing what you are

10. Natural personnel

3 dichotomies

1. Agency - employees
2. Agency - Council
3. Council - BM's

Council assumed some dignity, little power
 BMA assumed much power

I
 Submission to
 Council
 by admin.

{
 Ht Mt - Council dominant - controlling BM's
 Minster - Council " " " " } A
 Council
 admin
 function
 A. 1971
 B. 20
 of 1971

Admin. guided
 development of
 Council.

{
 Z. Jay - Council = voice of protest - BMs strong
 Granada - " " " " BMs " } B

II

close
 with Council {
 Boston - BM's strong - Council superfluous } Council
 Kila - " " " " " " admin
 Rehner - " " " " " " no
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 Zulejake - " " " " " " exist
 " " " " " " as
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 " " " " " " BM's

Council

Stages = 1. Protest - in I group (13) led on to broader protest
 2. City harmony

Function of ref. group

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Relocation Center

Order No. _____

Page No. _____

Subvoucher No. _____

Grant Voucher No. _____

CLOTHING ALLOWANCE ORDER FOR MONTH OF _____, 19____

LINE NO. (1)	FAMILY NO. (2)	INDIVIDUAL'S NAME (3)	AGE (4)	DEPENDENT (Relationship) (5)	RELATIONSHIP OF FAMILY HEAD (6)	ALLOWANCE (7)	TOTAL PAYMENT TO FAMILY HEAD (8)	PAYMENT TO INDIVIDUAL (9)	(SIGNATURE OF PAYEE) We, the subscribers, severally acknowledge to have received, IN CASH, the sums set opposite our respective names. (10)
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									
16									

TOTAL:

GRAND TOTAL:

¹ Show names of dependents first, then related family head immediately following in order that column 8 will show subtotal for dependents plus family head.
² Do not show total if forwarded.

Prepared by _____

Approved _____

Audited _____

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

BUREAU OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

By Nisei Male - 20 Years
Block 11

January, 1943

The following observance was made at the supper time at one of the Block messhall. As soon as the bell rings from the kitchen the air is filled with busy tone of vibrations. The most common phrase that is heard is, "Kana gannari-mashita." (The bell has rung). As the people start coming out of the respective barracks the old and the young are calling out their friends to join them at the mess hall. The older generation usually says, "The bell has rung, and let us go". The younger generation's common phrase is "She done rang, Chow-chow time". By this time the young kids of the block rush into the mess hall and sit at their assigned seats. The kids under 12 years old have a special table set aside for them. They don't especially receive any better food but do receive some fruits that the adult will not receive. I haven't seen any kids at the kid's table go through the process of grace. Whenever the parents are with the children the medium of language in majority of the cases is in Japanese. However there were few cases that the parents were using English. At one of the table I noticed that every one was going through the grace, and the manners were very strict. Although the food served may be a Japanese dish I noticed that the older people were gradually getting accustomed of using the fork for their main eating utensil.

The matter of going through grace before touching the food is a Japanese culture. The people fold their arm before their chest and say, "i-ta-da-ki-ma-su.", and after the meal you say, "go-chi-so-sa-ma". I noticed some of the Isseis (Christian) just bow their head, and meditate for a half minute. Before serving to yourself it is polite to offer the food to your neighbor, but if your neighbor insists that you take the food first you must always say, "o-saki-ni" (I shall take it first). Usually you can not hear most of the conversation of the Japanese people because the majority of them are very fast eaters. The Nisseis are inclined to take a little more time than the older people. I will cite an example which is a little contrary to the above statement. Our family prior to the evacuation never rose from our eating place any earlier than thirty minutes, but in Poston the people are rushing out of the side entrance in about ten minutes. I am inclined to believe that the some of the attitude of the Japanese has changed considerably after the day they were sent to Poston. The dish washers wants to finish as quick as possible, and so they hurry the people that are taking a little bit time. The common way they hint the people is by pounding the dish a little harder on the hole where the garbage are thrown away. At first the younger people were taking the hint seriously, but today the younger generation talk back to the dishwashers.

The older generation are gradually using the English terminology for the food on the table. They use the English words for Jam, Butter, Sugar, etc. The English in those circumstances are much easier, and that is the reason those terms are used. In the urban cities of Japanese Empire the case is also true where some of the English language has influenced some of the daily lifes of the people.

It would be very hard for the people to sit in Japanese fashion, and so the way the people are sitting at the mess hall is the cultururation of the western people to the orientals that came across the Pacific. It is a shame that the young kids are learning some of the bad habits from some of the bachelors of the block. Most of the mothers are deeply concerned about the manners of their offsprings.

EXCHANGING NEW YEAR'S GREETING: POSTON

In any Japanese society the exchanging of New Year's greetings is especially significant amongst the Isseis. The Niseis do not abide by the respect of gestures of the older generation, but there are few occasions, mostly Kibeis, where the younger generations are observing the courtesy of exchanging seasonal greetings. It was interesting to note the general reaction of the people in Poston and with the existing conditions Relocation Center.

The spirit of the new year greeting has not ceased for the people in Poston was very significant. There was one particular incident where one man in our block about 60 years old and at the present is working as the block gardener. This old man went to each apartment and said "Happy New Year". The New Year is a great event in the Japanese society, and the Japanese people, man and woman, dressed in their best. The attitude of the people in Poston has gradually broken toward the more lenient salutations. A very common phrase is "Well it's Poston", and many of the things that are usually not so acceptable in the states prior to the evacuation is not exactly acceptable, but will pass in Poston. It is a good sign for people to take a bath on New Year's morning and it was particularly true in Block 5. Many of the older men were taking showers in the early morning. I noticed some Nisei also taking showers. In the Japanese society it is not so good for people to stay up late until the early morning on New Year's Eve. I have noticed most of the Isseis retiring about 11:00 P.M. It is a bad omen to have anything bad occurring to you on New Year's Day. Mother always warns the boys in our family on New Year's Eve not to make her sad, mad, or irritable because in some of the Japanese societies anything that is bad occurring to you on New Year's Day will follow throughout the year. On New Year's Day, especially this is true in our family the members of the family wake up at the same time and in the Japanese society it is a patrilineal affair; so the eldest son goes to the father and says, "Father, Happy New Year", and it goes down the line and the girls or the mothers the last. In Japanese this is what they say "Shin-nen-ome-de-to-go-zai-ma-su or ake-mashi-te o-me-de-to-go-zai-ma-su". Before reaching the breakfast table our family went to the Buddha who is enshrined in the center of our home and gave short chant of the sutra and gave a short prayer. At the breakfast table the father serves the family with a small "sa-ka-sugi" a Japanese cup which is used to drink "sake", Japanese wine. Drinking of this "sake" is an omen or a sign for good fortune and luck for the coming year. In our family one cup was used. First father drank and passed the cup to me, the eldest son, and it went down the line where my sister was the last. After the serving of sake was through the main course, rice cake cooked in shoyu sauce, soup with vegetable and meat--sometimes fish is used was served.

Before leaving the house Father and Mother always told us not to forget and greet the older people. I was taught to say "a-ke-mashi-te-ome-de-to-go-zai-masu sa-ku-nen-ire-iro-ose-wa-ni-na-ri-mashi Kongo-mo-yo-ro-shi-ku o-ne-gai i-ta-shi ma-su", literally this means "with the opening of the New Year, Happy New Year. Last year you have been very kind to me and this year I request your friendship again". At first this was difficult to say, but I gradually got the grasp of the meaning and it is simple as Happy New Year. The condition of Poston is that somewhat the majority of people are neglecting the respect and are just saying in Japanese "shin-nen ome-de-tai; Kongo mo yo-ro-shi-ku". (Happy New Year. There is no translation in the English language to my knowledge for the word "yo-ro-shi-ku"). However the spirit of happy new year greeting is in the Japanese People.

Poston
B3R staff meeting 8/30/43

Sept. 18th, 1943

Dear Dr. Spicer,

I am sending a copy of the staff meeting ^{for correction} you had in Poston. Hisea just sent it to me.

Hisea is now working for Mr. Gelvin since his secretary left for seasonal cannery work. Meg and Aki are working for Mr. Schmidt of Coconino Property. Tom, I hear, has left for Goodline and Iwan + Bob arrived Thursday evening ready to go. That seems to leave no one in the BSR except for a couple or so part-time research assistants.

My first impressions of Chugch I didn't like but I am getting used to it now. One thing tho' that I do everyday on my way home is sleep on the street car. It takes me

Pastor
BSR staff meeting 8/20/43

Sept. 18, 1943

Dear Dr. Spicer,

I am sending a copy of the staff meeting ^{for correction} you had in Pastor. Hise's just sent it to me.

Hisa is now working for Mr. Gelvin since his secretary left for seasonal cannery work. Meg and Aki are working for Mr. Schmidt of Coacum Property. Tom, I hear, has left for Goodline and Janet & Bob arrived Thursday evening ready to go. That seems to leave no one in the BSR except for a couple or so part-time research assistants.

My first impressions of Chicago I didn't like but I am getting used to it now. One thing tho' that I do everyday on my way home is sleep on the street car. It takes me

about 40 minutes to get home
and the trolley just rocks
me to sleep. Sometimes I
barely wake up in time.
One time I got on the
wrong car absentmindedly
and found I had to
walk about a half mile.
That's the way I live
in Chicago. Awful, isn't
it.

All say hello and
regards,

Sincerely

Florence

8-30-43

STAFF MEETING

PRESENT:	Dr. Spicer	Hisako Fujii
	Grace Morimoto	James Sera
	Aiko Tanamachi	George Yamaguchi
	Mary Yabutani	Tom Sasaki
	Akiko Awaya	Tosh Honda
	Ester Nakamura	Iwao Ishino
	Akiko Nishimoto	Gene Sogioka
	Mary Kinoshita	

DR. SPICER: This meeting is important for the purpose of getting re-acquainted with the Bureau of Sociological Research as it is for my telling you about the future, past, or present. I feel very much out of touch with you and I don't really know what you are doing. I wonder, Tosh, if first you would mind just giving a resume of the work that is in progress.

MR. YATUCHIRO: Well, Camp I had been working on the agricultural records and diary for Tom and finished that and sent it on to Tuba City. We worked on the school students' records of certain blocks and finished that and school teachers' background and just finished that a couple of days ago. Mary was working on that-- background record of all the teachers that the school have records of here. Iwao and I and several secretaries have been working all the time on this Opinion Research thing, writing reports and conducting surveys. Aiko Tanamachi is working on Education, writing up about senior high school activities. Grace Morimoto has taken over the work of Nobuyo Miyaya who has been doing the study of Block 27. Nobuyo and Masako Wada left you know.

DR. SPICER: Who is doing the study of Block 19?

MR. YATSUSHIRO: Oh, yes, Yoneo Ono has been doing that. That's about all for Camp I. Jim can give you the information on Camp III.

MR. SERA: First of all we finished the July 1st block surveys--that is--community and family effort and next we finished the Merit Rating Board minutes and the Community Council and we finished the block logs, that is to say, I'm not quite sure, the ones assigned by Miss Colson. At present Tyler, the only research worker, is making another survey. As for myself, I have been working on employment--the various number of members that is employed by departments, by blocks, the shortage, the amount of cut so we could determine which block was cut mostly by various departments. That was one of the graphs we made. We also made the temperature graph and the birth and death rate and I've got four or five little graphs I made for Camp I. One is the "Are you planning to leave Poston?" with the English and Japanese speaking people and made a graph for that and at present we are typing the Camp I block logs--six blocks and I think we have pretty nearly completed it.

DR. SPICER: How about the school records?

MR. SERA: We typed about 6 or 7 person's autobiography and all the rest were thrown away I understand.

MR. YATSUSHIRO: I should make an addition of the work of Camp I. That is, that we are typing up the block logs and are still working on that. We have completed typing up the block logs for six or seven blocks which we had been making intensive studies of. We have been going through the rest of the block

logs and just taking out the important things. It is not the complete log. Camp III is helping us out on this.

MR. SEPA: In addition for Camp III, as I stated I was the draftsman, the various departments told me to draw plans of the swimming pool, the amphitheater, the new Post Office, and plans of the dancing pavilion which I drew for them. That's all.

DR. SPICER: Well, suppose there is no one in way of replacement for Dr. Leighton here for two weeks. How do you think the work will go? Is there enough work ahead for both camps or shall we sit down and work out specific assignments?

MR. YATSUSHIRO: It just depends on how many remains.

DR. SPICER: That's another point that I would like to say. Who is missing from this group who is actually on the payroll?

MR. YATSUSHIRO: Yoneo Ono and Mrs. Sugino.

DR. SPICER: Mrs. Sugino is working half-time. And of course the Camp III people. Are there four besides yourself?

MR. SEPA: Five. Three girls and two boys. All together five.

DR. SPICER: Misao isn't working in the bureau. Well, then in Camp I who regards himself as permanent workers who expects to still be working for the bureau after school starts? I say, the first of October.

MR. ISHINO: Mine is a question mark.

MISS MORIMOTO: I might have to quit. School starts and we might have to spend more time on school work. Otherwise I will stay.

DR. SPICER: Well, then no one here is leaving except Tom and Tosh. That would leave how many research workers in Camp I? George and maybe Inao.

MR. YAMASHIRO: There will be full time and part time workers. Grace and Yoneo will be part time workers.

DR. SPICER: Two part time and three full time and question mark.

MR. YAMASHIRO: Let's see--George, Aiko.....

DR. SPICER: That brings us to the suggestion of the Community Management Division that the total staff will be only 8 in the Bureau of Sociological Research for all three camps. Six research workers and two secretaries. This apparently has nothing to do with part time workers at all. 3 full time workers. Don't let that scare you. 8 is the suggestion and each department is expected to make recommendations as to how many it really needs above the quota suggested and I think that the Research Bureau needs all who are now ready and willing to stay on through this next year after school starts. So I am going to recommend that the number that we have here stay as it is. In other words there will be no cuts.

MR. SOGIOKA: You can always walk out any time you want to can't you?

DR. SPICER: That's everybody's privilege. How about you, Gene?

MR. SOGIOKA: Mine is a big question mark. I will be out eventually, but I don't know how soon.

MR. YAMAGUCHI: Stick on to the job until you definitely know.

MR. SOGIOKA: Until then deal me into that.

DR. SPICER: Temporarily to stay on until you get out?

MR. SOGIOKA: Yes.

DR. SPICER: That brings up another point. We began to hear in Tuba City that we would be set up under the Community Management Division of which Dr. Powell is acting head and as soon as I came

back I talked to Mr. Head about it and he said that he thought that whole set up would be made the same as other centers and in the other centers Community Analysis comes under Community Management as a section. At first Community Management was under Nell Findley and now it is under Dr. Powell. In talking to Mr. Head I presented the point of view of both Dr. Leighton and I that we think it better for the Bureau of Sociological Research to be independent and the head of the division be responsible to Mr. Head and not responsible to the division head between him and the Project Director. Mr. Head agreed with me and thinks that worked out very successfully during the last year and he would like to see it really operated that way, but technically on paper wants to put it under Community Management to conform to NRA policy. I think that makes it rather complicated and whoever comes in will have to work it out and besides I am going to recommend that the Poston Community Analysis Section be continued as it was before and not try to conform to the NRA set up. Certainly as long as Mr. Head is here a recommendation of that sort will have some weight even though on the organization chart it will appear that research is under Community Management, but that is another source of uncertainty like so many other things here in Poston. As it stands on paper it will appear under Community Management. Mr. Head believes that it shouldn't be, but should continue as it was. So there's a lot of confusion and certainly I wouldn't have time

to work it out before I left tonight. I don't think it will affect the rest of you very much now anyway, but it will affect the working relationship of whoever takes Dr. Leighton's place on the staff and relationship to the other people and so, that is, there is nothing definite to be said about that. The only definite thing as I said Saturday night is that research continues. There will be a Community Analyst here in two or three weeks. We don't know for sure who it will be, but the most likely person is a Sociologist from the University of Chicago, a man named Bowers, who wrote a documentary thesis on Spanish-Americans of Chicago and whose work has had a strong leaning toward statistical research rather than the sort of social anthropology you have been doing, but recently he has been working with Leonard Werner so he won't be entirely new on social-anthropological research. It is not certain that Mr. Bowers will come, but he is the most likely candidate here. I hope we can find someone better with a little more social-anthropological slant. There is no plan to have more than one replacement. That is, Miss Colson, Dr. Leighton, and myself, so/as we know, will be replaced by one person and the work of three will be directed from Camp I. Apparently there will be no resident analyst in Camp III. I am going to try and make it so we can get one, but I am not certain. So that will mean the same construction of Camp III as it was before spring. As I see it, we are not contemplating any change in the staff. I think for the coming week the work of those who are needed for it will be

concentrated on finishing up the NORC work under Tosh and Iwao. That means that most of the secretarial and typing work will be concentrated on that. That will take about one week, will it not, Tosh?

MR. YATSUSHIRO: Well, we will be working on the reports for two weeks, this and next week, but I don't think we will need all the secretaries. Some of them can be working on other things such as block logs of which we have completed only about half--less than half really. So there's quite a lot to do on that and some could be helping out the research workers with their notes. Yonzo is unable to type so someone can help him by typing out his work.

DR. SPICER: Well, then of course the other research projects that are going will continue as they have. In connection with those working on specific research projects as your work is planned--will you be occupied for the next few weeks? Is there any need for new assignments there? Well, is your work pretty well mapped out? For how long, let's say.

MR. YATSUSHIRO: Grace is doing block studies.

MISS MORIMOTO: Will mine have to be in this Thursday?

MR. YATSUSHIRO: Not necessarily, but you can continue on that. If you stay on with the Bureau after school starts, maybe you can write about the early beginning of the school and help out Aiko Tanamachi on her report.

DR. SPICER: So that can go ahead for the next two weeks or maybe three. Well, so far as the general policy of the Bureau goes there will be no changes. In talking things over with Mr. Head he expressed great appreciation for the work that has been done this year and he thinks that it ought to go along this same way, that is, attempt-

ing to work out a general community study to be recorded of all the important events in the community, continue the sociological analysis in the various institutions in relations to personalities to them as we have so far. He tells me that he made a speech at a conference in which he said that he felt the work of the Bureau had been directed in the right way. That is that it hadn't been concerned with trying to give off-hand advice to all the administrators and the CC and so on and so on just as current problems came up. It has been directed towards a general record of everything that has happened during the year and he recommended that Community Analysts in other centers carry on in much the same way and not degenerate into curb-stone administrators giving off-hand opinions about everything that came up to the administrators. In other words Mr. Head is back of the program as Dr. Leighton carried out here in research and I don't see any need to alter that. However, it has to be said that we don't know who the next Community Analyst will be and how his immediate project policies will develop and to the recent arrangement in the future. I don't know whether you are interested in hearing about what we did in Tulsa City--some of the details of it or not besides something about our going to the Snake Dance.

MR. YATSUSHIRO: Before you go into that, how about the desks and the office space?

DR. SPICER: Office space?

MR. YATSUSHIRO: Let's see. There will be about 12 of us here, and that office down there--I don't think it is suitable to work in without the cooler. Maybe in the morning you could, but in

the afternoon it's beastly hot.

DR. SPICER: The rooms--the small offices never has been suitable. All I can say is that Ward 7 is open to work in. I haven't gone over. I haven't mentioned the cooler to Mr. Gelvin or anybody else. Mr. Gelvin says that the sun porch is open to us--not the other two offices. We also can get back from Miss Vickers and others except Mr. Burge, ask for whatever chairs and so forth that we need to work on and I will see Mr. Gelvin again about the cooler and see whether we could get started on that. There are certainly too many working in this office. We have to expand over there.

MR. YATSUSHIRO: Well, we were almost kicked out of this office. They were going to use this as a segregation office.

DR. SPICER: Our watchdog for office space is Mr. Gelvin. If anybody tries to get us out don't go to Dr. Powell or anyone else. Mr. Gelvin is the one to take care of it and promised to keep the space we have now. Ward 7 also. The space we worked in all year. I don't think you will have trouble if you keep that in mind. It doesn't matter if Mr. Burge or anyone else comes to try to take space. See Mr. Gelvin. If he fails us there is nothing to do. Any other questions about these details of space and furniture? Place and means of work?

Well, I would like to say a few words about that we did at Tuba City so you can have an idea as to what was done with the material that we were working for last year. What we set out to do there was to produce the first report on Poston and set up that report as a "HANDBOOK FOR ADMINISTRATORS". It

probably won't appear under just that title, but the objective in that so-called "HANDBOOK FOR ADMINISTRATORS" was to first write a record of what happened to people in Poston during this last year. Not only what happened to evacuees, but also to administrators. What were the psychological effects of the people who were evacuated and had to live here and also what did the administrators who tried to make things go--what did they learn and what they failed to learn. And the organization of that "HANDBOOK FOR ADMINISTRATORS" as we approached it is like this. It is to be divided into three parts. Part I is the descriptive part. Two chapters were almost completed while in Poston. The first chapter consisted of the description of Poston incident in Camp I and also its repercussions in 2 and 3 as objective as description could be made and from this point of view. Here after nearly six months of intensive work for the adjustment for about 17,000 people to each other after some of the basic necessities like shelter, food, water and so forth had been supplied; activities suddenly stopped on November 18th and it stayed stopped for several days. Well, now what were the human elements there responsible for the sudden stoppage of this tremendous effort in Poston? What were the factors behind their grounds--psychological factors or more purely sociological factors? That was the presentation of the first chapters and those are the questions asked. In trying to answer the question "Why it all stopped?" you have to go into the whole background of the evacuees as well as the administrators. You have to discuss the specific

events of Poston in the first few months such as the unfulfilled promises, physical discomforts, attempts at self-government and so on--all the things that you are quite familiar with--personalities and so on. All those factors have to be considered in answering the question, "Why Poston suddenly stopped?" Well, the first chapter ends there.

The second chapter is a history of Poston describing what the factors were involved both on the activities before the strike and in the strike itself. It's a history that Dr. Leighton is still working on and begins well back before evacuation--it's picking out events with the most social significance--understanding peoples' attitudes in relations to each other in Poston. Well, that's all the descriptive part and only the first chapter is completed and part of the second. Part II has no title yet, but might be called the ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS OF POSTON and so far there are only parts of the two chapters written. Two has to do with the selection of the personnel, that is, "What kind of people should be selected in a project of this kind as administrators and as evacuee officials?" Dr. Leighton is approaching that question by giving some case histories of administrators who fail at their job and evacuee officials whose relations were bad with the community and then also case histories of those who were new worked out well and what were the qualities needed to make a good administrator--good evacuee administrator. Then in outline form in some parts of the chapters on self-government are to make it a little more broader term--participation of

evacuated people themselves in the running of the project. The council, of course, and the various committees that grew up-- the discussion of them--their successes and failures and of the program of self-government and the participation of the administrators in the project. That chapter remains mostly to be written. There's another chapter, probably, on community. Getting information as to policies on the community and getting information in regard to the community reactions and feelings, about things before the other administration tied up with self-government program, tied up with project organization and formal organization and so on. All those questions are to be taken up. Another brief chapter will be on the place of research. What it did do and what it didn't do and what it could have done. And another chapter dealing with a certain problem, the red part which Dr. Leighton calls "PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN ENGINEERING" which takes on the problems which came up in the management of Poston, of those living in Poston and try to formulate, you might say, a number of rules, a number of general plans, just as other affairs that we are very familiar with as a result of our work with others during the year. The plans in a community like this--you can't think of the community as a whole, but as real basic units as it develops. Some blocks are good examples of absolute failures. A number of general plans of community management and building will be discussed briefly in the final chapter. Dr. Leighton's plan is to have the Department of Interior probably publish the so-called HANDBOOK FOR ADMINISTRATORS and in that case it will be circulated in the project for the benefit of the people, concerning the community council and the admin-

istering in the various projects--supposing that that analysis of a year of observation in Poston will be of use in the future problem in relocation center. But the whole thing is not just directing toward relocation center problems, but in general problems of the administration of large groups of people especially groups of people under unfavorable condition--relocation and resettlement situations that we can expect to develop after the war. I think the estimate now is that it is something like five million people in Europe at least who are not only evacuated but are homeless. There's at least that in China--probably there are many more than that in China. They were evacuated, but with no place to go. This is to help in settling those conditions in Europe, Asia and elsewhere and help in specific problems in resettlement. That's one aspect of wider utility of this year's report. There will undoubtedly be after the war a shifting across borders from one country to another. Our hope is that this report of this year's work will contribute something. It will only be a "drop in the bucket", but it should be a contribution. That report will not be done for two months. Dr. Leighton, Scotty, Florence, and Tosh will all be working in the Indian Office in Chicago on the completion of that part of the Poston report. We hope it will be done in two months. Now in addition to that report we have other things contemplated. One is a hand book for Social Scientists. It describes the technique and methods developed in the study of Poston for guidance for the anthropologists and sociologists making a study in other communities elsewhere wherever it may be. As yet we have no plan. We can see no way in which to complete that record or report.

It may not be completed for a long time. We don't know where we will get funds to work on it and also the personnel and Dr. Leighton's plan is to get another assignment apart from the Poston work either here on the project in the preparation of the report or he will be off somewhere maybe in Sicily studying the situation there. Maybe in Italy so that other part of Poston work will have to wait. There's a lot more that I can say of what we did, but I don't know what you would like to hear. I can only outline the objectives-- if you feel that you will be interested. Well, in a few words we started out with, you might say, a four fold objective. First, we wanted a systematic record of all the important events that took place in Poston, skeleton history such as we had in Window Rock and George, Jynichi, and Dr. Leighton worked on that. That was one of the basic material that we put together covering May, 1942 to July 15, 1943. Then another piece of work that we did was to work on the social structure of Poston. Now, the first step in that was to think of each block as a social institution and try to see how each social institution developed in Poston--how at each block they put each person in his place or her place. I think each of us living in a block in Poston developed a new set of social personality. I know I did in Block 34. I had to learn new ways of social behaviour and I became sensitive of the attitudes of people which I didn't know about. I think I began to act in a different way. Certainly I behaved in a different way. I was a different man--at least living in a different way from the way I lived before. Well, what is the block as a social insti-

tution--eating in common and so forth. It takes a volume to answer that question. The way we attacked it was this. We worked out folders for each block in Camps I to III and we put together all the material we have on each block. Now they ranged from the rating on the latrine inspection to perhaps to records of block meetings. All kinds of miscellaneous data. Then for each of those blocks we put material together in the form of a summary. Covered briefly in the summary was first, statistical characteristic of block, number of people from different geographical areas in California, number of each religious groups and so on. In the second section we summarized the nature of each adjustment of each block--not going into detail. Then we summarized the characteristics of the block leaders--who they were, their past--that is where they fit into the social unit before and the characteristic of their leadership in Poston and so on. Then an analysis of what we call the social integration of the block--how well each block organized politically and how poorly and how the block council functioned and if it functioned at all--what was the relationship of the blockmanager and blockcouncilman and the Issei Advisor and so on; trying to get picture of how block organized themselves in formulation period of the block and also formulation of associations within the block, by that I mean the young people's group, fujinkai and so on and how those associations linked each block with other blocks. One of the very interesting things in the analysis of associations was that we began to find that the blocks with Orange County people for instance, I forgot the number of the quad

are all interlinked with the various associations, young people's associations particularly. The Los Angeles blocks are not like that at all. However, there is an exceptional one like the Golden Bears that links with other blocks, but not as closely like the Orange County group. The Imperial Valley people are not tied in either. The least tied up is the Salinas bunch. That's another structure of the social structure. Has lots of political implication as well as social and recreational. But that was one of the things we were attempting to do--cultural areas--cultural area based on previous locality. Culture in Poston is different depending on what locality they came before. These were filed in each block folder--made a folder for the summary of block sentiments. These sentiments were taken from meetings such as between the TCC and the BC. Spokesman from each block--sometimes blockmanager and sometimes the Issei Advisor--things have been going on such and such a way in our block--we think this about this and so on--usually in this meeting they said, "in our block we are one happy family". That began to occur again and again. Then there are sentiments on gambling, TCC, housing, and so on and so on. It's all filed in the block folders. Well, we had a folder for each block with a summary for each block. Simply going over and through it is a tremendous job. We got as far as analyzing one block social institution for whole of Camp I and that was the kitchen--the full role of the kitchen and mess hall and total association of the block. Well, I am getting long-winded again. Well, in the development of the kitchen you see one of the most important things developing. First effective

block sanctions for the removal of people developed around the kitchen; usually the kitchen crew. Well, in some blocks it occurred when the fujinkai complained about the condition of the kitchen. Part of the kitchen crew worked against another kitchen crew. I think we overlooked the kitchen as an important social organization. Well, we have various organizations--we have the blockcouncil, in some blocks the fujinkai, various recreation associations, social groups and so on and finally the conventional clique. But we were tackling the block as a social institution trying to find out how it developed. That was one part of the analysis of the social structure. It is but one means completed. Well, that was one part of the study of the social structure. In addition to that we had to tackle each of the more obvious social structures, Co-op, CC, and the IAB, and etc. We had to sit down and analyze those personal record histories and then try to determine the role of each of the social institution. Well, so much for the social structure. Going through the material and putting them in the folders took most of the time in Tuba City. We could easily work six more months just making an adequate study of the data that we have which I think is recognition for the work of the staff during the year. There is a lot of awfully good material and its great quality of it and I am sure we have the best record of what happened in all of the relocation centers in Poston. None of the records in other Community Analysis Sections begins to compare with the record we have on Poston. The material has holes in it, but is amazingly complete considering the condition we had to work under

in Poston and it shows up in the data of the social structure. Another point of attack was the personalities. What for instance was the role of Mr. Head? What was the effect of his particular kind of personality on this project? An analysis of this was made. You know how Mr. Head behaved here and his background and tried to evaluate his role on this project. Reverend Mitani had a tremendous effect in the community in various ways. We analyzed his role and so on. And that will be carried on at Chicago by Dr. Leighton. That's the three approaches along which we are working. The fourth is more complicated and more difficult. The study of the sentiments. How people felt. Their attitude as it developed during the year. Sockty did most of the ground work on that and was still in the process of developing--sort of studying and analyzing sentiments--such as--"Oh, the government brought us here so it owes us a living"--sentiments in regard to the food investigation by the Community Council. So that was the four fold attack on the material that we gathered during the year. Histories, social structure, personality, and sentiments. Out of the analysis of that material one can build a number of different descriptive material on the administrative problem. Such a material is in the offing, but don't know when it will be completed. Another could be more simply oriented toward simply the "PSYCHOLOGY OF EVACUATION" let's say or something like that. Perhaps that wouldn't be practical but would be immensely interesting. Another presentation would be--What does this sort of thing do to administrators? In coming back I found a great change in the administrators.

It seems to me that the people and enthusiasm is pretty much oozed out and that's pretty obvious. They are not so much interested in their jobs. I think the same effect is on the people living in Poston.

Any more questions on the Tuba City work?

MR. SASAKI: How about a few of our work--something like the one on family?

DR. SPICER: The family article is coming out in the Analysis of American Social Science. The article on scientific approach in Community Management is coming out in the American Journal of Psychiatry in a few months. We don't know for sure what issue. Who is going to have time to produce a few more articles, we don't know. If any of you have any ideas about any short articles try to work it out and send it on to Dr. Leighton. Any sort of article on any sort of thing you think would be worth writing about. We have no others projected.

MR. YATSUSHINO: The NORC has suggested to us that we write a short article for the Public Opinion Quarterly magazine.

DR. SPICER: Don't you think that will grow pretty naturally out of the report you are working on now?

MR. YATSUSHINO: If we have the time and the capacity we will do it. They have only suggested it.

MR. ISHINO: It would help if we had the files.

DR. SPICER: The files will be used by Dr. Leighton until he finishes up the work. He has the Indian office in Chicago.

MR. ISHINO: Where will they go after that?

DR. SPICER: I should think a great part of it will come back here.

MR. ISHINO: Supposing some of us wanted to use it to write a paper for school--use it for reference.

DR. SPICER: The way to get action would be to get in touch with Dr. Leighton wherever he may be and get him to put pressure on Mr. Collier. The plan is to ultimately turn it over to some university, probably the University of Chicago files. What university hasn't been determined. Dr. Leighton will go into that. Dr. Leighton's idea hasn't been that it will be closed in some government files. It should be much more available for scientific study.

STAFF MEETING

PRESENT:	Dr. Spicer	Misako Fujii
	Grace Morimoto	James Sera
	Aiko Tanemachi	George Yanaguchi
	Mary Yabutani	Tom Sasaki
	Akiko Awaya	Tosh Honda
	Ester Nakamura	Iwao Ishino
	Akiko Nishimoto	Gene Sogioka
	Mary Kinoshita	

DR. SPICER: This meeting is important for the purpose of getting re-acquainted with the Bureau of Sociological Research as it is for my telling you about the future, past, or present. I feel very much out of touch with you and I don't really know what you are doing. I wonder, Tosh, if first you would mind just giving a resume of the work that is in progress.

MR. YATSUSHIRO: Well, Camp I had been working on the agricultural records and diary for Tom and finished that and sent it on to Tube City. We worked on the school students' records of certain blocks and finished that and school teachers' background and just finished that a couple of days ago. Mary was working on that-- background record of all the teachers that the school have records of here. Iwao and I and several secretaries have been working all the time on this Opinion Research thing, writing reports and conducting surveys. Aiko Tanemachi is working on Education, writing up about senior high school activities. Grace Morimoto has taken over the work of Nobuyo Miyaya who has been doing the study of Block 27. Nobuyo and Masako Wada left you know.

DR. SPICER: Who is doing the study of Block 19?

MR. YATSUSHIRO: Oh, yes, Youco Ono has been doing that. That's about all for Camp I. Jim can give you the information on Camp III.

MR. SERA: First of all we finished the July 1st block surveys--that is--community and family effort and next we finished the Merit Rating Board minutes and the Community Council and we finished the block logs, that is to say, I'm not quite sure, the ones assigned by Miss Colson. At present Tyler, the only research worker, is making another survey. As for myself, I have been working on employment--the various number of members that is employed by departments, by blocks, the shortage, the amount of cut so we could determine which block was cut mostly by various departments. That was one of the graphs we made. We also made the temperature graph and the birth and death rate and I've got four or five little graphs I made for Camp I. One is the "Are you planning to leave Boston?" with the English and Japanese speaking people and made a graph for that and at present we are typing the Camp I block logs--six blocks and I think we have pretty nearly completed it.

DR. SPICER: How about the school records?

MR. SERA: We typed about 6 or 7 person's autobiography and all the rest were thrown away I understand.

MR. YATSUSHIRO: I should make an addition of the work of Camp I. That is, that we are typing up the block logs and are still working on that. We have completed typing up the block logs for six or seven blocks which we had been making intensive studies of. We have been going through the rest of the block

logs and just taking out the important things. It is not the complete log. Camp III is helping us out on this.

MR. SERA: In addition for Camp III, as I stated I was the draftsman, the various departments told me to draw plans of the swimming pool, the amphitheater, the new Post Office, and plans of the dancing pavilion which I drew for them. That's all.

DR. SPICER: Well, suppose there is no one in way of replacement for Dr. Leighton here for two weeks. How do you think the work will go? Is there enough work ahead for both camps or shall we sit down and work out specific assignments?

MR. YATSUSHIRO: It just depends on how many remains.

DR. SPICER: That's another point that I would like to say. Who is missing from this group who is actually on the payroll?

MR. YATSUSHIRO: Yoneo Ono and Mrs. Sugino.

DR. SPICER: Mrs. Sugino is working half-time. And of course the Camp III people. Are there four besides yourself?

MR. SERA: Five. Three girls and two boys. All together five.

DR. SPICER: Misao isn't working in the bureau. Well, then in Camp I who regards himself as permanent workers who expects to still be working for the bureau after school starts? I say, the first of October.

MR. ISHINO: Mine is a question mark.

MISS MORIMOTO: I might have to quit. School starts and we might have to spend more time on school work. Otherwise I will stay.

DR. SPICER: Well, then no one here is leaving except Tom and Tosh. That would leave how many research workers in Camp I? George and maybe Iwao.

MR. YATSUSHIRO: There will be full time and part time workers. Grace and Yoneo will be part time workers.

DR. SPICER: Two part time and three full time and question mark.

MR. YATSUSHIRO: Let's see--George, Aiko.....

DR. SPICER: That brings us to the suggestion of the Community Management Division that the total staff will be only 8 in the Bureau of Sociological Research for all three camps. Six research workers and two secretaries. This apparently has nothing to do with part time workers at all. 3 full time workers. Don't let that scare you. 8 is the suggestion and each department is expected to make recommendations as to how many it really needs above the quota suggested and I think that the Research Bureau needs all who are now ready and willing to stay on through this next year after school starts. So I am going to recommend that the number that we have here stay as it is. In other words there will be no cuts.

MR. SOGIOKA: You can always walk out any time you want to can't you?

DR. SPICER: That's everybody's privilege. How about you, Gene?

MR. SOGIOKA: Mine is a big question mark. I will be out eventually, but I don't know how soon.

MR. YAMAGUCHI: Stick on to the job until you definitely know.

MR. SOGIOKA: Until then deal me into that.

DR. SPICER: Temporarily to stay on until you get out?

MR. SOGIOKA: Yes.

DR. SPICER: That brings up another point. We began to hear in Tuba City that we would be set up under the Community Management Division of which Dr. Powell is acting head and as soon as I came

back I talked to Mr. Head about it and he said that he thought that whole set up would be made the same as other centers and in the other centers Community Analysis comes under Community Management as a section. At first Community Management was under Nell Findley and now it is under Dr. Powell. In talking to Mr. Head I presented the point of view of both Dr. Leighton and I that we think it better for the Bureau of Sociological Research to be independent and the head of the division be responsible to Mr. Head and not responsible to the division head between him and the Project Director. Mr. Head agreed with me and thinks that worked out very successfully during the last year and he would like to see it really operated that way, but technically on paper wants to put it under Community Management to conform to WRA policy. I think that makes it rather complicated and whoever comes in will have to work it out and besides I am going to recommend that the Poston Community Analysis Section be continued as it was before and not try to conform to the WRA set up. Certainly as long as Mr. Head is here a recommendation of that sort will have some weight even though on the organization chart it will appear that research is under Community Management, but that is another source of uncertainty like so many other things here in Poston. As it stands on paper it will appear under Community Management. Mr. Head believes that it shouldn't be, but should continue as it was. So there's a lot of confusion and certainly I wouldn't have time

to work it out before I left tonight. I don't think it will affect the rest of you very much now anyway, but it will affect the working relationship of whoever takes Dr. Leighton's place on the staff and relationship to the other people and so, that is, there is nothing definite to be said about that. The only definite thing as I said Saturday night is that research continues. There will be a Community Analyst here in two or three weeks. We don't know for sure who it will be, but the most likely person is a Sociologist from the University of Chicago, a man named Bowers, who wrote a documentary thesis on Spanish-Americans of Chicago and whose work has had a strong leaning toward statistical research rather than the sort of social anthropology you have been doing, but recently he has been working with Leonard Werner so he won't be entirely new on social-anthropological research. It is not certain that Mr. Bowers will come, but he is the most likely candidate here. I hope we can find someone better with a little more social-anthropological slant. There is no plan to have more than one replacement. That is, Miss Colson, Dr. Leighton, and myself, so/as we know, will be replaced by one person and the work of three will be directed from Camp I. Apparently there will be no resident analyst in Camp III. I am going to try and make it so we can get one, but I am not certain. So that will mean the same construction of Camp III as it was before spring. As I see it, we are not contemplating any change in the staff. I think for the coming week the work of those who are needed for it will be

concentrated on finishing up the NORC work under Tosh and Inso. That means that most of the secretarial and typing work will be concentrated on that. That will take about one week, will it not, Tosh?

MR. YATSUSHIRO: Well, we will be working on the reports for two weeks, this and next week, but I don't think we will need all the secretaries. Some of them can be working on other things such as block logs of which we have completed only about half--less than half really. So there's quite a lot to do on that and some could be helping out the research workers with their notes. Yonco is unable to type so someone can help him by typing out his work.

DR. SPICER: Well, then of course the other research projects that are going will continue as they have. In connection with those working on specific research projects as your work is planned-- will you be occupied for the next few weeks? Is there any need for new assignments there? Well, is your work pretty well mapped out? For how long, let's say.

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MISS MORIMOTO: Will mine have to be in this Thursday?

MR. YATSUSHIRO: Not necessarily, but you can continue on that. If you stay on with the Bureau after school starts, maybe you can write about the early beginning of the school and help out Aiko Tanemachi on her report.

DR. SPICER: So that can go ahead for the next two weeks or maybe three. Well, so far as the general policy of the Bureau goes there will be no changes. In talking things over with Mr. Head he expressed great appreciation for the work that has been done this year and he thinks that it ought to go along this same way, that is, attempt-

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MR. YATSUSHIRO: Before you go into that, how about the desks and the office space?

DR. SPICER: Office space?

MR. YATSUSHIRO: Let's see. There will be about 12 of us here, and that office down there--I don't think it is suitable to work in without the cooler. Maybe in the morning you could, but in

the afternoon it's beastly hot.

DR. SPICER: The rooms--the small offices never has been suitable.

All I can say is that Ward 7 is open to work in. I haven't gone over. I haven't mentioned the cooler to Mr. Gelvin or anybody else. Mr. Gelvin says that the sun porch is open to us--not the other two offices. We also can get back from Miss Vickers and others except Mr. Burge, ask for whatever chairs and so forth that we need to work on and I will see Mr. Gelvin again about the cooler and see whether we could get started on that. There are certainly too many working in this office. We have to expand over there.

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They were going to use this as a segregation office.

DR. SPICER: Our watchdog for office space is Mr. Gelvin. If anybody tries to get us out don't go to Dr. Powell or anyone else. Mr. Gelvin is the one to take care of it and promised to keep the space we have now. Ward 7 also. The space we worked in all year. I don't think you will have trouble if you keep that in mind. It doesn't matter if Mr. Burge or anyone else comes to try to take space. See Mr. Gelvin. If he fails us there is nothing to do. Any other questions about these details of space and furniture? Place and means of work?

Well, I would like to say a few words about what we did at Tuba City so you can have an idea as to what was done with the material that we were working for last year. What we set out to do there was to produce the first report on Poston and set up that report as a "HANDBOOK FOR ADMINISTRATORS". It

probably won't appear under just that title, but the objective in that so-called "HANDBOOK FOR ADMINISTRATORS" was to first write a record of what happened to people in Poston during this last year. Not only what happened to evacuees, but also to administrators. What were the psychological effects of the people who were evacuated and had to live here and also what did the administrators who tried to make things go--what did they learn and what they failed to learn. And the organization of that "HANDBOOK FOR ADMINISTRATORS" as we approached it is like this. It is to be divided into three parts. Part I is the descriptive part. Two chapters were almost completed while in Poston. The first chapter consisted of the description of Poston incident in Camp I and also its repercussions in 2 and 3 as objective as description could be made and from this point of view. Here after nearly six months of intensive work for the adjustment for about 17,000 people to each other after some of the basic necessities like shelter, food, water and so forth had been supplied; activities suddenly stopped on November 18th and it stayed stopped for several days. Well, now what were the human elements there responsible for the sudden stoppage of this tremendous effort in Poston? What were the factors behind their grounds--psychological factors or more purely sociological factors? That was the presentation of the first chapters and those are the questions asked. In trying to answer the question "Why it all stopped?" you have to go into the whole background of the evacuees as well as the administrators. You have to discuss the specific

events of Poston in the first few months such as the unfulfilled promises, physical discomforts, attempts at self-government and so on--all the things that you are quite familiar with--personalities and so on. All these factors have to be considered in answering the question, "Why Poston suddenly stopped?" Well, the first chapter ends there.

The second chapter is a history of Poston describing what the factors were involved both on the activities before the strike and in the strike itself. It's a history that Dr. Leighton is still working on and begins well back before evacuation--it's picking out events with the most social significance--understanding peoples' attitudes in relations to each other in Poston. Well, that's all the descriptive part and only the first chapter is completed and part of the second. Part II has no title yet, but might be called the ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS OF POSTON and so far there are only parts of the two chapters written. Two has to do with the selection of the personnel, that is, "What kind of people should be selected in a project of this kind as administrators and as evacuee officials?" Dr. Leighton is approaching that question by giving some case histories of administrators who fail at their job and evacuee officials whose relations were bad with the community and then also case histories of those who were new worked out well and what were the qualities needed to make a good administrator--good evacuee administrator. Then in outline form in some parts of the chapters on self-government are to make it a little more broader term--participation of

evacuated people themselves in the running of the project. The council, of course, and the various committees that grew up-- the discussion of them--their successes and failures and of the program of self-government and the participation of the administrators in the project. That chapter remains mostly to be written. There's another chapter, probably, on community. Getting information as to policies on the community and getting information in regard to the community reactions and feelings, about things before the other administration tied up with self-government program, tied up with project organization and formal organization and so on. All these questions are to be taken up. Another brief chapter will be on the place of research. What it did do and what it didn't do and what it could have done. And another chapter dealing with a certain problem, the red part which Dr. Leighton calls "PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN ENGINEERING" which takes on the problems which came up in the management of Poston, of those living in Poston and try to formulate, you might say, a number of rules, a number of general plans, just as other affairs that we are very familiar with as a result of our work with others during the year. The plans in a community like this--you can't think of the community as a whole, but as real basic units as it develops. Some blocks are good examples of absolute failures. A number of general plans of community management and building will be discussed briefly in the final chapter. Dr. Leighton's plan is to have the Department of Interior probably publish the so-called HANDBOOK FOR ADMINISTRATORS and in that case it will be circulated in the project for the benefit of the people, concerning the community council and the admin-

istering in the various projects--supposing that that analysis of a year of observation in Poston will be of use in the future problem in relocation center. But the whole thing is not just directing toward relocation center problems, but in general problems of the administration of large groups of people especially groups of people under unfavorable condition--relocation and resettlement situations that we can expect to develop after the war. I think the estimate now is that it is something like five million people in Europe at least who are not only evacuated but are homeless. There's at least that in China--probably there are many more than that in China. They were evacuated, but with no place to go. This is to help in settling those conditions in Europe, Asia and elsewhere and help in specific problems in resettlement. That's one aspect of wider utility of this year's report. There will undoubtedly be after the war a shifting across borders from one country to another. Our hope is that this report of this year's work will contribute something. It will only be a "drop in the bucket", but it should be a contribution. That report will not be done for two months. Dr. Leighton, Scotty, Florence, and Tosh will all be working in the Indian Office in Chicago on the completion of that part of the Poston report. We hope it will be done in two months. Now in addition to that report we have other things contemplated. One is a hand book for Social Scientists. It describes the technique and methods developed in the study of Poston for guidance for the anthropologists and sociologists making a study in other communities elsewhere wherever it may be. As yet we have no plan. We can see no way in which to complete that record or report.

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It may not be completed for a long time. We don't know where we will get funds to work on it and also the personnel and Dr. Leighton's plan is to get another assignment apart from the Poston work either here on the project in the preparation of the report or he will be off somewhere maybe in Sicily studying the situation there. Maybe in Italy so that other part of Poston work will have to wait. There's a lot more that I can say of what we did, but I don't know what you would like to hear. I can only outline the objectives-- if you feel that you will be interested. Well, in a few words we started out with, you might say, a four fold objective. First, we wanted a systematic record of all the important events that took place in Poston, skeleton history such as we had in Window Rock and George, Jynichi, and Dr. Leighton worked on that. That was one of the basic material that we put together covering May, 1942 to July 15, 1943. Then another piece of work that we did was to work on the social structure of Poston. Now, the first step in that was to think of each block as a social institution and try to see how each social institution developed in Poston--how at each block they put each person in his place or her place. I think each of us living in a block in Poston developed a new set of social personality. I know I did in Block 34. I had to learn new ways of social behaviour and I became sensitive of the attitudes of people which I didn't know about. I think I began to act in a different way. Certainly I behaved in a different way. I was a different man--at least living in a different way from the way I lived before. Well, what is the block as a social insti-

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tution--eating in common and so forth. It takes a volume to answer that question. The way we attacked it was this. We worked out folders for each block in Camps I to III and we put together all the material we have on each block. Now they ranged from the rating on the latrine inspection to perhaps to records of block meetings. All kinds of miscellaneous data. Then for each of these blocks we put material together in the form of a summary. Covered briefly in the summary was first, statistical characteristic of block, number of people from different geographical areas in California, number of each religious groups and so on. In the second section we summarized the nature of each adjustment of each block--not going into detail. Then we summarized the characteristics of the block leaders--who they were, their past--that is where they fit into the social unit before and the characteristic of their leadership in Poston and so on. Then an analysis of what we call the social integration of the block--how well each block organized politically and how poorly and how the block council functioned and if it functioned at all--what was the relationship of the blockmanager and blockcouncilman and the Issei Advisor and so on; trying to get picture of how block organized themselves in formulation period of the block and also formulation of associations within the block, by that I mean the young people's group, fuji-kai and so on and how these associations linked each block with other blocks. One of the very interesting things in the analysis of associations was that we began to find that the blocks with Orange County people for instance, I forgot the number of the quad

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are all interlinked with the various associations, young people's associations particularly. The Los Angeles blocks are not like that at all. However, there is an exceptional one like the Golden Bears that links with other blocks, but not as closely like the Orange County group. The Imperial Valley people are not tied in either. The least tied up is the Salinas bunch. That's another structure of the social structure. Has lots of political implication as well as social and recreational. But that was one of the things we were attempting to do--cultural areas--cultural area based on previous locality. Culture in Poston is different depending on what locality they came before. These were filed in each block folder--made a folder for the summary of block sentiments. These sentiments were taken from meetings such as between the TCC and the BC. Spokesman from each block--sometimes blockmanager and sometimes the Issei Advisor--things have been going on such and such a way in our block--we think this about this and so on--usually in this meeting they said, "in our block we are one happy family". That began to occur again and again. Then there are sentiments on gambling, TCC, housing, and so on and so on. It's all filed in the block folders. Well, we had a folder for each block with a summary for each block. Simply going over and through it is a tremendous job. We got as far as analyzing one block social institution for whole of Camp I and that was the kitchen--the full role of the kitchen and mess hall and total association of the block. Well, I am getting long-winded again. Well, in the development of the kitchen you see one of the most important things developing. First effective

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block sanctions for the removal of people developed around the kitchen; usually the kitchen crew. Well, in some blocks it occurred when the fujinkai complained about the condition of the kitchen. Part of the kitchen crew worked against another kitchen crew. I think we overlooked the kitchen as an important social organization. Well, we have various organizations--we have the blockcouncil, in some blocks the fujinkai, various recreation associations, social groups and so on and finally the conventional clique. But we were tackling the block as a social institution trying to find out how it developed. That was one part of the analysis of the social structure. It is but one means completed. Well, that was one part of the study of the social structure. In addition to that we had to tackle each of the more obvious social structures, Co-op, CC, and the IAB, and etc. We had to sit down and analyze these personal record histories and then try to determine the role of each of the social institution. Well, so much for the social structure. Going through the material and putting them in the folders took most of the time in Tuba City. We could easily work six more months just making an adequate study of the data that we have which I think is recognition for the work of the staff during the year. There is a lot of awfully good material and its great quality of it and I am sure we have the best record of what happened in all of the relocation centers in Poston. None of the records in other Community Analysis Sections begins to compare with the record we have on Poston. The material has holes in it, but is amazingly complete considering the condition we had to work under

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in Boston and it shows up in the data of the social structure. Another point of attack was the personalities. What for instance was the role of Mr. Head? What was the effect of his particular kind of personality on this project? An analysis of this was made. You know how Mr. Head behaved here and his background and tried to evaluate his role on this project. Reverend Mitani had a tremendous effect in the community in various ways. We analyzed his role and so on. And that will be carried on at Chicago by Dr. Leighton. That's the three approaches along which we are working. The fourth is more complicated and more difficult. The study of the sentiments. How people felt. Their attitude as it developed during the year. Sockty did most of the ground work on that and was still in the process of developing--sort of studying and analyzing sentiments--such as--"Oh, the government brought us here so it owes us a living"--sentiments in regard to the food investigation by the Community Council. So that was the four fold attack on the material that we gathered during the year. Histories, social structure, personality, and sentiments. Out of the analysis of that material one can build a number of different descriptive material on the administrative problem. Such a material is in the offing, but don't know when it will be completed. Another could be more simply oriented toward simply the "PSYCHOLOGY OF EVACUATION" let's say or something like that. Perhaps that wouldn't be practical but would be immensely interesting. Another presentation would be--What does this sort of thing do to administrators? In coming back I found a great change in the admininst^rators.

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It seems to me that the people and enthusiasm is pretty much coozed out and that's pretty obvious. They are not so much interested in their jobs. I think the same effect is on the people living in Poston.

Any more questions on the Tuba City work?

MR. SASAKI: How about a few of our work--something like the one on family?

DR. SPICER: The family article is coming out in the Analysis of American Social Science. The article on scientific approach in Community Management is coming out in the American Journal of Psychiatry in a few months. We don't know for sure what issue. Who is going to have time to produce a few more articles, we don't know. If any of you have any ideas about any short articles try to work it out and send it on to Dr. Leighton. Any sort of article on any sort of thing you think would be worth writing about. We have no others projected.

MR. YATSUSHIRO: The NORC has suggested to us that we write a short article for the Public Opinion Quarterly magazine.

DR. SPICER: Don't you think that will grow pretty naturally out of the report you are working on now?

MR. YATSUSHIRO: If we have the time and the capacity we will do it. They have only suggested it.

MR. ISHINO: It would help if we had the files.

DR. SPICER: The files will be used by Dr. Leighton until he finishes up the work. He has the Indian office in Chicago.

MR. ISHINO: Where will they go after that?

DR. SPICER: I should think a great part of it will come back here.

MR. ISHINO: Supposing some of us wanted to use it to write a paper for school--use it for reference.

DR. SPICER: The way to get action would be to get in touch with Dr. Leighton wherever he may be and get him to put pressure on Mr. Collier. The plan is to ultimately turn it over to some university, probably the University of Chicago files. That university hasn't been determined. Dr. Leighton will go into that. Dr. Leighton's idea hasn't been that it will be closed in some government files. It should be much more available for scientific study.

Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

April 24, 1945

Confidential

Memo to: Duncan Mills, Project Director
From: *David French, Community Analyst*
Subject: Information on Relocation and Post-Exclusion Policies

This is being written in response to John Province's memorandum of March 27 concerning the effectiveness of systems of distributing information about post-exclusion policies and about relocation. While this is addressed to you as my superior, copies are also being sent to the Washington Office of WRA.

To review the history of the post-exclusion program a bit: you will remember that as soon as the news about the lifting of the exclusion orders and the closing of the centers was ready to be announced, you called a series of meetings of both appointed personnel members and evacuees. At the same time, information began to be distributed through the Poston Chronicle and through the Block Managers and Councilmen. This was written material, either prepared in Washington, or on the project. While some kinds of written material have been distributed with decreasing frequency, matters of special importance are still made public in this manner.

With the exception of those at the time of Dillon Myer's visit, very few meetings of evacuees on relocation or center closure were called by the administration during the first three months of 1945. Post experience in Poston and in other centers has shown that meetings, especially block meetings, are a most effective means of arousing and crystallizing opposition to WRA plans. To cite some examples: Meetings called at the beginning of the strike at Poston by appointed personnel were the cause of a further breach between the opposing parties in the dispute; meetings in some centers at the time of registration provided an opportunity for disgruntled elements to crystallize opposition; and, block meetings at Tule Lake before segregation led to a decision on the part of whole blocks to stay in the center. Therefore, it was decided in December that few meetings, few pep talks, and as little obvious pressure on evacuees as possible would occur during the first phase of the post-exclusion period. Emphasis was placed on distribution of written information and on the operation of the regular channels of oral information in the center.

Groups of evacuees from the same California community have not been meeting in Poston to any great degree for the making of relocation plans. The coordinated planning of the Sacramento group that returned

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early in April and the meeting of Los Angeles people with the Relocation Program Officer, at his invitation, are the only developments resembling this in Poston. These have been discussed in recent weekly reports; hence I will not review their significance here. Generally speaking, informal relocation planning by evacuees has been on the basis of family or friendship ties, rather than the ties of past geography.

Poston does not have a relocation commission, as you know. I believe that it was quite correct to decide, when the question first came up, not to form such a body because the time had not yet arrived when a group made up entirely of evacuees could be effective. It would have developed into one of the following: (1) a group of "stooges" doing what the administration wanted, but not trusted by the people; (2) an inactive group providing the form but not the function of such a commission; or, (3) a organized anti-relocation body. Actually one man has been occupying the post of secretary of the commission, but this has simply been a sinecure.

Some of the functions of a relocation commission have been served by the Advisory Committee to the Coordinator of Information on the post-exclusion program. This committee, made up of a few division and section heads, plus the Community Council Chairman, Local Council Chairman, Unit Administrators, Block Managers' Supervisors and the City Manager, has not met often but has been quite effective. It has represented essentially an extension of the regular weekly joint staff conferences. The extra people on the Advisory Committee have not been as firmly committed to helping the relocation as those in the smaller group. This meant that in the earlier weeks of the post-exclusion program reasonably influential people were given a chance to "blow off steam" regarding the closing of the center. But they also were the source of valuable suggestions regarding the relocation of those people whom they believed able to leave. There is no doubt that participating in the meetings changed the attitudes of the leaders and their close friends in a positive direction.

The last meeting of the Advisory Committee, on April 10, was the source of some useful ideas on information. Generally speaking, however, questions on information that arise between the meetings of the committee are handled by the usual procedural methods. Even the Information Coordinator is not always consulted as it is often simpler for the members of the relocation staff, for example, to solve their technical problems themselves.

It is necessary to point out that practically no ordinary members of the evacuee community know of the existence of the Advisory Committee. For that matter, they also do not know about the regular weekly staff meetings which the Unit Administrators and the Block Managers' Supervisor of Camp I attend. This represents an important difference between these bodies and ones like the Relocation Commissions and Study Committees of other centers. The attitudes and behavior of the members of the latter groups are known to the evacuee community.

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The new relocation reading room, which has been established for several months now in Unit I, is functioning excellently. Located as it is at the crossing of halls in the main administration building, it is used appropriately as a waiting room and lounging room by evacuees. Practically all who sit there read the publications spread out on the tables. Some of this involves ordinary magazines, but a great deal of the reading by both Issei and Nisei is relocation literature. I would suggest that under no circumstance should this reading room be shifted to another location, but I do not imagine that you or Carter would consider this. I do not know how well the Unit II and III reading rooms are functioning.

While it is true that no evacuee leaders of any importance in Poston -- meaning those with a significant amount of support from the people -- believe that the center ought to be closed at the end of this year, there are many who are willing to cooperate in one fashion or another in the relocating of as many people as possible. As I have pointed out in a past weekly report, evacuee leaders and appointed administrators have agreed to disagree on whether the center should and will be closed. During the past year or so, the most important process in accomplishing anything in the center, either in relocation or center management problems (like mess hall closing), has been through a variation of the "underground" system found in occupied territories. The key members of this "underground" are a small group who are in agreement with fundamental WRA policies on the future of the Japanese in America. They are bilingual Issei, for the most part. They hold administrative or council positions. They are willing, as long as their role does not become too obvious, to plan in advance with appointed administrators, and work to spread information and implement policies in the post-exclusion or other programs. They work through others in the evacuee community who trust them. They also can control or influence Block Managers and Councilmen. By this method, favorable rumors are spread, unfavorable rumors are refuted, and oral information about relocation is spread as fast as the people are willing to accept it. This "underground" system has been the means of breaking up the beginning of organized resistance to relocation, which was becoming important in December and January.

Because the members of the "underground" also hold regularly recognized places in the administrative and legislative bodies on the center, they can talk with non-Japanese as often as they wish without arousing the curiosity or resentment of other evacuees. It is assumed that they are discussing some problem of project management. Several evacuees, who have been extremely helpful to the relocation program, are believed by many other Japanese to be simply protectors of the people's interests and "headaches" to the appointed personnel.

There are various degrees of "secret" cooperation with the appointed administrators. Not all of those who do this know exactly what they are doing or that others are also working in this way. The terminology that I have used here would surprise some to which it applies.

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The difficulty with the above system is that some of the key people involved are sufficiently sympathetic to relocation to relocate themselves before long. It seems to me, Mr. Mills, that a most important job for you during these present months is to find, with the help of the existing group of key people, a new group to take their place, and a new system of unofficial and informal channels to replace the present ones.

As a result of the choices that were made and the course that was followed in the earlier stages of the post-exclusion program, antagonism toward the idea of relocation and toward the project administration is at a minimum. The plan has been to exert pressure gradually--to keep the rush toward relocation within the center in step with the growth of opportunities for relocation in outside areas, but particularly to keep it not too far out of line with the ideas of the ordinary evacuees. In various weekly reports I have commented on the calmness of the people and on the unemotional, yet healthy, way in which people have been making plans to leave and have been leaving. These attitudes could have been different had other policies been followed during earlier crucial periods.

Particularly since the all-center conference, a number of evacuee leaders have pointed out to the appointed personnel that the average resident of the center knows very little about the specific points of the post-exclusion program. Following his spectacular "conversion" to relocation, Minoru Okamoto, City Manager, estimated that 95% of the people know practically nothing. He said they think that the \$25.00 relocation grant is all the aid they can receive. (I think his estimate is over-pessimistic). Tsuneo Sumida, Unit I Administrator and George Katow, Chairman of the Executive Board, have also made the same points. This spontaneous demand for information is the result of the carefully planned program of the preceding months.

The two Camp I delegates to the all-center conference, Katow and Okamoto, have been spearheads in campaigns to revise the information, planning, and procedural systems regarding the post-exclusion program in the center. Both were very much impressed by the work of evacuees in other centers and both have been anxious to establish in a modified form one or another of these institutions already operating elsewhere.

Okamoto, working through the Community Council, led that body to suggest to you, Mr. Mills, that Issai welfare counselors be employed; these counselors were to have the duties and powers of the appointed counselors, but were to be responsible directly to you. This idea reached you in a memorandum dated March 28. You answered that you viewed the idea favorably and would like to discuss it at their convenience. You said that you thought that relocation advisors as well as welfare counselors should be considered in discussing this system. No answer has been received from the

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Community Council, and it may be that none will. The Council has been busy recently with their semi-annual election and with other organizational matters. Okamoto left on April 18 for a short term visit to California to make relocation plans. Since he has been the driving force, the idea may be forgotten.

Katow has been favoring a relocation commission similar to that in many centers or a relocation study group, similar to that in Heart Mountain. He has discussed this with the Relocation Program Officer and other appointed personnel members. To date, the reception to his idea has evidently frustrated him.

Dick Nishimoto, Unit I Block Managers' Supervisor, was describing a few weeks ago, a slightly different system yet. It was similar to one that had been employed successfully at Rohwer. Under it, capable and evacuee-trusted Issei leaders would work with both relocation advisors and welfare counselors. The evacuee interviewers would, by virtue of their knowledge of individuals and of types, be able to extract the true situation of the family from the person being interviewed; a non-Japanese member of the team would handle the more technical side of the interview and the making of plans for the family.

The primary difficulty with all of the plans mentioned above is that they do not yet have popular support among the people. There is also that fact that two of the leaders mentioned by name, and their followers, do not get along too well. It would be difficulty, but not impossible, to coordinate and cooperate with these plans.

Up until the present time, however, Nishimoto, and some members of the appointed personnel have advised caution in attempting anything along these lines. Poor choices in personnel for any of the plans, or an over-ambitious program could easily do relocation much more harm than good. Were there strong popular support for such ideas, it would be much more difficult to make mistakes. I would suggest that in consultation with various persons interested in these ideas that one scheme or a combination of schemes involving greater participation by evacuees be adopted soon. The time has come for more formal organization of evacuees; they should begin to work openly for relocation. However, the first activities of the group should be cautious and one of the primary aims of the organization should be to build the confidence of the people. Men who are definitely distrusted by the people should be excluded from the beginning, if possible.

Another system that is beginning to function, but which is much less ambitious in its scope is one which was worked out jointly by Tsuneo Sumida, Unit I Administrator, and Miss Butler of the Welfare Section. Sumida had mentioned that various questions which he was unable to answer were being asked by evacuees. He submitted a fairly long list of such questions -- not actual, but typical ones -- and Miss Butler prepared answers to them. On the whole, the questions involved what help WRA could give families with

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particular problems. The questions and answers are being published in the Boston Chronicle. Miss Butler has asked for further question from other people.

Other new plans for the distribution of information are being introduced at this point. The edition of the Boston Chronicle appearing at the end of the week will carry two pages in English of information on relocation. Fifteen bulletin boards are to be erected at the bus stops in the three camps for the posting of relocation information. Furthermore, a large glass-enclosed bulletin board is being planned for some strategic relocation, probably outside of the Leave Office where people wait to say "goodbye" at departures.

One matter on which it is difficult to define the degree of understanding or misunderstanding by evacuees is in regard to the closing of the center. Quite soon after December 17, the overwhelming majority of the people in Boston knew two facts: (1) California had been reopened for most people, and (2) an announcement had been made that all the centers would close within a year. The information-distributing system functioned excellently to the above extent. Regarding the first point, there has been confusion only on the part of some individuals and families regarding the intricacies of the exclusion and segregation lists. The community in general has not worried about them. The second point, on the other hand, has been the subject of a variety of interpretations and speculations by evacuees. These have been discussed in a number of my weekly reports. Whether there is still misinformation on the subject depends on one's definition of misinformation. By now, evacuees not only know that WRA plans to close the centers, but somewhat over 50% of the adults know the general outlines of Myer's thinking on this subject -- his five reasons could be listed by some. A great many people still do not think this center will close at the end of the year. One hears such statements as, "Oh, they will change the name and call it something else, but it will still stay open." Also, "Some other government agency will take over the center." This is opinion, not information or misinformation. However, it remains the basis for the thinking of a great many people, and at least half of the population in Boston is hoping and/or planning to stay beyond the end of the year. There have been rumors that the life of the center will be extended; more of such rumors are to be expected.

Certainly, there is not yet a thorough and general understanding of the long-range policies of WRA regarding the future of the Japanese in America. Some, who still feel strongly their injury in evacuation or who are orientated toward Japan, are not interested in understanding WRA's policies, because they assume that they cannot agree with them.

The average adult in Boston knows (despite Okamoto's assertion) that increased aid to those with problems has been announced by officials of WRA. The exact nature of the aid: The functions of WRA, the Social Security Board, and local agencies of all kinds, are not very well understood. Only a very small percentage, 5% or less, could summarize intelligently the role of these organizations.

WPA Centers: Cleveland, Kure, Boston, Arizona Box
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One reason that detailed knowledge is lacking among the people who know that there are new policies is that these new developments have not become real to many evacuees. No one that the average resident knows has received any special or new type of assistance from WRA or any other organization. People do not yet wholly trust the general statements that have been made that all evacuees can be relocated successfully. They need to receive, through "grapevine" and formal channels, detailed information on concrete cases of the resettlement of people with difficult problems. Instances in which aid for various categories of permanently and temporarily dependent persons was arranged in advance before returning to California would be particularly effective information, if distributed in the center.

While the average resident knows little about the present evacuee property, leave, visiting, and similar regulations, he does know that he can find out about these if he wishes. He knows that he will get an answer if he asks, and in regard to most problems he knows roughly where and whom to ask.

The most fundamental difficulty in the way of improvement of the information-distribution system is that people who are not interested in leaving the center are also not interested in learning much about relocation. Information cannot be spread any faster than motivation on the part of evacuees will permit. The making of plans which will affect the motivation of the people in camp should be the primary consideration of those guiding the future of the relocation program on the center. If leaving the center is more desirable to evacuees than staying, the evacuees would learn about this and react.

In addition to those made above, I would like to make the following suggestions for the improvement of the systems of distribution of information on the project:

(1) Despite the fact that staff members point this matter out to each other fairly frequently, material still reaches the people which is difficult for them to read. The English is too complicated, or, in the case of a December message from the National Director, the Japanese is too complicated. I hear it said often that translations of bulletins are made by scholars and that their Japanese is too difficult to be read by the average Issei and Kibei resident. Others have complained about ungrammatical Japanese. When material is distributed to evacuee residents it should be in clear, simple English and also in clear, simple Japanese.

(2) Much more material in Japanese is needed. Evacuees have remarked that a shortage of publications of all types in Japanese exists now; Issei will read almost anything (even relocation literature) if it is available on bulletin boards, in offices, and in people's homes.

(3) Very little information from the West Coast relocation offices is reaching this center. Only by interviewing evacuees or by listening to fellow workers who have made trips can relocation advisors and welfare counselors learn about present conditions on the Coast. There is a need for information on housing (particularly), wages, future economic opportunities, public sentiment, and on such general matters as the changes that have occurred during the past three years.

Mr. Duncan Mills-8-April 24, 1945

(4) Regular and plentiful information should reach the center on the adjustment that evacuees have made on the West Coast and the adjustment the Issei have made in the East.

(5) In regard to both of the preceding points, it is most important that unfavorable as well as favorable information be available in the center. It should be used at the discretion of the Relocation Program Officer; to discourage relocation to unfavorable areas and to build up the feeling in evacuees that WRA workers are truthful and objective.

(6) There should be information available on West Coast areas in which few Japanese have lived. Many who are seeking a new locality would prefer one with a West Coast climate.

(7) Most relocation and welfare workers in Poston have been assigned districts in camp; they work with people who are fairly homogeneous in terms of pre-evacuation origin. It would be a valuable experience for those who do not know the West Coast to visit the area from which the people in their district originated.

(8) Information could be used on specialized industries such as lens grinding, chick sexing, and craft work, which by virtue of their specialization, may provide permanent security for American Japanese. Work which elderly people could do is particularly important.

(9) I have urged before, and I urge again, that a routing system or systems be established among the more important evacuee and non-evacuee offices. Informational materials cannot always be reproduced and distributed in quantities sufficient to reach all the offices that could use them. While some divisions and sections are using a routing system, others are not. A person with a thorough knowledge of the work of various offices and individuals should coordinate the systems and work out the list of names on the route slip.

David French
Community Analyst

cc: Powell; Carter; Spicer

Poston
BSR Staff meeting 8/30/43

September 9, 1943

✓
E. H. SPICER, SENIOR SOCIAL SCIENCE ANALYST
WRA, COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION
BARR BLDG.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear Dr. Spicer:

Enclosed you will find the minutes of the last staff meeting held just before you left Poston. I don't know how accurate it is, but I had Tosh look over the first draft and then made the final copy. I am also sending copies to Dr. Leighton.

I hope your trip across was a pleasant one. Everything is going on as usual out here in Poston with the only news as you might call it being the presence of Lt. House who is here to interview and enlist Nisei girls into the WAC's. This week, it seems that all the offices are losing their secretaries and office girls as a great number of girls are leaving for work in canneries in Utah for a month. Mr. Gelvin's secretary happened to be one of these girls and he came into our office and Tosh saw him and he asked if one of us girls would like to work for him. Well, Dr. Spicer, I hate to admit it, but I've let you down and also the bureau by accepting the job. Everyone persuaded me to take it and I figured it would be a very good opportunity to get actual

experience in office technique and learn to meet people so I will be able to go out and hold a job. I never discussed with you the reason why I declined the job offered to me by Dr. Leighton, but that was one of the reasons. I felt that I had a lot to learn yet, before I could go out and make a living for myself. I had no confidence in myself and I intend to gain that in the next few months and then try to apply ^{for} a job on the outside sometime in the spring.

We saw George off Tuesday evening and then Wednesday evening we saw Misao off. Tom is leaving tomorrow morning, Friday. Tosh and Iwao are hurrying through their work so that they might leave Tuesday morning. Oh, yes, Joe Nakai is leaving also about next Tuesday for Cleveland, Ohio. I guess you will probably hear from him.

The situation in the office is not so bright since Meg has accepted a position in the Evacuee Property Section and I believe Aki intends to join her in there next week. That will only leave Akiko Awaya and Mary Yabutani as secretaries and Grace Morimoto, Yoneo Ono, and Aiko Tanamachi as the research workers. I feel sort of guilty, yet, we three girls felt that it would be easier for us girls to get jobs than the other two girls and since there is going to be a cut sooner or later we took what we thought would be a good opportunity.

Well, I guess that's all I can think of in the line of news to keep you posted on Poston. All the luck to you in your new position and give my regards to your family. I certainly miss Barry even though he was a rascal at times.

Hope this finds you in the best of health and I hope that you will drop us a line although I know you will be awfully busy there in Washington.

Yours sincerely,

Kissels

WPA
Kissels: Colorado River, Fortson, Virginia
VOR

James Sera:
Bur. Soc. Res., Poston 9/27/43

Dear Mr. Sera:

Dr. Leighton has sent on to me a letter which you wrote him discussing the state of the Bureau of Sociological Research at Poston.

WPA Letters: Leonard Kiser, Poston, Arizona
BOX 10120

Sociological Research Bureau
Unit III Administration C Bldg.
Poston, Arizona

September 27, 1943

Chicago, Illinois
Apartment 108
5419 Harper Ave.

Dr. A. H. Leighton: Toshio Yatsushiro:

In Poston the weather is getting little cooler and it sure feels good to work every day in the office. I bet Chicago is cold by now.

Two months have past since Dr. Spicer left for Washington, and as yet, we have not heard anything about who is to head our department. Since most of the staff members leaving for outside employment, and some changing over to the other departments; the Sociological Research Bureau at present is in doubt if we could continue.

The girls ^{remaining} left in unit one department are; Akiko Awaya, Akiko Tanamachi, and Mary (I forgot her last name) the new typist. About two weeks ago the Social Welfare Office came to borrow the room to type the segregation papers. Dr. Powell said that they will be there for two weeks period until this new head come. The girls helped them to type the segregation paper and clothing allowance papers. Yesterday I happened to phone to camp I from our office and found only one staff member left. Mary was the only typist there, and she told me that the desk which Akiko Awaya was using was taken by another caucasian lady. So she did not know what to do so she went home. Akiko Tanamachi is getting disgusted about everything and she is going to quit also. These are the case in camp one.

I wonder if you know just how Dr. Spicer wants us to do. We could not get in touch with him because we do not know his address. Also I wonder when our head man is going to come. If he does not come things will be bad as days go by. Meanwhile I will keep in touch with Dr. Powell.

Sincerely yours

James M. Luca

JMS

Tosh wrote James⁵ saying the matter would be referred to you. a.

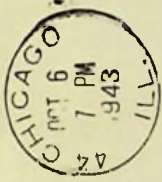
WPA Letters: (dward, Kier, Poston, Arizona) Box

Quoted from Haruko's letter

September 29, 1943

Jimmie Sera was in the office this morning to see Mr. Gelvin about the Bureau of Sociological Research. It seems that the Social Welfare dept. has stepped in and taken over the office and poor Mary and Aiko are being bossed around by some female. It also seems that Dr. Balderston has taken over one of the desks in Dr. Leighton's office and poor Aiko Tanemachi was literally thrown out of the office. ~~xxxx~~ Mary says she got mad and went home and hasn't come back to the office. I don't blame her. It looks like Dr. Powell wants to take possession of Dr. Leighton's office and wants to turn his office over to the Bureau of Sociological Research. I've been in his office and it is very dinky, if you get what I mean.

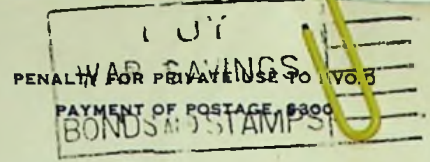
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
A. H. Johnston
OFFICIAL BUSINESS



U.S. CITY
PENALTY FOR PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE
BONDS AND STAMPS

DR. EDWARD H. SPICER, Community Analyst
War Relocation Authority,
910 - 17th Street, Barr Building
Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Lighter
OFFICIAL BUSINESS



DR. EDWARD H. SPICER, Community Analyst
War Relocation Authority,
910 - 17th Street, Barr Building
Washington 25, D. C.

November 1, 1943

1004 Lt. A. H. Leighton (M. C.) U.S.N.R.
Office of Indian Affairs
Merchandise Mart Building
Chicago, Illinois

Dr. Spicer:

I met Dr. Powell last week and talked about our Bureaus future plans. He advises me to work with the reports office until this new head arrives here. I wrote to Dr. Leighton and he was satisfied to contact the report office and at the same time work with them. Mr. Balderston the head of the Adult Education Department is going in and out at the Unit 1 office. According to one of the secretaries there, this man wants the office for his purpose.

The Associate Director Mr. Galvin informed me, the head director Mr. Wade Head while in Washington will contact you. This afternoon I am planning to see Mr. Galvin about the report from Washington, also I want to know why Mr. Balderston is in our office.

At present in Unit 1 there are three secretaries left. They are waiting for this man to be here so that they could start working again.

In Unit 3 I am following Dr. Powells instructions for the time being and things are going along very satisfactorily. I hope to hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,

James W. Sera
James Sera

JS:MF

Mailed 11/22/43

December 2, 1943

Dr. Spicer
c/o Lt. A. H. Leighton (MC) USNR
Office of Indian Affairs
Merchandise Mart Building
Chicago, Illinois

Mr. Spicer

As you know the Bureau of Sociological Research was terminated on November 15, 1943. At present we are under the Reports Office under Pauline Bates Brown. Dr. Powell of the community activities suggested Mrs. Brown to have the reports office at Unit 3. The Unit 2 reports are sent into Unit 3 office and are being typed out by the Unit 3 secretaries. All of the work which are compiled in this office are sent to Unit 1 office for final checking from Pauline Brown.

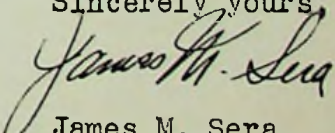
Mr. French our new analist, according to Dr. Powell was drafted into the army and for the time being there will be no analist for this department until next fiscal year. All of the property belonging to this bureau was taken care of and the file at Camp 1 are transferred to Unit 3 office. The bureau in Unit 1 at present is occupied by one of the division head.

We received the Calendar of Events belonging to Mr. Burge a week ago. The pamphlet "The Japanese Family in America" was distributed to various department throughout the camp. The article was very interesting and enjoyed reading it very much. I want to thank you for those copies.

It has been a great pleasure to work with you and we regret the termination of the bureau.

Hoping to hear from you soon.

Sincerely yours,


James M. Sera

JMS:MF

December 18, 1943

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

Dear Dr. Spicer:

Last night the new analyst Mr. French arrived at Poston, without giving ~~Mr. US~~ any notice of his arrival. I did not know about this until I phoned up camp 1 reports office this morning. I have made no contact with him as yet but I am informing you that he is here. I will let you know more about his office as soon as I get in contact with him.

I met Mr. Ted Haas at the report office about three days ago and he told me that he met you at Tule Lake. I was talking to Dr. Powell about the work we were doing while you was directing us in various studies. I mentioned about what type of work I was doing. Dr. Powell and Pauline Brown suggested to have me continue in graph work and at the sametime help Pauline Brown on various reports such as monthly report compiled from various departments and weekly report which is sent to Washington. Also I am writing the history of various divisions. I have written the History of Industry, Agriculture and at the present working on transportation. I was just wondering if I should take some of my graph work out of the file and present them to Pauline Brown and have some of the work sent to Washington. John C. Baker, Reports Officer in Washington at the time when ~~she~~ was in Poston was interested in graph work and he wanted to have some sent down to Washington.

Wishing you a Merry Christmas and happy and prosperous year in the year's to come.

Sincerely yours,

James M. Sera
James M. Sera

JMS:MF

AVOID
100

WPA Leathers: Colorado River, Poston, Arizona Box Folder

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Reports Office
Unit III Ad. C
Poston, Arizona
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE \$300
WAR SAVINGS
BONDS AND STAMPS
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1943
ILL.

Dear friend,
Community Analysis Institute
War Relocation Authority
910 - 17th - Barr Bldg
Washington 25, D.C.

E. H. Spicer, Community Analyst
210 - Lt. A. H. Leighton (MC) USNR
Office of Indian Affairs
Merchandise Mart Building
Chicago, Illinois



MS 5 SPICER Series II, WPA Letters: Colorado, Kan., Poston, Arizona BOX 10100

COPT

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
War Relocation Authority

Colorado River Relocation Center
Poston, Arizona

Mr. Dillon S. Myer
Director
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington 25, D.C.

Attention: Community Analysis Section

Dear Mr. Myer:

Attached are two copies of a memorandum I have submitted to Duncan Mills, Project Director. As explained in the first paragraph, this memorandum or report was written in response to a memorandum of March 27 signed by John Province. It requested an analysis of systems used on the project to disseminate information to evacuees.

A letter dated April 5 from John Province raised some questions about the differences in attitudes between Heart Mountain and Poston. Some of the reasons for the present attitudes of the evacuees in Poston toward relocation and the closing of the center are explained in my memorandum.

The wide distribution that our weekly reports receive in the project limits to a certain extent the kind of subject matter that can be discussed in them. This memorandum is intended to fill in some of the gaps that have been left.

Sincerely,

/s/ DAVID FRENCH
Community Analyst

Attachments--2

MS 5 SPICER

Series II WRA Facilities: Colorado River, Poston, Arizona Box

Folder

Poston

2845 Buena Vista Way
Berkeley, 8, Calif.
June 23, 1946

Dear Ned:

Kay tells me that while passing through Washington, she talked with your wife about my final report. You will remember that I had planned to get the report finished before leaving Poston. While I did not have as much time as I had originally hoped, I did expect until shortly before leaving the center to complete a manuscript for you and to submit it. Although I have since been engaged in dealing with a number of personal matters, I have continued to work on the report. Progress has not been rapid, however, and I am now anxious to learn from you any facts about the situation in Washington which might have a bearing on my work.

My report is in two sections: a brief history and a descriptive sociological study. Neither are complete, but both should be of sufficient documentary importance to warrant being placed in the National Archives when finished. I assume, with regret, that the time is long since past when anything I write will be of aid in the completion of WRA publications. My wife said, however, that there is a possibility that there will be continued study in Washington of evacuation and relocation, during the second half of this year.

My fairly lengthy rough draft is in the form of an original and one carbon and should be completed in a week or so. There are a number of questions which I should like to have answered so that I will know how to wind up the job and what to do with the finished report. Is writing going to continue beyond June 30? Is there any point in my sending to Washington a rough draft copy of my report as soon as it is completed? To whom should I send it? Kay can make a final copy of my report, if necessary, though it would be laborious and possibly entail some expense. If she does this, how many copies should be prepared? I remember that in Poston three copies were being made of final reports. Does this still hold? The copying would be finished and in Washington sometime before the middle of July. If my report can still be placed in the National Archives, or if it can still be of use to others studying the general problem, I am willing to do whatever is necessary to make it available.

As you may remember, it has long been my intention to expand my report into an ethnographic study. Kay has been planning to collaborate in the final product by writing up a doctor's dissertation, using related data which she gathered in connection with her relocation work. We have felt that such a publication, following the form and content of anthropological monographs fairly closely, would not overlap work done by Leighton, Thomas and Nishimoto, WRA, or others writing specifically on Poston.

A difficulty has arisen in regard to our projected work, but this difficulty will not affect my final report. My draft board has again begun the process of inducting me into the army. The nearest local board here in Berkeley has given me information which suggests that I will remain a civilian until August at least. I may then be rejected, as has happened at numerous times in the past. If I am drafted, however, it may be impossible for me to complete my part of the study Kay and I planned.

I understand that you are going to return to Arizona. What is your time schedule; are you likely to be on the coast in the near future? If so, we would like to see you. We are now living next door to Dick Nishimoto. Were he here at the moment I'm sure he would ask that regards be sent.

Sincerely,

David French

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Series II, WPA Letters: Colorado River, Boston, Arizona Box

Folders

791a
II. COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER

David French, Community Analyst

- T-1. "Report on Poston for Three Weeks Ending September 24, 1944," Report No. 17,* no date 4 pp. - Analysis of relocation statistics; evacuee personnel shortage; juvenile "delinquency," Council nominations.
- T-2. "Report on Poston for Week Ending October 1, 1944," Report No. 18, no date, 5 pp. - Warehouse employment shortage; leadership in Camp III; Selective Service; water pump breakdown; Block 15 murder.
- T-3. "Report on Poston for Week Ending October 8, 1944," Report No. 19, no date, 6 pp. - Block 14 suicide; appointed personnel rumors; rumors about center closure and West Coast opening; relocation interest; reduction of mess hall workers; Army call send-off; American Japanese ethnocentrism.
- T-4. "Report on Poston for Week Ending October 15, 1944," Report No. 23, no date, 4 pp. - Pfc. Higa's visit; center closure and West Coast return; departure of Camp III evacuee leader; juvenile delinquency.
- T-5. "Report on Poston for Week Ending October 22, 1944," Report No. 24, no date, 4 pp. - Appointed personnel relocation; evacuee pay checks; nurse aide recruitment; West Coast return; volunteers on school construction; project movies.
- T-6. "Community Analyst Trend Report from October 23 to November 12, 1944," Report No. 26, no date, 3 pp. - Weekly appointed staff-evacuee meetings; return to California; ejection of Nisei veteran from Parker barber shop; national election; ex-servicemen's organization; evacuee pay checks.
- T-7. "Community Analysis Trend Report from November 13 to 19, 1944," Report No. 27, Nov. 21, 1944, 5 pp. - Integration of Community Activities Section into other branches of administration; Manpower Commission; transportation control of evacuees; Caucasian-Negro relations; evacuee passes for trips to Phoenix; fuel oil problem; Parker barber incident; Gov. E. Warren's statement on evacuee West Coast return.
- T-8. "Community Analysis Trend Report from November 20 to 26, 1944," Report No. 31, Nov. 30, 1944, 6 pp. - Transportation and curbing use of motor equipment; joint administration of the project; fuel oil; Tooele Ordnance work; staff meeting on community government; control of project movies; dance program; 6th War Loan Drive.
- T-9. "Community Analyst Trend Report from November 27 to December 3, 1944," Report No. 32, Dec. 7, 1944, 6 pp. - Project transportation; fire prevention; Memorial Day service; West Coast return; Poston II schools; "hotel" for evacuee visitors in Unit I; evacuee apathy.

*These report numbers are those of the Analyst in the center.

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- T-10. "Community Analyst Trend Report from December 4 to 10, 1944," Report No. 36, Dec. 16, 1944, 4 pp. - Project transportation; Honor Rolls for evacuees in service; relations between units; Unit III murder attempt.
- T-11. "Community Analyst Trend Report from December 11 to 17, 1944," Report No. 37, Dec. 23, 1944, 4 pp. - Opening of Coast and center closure; transportation; juvenile pressure group; irrigation work.
- T-12. "Community Analyst Trend Report from December 18 to 24, 1944," Report No. 38, Jan. 3, 1945, 7 pp. - Opening of Coast and Poston I Council meeting on problems and proposals on center closing and West Coast opening; Parker deputy sheriff's attack on Nisei soldiers; salary bonuses for evacuee hospital workers.
- T-13. "Community Analyst Trend Report from December 25 to 31, 1944," Report No. 39, Jan. 5, 1945, 5 pp. - Post-exclusion program and incident rumors from West Coast; former residences and possible return; mess hall closing plan; evacuee pressures against West Coast relocatees.
- T-14. "Community Analyst Trend Report from January 1 to 7, 1945," Report No. 43, Jan. 11, 1945, 6 pp. - New Year's period; differing reactions of Issei and Nisei to center closing; reopening of assembly centers and relocation hostels; attitudinal differences between Nisei visitors and resident Nisei; executive assistants for Unit administrators; bad rice; arts and crafts exhibit.
- T-15. "Community Analyst Trend Report from January 8 to 14, 1945," Report No. 46, Jan. 20, 1945, 7 pp. - Post-exclusion program and resistant attitudes toward center closing; All-Center Conference plans; new visiting regulations; mess hall closing and quotas; shopping trips to Phoenix.
- T-16. "Community Analyst Trend Report from January 15 to 21, 1945," Report No. 47, Jan. 26, 1945, 8 pp. - Post-exclusion - general summary; center closing; mess hall closing; cuts in mess hall quotas; reinstatement of residents; reports from West Coast; government visitors seeking evacuee employees; government property in the blocks.
- T-17. "Community Analyst Trend Report from January 22 to 28, 1945," Report No. 48, Feb. 5, 1945, 2 pp. - Post-exclusion-general; All-Center Conference plans; mess hall closing; language difficulties in the mess hall quota problem.
- T-18. "Community Analyst Trend Report from January 29 to February 4, 1945," Report No. 49, Feb. 8, 1945, 7 pp. - Selection of delegates for All-Center Conference; effects of incident rumors on West Coast toward relocation; problems of new entry and departure systems; Selective Service rumor; unemployment in Unit III; election results by blocks.

- T-19. "Community Analyst Trend Report from February 5 to 11, 1945, Report No. 51, Feb. 14, 1945, 5 pp. - All-Center Conference delegates' election; Spanish delegate's visit; government loans for Issei; relations with Parker merchants; assault in Block 38.
- T-20. "Community Analyst Trend Report from February 12 to 18, 1945," Report No. 52, Feb. 19, 1945, 5 pp. - Post-exclusion-general; relocation problems and attitude toward Administration; relocation to Tooele Ordnance Depot; Fresno area incidents; Los Angeles reports; transportation complaint of relocatees; mess hall closing; active duty send-off; unemployment through mess hall closing.
- T-21. "Community Analyst Trend Report from February 19 to 25, 1945," Report No. 54, Feb. 27, 1945, 8 pp. - All-Center Conference reports; social pathology; transportation for relocatees; Social Security Act; reports from Imperial Valley and Riverside; unauthorized use of vehicles; mess hall quotas; project unemployment. Report on departure of leaders is appended.
- T-22. "Community Analyst Trend Report from February 26 to March 4, 1945," Report No. 58, Mar. 7, 1945, 5 pp. - All-Center Conference delegates return; National Director's expected visit; seasonal work; Nisei relocation; deterrents to relocation; alien travel restrictions; reports from San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys.
- T-23. "Community Analyst Trend Report from March 5 to 11, 1945," Report No. 59, Mar. 15, 1945, 4 pp. - Dillon Myer's visit; rumor about relocation grants; dependency benefits for parents of Nisei soldiers; relocation aid for Issei; rumors about closing of other centers; clothing allowance and pay checks; indictment of draft evaders; departure of Community Enterprises executives.
- T-24. "Community Analyst Trend Report from March 12 to 18, 1945," Report No. 61, Mar. 20, 1945, 4 pp. - Post-exclusion-general; passiveness toward relocation and center closure; reasons for decreased relocation during first part of March; closing of Poston schools; segregation rumor; manpower problems; mess hall closing.
- T-25. "Community Analyst Trend Report from March 19 to March 25, 1945," Report No. 63, Mar. 27, 1945, 2 pp. - Outlook on relocation; mess hall quotas and closing; unauthorized use of government vehicles.
- T-26. "Community Analyst Trend Report from March 26 to April 1, 1945," Report No. 64, Apr. 2, 1945, 3 pp. - West Coast relocation trend; evacuee participation in Welfare work; news of Spanish diplomatic split; combining of mess halls; mess hall quotas; party for departing appointed personnel member; ban on watermelon planting.

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- T-27. "Community Analyst Trend Report from April 2 to 8, 1945," Report No. 67, Apr. 1, 1945, 2 pp. - Upward trend in relocation; election of Council members.
- T-28. "Community Analyst Trend Report from April 9 to 15, 1945," Report No. 68, Apr. 16, 1945, 2 pp. - The President's death; response toward relocation meetings; recreational facilities.
- T-29. "Community Analyst Trend Report from April 16 to 22, 1945," Report No. 73, Apr. 26, 1945, 3 pp. - Relocation; center closure; All-Center Conference recommendations by WRA; relocatable families with school children; Selective Service; Poston Youth Conference; Supply Officer's death; party of two blocks.
- T-30. "Community Analyst Trend Report from April 23 to 29, 1945," Report No. 74, May 1, 1945, 3 pp. - West Coast resettlement; center closing rumor; employment and leadership; Selective Service; Youth Conference.
- T-31. "Community Analyst Trend Report from April 30 to May 6, 1945," Report No. 76, May 10, 1945, 3 pp. - Relocation departures; new Relocation Division; evacuee committees; resettlement assistance; group relocation; high school accreditation; Youth Conference.
- T-32. "Community Analyst Trend Report from May 7 to 13, 1945," Report No. 77, May 15, 1945, 3 pp. - Relocation departures; Army clearances; evacuee committees; Fresno and Parker incidents; combining of mess halls; school closings; V-E Day; suicide in Block 15.
- T-33. "Community Analyst Trend Report from May 14 to 20, 1945," Report No. 78, May 22, 1945, 2 pp. - Relocation departures; functions of Relocation Advisory Board; Issei bank accounts; resettlement assistance grants; Los Angeles and Watsonville resettlement; group relocation; Sakamoto incident in Fresno; blocks with small populations; Army clearance hearings; gambling trials.
- T-34. "Community Analyst Trend Report from May 21 to 27, 1945," Report No. 80, May 29, 1945, 2 pp. - Relocation departures; relocation to Fresno; Relocation Advisory Committee meeting; resettlement assistance rumor; group relocation to California; Buddhist hostels; wives of servicemen; parent-teacher conferences; gate procedures; transportation to Parker; inter-camp transportation; closing of mess halls.

- T-35. "Community Analyst Trend Report from May 28 to June 3, 1945," Report No. 82, June 5, 1945, 4 pp. - Relocation departures; Relocation Advisory Board; agricultural work in California; housing in California; release from parole; sentiment and evacuee experiences in San Bernardino, Riverside, Delano, Orange County, and Imperial Valley; Dinuba and Reedley hostels; group relocation; Camp I administration; gambling; consolidation of mess halls; minutes of Relocation Advisory Board meeting, May 31, 1945.
- T-36. "Community Analyst Trend Report from June 4 to 10, 1945," Report No. 84, June 12, 1945, 3 pp. - Relocation departures; Monterey canneries; Relocation Advisory Board; transportation to Parker; education; releases from parole; Selective Service; minutes of Relocation Advisory Board Meeting, June 7, 1945.
- T-37. "Community Analyst Trend Report from June 11 to 17, 1945," Report No. 85, June 19, 1945, 2 pp. - Relocation departures; center closure; closing of schools; evacuee government; Monterey canneries; Delano; transportation to Parker; permanent cooperative organization.

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