

REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE W.R.A. PROJECT AT HEART MOUNTAIN, WYOMING

I. SITE

The site for the center is located in the north west corner of the state of Wyoming near Yellowstone National Park. The land is ideal for the grazing of livestock. Although the top soil is thin, it is capable of supporting crops. However, because of the northern latitude of the site, the growing season is limited. Winters are severe while the summers are mild. The region provides an adequate supply of water. Since Wyoming is the fourth largest coal producing state, fuel for heating and other purposes is readily available. The area is sparsely populated. Cody, Wyoming is the largest town in the area.

Camp Size:	Town area	300 acres
	Crop and fodder lands . .	16,000 acres
	Grazing lands	<u>10,000</u> acres
	TOTAL	26,300 acres

II. PRE-ARRIVAL

Land Clearance: Because of the short growing season, it will be necessary for the land that is to be used for farming to be cleared prior to the arrival of the 10,000 Japanese. This will allow the evacuees to begin almost immediately to begin planting crops. A total of 16,000 acres should be cleared for both truck farming and gardens. At the same time an additional 300 acres should be cleared for the town site. Staff and equipment for the clearance project are to be provided by the Engineer Corps.

Buildings: It will be necessary to build all administrative buildings including the apartments of the administrative staff. This will allow the administrative staff to be settled into their physical surroundings prior to the beginning of the actual camp operations.

To facilitate the handling and protection of supplies and vehicles, warehouses and garages should be constructed at this time. Refrigeration units for perishable commodities are to be installed in one of the warehouses.

Gas tanks and fuel pumps are to be installed at the motor pool. Materials are to be acquired from the Army. Staff and equipment is to be supplied by the Engineer Corps.

Security: A short distance from the town site a small military camp is to be erected. It should provide quarters for two platoons. In conjunction with the building of the camp four guard towers should be provided: one at each corner of the camp. A barbed-wire fence is to be installed around the site. Added security is provided by the camp's location in a sparsely settled region. The guard towers and the barbed-wire are to be purchased from the Army with camp funds. All materials and personnel for the military camp are to be supplied and maintained by the Army. The Engineer Corps is responsible for construction of all security facilities including a jail on the town site.

Processing Center: A temporary enclosure is to be built for the processing of evacuees upon their arrival. Evacuees will stay in this area until they have been completely processed. This area is to be separately fenced off from the rest of the camp. Tents and other supplies for this area will be supplied temporarily from general stores. Construction of the area is to be done by the Engineer Corps.

Supplies: A supply of 540 twenty man tents are to be borrowed from the Army to be used as temporary living and eating quarters for the evacuees until barrack units can be built. Cots and linens for the 10,000 evacuees are to be ordered from the Army, as well as eating utensils, kitchen equipment, and mess furniture. Besides tents other temporary items needed are latrines, showers and general water supply units. Generators to provide electricity are also needed to supply power until powerlines can be brought into the camp. At this time a temporary telephone and radio communications system is to be installed. A temporary Army hospital unit is needed.

Permanent supplies to be sent prior to the arrival of the evacuees

besides sleeping and eating supplies including all administrative supplies. Equipment and supplies for building barracks and other buildings should begin to arrive at least one week before the first evacuees. Farm equipment and seed should also arrive at this time.

Food: Food for the staff should be available as soon as they arrive. Canned and dry foods for the evacuees should begin arriving one week before the evacuees arrive. The first shipment of perishable foods such as meat and produce should arrive two days before the first evacuees. All food needed by the camp is to be ordered through the Army.

Transportation: Transportation to the camp from the railroad will have to be done by trucks and buses. Motor vehicles should include 25 trucks, 20 heavy duty tractors, 6 cars, 5 buses, 1 ambulance, and 1 fire truck.

Telephones. Telephones are to be installed into all administrative offices as soon as the buildings are finished. A direct line from the camp to the military camp is to be installed before the arrival of the evacuees. Only the Director and Assistant Directors are to have outside lines.

Staff: The Director and all departmental heads are to meet in Washington D. C. as soon as possible for planning sessions. When construction begins at the site all key administrative personnel are to report to the camp. One week prior to the arrival of the evacuees all government staff are to be at the site.

III. PROCESSING

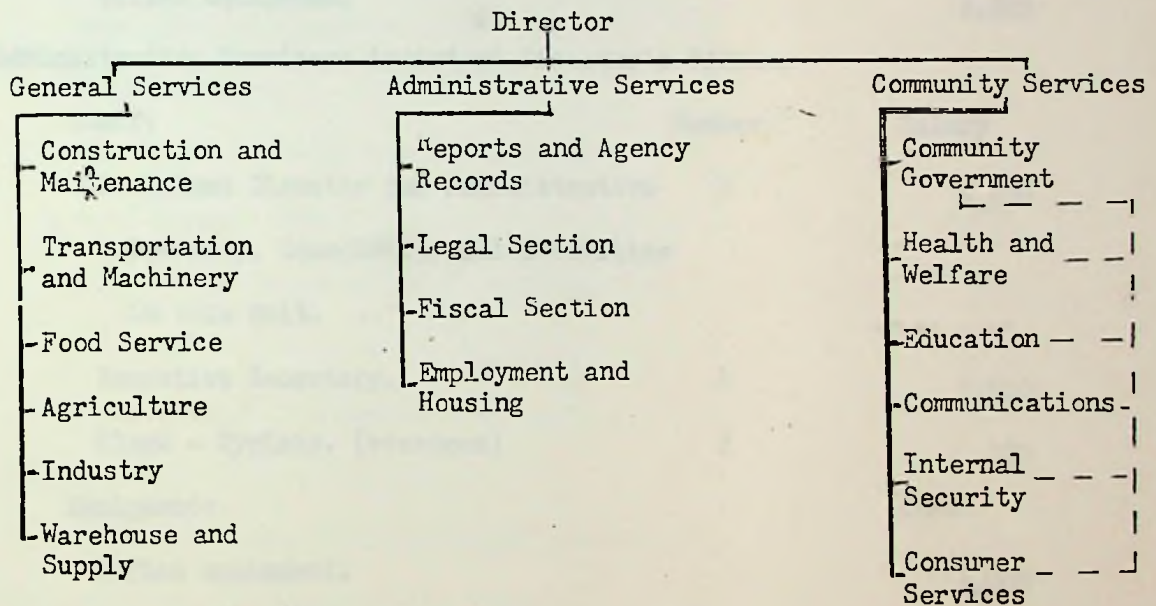
Upon arrival, all new evacuees will be sent to the Processing Center where they will remain until they have been completely processed. All personal belongings will be examined to insure that only those items that are approved by the WRA are in possession of the evacuees. At this time all evacuees will be required to fill out a questionnaire designed to provide basic data concerning themselves. Initial orientation will be given at this time. Evacuees will then be assigned to temporary quarters.

Operation of of the Processing Center will include administrative, medical, and security staff. Bilingual staff members will be used as much as is feasible at the center. As the processing continues, bilingual Japanese will be selected to help in the processing procedures.

IV. CAMP ORGANIZATION

The camp is organized into three administrative units: Administrative Services, Community Services, and General Services.

Figure 1. Organizational Chart.



Director's Office:

Staff:	Number	Salary
Project Director. Responsible for	1	7,000

the overall operation of the camp.

Works closely with external affairs

including WRA headquarters. Responsible

for the developing and organization of

the camp within the limits of the WRA

policy.

Staff:	Number	Salary
Administrative Assistant. Works closely with Director. Relieves the Director of minor duties. Works with budget and reports.	1	3,000
Executive Secretary.	1	2,500
Secretary.	1	2,000
Clerk - Typist. (evacuees)	3	450
Equipment:		Cost
Office equipment.		2,000

Administrative Services: Assistant Director's Office.

Staff:	Number	Salary
Assistant Director for Administrative Services. Coordinates all activities in this unit.	1	5,500
Executive Secretary.	1	2,500
Clerk - Typists. (evacuees)	2	300
Equipment:		Cost
Office equipment.		1,000

Administrative Services: Records and Reports Department.

Purpose: The department is responsible for maintaining all records and reports of the camp. Records are maintained on all evacuees that are placed in the camp.

Staff:	Number	Salary
Senior Administrative Officer. Directs all activities of the department. Insures that records are complete and accurate.	1	4,500

Staff:	Number	Salary
Secretary	1	2,000
Clerk - Typist. (evacuees)	5	750
Equipment:		Cost
Office equipment.		3,000

Administrative Services: Legal Section.

Purpose: It is the function of the section to advise on the legality of all directives. Also the section is to draw up all necessary contracts.

Staff:	Number	Salary
Senior Attorney. Directs department and provides final decisions all legal matters.	1	4,500
Legal Aides. Provide legal assistance when needed. Write reports.	2	6,000
Legal Aides. (evacuees)	3	750
Secretary	1	2,000
Clerk - Typist. (evacuees)	5	750
Equipment:		Cost
Office equipment. Includes legal library.		5,000

Administrative Services: Fiscal Section.

Purpose: The department is in charge of the budget, expenditures, accounts, auditing, and payroll for the camp.

Staff:	Number	Salary
Senior Fiscal Accountant. Supervises department. He works closely with all monetary matters.	1	4,500
Assistant Fiscal Accountant. Works closely with the budget.	1	3,500

Staff:	Number	Salary
Cost Accountant. Works with receipts and expenditures.	1	3,000
Assistant Cost Accountant. Works with accounts.	1	2,500
Payroll Clerk. Responsible for paying the staff and evacuees.	1	2,000
Accountants. (evacuees). Assist senior staff as needed.	10	2,600
Clerk - Typists. (evacuees)	15	2,500
Equipment:		Cost
Office equipment.		10,000

Administrative Services: Employment and Housing Department.

Purpose: The department is to keep employment records of all Center personnel. All matters concerning housing placement and adjustment are handled by the department. The department is also in charge of employment of all staff and evacuees. Responsible for developing all job descriptions

Figure 2. Pay Scale for Evacuees.

Professional	\$20 per month.
Skilled labor (including work supervisors)	\$16 per month.
Unskilled labor	\$12 per month.

Staff:	Number	Salary
Departmental Head. Directs and coordinates the separate units in this department.	1	4,000
Records Supervisor. Responsible for maintaining and updating records.	1	3,000
Assistant Record Supervisor.	1	2,500

Staff:	Number	Salary
Housing Supervisor. Responsible for placement of evacuees in housing.	1	3,000
Assistant to Housing Supervisor.	1	2,500
Employment Supervisor. Directs general aspects of employment and supervises section.	1	3,000
Employment Assistant. In charge of staff.	1	2,500
Employment Assistant. In charge of in-center evacuee employment.	1	2,500
Employment Assistant. In charge of evacuee employment outside of the center	1	2,500
Secretaries. (evacuees)	8	1,600
Clerk - Typist. (evacuees)	10	1,500

Extra staff may be necessary during the first four months, especially in the housing section.

Equipment:	Cost
Office equipment.	5,000

General Services: Assistant Director's Office.

Staff:	Number	Salary
Assistant Director for General Services. Is responsible for directing all activities in this unit.	1	5,500
Executive Secretary.	1	2,500
Clerk - Typist (evacuees)	2	300

Equipment:	Cost
Office Equipment.	1,000

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General Services: Transportation and Machinery.

Purpose: The department is to maintain in operating condition the vehicles and machinery belonging to the center. All drivers and vehicles for the camp are under the jurisdiction of this department.

Staff:	Number	Salary
Departmental Supervisor. Coordinates the activities of the department.	1	4,000
Motor Pool Supervisor. In charge of trucks and cars and their maintenance.	1	3,000
Farm Equipment Supervisor. Works specifically with the farm machinery.	1	3,000
Chief Mechanic. Responsible for keeping all equipment of this department in operating order.	1	2,500
Assistant Mechanics.	2	4,000
Secretary (evacuee)	1	200
Clerk - Typist. (evacuee)	4	600
Driver. (evacuee)	50	7,500
Truck Crew. (evacuee)	50	7,500
Mechanic. (evacuee)	10	2,000
Equipment:	Quantity	Cost
Office equipment.		1,000
Shop equipment and parts.		5,000
Trucks	25	50,000
Tractors	20	40,000
Buses	5	20,000
Automobiles	6	12,000

Equipment:	Quantity	Cost
Ambulance	1	2,500
Fire Truck	1	2,500

Gas tanks and pumps.

General Services: Construction and Maintenance.

Purpose: The department is to cooperate with the Army Engineers in the construction of the Center. Also the department is responsible for the organization and direction of all construction crews. It is the department's duty to develop and maintain all sewage systems, electrical connections, water systems, and roads.

Staff:	Number	Salary
Supervisor. Coordinates all activities of the department.	1	4,500
Assistant to the Supervisor. Responsible for handling all requisitions.	1	4,000
Construction Foreman. Responsible for the supervision of new construction and repairs.	1	3,500
Assistant Construction Foreman.	1	3,000
Design Engineer. Formulates and develops plans.	1	3,000
Draftsman. Commits plans to blueprints.	1	2,500
Civil Engineer. Develops plans for roads and similar construction.	1	3,000
Sanitation Engineer. Responsible for water and sewage disposal.	1	3,000
Assistant Sanitation Engineer.	1	2,500
Electrical Engineer. In charge of all activities pertaining to the laying and		3,000

Staff:	Number	Salary
maintenance of all electrical facilities.		
Equipment Maintenance Officer. In charge of department's equipment.	1	2,500
Construction Workers in FTE. (evacuees)	200	30,000
Sanitation Workers. (evacuees)	20	3,000
Electrical Workers. (evacuees)	5	1,000
Janitors for Blocks. (evacuees)	72	10,800
Equipment:		300,000
Tools and supplies. Including lumber, wiring, insulation, and pipes for the construction of the camp.		

General Services: Food Services.

Purpose: Food Services is to plan menus except for the hospital menus, requisition food supplies, manage food warehouses, distribute supplies to the block kitchens and the hospital. The department is to organize and manage the block kitchens.

Staff:	Number	Salary
Food Services Officer. In charge of all operations within the department.	1	4,000
Food Supplies Supervisor.	1	2,000
Secretary.	2	4,000
Clerk - Typist. (evacuees)	5	750
Menu Advisors. Plan meals (evacuees)	2	200
Chefs for Blocks and Administration. (evacuees)	38	7,600
Cooks for Blocks and Administration. (evacuees)	1,000	144,000

Equipment:	Cost
Mess hall supplies including kitchen supplies and eating utensils for all of the block kitchens. Tables and benches are to be ordered.	100,000
Food for the evacuees and staff for one year.	1,000,000

General Services: Agriculture.

Purpose: The purpose of the department is to plan, implement, and manage a program of agricultural production and animal husbandry that will lead to a maximum possible self-sufficiency on the part of the interned population.

Staff:	Number	Salary
Farm Supervisor. In charge of all activities of farm production.	1	4,000
Assistant Farm Supervisor. In charge of large scale farming.	1	3,500
Assistant Farm Supervisor. Coordinates and supervises truck gardening and small vegetable gardens.	1	3,500
Assistant Farm Supervisor. In charge of animal husbandry.	1	3,500
Foremen. Three assigned to each Assistant Farm Supervisor.	9	18,000
Veterinarian.	1	4,500
Clerk - Typists. (evacuees)	4	750
Farm Workers. (evacuees)	2,000	300,000

Equipment:	Cost
Supplies including farm equipment, seed and feed. Also dairy equipment and chicken houses are to be ordered.	50,000

Equipment:	Cost
Livestock including 20 dairy cows, 100 beef cattle, 10 pigs and 100 chickens.	200,000

Besides feed that is bought the pigs will eat separated garbage and the beef cattle will graze on the native grass and hay.

General Services: Industry.

Purpose: It will be the responsibility of this department to plan and direct operations of small industry. Until a thorough study of the job qualifications of the evacuees is made, no industries will be established.

Staff:	Number	Salary
Project Director. Responsible for developing and supervising small industry.	1	4,000
Secretary.	1	2,000

Equipment:	Cost
Office Equipment.	500
Small Industry Development Fund.	5,000

General Services: Warehouse and Supplies.

Purpose: The department is in charge of the requisition of all supplies and the management of all warehouse stock except for Food Services. Responsible for the movement of all supplies from the railroad to the Center, as well as movement of supplies from the warehouses to the appropriate sections.

Staff:	Number	Salary
Senior Supply Officer. In charge of all operations in the depart- ment.	1	4,000
Assistant Supply Officer. One respon- sible for requisitions from each of	3	10,500

Staff:	Number	Salary
the three administrative divisions: General Services, Administrative Services, and Community Services.		
Accountant-Auditor. Works with the Fiscal Section.	1	3,000
Secretary.	2	4,000
Clerk - Typist. (evacuees)	10	1,500
Telephone Operator.	4	8,000
Warehouse Clerks. (evacuees)	100	15,000
Equipment:		Cost
Office equipment.		2,000
Camp supplies including cots, linen, stoves,		150,000

Community Services: Assistant Director's Office.

Staff:	Number	Salary
Assistant Director for Community Services. Responsible for all activities in this division.	1	5,500
Executive Secretary.	1	2,500
Clerk - Typist. (evacuees)	2	300
Equipment:		Cost
Office equipment.		1,000

Community Services: Community Government.

Purpose: The Community Government serves as the voice of the evacuees in the camp. The unit works closely with the other units of the Community Services Division as well as with the Assistant Director for Community Services.

Tentative plans for the establishment of the Community Government:

As tent blocks are filled during the first phase of internment, the Assistant Director for Community Services will conduct elections in each block to choose representatives. All members of the community will be allowed to vote and to participate in the community government.

The block representatives will form a temporary council which will:

1. Serve as communications link between the administration of the camp and the interned population.
2. Plan a community government which will manage the internal affairs of the camp. Suggested committees to handle areas of concern are:
 - a. Committee on organizational plan.- to work in coordination with the Assistant Director of Community Services and the Legal Section.
 - b. Internal Security - work with the Internal Security Section and the Legal Section to formulate rules and regulations and their enforcement.
 - c. Education - work with the Education Director to establish plans and goals in educational programs.
 - d. Communications - work to develop better communications within the community. Responsible for establishing a community newspaper.
 - e. Recreation - Religious activities - Plan and coordinate these activities.
 - f. Consumer services - work with the advisor of this department to organize and regulate consumer enterprises.
 - g. Maintenance - work on keeping up the physical appearance of the community.

All planning by the committees is subject to advice by the staff personnel and to the final approval of the Center Director.

Elections for permanent Community Government will be held after all residents are placed in permanent housing.

Community Services: Health and Welfare.

Purpose: The department is to take care of the health needs of the community.

Staff:	Number	Salary
Senior Medical Officer. Responsible for the coordination of community health and welfare programs and the administration of the hospital.	1	5,500
Secretary	2	4,000
Assistant Medical Officer.	1	5,000
Hospital Administrator. Maintains hospital files.	1	4,000
Assistant Hospital Administrator. In charge of supplies and requisitions.	1	3,500
Senior Nurse. Directs nursing staff.	1	3,500
Nurses. 5 regular staff and 10 evacuees.	15	17,000
Doctors. Three are to be regular staff and three are to be evacuees.	6	14,500
Welfare counselor.	1	4,000
Assistant welfare counselor.	1	3,500
Dietician. Plan patients' meals and direct the hospital kitchen.	1	3,500
Technicians. (evacuees)	10	2,000
Orderlies. (evacuees)	20	3,000

Staff:	Number	Salary
Clerk - Typist. (evacuees)	5	750
Nurses' aides. (evacuees)	10	1,500
Cooks. (evacuees)	5	1,000
Janitorial staff. (evacuees)	4	600

Equipment:	Cost
Army issue equipment and supplies for a 200 bed hospital including maternity ward.	100,000

Community Services: Education.

Purpose: The education department is responsible for establishing and administering an educational program which will serve the needs of the community. It is to provide an educational experience comparable to that of the rest of the state.

Staff:	Number	Salary
Director. Works with the Community Government in planning educational programs.	1	4,500
Assistant Director. In charge of materials and supplies.	1	4,000
Teachers, Elementary. 25 are to be from the regular staff and 25 are to be evacuees.	50	55,000
Teachers, Secondary. 15 are to be staff members and 10 are to be evacuees.	25	32,000
Teachers - aides. (evacuees)	30	4,500
Clerk - typist. (evacuees)	10	1,500
Librarian.	1	2,500

Equipment:	Cost
Office equipment, desks and chairs for students, class room supplies including books, blackboards, pencils, and paper.	100,000

Community Services: Communication.

Purpose: The unit is to provide means of informing the community of events. It is to set up a newspaper and establish a library.

Staff:	Number	Salary
Communications Advisor. To work with the Community Government to plan and implement effective com- munications. To help set up and advise community newsletter.	1	4,000
Librarian. Plan and administer a community oriented library.	1	2,500
Secretary (evacuee)	2	4,000
Newsletter staff. (evacuees)	15	2,250
Library assistants. (evacuees)	5	750

Equipment:	Cost
Office equipment, newspaper equip- ment including a small press, library supplies including books.	20,000

Community Services: Internal Security.

Purpose: Internal Security is responsible for the protection of property.

Staff, Security Force.	Number	Salary
Chief Security Officer. To advise	1	3,500

Staff, Security Force.	Number	Salary
the Community Government in the formulation of rules and regulations on internal security. Reports to the Assistant Director for Community Services all supervisory acts (which must be referred to the F. B. I.) or acts which are outside the jurisdiction of the Community Government. Works in cooperation with the Evacuee Internal Security Force.		
Security Officer.	4	9,000
Staff, Fire Protection.	Number	Salary
Fire Chief. The Chief works with the Community Government to plan and implement fire regulations, prevention and inspection program, and volunteer fire fighting program. Administers department. (vacancies).	1	3,500
Firemen. (evacuees).	6	900
Equipment:		Cost
Office and fire equipment.		10,000
Fire truck ordered by Transportation and Machinery.		

Community Services: Consumer Section.

Purpose: Provides goods and services through evacuee enterprise. The selection, form, and management is to be determined by the evacuees.

Staff:	Number	Salary
Advisor. To advise Temporary Government on organization and management of consumer enterprises. To act as liason between the Legal Section, Fiscal Section and the Assistant Director in investigating means of financing the enterprises.	1	4,000

Office staff. (evacuees). To be determined as projects are developed.

Equipment:	Cost
Office equipment.	200

The Post Office is to be included in this department. Administrative staff and equipment is to be provided by the Postal Department.

Staff:	Number	Salary
Clerks. (evacuees)	15	1,250

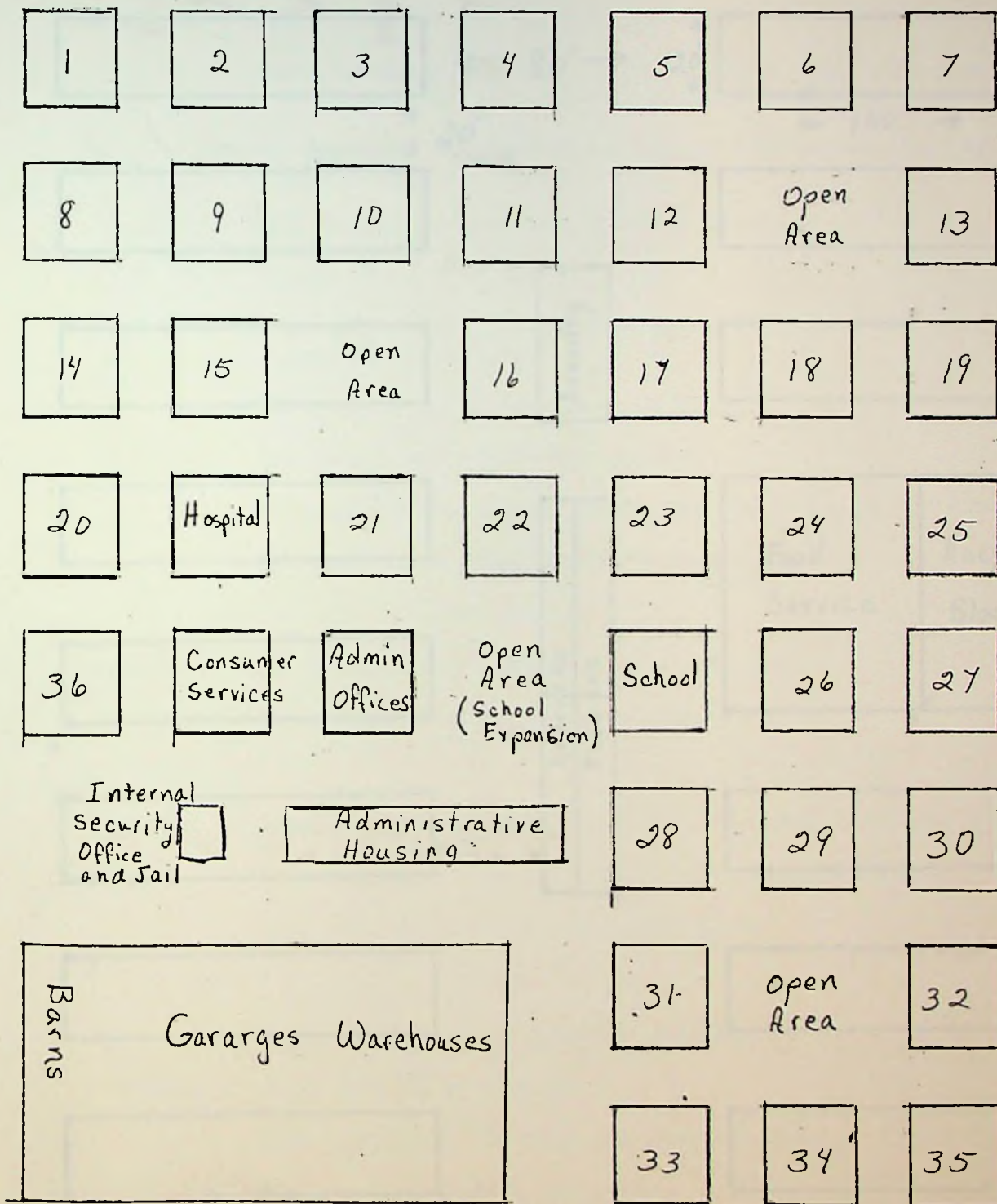
Employment of Evacuees: Employment will be sought for all Japanese who desire to work. The number and distribution of the evacuee employees will depend on opportunities for employment outside the camp. All figures that have been provided for the evacuees is minimum. To provide for additional employment as needed the following salary request is made.

Employment Fund.	Cost
	100,000
Employment Benifits.	100,000

V. PROCEDURES

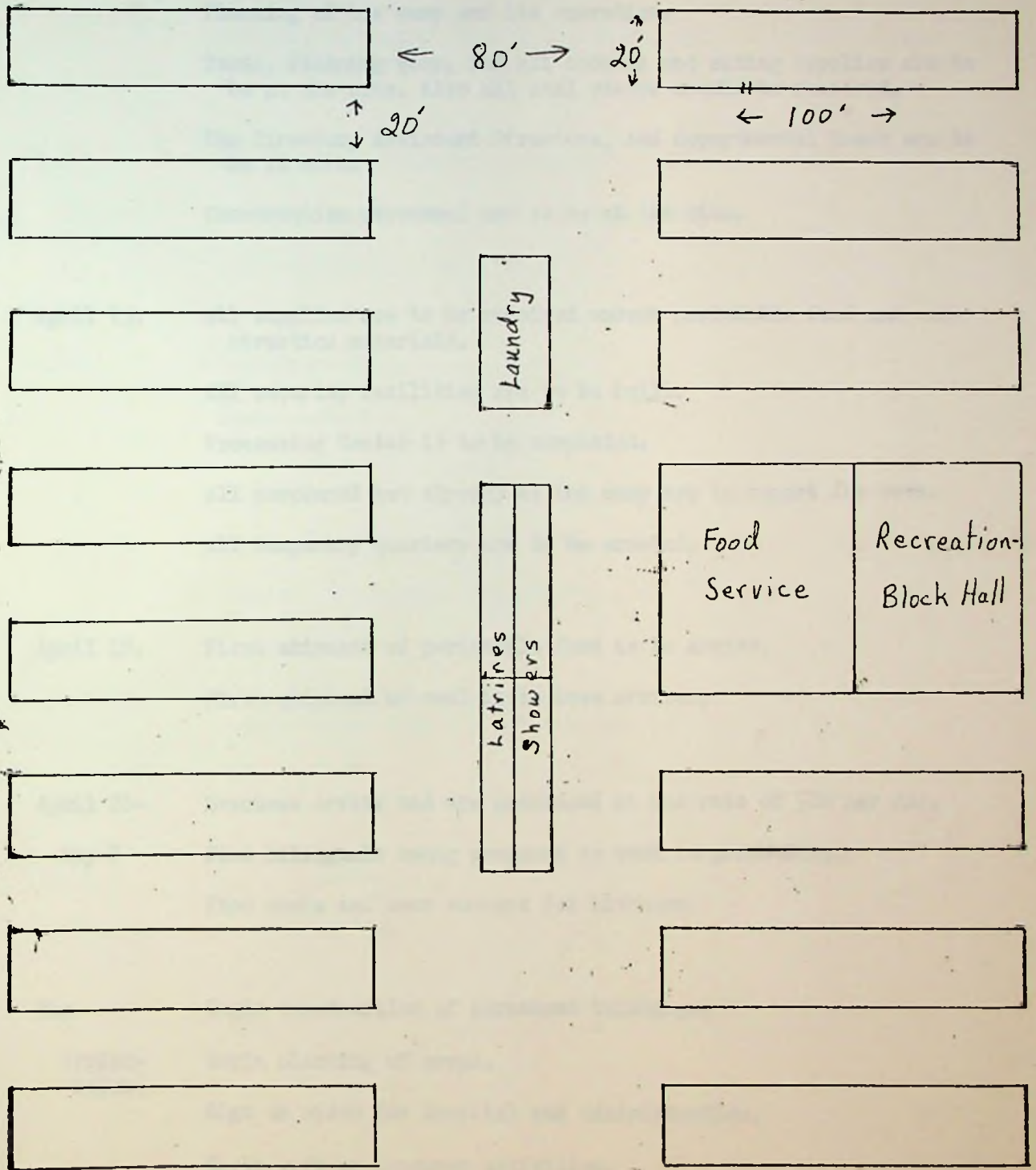
1. In the absence of the Director the Assistant Director in charge of Administrative Services becomes the Acting Director. The line of communication then follows in this order: Assistant Director for General Services; Assistant Director for Community Services. In any situation in which none of the above officials are available the Acting Director will be designated by the Director.
2. Security Alert: The Director or Acting Director will exercise his discretion in declaring a situation of security alert in which:
 - a. All military personnel will be put on alert.
 - b. The military camp commander will notify the nearest Army base.
 - c. No evacuees will be allowed outside the fenced area. Military personnel will enter the town site only upon the orders of the Director.
3. Meetings.
 - a. The Director and the Assistant Directors will meet at least once weekly.
 - b. The Director, Assistant Directors, and departmental heads will meet biweekly.
 - c. The Director, Assistant Directors, and the Community Government officials will hold biweekly meetings. (Until the permanent Community Government is formed, all tent block representatives will attend the meetings).
 - d. Each Assistant Director will hold weekly meetings with the heads of departments within his division.
4. Reports: The head of each department will be responsible for a monthly report - copies of which will be sent to the Office of the Director and to the Records and Reports Section.

VI. Layout Plan for Site (by blocks)



Military Camp

Block Plan



VII. CALENDAR

- March 20- Land clearance by the Engineering Corps.
- April 19. Construction of the administrative buildings and apartments by the Engineering Corps.
- Planning of the camp and its operation.
- Tents, sleeping gear, and all cooking and eating supplies are to be at the site. Also all coal stoves should be received.
- The Director, Assistant Directors, and departmental heads are to be at work.
- Construction personnel are to be at the site.
- April 13. All supplies are to be received except perishable food and construction materials.
- All security facilities are to be built.
- Processing Center is to be completed.
- All personnel not already at the camp are to report for work.
- All temporary quarters are to be erected.
- April 18. First shipment of perishable food is to arrive.
- First shipment of coal is to have arrived.
- April 20- Evacuees arrive and are processed at the rate of 500 per day.
- May 9 Find bilinguals among evacuees to work in processing.
- Find cooks and mess workers for kitchens.
- May Begin construction of permanent buildings.
- (Priorities) Begin planting of crops.
- Sign on aides for hospital and administration.
- Begin work on consumer activities.
- Hold elections for Temporary Government.
- Hire evacuees.

June Complete construction of housing units.
(Priorities) Maintenance of fields.
Start program in animal husbandry.
Evacuees move into housing units.
Analysis of nearby communities to discover if there is interest
in hiring evacuees for day work.

July Elections of permanent Community Government.
(Priorities) Complete construction on non-housing units.
Begin community newsletter.

August Begin harvesting.
(Priorities) Train teachers.

September School begins.
(Priorities) Finish harvesting.
Complete any winterizing projects.

February Contact the neighboring communities to see if there is work
outside the camp for the evacuees.
(Priorities)

April Begin planting.
(Priorities)

VIII. SUMMARY BUDGET

	Staff: Government	Staff: Evacuees	Equipment
Director's Office.	14,500	450	2,000
Administrative Services:			
Assistant Director's Office.	8,000	300	1,000
Records and Reports.	6,500	750	3,000
Legal Section.	12,500	1,500	5,000
Fiscal Section.	15,500	4,500	10,000
Employment and Housing.	25,500	2,100	5,000
Subtotal	<u>68,000</u>	<u>9,150</u>	<u>24,000</u>
General Services:			
Assistant Director's Office.	8,000	300	1,000
Transportation and Machinery.	16,500	17,800	133,000
Construction and Maintenance.	34,500	44,800	300,000
Food Services.	10,000	152,750	1,100,000
Agriculture.	37,000	300,750	250,000
Industry.	6,000		5,500
Warehouse and Supplies.	29,500	16,500	152,000
Subtotal	<u>141,500</u>	<u>532,900</u>	<u>1,941,500</u>
Community Services:			
Assistant Director's Office.	8,000	300	1,000
Health and Welfare.	68,000	8,850	100,000
Education.	91,000	13,000	100,000
Communications.	6,500	7,000	20,000
Internal Security.	15,000	900	10,000
Consumer Section.	4,000	1,250	200
Subtotal	<u>192,500</u>	<u>31,000</u>	<u>231,200</u>
TOTALS:			
Staff: Government.		416,500	
Staff: Evacuees.		573,800	
Additional Employment Fund.		100,000	
Employment Benefits.		100,000	
Equipment.		2,198,700	
Miscellaneous.		200,000	
TOTAL		<u>3,589,000</u>	

EDWARD H. SPICER

WRA : WRA Centers : HEART MOUNTAIN , WYOMING

#543

MY TWO YEARS IN
HEART MOUNTAIN

ASAEL T. HANSEN

MY TWO YEARS IN HEART MOUNTAIN:
THE DIFFICULT ROLE OF AN APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGIST

Asael T. Hansen
University of Alabama
Professor Emeritus of Anthropology

My Dual Role

The rationale of my dual role (and that other so-called community analysts) can be sketched. One part of the role was to establish rapport with the evacuees confined in Heart Mountain Relocation Center, Wyoming. Rapport connotes a relationship of trust and confidence. If it could exist, it would enable me to inquire into the thinking and feeling and acting of Camp residents. What they told me through words and deeds, I could then formulate into written statements. Assuming rapport and sufficient skill in organizing basic data, my writing would present some realities of evacuee life.

The other part of my role was to provide realistic information on evacuees to WRA administrators. The motive for setting up the Community Analysis Section within the Agency several months after its creation was the belief or hope that trained social scientists, with no other duties, could concentrate on learning enough about the people being administered to improve administration. This belief or hope posed problems for me. Rapport problems again. If the formula was to work, administrators would need to accept my competence as an observer and reporter. That is, they would have to repose some trust and confidence in me.

Please believe me the dual role was difficult -- impossible to fulfill really well. I struggled to the limits of my capacity, seeking always to cultivate patience and to maintain balance. This paper tries to tell what actually happened.

Two Preliminary Statements

Did evacuees respond readily to my efforts to establish rapport? Of course not, except for a very few. My salary was paid by the Government that had uprooted them and sent them into exile. This identified me with the keepers; they were the kept. The whole experience had been bruising and hurtful. Besides, there was a widespread view that no hakujin could ever empathize with Japanese Americans. Their lives for decades had tended to justify this conviction. Perforce, I had to rely on those who, somehow or other, were willing to share their experiences with me. My early weeks in the Camp were a bit lonely.

A very few residents did sort of "explore me" beginning with my arrival. These were mostly Nisei with college backgrounds. A professor-on-leave was still a professor and maybe approachable. Such explorations led to some induring friendships. Gradually, comfortable contacts with Issei grew in number. Eventually, Heart Mountain became my wartime home. After the Camp closed, there were warm reunions with ex-residents in Chicago and on the West Coast.

Did WRA administrators believe that the information I gathered and transmitted would contribute to better administration? In fact, many administrators had opposed the creation of the Community Analysis Section and some remained skeptical. The situation should astonish nobody. It was (and is) quite general for people to hold that social scientists were (and are) eggheads, incapable of dealing with practical matters. Even as my appointment was being processed, the Heart Mountain Project Director made it clear that he would prefer not to have a community analyst on his staff ever. Among Washington officials, he had his sympathizers.

It can be said with certainty that I did have supporters in Washington. I conferred with them during my briefing before I was hired. And on the Heart Mountain staff, I soon learned that some expected my labors to be helpful.

As I settled into my job, my information gathering improved and so did my reports. This judgement is not just mine. Administrators "who mattered" agreed. Gradually an increasing number seemed to feel that I was not a stereotypical egghead.

There you have it. My labors began with distrust among evacuees and among administrators. I survived.

Relations With Administrators

The story of my relations with administrators is important, but of less interest to me than the other story. So

I speak of administrators first to take care of the matter. Then, in the next topic, I can concentrate on my truly rich and poignant experiences with the Japanese Americans in my Camp.

From the outset three men well up in the Washington WRA bureaucracy wished me well and viewed me as a laborer in the vineyard, seeking to improve the reputation of social science. All held Ph.D.'s in anthropology. It was to them that I beamed my early reports. The Chief Analyst, who had invited me into WRA, told me in an extended briefing something like, "What we hunger and thirst for in Washington is detailed, day-by-day, eyewitness accounts of what goes on in the Camps." He suggested what he labelled Trend Reports to be done weekly. I accepted the preparation of these to be my primary mission. Special reports dealt with crises and topics of particular interest from time to time. These were done "on demand" as it were.

Whatever was transmitted to Washington landed first on the desk of Heart Mountain's Chief of Community Services. He kept a copy, handed one to the Project Director, and gave the four others to the Reports Office for dispatch to Community Analysis Headquarters in Washington. This touching on mechanics will be useful later on.

At Heart Mountain from the start, one administrator did all he could to encourage me. He was my immediate boss, the Community Services Chief just mentioned. His university

training had been in social science, and in his career with the Department of Agriculture he had dealt mainly with people rather than things.

The Project Director welcomed me politely, of course. He was a gentleman. Some of my early reports evoked favorable comment from him.

From here on a sketchy chronology is offered. My arrival on the job in the Camp occurred in mid-January 1944.

July 1944. The Project Director took the initiative in suggesting that we talk informally for an hour each week about whatever came to mind. Tuesday, 8:00-9:00 a.m., the time set. The conferences continued until the Camp closed in November 1945, cancelled only when one of us had to be absent from the Project.

September 1944. At a meeting of all community analysts in Denver (the only one held), the Washington boss of the Section passed on to me privately two items. One, my weekly Trend Reports, deposited with the Project Director, were forwarded by air each Saturday, along with his own weekly report, to the Director of WRA. The Director regularly read my reports and occasionally referred to them in discussions with his staff. Two, the four Trend Reports were sent by surface mail to the Community Analysis Office in Washington. There they received wide distribution. "You have a growing number of fans," my boss observed. (This information shook me up. Before, I had strived to make my

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writing clear and informative. Now, I'd have to drive myself even harder.)

Gradually, no date. The reception of my reports in Washington improved my status with the Heart Mountain administrator generally. What Washington thought (or was assumed to think) about Project affairs was a concern of all Project officials.

August 1945. The WRA Washington Office asked my Project Director to allow me to be detailed for one month to the Gila Camp in Arizona. The Community Analyst there had resigned a few months before. WRA statagists had planned to close one of the two camps which composed the Gila Center by the end of August. The idea: to get a fix on the multiple problems total closing would involve. Someone thought a community analyst should be on hand to observe and report. I was selected. My Project Director approved, not without some misgivings. In Gila I worked the clock around and learned a lot. (Also, I was pained a lot.) Some administrators indicated that my reports were useful.

September 1945. Two Washington officials, who visited Gila during my stay, decided my detail should be extended. Instead of driving directly back to Heart Mountain, I would pause at Poston, Topaz, and Minidoka. This would give me a comparative view of the "closing program." It was my impression that my comparative report was read with more than casual interest by quite a few administrators.

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December 1945-June 1946. After Heart Mountain closed, WRA transferred me to Washington. There I collaborated on the final report of the Community Analysis Section. Its title: Impounded People: Japanese Americans in the Relocation Centers.

Relations with Evacuees

To give adequate coverage to this most important topic would require far too many pages. So, a sequence of segments or capsules is offered. It is hoped that these will convey a sense of the richness and depth of my experiences. There is some logic to the order of the sequence, but relaxed rather than rigorous logic.

I begin with the initial impact of the Camp on me, taken from an unpublished manuscript. Rereading it when I'm alone can still bring tears.

I arrived at Heart Mountain on a cold Monday morning in late January. War-time (year-round daylight saving) meant it was still dark at 8 a.m. There were introductions to several of the administrative staff. I was sworn in and put on the payroll. After it was full daylight, I commented to someone that it might be a good idea for me to get an overall look at the Camp. OK. I was assured that it would be all right to crawl through the barbed-wire fence. It had long since become just a symbol of confinement. Only passage through the front gate required a pass, authorized by someone in the administration and issued and collected by a soldier at the gate. Anywhere else, the evacuees who had terrified Californians in January of 1942 could crawl through the fence and walk at will over the Wyoming hills. The Camp sat on a partially developed reclamation project. Hence, it was surrounded by plenty of unoccupied territory. . . .

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I carefully avoided the barbs as I crawled through the fence, reminding me of my farm days, and climbed the next higher ancient river terrace above the one on which the Camp was situated. It spread below me, row after row of black barracks, spaced with rigid army regularity. The barracks were clumped into blocks to provide a system of fire breaks--a proper precaution in arid Wyoming with its brisk winds. Wisps of smoke arose from hundreds of chimneys generated by hundreds of army-issue coal-burning stoves (space heaters). A feeble sun shone through a light haze and revealed the scene clearly. There was a thin layer of snow on the ground, melted from the roofs of barracks. Its whiteness set off the utter blackness of the barracks. At that date, this was the temporary and involuntary residence of a few more than 10,000 persons. As I gazed, the scene really shook me. My God, I thought, evacuation really did happen; this thing I see actually does exist. Other shocks and tremors disturbed me over the months ahead. But I learned to live in and with the Camp--as thousands of evacuees had done in one way or another.

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Considering the inside of the barracks, the scene becomes a little less stark. The builders were accustomed to putting up army installations with rooms of uniform size. Somehow, word reached them that this arrangement hardly fit a civilian population composed of individuals and families. The rooms, euphemistically called apartments, were of three sizes. The smallest apartments occupied the ends of each barracks. These came to be known as "honeymoon apartments." Newly married couples greatly preferred them. Other people lived on the other side of only one wall.

There were further accommodations to human needs. For instance, when relocation reduced the Camp's population a bit, a very large family could expand into three rooms--one half of

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a barracks. Moreover, the family cut doors to connect the rooms so that persons could move about without going outside and possibly facing a lusty blizzard. Modifying Government property in this way probably violated regulations. Anyway, it happened.

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A few words should be said about the official rules governing the duties of a community analyst. Just certain ones are mentioned. He was to be involved in security and police matters in no way. His written reports were to keep his sources anonymous. No one could demand a name. He was to be assigned no administrative responsibility, even temporarily. All this was intended to facilitate his developing rapport with evacuees. The administrators at Heart Mountain always respected these rules conscientiously.

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It is obvious that my work at Heart Mountain could not begin until I got there. Some evacuees, however, had investigated me before my arrival. The Federal forms I had completed in applying for employment had been submitted to the Washington office. It was settled that my post would be at Heart Mountain in late December 1943. The forms were forwarded to the Camp, available for inspection during a couple of weeks before I showed up. Interested officials looked at them; so did interested evacuees. An evacuee

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secretary could show them to friends who would pass the information on to other friends. Perhaps as many as thirty evacuees knew that I was born in Utah long ago, that my bachelor's degree was from Utah State and my Ph.D. from Wisconsin, that I had researched for three years in Mexico, and that I would be on leave from Miami University in Ohio.

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Who were these evacuee investigators? One was the assistant of the previous community analyst, clearly scheduled to become my assistant. That he would want to learn about me is entirely understandable. The others were friends of his. They constituted a loosely knit cluster of persons with university backgrounds. Probably the man who was to be my assistant could have made a fairly accurate list of the persons who were in on this very early investigation.

Once I was on the job, this man proved to be an extremely competent assistant. Stanford University had granted him a B.A. in political science about three years before Pearl Harbor. After some 30 hours of intense conversation over several days, we were colleagues. When the Army took him four months later, I missed him. But he had helped me greatly in getting my feet on the ground and beginning to move into the Camp community.

Soon his friends were my friend or comfortable acquaintances. They told me a great deal about Japanese Americans and evacuation and Camp life. In fact, I sensed that they

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wanted me to have "the right kind of information," that is, to accept their interpretation of the Japanese-American minority.

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My assistant-colleague was a good social scientist. This meant that he strived for objectivity. He recognized that there existed various interpretations of the Japanese-Americans and their world. Probably most Issei and many Nisei considered the college people to be "too assimilated." With his help and on my own, it would be necessary to establish communication with these more conservative elements in order to do my job. Coming to know "enough" Issei would be particularly important. It was they who made the major decisions for the Camp community.

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Before turning to my approach to the Issei, a brief account of a happy circumstance may be of interest. It gave me an informative glimpse into the inner workings of a piece of Japanese-American culture. Two Nisei girls in their early twenties worked for me sequentially as clerk-typists. It happened that each had grown up in a situation where she associated about as much with non-Japanese as with Japanese. Evacuation plunged them into a total Japanese-American environment. Soon, they discovered that they lacked awareness of many details of the culture that other Nisei had. The deficiency caused occasional awkwardness. Both were striving to

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fit in with the flow of Camp life. Moreover, each was falling in love with a Nisei boy whose parents were more "Japanesy" than her own parents. One girl reported that her boy friend had told her seriously that her Japanese speech would have to improve greatly and that she would have to acquire the behavior his parents expected of a bride-to-be or they might disapprove of the marriage. Maybe not block it, but there would be strains. So, love intensified their desire to be re-absorbed into the culture they had wandered away from.

Ergo! I realized that, in a sense, they were striving to do what I was striving to do. Their objective was to learn to live adequately in a Japanese-American context; mine was to learn enough about that context to function acceptably as an ethnographer and applied anthropologist.

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Very soon after I reached the Camp, an Issei sought me out and offered his aid. He came recommended by administrators who had always found him cooperative. He had reason to be cooperative. He was a lonely Issei, outside of the "main stream." Little by little, I got the story.

His birth place was Okinawa. His parents had enough resources to send him to Tokyo to finish his schooling. His experience in Tokyo included many unpleasanties because of his Okinawan background. He emigrated to California with a working command of English and a little capital. Californians, he discovered, generally held the same attitudes toward all

persons from Japan; Okinawans were no different. His import business prospered, and he became active in the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce. Many Issei considered him too pro-America. I gathered that he himself just felt that America had been good to him, that is, until the War and evacuation fouled up everything. Anyway, he was definitely a fringe Issei. He did help me, but not really as an Issei. He was intelligent and possessed a lot of information. His wife passed along a very interesting fact: he preferred potatoes to rice!

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About July 1, 1944, an event took place which let me know that rapport existed between me and a mainstream Issei. He served continuously as the representative of his block in the Camp's Council, a token of his acceptance by Issei. Five months had passed since my arrival at Heart Mountain. An excerpt from an unpublished piece of writing gives some background and tells what happened.

Actually he was somewhat more assimilated to American ways than the "average" Issei. But he was Honshu-born and generally acceptable in spite of his partial conversion to Christianity in Japan, his bachelor's degree in economics from Columbia University, his marriage to the daughter of a Japanese Methodist minister, and his $\frac{1}{2}$ U.S. and $\frac{1}{2}$ Japanese style of life.

Almost everything conspired to bring us together as friends. He was an intellectual and enjoyed talking with me on many topics. He had gone into the seed and fertilizer business in order to support his wife and three children.

His wife's sister, her husband, and two daughters relocated to Oxford, Ohio, just after I went to Heart Mountain. My wife had the family in for tea while they were very new newcomers. The family appreciated the gesture. The very next day an airmail letter was on the way to Heart Mountain from the wife in Oxford to the wife in the Camp. They must do something for the Miami U. professor serving as the Project's Community Analyst. A few evenings later, I had a pleasant meal in a barracks room that was the wartime home of a family of five.

Why then did it require five months for me to establish full rapport with this amiable Issei gentleman? He told me one night (about July 1, 1944) after we had been drinking coffee and conversing for quite awhile in his barracks room. He explained in his beautiful and eloquent broken English. (I can't judge his Japanese, but he was truly a master of English, broken as it was.) My rendering loses much of the flavor of his speech. Still, it is given in quotation marks. "I have been wanting to tell you something for the last few weeks. But when I thought of it, the situation seemed not quite right. Tonight I want to do it.

"I liked you from the very first. I felt certain that you were a professor on leave and not a spy of some kind that many people in the Camp think you are. And I thought you were a good man. But it was not clear to me what *you* really intended to do here. Were you here only to collect information on the Japanese to report to your WRA bosses in Washington? You explained that the idea was that, if Washington had good information on us, they would understand us better and administer us better. But I couldn't be sure. And then I wondered if you intended, as a professor of anthropology, to study the Japanese as if they were guinea pigs and to write some articles and maybe to get a raise in salary.

"I really wanted to help you. Still, I hesitated. You may have noticed that I sometimes changed the subject when you raised questions that I preferred not to talk about."

I recall this point clearly. I commented that he was clever at shifting a topic and that I figured he had a reason for doing so. He went on.

"What I had to settle in my mind and heart was that you really cared about the Japanese, that you were sincerely and deeply concerned with their future. I had to feel that the welfare of the Japanese was more important to you than your professional career. And that, when you wrote to Washington about us evacuees, your purpose was not to please your Washington bosses or to make their job easier but to bring them to a better understanding of us and our problems.

"A few weeks ago I made up my mind that you really did care. So tonight I assure you that, from now on, you can ask me any question. I will tell you what I know. If I believe that there are better informed persons in this Camp, I will seek their counsel. I may not tell them why I'm making inquiries. I have come to think that you would not use any knowledge you have to do us injury and that you are committed to do anything you can to help us."

This Issei gentleman had placed a heavy burden on me. I had to accept it willingly if not gladly. The better the quality of the information I received, the better I might be able to do my job for all WRA--for the administration and for the evacuees. . . .

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A year later (July 1945) in one way or another (no system), I had acquired about as many Issei friends as I could communicate with regularly enough to keep the relationship warm and relaxed. One was the Councilman of the block where my office was located. (The Administration Building was overcrowded in January 1944. So I had been assigned a room in a barracks. My presence worried my evacuee neighbors for many months.) As our friendship finally ripened, he confessed that for a long time he would carefully

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avoid my office and me. To be seen with me might alienate his constituents, the residents of his block. Eventually, he invited me to his barracks room for coffee and conversation. He called his barracks room his "abode" to make it seem more homelike. His mastery of English was impressive. He complained jokosely, "a problem I have faced living in this country is buying Japanese-English dictionaries. I've been here for 40 years. See that dictionary. It's about number 39 and need^o replacing soon." I listened with fascination to his reminiscences of his childhood on the beautiful island of Shikoku in the Inland Sea and of a period when he was a successful fish merchant in British Columbia. It was the rich detail that evoked my fascination. And he was extremely well informed on the conditions of the world.

One day in July 1945 we walked toward his abode and my office. Some things disturbed him that he decided to share with me. His words are reproduced almost as they come from his lips.

Before the defeat of Germany, there was a war in the east and a war in the west. Now, there if only a war in the west. Before, I thought that the conflict would exhaust both nations and end in a stalemate and a negotiated pease. Now, I fear for Japan.

On Seasonal Leave I worked for many months in Spokane's railroad yards. It was clear what was happening. An endless stream of freight trains went through the yards. Those going west were loaded with things for use against Japan. Those going east were almost empty, to be reloaded for another trip west. It seemed that Japan would finally be overcome.

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WRA cancelled my Seasonal Leave and forced me to return to the Camp. I don't know why. I was just building up a reserve to take care of my family. And I though I was helping this Country.

When I re-entered the Camp, I was shocked. Many Issei still believed that Japan would be victorious. They pay no attention to real news, just to Japanese propaganda. When I tell them about the many freight trains going west through Spokane, they don't believe me. Sometimes they say that I just made it up and become angry at me. They don't know what is going on and they don't want to know.

I follow the real war news. When Saipan and Wake fell, it worried me profoundly. Japan could be bombed from the air. When American forces invaded Okinawa and could not be repelled, I realized that the Empire was wounded, that it might bleed to death and suffer utter distruction.

But I do not think that will happen At some point the Emporer will say, cease. He will want to save the seed of the Japanese people.

This was an extraordinary mini-lecture, done by an Issei before the Bomb.

Several months after the Camp closed, in Los Angeles in August 1946, this man was the master of ceremonies at a fine Chinese dinner honoring my wife and me. Our hosts were about a dozen Heart Mountain Issei. Most touching: five wives had been "recruited" to attend a normally males-only function so that my wife would feel comfortable. Our hosts were empathetic cosmopolitan gentlemen.

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Another Issei introduced me to a bit of wisdom that a truly good anthropologist should have possessed already. During the summer of 1945 a request came from the Washington Office of WRA. I (and other analysts) were instructed to inquire among Issei regarding how they felt toward the United States and Japan. What were their long-term plans? The request, it seemed to me, verged on asking me to engage in espionage. It was my understanding that espionage lay outside of my duties. I hoped, that by sufficient indirection, anything approaching interrogation could be avoided.

I started with an intelligent Issei friend, a successful landscaper from Los Angeles and a respected man among Issei. We talked about his sons, both of whom were doing well in higher education outside of the Camp. And we touched on other topics. Eventually, I wondered what he expected to do after the War. He replied that he would go back to Los Angeles and seek to re-establish his business. "And when you are old enough to retire?," I asked.

His answer really told me. "I'll retire in Los Angeles. And when I die, I'll be buried there. I own a cemetery lot large enough for me and my family. I do not know what to think about the United States. This country excludes me from citizenship. But I feel that I am a Californian. Even more strongly, I feel that Los Angeles is my home city."

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This man was one of the hosts at the Los Angeles dinner.

Another Issei in casual conversation in ^adifferent context mentioned with some pride that he was one of the founders of the Japanese Cemetery Association of San Jose. Is there any question about which country he expected to be his home and that of his descendents? Did pre-war Army Intelligence experts gather information on this point?

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An event, perhaps worthy of note, occurred during the winter of 1944-45. The following is from the unpublished manuscript.

My first "main-stream" Issei friend recommended that I become a sponsor of a Kabuki play, involving a contribution of \$10 or so. The rewards: a privileged seat and a 10" by 10" cardboard notice (in Japanese) giving my name and my contribution for the admiration of the audience. There were dozens of such notices about Issei who, even in Camp, could still afford to be patrons of the arts. And there I was among them, which had been my friend's intent. He pointed to mine, read it in English, and commented that the calligraphy was excellent.

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From the same manuscript.

Sometime during my second year at Heart Mountain, the Project Director joked in one of our weekly conferences that I was becoming a better Issei every day. He meant it as a compliment; I took it as such.

Now, a further comment comes to mind. My Project Director may have viewed my "becoming a better Issei" was a part of my job. To me, it was a part of my life.

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This account of my experiences at Heart Mountain should include reference to two crises. Above, I noted that the WRA regulations defined my job in a way which exempted me from anything involving security or police. The unpublished manuscript covers the matter well enough.

It can be mentioned that a Federal Judge and a Federal Prosecutor paid no attention to the regulations of WRA. I (along with several others of the Project staff) was subpoenaed to testify at the trial of seven evacuees charged with conspiracy to interfere with the operation of Selective Service at Heart Mountain. Selective Service, closed to Nisei at the time of the evacuation decision in early 1942, was re-opened in January 1944. Heart Mountain experienced a considerable disturbance during February, March, and April--tapering off thereafter. And about 400 draftees from our Camp refused to accept induction and were sentenced to prison. I had submitted a substantial write-up near the end of March, covering the peak of the crisis. It was done under difficulties, increased by my newness on the job. Before it was finished, the Project Director and others hoped it would supplement the flow of information being sent to the Washington office--understandably much concerned. (Among other things, WRA was again getting hostile press coverage.) As soon as the document was turned in and scanned by certain Project officials, a telephone call told Washington that a report by the community analyst was on its way by air. Probably nothing I have ever written has been read more avidly and more carefully. The readers included FBI investigators.

The trial of the seven accused conspirators was held in October 1944. By then the draft crisis had subsided. Still, when the subpoena came, I felt heartsick. To me it seemed entirely possible that my presence at the trial might "do me in" as a community analyst. It should be said that my Project Director did all in his power to have me exempted. He appealed to the Judge and Prosecutor and asked the Washington office to intervene on my behalf. It was to no avail. I went with the other potential witnesses from

our Camp and spent a week of so in Cheyenne. As it developed I (and I think all of my fellow staff members) were in the courtroom only one or two days; only during the process of jury selection (tedious but interesting, where Cheyenne jurors were chosen to judge the guilt of "Japs"--albeit Nisei, hence U.S. citizens). The Federal judge instructed the prosecuting and defense attorneys to confer and prune out all matters each was willing to concede so as to zero in on the basic points at issue. Potential witnesses were told to stay available till called. The Heart Mountaineers socialized in the Plains Hotel and a few days later were released. (The verdict in Cheyenne was innocent. I think the Government appealed and that the Appellate court upheld the Cheyenne decision.)

Back in the Camp, I sought out my closest evacuee friends and inquired about my reputation among evacuees. The findings encouraged me greatly. 1) The draft crisis was months in the past and those called had been going for induction, perhaps with misgiving but without protest. 2) The Cheyenne trial stirred very little interest in the Camp. 3) Very few persons even knew that I had gone to Cheyenne as a potential witness. 4) Those who did know blamed me not at all. They told me what I'd been told before. Generally, Japanese and Japanese-Americans held that subjects/citizens should obey the orders of their Government. That was what I had done; my response demonstrated my civic virtue. The months which followed indicated that the Cheyenne episode had had no influence on my subsequent effectiveness (or ineffectiveness) as a community analyst.

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In retrospect, I have told friends that I lived for two years behind barbed-wire fence at Heart Mountain with 10,000 other Japanese. Many months passed before I would feel that way. Enough evacuees had to know that I cared and to share their lives with me to some degree.

As the closing of the Camp approached, I felt a strong urge to join the exodus. I could do some applied anthropology among the resettled (or unsettled) evacuees and then go on to Washington to help prepare the final report. I mentioned my desire to accompany the departing Heart Mountaineers to my Project Director. He thought it was a bit crazy, but he forwarded my request to Washington. It was turned down.

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The last trainload of evacuees left Heart Mountain the evening of Saturday, November 10, 1945. The final Trend Report was composed in an empty Camp on November 19. The concluding two paragraphs follow.

Heart Mountain was never a lovely place. But when it was full of people and one knew many of the people, even the barracks did not look so black and bleak. On Sunday and Monday, November 11 and 12, it was truly unlovely. It was cold, quiet, and empty. Trash heaps lined the streets. The atmosphere of desertion and desolation was made more marked by lonesome and hungry cats crawling over the trash heaps.

The community was obviously and totally dead. Since then, the project staff, acting now in the role of morticians, have been preparing the physical remains for such disposition as awaits a dead community.