

REPORT  
ON  
SELF ANALYSIS AND INVENTORY  
BY  
HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS  
REGARDING THE EFFECTS OF  
THE COLORADO RIVER RELOCATION CENTER RESIDENCE  
Poston, Arizona  
(1942-1945)

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## INTRODUCTION

A group in America most obviously affected by mass migration, separation of families and disintegration of home life is now rapidly, though reluctantly in spirit, vacating the Colorado River Relocation Center at Poston, Arizona. Although this center has been a temporary residence for Japanese Americans evacuated from the west coast in 1942 as a necessary war measure, it has taken on many crystallizing patterns which will probably be evidenced in the behavior of its youth in the forthcoming years. The abrupt change from security, comfort and peace of mind in the home, to congested and inadequate living quarters in the heat of the desert created a discontentment, despondency and grief among these 19,000 people of Japanese ancestry. The youth of this group, torn between the traditions of their parents and grandparents and that of American culture, suffered less obvious frustrations than those evidenced by the older people through mental and physical illnesses; yet, their faith in America, its people, its ideals and their rights as American citizens were shattered by this act of mass evacuation. The reaction of their life-time friends, who shunned them on the eve of evacuation, has pierced the hearts of many an adolescent boy and girl completely innocent of suspicion.

It has been the work of teachers, social workers, relocation advisors, and religious and youth organizations to help them to forget, to teach them more about the American way and to prepare the American public for their relocation.

In the course of three years these young people have been exposed to probably as much of the old Japanese culture as that of America. At home and in the community the older people imposed the only culture they knew, perpetuating the formalized art, music, literature, drama and religion of the old country as they experienced it 25 or 30 years ago. At school, Americanization, promoting progressive education and democratic procedures held precedence. Many youngsters maintained the customs of both groups responding to the American way at school and reverting to Japanese customs when returning home. Frustrations were evidenced among the few who were unable to cope with the situation and were either completely resentful and disrespectful to their parents or refused to cooperate while at school. As time elapsed Adult Education classes helped to breach the gap between parent and child through English speaking classes. The organization of Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts and many community activities of

American origin also helped to erase the dual mode of living. When the time for relocation approached, a more conscious effort to become Americanized seized the thoughts and actions of these boys and girls. They studied American manners and diligently practiced them in order that their habits and mannerisms might be the same as other American boys and girls.

In spite of constant efforts to conquer life at Poston, three years in such an environment has had definite affects upon their culture, attitudes, personality traits and achievements. In an attempt to find out some of the general affects a self analysis and inventory was taken by 167 students, 100 girls and 67 boys of the Miles E. Cary High School of which Dallas C. McLaren is principal.

#### Purpose of Inventory

The purpose of such an inventory was two-fold—first, to assist the adolescent boy and girl in making a self analysis which would focus attention upon his development and aid him in finding out his own shortcomings which will need special attention in the future; second, to assist those interested in the future development of this group of teen-agers rapidly assimilating into American society to understand to what extent this experience has affected their thinking; for the future of America rests in sympathetic understanding and constructive guidance of its youth.

#### Structure of Inventory

The self analysis and inventory, divided into four sections consisted of a series of statements of three parts each. The student was expected to check the part of each statement which applied most accurately to his experience. A total of 128 responses was expected from each student; 25 responses pertaining to cultural development, 39 regarding attitudes, 27 regarding personality development and 51 pertaining to achievements. Many of the statements, especially in regard to personality development were expected to bring about responses similar to those of most adolescent boys and girls regardless of circumstances. Some statements appear several times but

in different sections of the inventory with slight moderations in order to secure responses in relation to the purpose of the section. There are statements regarding parents' reactions which one would not expect to receive accurate information; such statements were included in order to find out some of the impressions which have been made upon these boys and girls by their parents. There is reference to emotional responses regarding feelings of equality, superiority and inferiority among members of one sex while in the company, of members of the opposite sex. These statements are included because of a seemingly racial characteristic as a result of training and tradition for women and girls to cater to the whims of the male sex and to accept dominance imposed by males. Americanisation has altered these reactions considerably. The consistent repetition of the phrase, "Since I have been at Poston," was to make each statement clear and specific since many of the readers have serious language and reading difficulties.

The inventory had no semblance of a test, since many of the students assisted in the stencilling and mimeographing of the work. There was no time allotment although the inventory was taken at school under the supervision of the classroom teachers. The only request made of the student was that he give some response to each part and as nearly as possible be honest in his opinion. Since names were not to accompany the inventory, there is hopeful belief that the responses represent the student's frank and unbiased opinions.

Although prepared in the rush of closing school records and subsequent closing of the project, it is the hope that these findings, interpretations and conclusions will be of service to those interested in further study and assistance to members of this group.

## Part I

## CULTURE

	No. of Responses		Percent of Responses		Total No. of Responses	Percent of Total Responses
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
<b>1. HABITS OF COMMON COURTESY</b>						
A. Better	10	28	11.4	38.	38	20.3
B. Worse	33	33	43.6	33.	76	40.6
C. No Change	33	54	43.6	54.	72	38.9
D. No Response	1		1.1		1	.5
<b>2. AMERICAN TABLE MANNERS</b>						
A. Better	35	36	40.2	38.	71	37.9
B. Worse	10	22	11.4	22.	32	17.1
C. No Change	40	42	45.9	42.	82	43.8
D. No Response	2		2.2		2	1.0
<b>3. PRACTICE OF MAKING FRIENDS</b>						
A. Facilitated	69	59	79.3	59.	128	68.4
B. More Difficult	4	7	4.3	7.	11	5.8
C. No Change	14	33	18.0	33.	47	25.1
D. No Response		1		1.	1	.5
<b>4. PERSONAL HABITS OF CLEANLINESS</b>						
A. Better	47	57	54.0	57.	104	55.6
B. Worse	7	7	8.0	7.	14	7.4
C. No Change	32	36	36.7	36.	68	36.3
D. No Response	1		1.1		1	.5
<b>5. RATING OF AMERICAN FOODS</b>						
A. Increased	23	31	26.4	31.	54	28.8
B. Decreased	17	24	19.5	24.	41	21.9
C. No Change	45	45	51.7	45.	90	48.1
D. No Response	2		2.2		2	1.0
<b>6. USE OF SLANG</b>						
A. Increased	70	69	60.4	68.	139	73.7
B. Decreased	3	6	3.4	6.	9	4.8
C. No Change	12	23	13.7	23.	35	18.7
D. No Response	2	3	2.2	3.	5	2.6

	No. of Responses	Boys-Girls	Percent of Responses	Boys-Girls	Total No. of Responses	Percent of Total Responses
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7. PERSONAL APPEARANCE III  
REGARD TO DRESS

A. Better	56	49	41.3	49.	85	45.4
B. Worse	8	5	9.1	5.	13	6.9
C. No Change	41	43	47.1	46.	87	46.5
D. No Response	3		2.8		3	1.0

8. EXPOSURE TO EDUCATIONAL MOVIES

A. Increased	55	58	63.2	58.	113	60.4
B. Decreased	15	16	17.2	16.	31	16.5
C. No Change	14	27	16.0	27.	41	21.9
D. No Response	2		2.2		2	1.0

9. EXPOSURE TO GANGSTER MOVIES

A. Increased	34	42	39.0	42.	76	43.6
B. Decreased	36	22	41.3	22.	58	31.0
C. No Change	16	33	19.3	33.	49	26.3
D. No Response	1	3	1.1	3.	4	2.1

10. EXPOSURE TO FANTASTIC MOVIES

A. Increased	59	67	67.3	67.	126	67.3
B. Decreased	9	7	10.3	7.	16	8.5
C. No Change	14	26	60.0	26.	40	21.3
D. No Response	5		5.7		5	2.6

11. EXPOSURE TO HISTORICAL MOVIES

A. Increased	37	38	42.5	38.	75	40.1
B. Decreased	23	21	26.4	21.	44	23.3
C. No Change	23	40	28.4	40.	63	33.3
D. No Response	4	1	4.5	1.	5	2.6

12. EXPOSURE TO COMEDIES

A. Increased	56	55	64.3	55.	111	59.3
B. Decreased	11	19	12.6	19.	30	16.0
C. No Change	17	26	19.3	26.	43	22.9
D. No Response	3		3.4		3	1.6

	No. of Responses		Percent of Responses		Total No. of Responses	Percent of Total Responses
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
<b>13. <u>LETTER-WRITING HABIT</u></b>						
A. Increased	70	65	60.4	55.	135	58.2
B. Decreased	8	2	9.1	2.	10	5.3
C. No Change	8	3	9.1	3.	11	5.3
D. No Response	1		1.1		1	.5
<b>14. <u>MEANING OF HOME</u></b>						
A. More significant	36	57	40.2	57.	93	49.1
B. Less significant	30	10	34.4	10.	40	21.3
C. No Change	20	32	22.9	32.	52	27.3
D. No Response	2	1	2.2	1.	3	1.6
<b>15. <u>PARENTS KNOWLEDGE OF ENGLISH</u></b>						
A. Increased Some	42	43	48.8	46.	85	48.1
B. Increased quite a bit	13	22	14.9	22.	35	21.9
C. No development	24	19	27.5	19.	43	23.9
D. No Response	3	5	9.1	5.	8	6.9
<b>16. <u>MY ENGLISH AMONG JAPANESE AMERICANS</u></b>						
A. Improved	19	29	21.8	22.	48	23.1
B. Worse	15	24	17.2	22.	39	20.3
C. No Change	48	37	36.1	37.	85	45.4
D. No Response	5	1	5.7	1.	6	3.2
<b>17. <u>MY ENGLISH SPEAKING VOCABULARY</u></b>						
A. Better	46	41	32.8	41.	87	46.5
B. Worse	14	19	10.0	19.	33	17.6
C. Same as Before	24	40	27.5	40.	64	34.2
D. No Response	3		3.4		3	1.6
<b>18. <u>NOTE IN PERSONAL APPEARANCE</u></b>						
A. Increased	41	61	47.1	61.	102	54.5
B. Decreased	11	6	12.0	6.	17	9.0
C. No Change	51	33	36.6	33.	84	34.2
D. No Response	6		6.5		6	3.1

	No. of Responses	Boys-Girls	Percent of Responses	Boys-Girls	Total Responses	Percent of Total Responses
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19. UNDERSTANDING AND RESPECT FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN

A. Increased	50	43	57.4	43.	93	49.7
B. Decreased	6	4	9.1	4.	12	6.4
C. No Change	26	50	59.8	50.	76	40.6
D. No Response	2	4	2.2	4.	6	3.2

20. EMOTIONAL RESPONSE IN COMPANY OF GIRLS

	(Boys)	(Boys)
A. Equality	61	70.1
B. Inferiority	7	8.0
C. Superiority	10	11.4
D. No Response	9	10.3

21. EMOTIONAL RESPONSE IN COMPANY OF BOYS

	(Girls)	(Girls)
A. Equality	69	69.
B. Inferiority	11	11.
C. Superiority	6	6.
D. No Response	14	14.

22. TASTE FOR CLASSICAL MUSIC

A. Increased	21	38	34.1	38.	59	31.3
B. Decreased	15	8	17.2	8.	23	12.2
C. No Change	42	58	48.2	52.	94	50.2
D. No Response	9	2	10.3	2.	11	5.8

23. ATTENDANCE OF CHRISTIAN CHURCH

A. More Regular	8	9	9.1	9.	17	9.0
B. Less Regular	9	9	10.3	9.	18	9.6
C. Discontinued	20	39	54.4	39.	69	36.3
D. No Response	40	43	48.9	43.	83	44.3

24. ATTENDANCE AT METHODIST CHURCH

A. More Regular	24	54	39.0	54.	83	47.0
B. Less Regular	20	14	22.9	14.	34	18.1
C. Discontinued	14	9	16.0	19.	23	12.2
D. No Response	19	23	21.8	23.	42	22.4



28. CHANGE OF RELIGION

	No. of Responses	Boys-Girls	Percent of Responses	Total	No. of Responses	Percent of Total Responses
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A. Left Buddhist Church to Join Christian Church	1	3	1.1	3.	4	2.1
B. Left Christian Church to Join Buddhist Church	2	2	2.2	2.	4	2.1
C. Attended No Churches	11	3	15.0	3.	14	7.4
D. No Response	73	92	83.9	92.	165	88.2

Part II

ATTITUDES

	No. of Responses		Percent of Responses		Total No. of Responses	Percent of Total Responses
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
<b>1. <u>TRUST PEOPLE</u></b>						
A. More Than Before	25	5	28.7	5.	30	16.0
B. Less Than Before	17	23	19.5	23.	40	21.0
C. No Change	45	68	49.4	66.	109	56.2
D. No Response	2	1	2.2	1.	3	1.6
<b>2. <u>CONFIDE IN PARENTS</u></b>						
A. More Than Before	31	42	35.6	42.	73	39.0
B. Less Than Before	11	7	12.6	7.	18	9.6
C. No Change	39	50	45.1	50.	89	47.5
D. No Response	6	1	6.8	1.	7	3.7
<b>3. <u>MY LOVE FOR AMERICA</u></b>						
A. Increased	24	23	27.5	23.	47	26.3
B. Decreased	12	15	13.7	15.	27	14.4
C. No Change	48	58	55.1	58.	106	56.6
D. No Response	3	2	3.4	2.	5	2.7
<b>4. <u>MY WISH TO REMAIN IN U.S.A.</u></b>						
A. Wish to Remain Permanently	69	87	79.6	87.	156	83.4
B. Wish to Remain a Few Years	8	6	9.1	6.	14	7.4
C. Do Not Wish to Remain	6	4	6.8	4.	10	5.5
D. No Response	4	3	4.5	3.	7	3.7
<b>5. <u>MY ATTITUDE TOWARD PUBLIC SENTIMENT ON THE OUTSIDE</u></b>						
A. Fear	20	29	22.9	29.	49	21.3
B. Indifference	25	30	29.8	30.	55	29.9
C. Satisfaction	35	40	40.2	40.	75	40.1
D. No Response	6	10	6.3	11.	16	8.5
<b>6. <u>MY PARENTS ATTITUDE TOWARD PUBLIC SENTIMENT ON THE OUTSIDE</u></b>						
A. Fear	20	37	22.9	37	57	30.4
B. Indifference	25	16	23.7	16.	41	21.9
C. Satisfaction	33	25	33.4	25.	48	25.6
D. No Response	19	22	21.3	22.	41	21.9

	No. of Responses	Percent of Responses	No. of Boys-Girls	Percent of Boys-Girls	Total Responses	Percent of Total Responses
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**7. BELIEF OF TREATMENT OF JAPANESE-AMERICAN IN THE FUTURE**

A. Better	17	33	19.3	30.	87	10.7
B. Worse	43	33	49.4	33.	81	42.7
C. Same as Before	34	35	37.5	35.	59	31.5
D. No Response	3	7	3.4	7.	10	5.3

**8. FEELINGS IN REGARD TO LIVING AMONG JAPANESE-AMERICAN EXCLUSIVELY**

A. Prefer	22	10	23.2	10.	32	17.1
B. Object	19	44	21.9	44.	63	33.6
C. Indifferent	42	44	43.2	44.	66	43.9
D. No Response	4	2	2.2	2.	6	3.2

**9. PARENTS' ATTITUDE REGARD TO LIVING AMONG JAPANESE-AMERICAN EXCLUSIVELY**

A. Prefer	35	19	40.2	19.	54	28.8
B. Object	5	12	5.7	12.	17	9.0
C. Indifferent	31	57	35.6	57.	68	47.0
D. No Response	16	12	18.3	12.	28	14.9

**10. MY FEELING TOWARD OTHER RACIAL GROUPS**

A. Superiority	9	10	10.3	10.	19	10.1
B. Inferiority	8	10	9.1	10.	18	9.6
C. Equality	66	72	75.3	72.	138	73.7
D. No Response	4	3	4.5	3.	12	6.4

**11. MY DESIRE TO WORK**

A. Wish to Work	62	77	71.2	77.	139	74.3
B. Do Not Wish to work	11	6	12.6	6.	17	9.0
C. Indifferent about work	13	13	14.9	16.	29	15.5
D. No Response	1	1	1.1	1.	2	1.0

**12. PRIDE IN THE APPEARANCE OF MY HOME AND COMMUNITY**

A. Increased	43	51	49.4	51.	94	50.2
B. Decreased	9	3	10.3	3.	12	6.4
C. No Change	31	40	35.6	40.	77	41.1
D. No Response	4	1	4.5	1.	4	2.1

No. of Responses Boys-Girls    Percent of Responses Boys-Girls    Total No. of Responses    Percent of Total Responses

13. MY PARENTS' INTEREST IN POLITICS

A. Increased	21	58	24.1	58.	79	48.2
B. Decreased	13	5	14.9	6.	18	9.6
C. No Change	34	16	39.0	16.	50	28.7
D. No Response	19	21	21.8	21.	40	21.3

14. MY PREJUDICES TOWARD OTHER JAPANESE-AMERICANS

A. Increased	17	10	16.5	10.	27	14.4
B. Decreased	8	0	9.1	0.	14	7.4
C. No Change	46	45	52.8	45.	91	48.6
D. No Response	16	39	18.8	39.	55	29.4

15. MY ATTITUDE TOWARD OTHER AMERICANS

A. More Democratic	21	36	24.1	36.	57	30.4
B. Less Democratic	25	23	29.7	23.	48	25.6
C. That of Indifference	32	37	36.7	37.	69	36.3
D. No Response	0	4	10.8	4.	13	6.9

16. MY FEELING ABOUT EVACUATION

A. Regret	21	34	28.6	34.	105	50.1
B. Satisfaction	16	20	19.8	20.	36	19.3
C. Indifference	19	22	21.8	22.	41	21.9
D. No Response	5	3	6.7	3.	8	4.3

17. MY FEELING IN REGARD TO CLOSING THE CENTER

A. Insecurity	43	25	29.4	25.	68	35.3
B. Hopefulness	17	21	19.6	21.	38	20.3
C. Indifference	22	21	25.2	21.	43	22.9
D. No Response	5	3	6.7	3.	8	4.3

18. MY WILLINGNESS TO HELP WITH HOME DUTIES

A. Increased	55	76	60.9	76.	131	70.0
B. Decreased	19	8	21.8	8.	27	14.4
C. Do Not Help at all	12	13	13.7	13.	25	13.3
D. No Response	4	3	4.3	3.	7	3.7

	No. of Responses	Boys-Girls	Percent of Responses	Boys-Girls	Total No. of Responses	Percent of Total Responses
<b>19. MY DEPENDENCE ON MY PARENTS</b>						
A. Increased	18	20	20.6	20	38	20.3
B. Decreased	32	30	36.7	30	62	33.1
C. No Change	35	48	40.2	48	83	44.3
D. No Response	2	2	2.3	2	4	2.1

**20. MY DESIRE TO MIX WITH PEOPLE**

A. Increased	49	64	53.1	64	112	59.9
B. Decreased	5	8	5.7	8	13	6.9
C. No Change	38	27	39.9	27	60	32.0
D. No Response	1	1	1.1	1	2	1.0

**21. MY FEELING TOWARD CAUCASIANS**

A. Like Them More	4	10	4.5	10	14	7.4
B. Like Them Less	24	7	27.5	7	31	16.5
C. No Change	37	60	66.5	60	137	73.2
D. No Response	2	3	2.2	3	5	2.6

**22. MY FEELING TOWARD NEGROES**

A. Like Them More	6	12	6.8	12	18	9.6
B. Like Them Less	14	6	18.0	6	20	10.6
C. No Change	60	74	68.9	74	134	71.6
D. No Response	7	8	8.0	8	15	8.0

**23. CONFIDING IN TEACHERS**

A. Increased	14	18	18.0	18	32	17.1
B. Decreased	30	30	34.4	30	60	32.0
C. No Change	42	47	49.2	47	89	47.5
D. No Response	1	5	1.1	5	6	3.2

**24. MY DESIRE TO STUDY**

A. Increased	21	17	24.1	17	38	20.3
B. Decreased	37	45	42.5	45	82	43.8
C. No Change	28	36	32.1	36	64	34.2
D. No Response	1	2	1.1	2	3	1.6

**25. MY ATTITUDE TOWARD TEACHERS IN GENERAL**

A. Better	10	18	11.4	15	25	13.3
B. Worse	34	31	39.0	31	65	34.7
C. No Change	43	50	49.4	50	93	49.7
D. No Response		4		4	4	2.1

	No. of Responses	Boys-Girls	Percent of Responses	Boys-Girls	Percent of Responses	Total Responses	Percent of Total Responses
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26. SCHOOL LIFE

A. Like School Life More	14	8	16.0	8.	22	11.3
B. Like School Life Less	43	52	49.4	52.	95	50.3
C. No Change	30	34	34.4	34.	64	34.2
D. No Response		6		6.	6	3.2

27. ATTITUDE TOWARD INDIANS

A. Like Them More	6	7	6.8	7.	13	6.9
B. Like them Less	11	4	12.6	4.	15	8.0
C. No Change	61	70	70.1	70.	131	70.0
D. No Response	9	19	10.5	19.	28	14.9

28. HANDLING OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

A. More Careful	16	19	16.3	19.	35	19.7
B. Less Careful	24	22	27.5	22.	46	24.5
C. No Change	45	51	51.7	51.	96	51.3
D. No Response	8	8	8.2	8.	16	8.3

29. INTEREST IN CLEANLINESS OF SCHOOL GROUNDS

A. More Particular About Cleanliness	23	37	26.4	37.	60	32.0
B. Less Particular About Cleanliness	29	35	33.3	35.	64	34.2
C. Careless	28	21	43.6	21.	49	26.3
D. No Response	7	7	8.0	7.	14	7.4

30. UNNECESSARY NOISE AND DISTURBANCE

A. Make More	47	44	54.0	44.	91	49.6
B. Make Less	11	19	12.6	19.	30	16.0
C. No Change	23	29	33.1	29.	52	28.4
D. No Response	1	8	1.1	8.	9	4.8

31. SITTING NEXT TO PERSON OF OPPOSITE SEX

A. More Shy	20	17	22.0	17.	37	19.7
B. Less Shy	46	53	52.3	53.	99	52.9
C. No Change	19	22	21.3	22.	41	21.9
D. No Response	2	6	2.2	6.	10	5.3

	No. of Responses		Percent of Responses		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	No. of Responses	Percent of Total Responses
<b>32. WHOLESALE FUN WITH MEMBERS OF OPPOSITE SEX</b>						
A. Enjoy More	43	40	40.4	40.	83	47.5
B. Enjoy Less	8	12	9.1	12.	20	10.6
C. No Change	34	33	33.0	33.	67	33.5
D. No Response	2	4	2.2	4.	6	3.2

	(Boys)	
	<b>33. BOYS IN THE COMPANY OF GIRLS</b>	
A. More Afraid	15	17.2
B. Less Afraid	52	59.7
C. Not Afraid At All	19	21.8
D. No Response	1	1.1

	(Girls)	
	<b>34. GIRLS IN THE COMPANY OF BOYS</b>	
A. More Afraid	15	15.
B. Less Afraid	55	55.
C. Not Afraid At All	23	23.
D. No Response	7	7.

	No. of Responses		Percent of Responses		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	No. of Responses	Percent of Total Responses
<b>35. MY PARENTS POSSIBLE INTEREST IN ADULT EDUCATION ON THE OUTSIDE</b>						
A. Would be Interested	23	33	29.3	33.	56	32.6
B. Would Not Be Interested	15	8	17.2	8.	23	12.2
C. Would Be Indifferent To	26	35	32.1	35.	61	32.6
D. No Response	12	22	10.6	22.	34	21.5

	No. of Responses		Percent of Responses		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	No. of Responses	Percent of Total Responses
<b>36. MY PARENTS ATTITUDE TOWARD ADULT EDUCATION HERE</b>						
A. Favorable	50	42	54.4	42.	92	38.5
B. Unfavorable	7	4	8.0	4.	11	5.2
C. Indifferent	26	32	20.8	32.	58	31.0
D. No Response	24	22	26.2	22.	46	24.5

	No. of Responses		Percent of Responses		Total	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	No. of Responses	Percent of Total Responses
<b>37. MY HAPPINESS HERE</b>						
A. More Happy	20	23	22.5	23.	43	25.6
B. Less Happy	32	33	36.7	33.	65	34.7
C. No Change	30	35	24.4	35.	65	34.7
D. No Response	8	4	8.7	4.	12	4.8

No. of Responses		Percent of Responses		Total	
Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	No. of Responses	Percent of Total Responses

**29. MY PARENTS' HAPPINESS HERE**

A. More Happy	11	13	12.6	13.	24	12.3
B. Less Happy	40	39	45.9	39.	79	42.2
C. No Change	28	37	29.8	37.	65	33.6
D. No Response	10	11	11.4	11.	21.	11.2

**30. MY RESPECT FOR OTHER  
PEOPLES RELIGION**

A. Increased	37	30	42.5	30.	67	35.9
B. Decreased	8	5	9.1	6.	13	6.9
C. No Change	28	26	40.2	26.	54	28.6
D. No Response	7	9	8.0	9.	16	8.6



Part III

**PERSONALITY**

	No. of Responses		Percent of Responses		Total No. of Responses	Percent of Total Responses
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		
<b>1. MY AMBITION TO BE SUCCESSFUL</b>						
<u>IN A FUTURE VOCATION</u>						
A. More Ambitious	50	71	57.4	71.	121	64.7
B. Less Ambitious	12	8	13.7	8.	20	10.6
C. Indifferent	17	18	19.5	18.	35	18.7
D. No Response	8	8	9.1	8.	16	8.3
<b>2. MY DETERMINATION TO MAKE</b>						
<u>MY WAY IN THE WORLD</u>						
A. More Determined	56	63	64.3	63.	119	74.3
B. Less Determined	7	9	8.0	9.	16	8.3
C. Discouraged	14	8	16.0	8.	22	11.3
D. No Response	10		11.4		10	5.3
<b>3. ANY TENDENCY TO GET INTO</b>						
<u>TROUBLE</u>						
A. Increased	32	37	33.7	37.	69	36.3
B. Decreased	17	22	19.5	22.	39	20.3
C. No Change	30	35	34.4	35.	65	34.7
D. No Response	8	6	9.1	6.	14	7.4
<b>4. OBEEDIENCE TO MY PARENTS</b>						
A. More Obedient	28	20	28.1	20.	48	25.6
B. Less Obedient	10	15	11.4	15.	25	13.3
C. No Change	44	63	50.5	63.	107	53.2
D. No Response	5		5.7		5	2.6
<b>5. MY LEADERSHIP ABILITY</b>						
A. Increased	34	54	39.0	54.	88	47.0
B. Decreased	13	12	14.9	12.	25	13.3
C. No Leadership Ability	23	23	22.1	23.	46	23.9
D. No Response	12	6	12.7	6.	18	9.6
<b>6. COOPERATION</b>						
A. More Co-operative	32	37	34.4	37.	69	36.9
B. Less Co-operative	11	13	13.6	13.	24	12.8
C. No Change	39	46	45.1	46.	85	45.4
D. No Response	7	4	8.0	4.	11	5.8

	No. of Responses	Boys-Girls	Percent of Responses	Total No. of Responses	Percent of Total Responses
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7. GETTING JOBS DONE

A. Jobs Done More Promptly	36	38	41.5	38.	74	39.3
B. Jobs Done Less Promptly	16	31	18.3	31.	47	23.1
C. No Change	27	29	31.0	29.	56	29.0
D. No Response	8	8	9.1	8.	16	8.3

8. SERIOUSMINDINESS

A. More Seriousminded	43	54	49.4	54.	97	51.9
B. Less Serious minded	16	16	18.3	16.	32	17.1
C. No Change	24	27	27.5	27.	51	27.2
D. No Response	4	8	4.8	8.	12	6.7

9. ANY TENDENCY TO BE CARELESS

A. More Careless	35	32	40.2	32.	67	35.9
B. Less Careless	12	24	15.7	24	36	19.3
C. No Change	30	35	34.4	35.	65	34.7
D. No Response	10	9	11.4	9.	19	10.1

10. PRIDE IN MY PERSONAL APPEARANCE

A. Increased	46	60	51.7	60.	106	56.1
B. Decreased	9	8	10.3	8.	17	9.4
C. No Change	24	32	27.6	32.	56	29.9
D. No Response	9	8	10.3	8.	17	9.4

11. HONESTY

A. More Often Honest	14	22	16.0	22.	36	19.3
B. Less Often Honest	9	10	10.3	10.	19	10.1
C. No Change	56	67	64.5	67.	123	68.7
D. No Response	8	1	9.1	1.	9	4.8

12. TRUTHFULNESS

A. More Often Truthful	16	19	18.3	19.	35	18.7
B. Less Often Truthful	8	8	9.1	8.	16	8.5
C. No Change	57	70	65.7	70.	127	67.0
D. No Response	6	3	6.8	3.	9	4.8

13. MY INITIATIVE

A. Increased	33	45	40.2	45.	80	42.7
B. Decreased	13	25	22.1	25.	38	20.6
C. No Development	16	14	13.3	14.	30	16.0
D. No Response	8	6	9.1	6.	14	7.4

	No. of Responses	Boys-Girls	Percent of Responses	Boys-Girls	Percent of Responses	Total Responses	Percent of Total Responses
<b>14. MY ATTENDANCE IN CLASSES</b>							
A. More Regular	19	25	21.8	23.	44	23.5	
B. Less Regular	19	15	21.8	15.	34	18.1	
C. No Change	44	59	50.5	59.	103	55.0	
D. No Response	5	1	5.7	1.	6	3.2	

**15. PUNCTUALITY TO ALL SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY FUNCTIONS**

A. More Punctual	14	23	16.0	23.	39	20.9
B. Less Punctual	12	16	13.7	16.	28	14.9
C. No Change	44	49	50.3	49.	93	49.7
D. No Response	17	10	19.5	10.	27	14.4

**16. STUDY**

A. More Studious	16	18	18.3	18.	34	18.1
B. Less Studious	38	42	26.7	42.	79	39.5
C. No Change	35	39	40.2	39.	74	39.5
D. No Response	4	1	4.5	1.	5	2.6

**17. ACTIVITY IN BLACK ENTERTAINMENTS AS COMPARED TO MY COMMUNITY OUTSIDE**

A. More Active	51	70	33.6	70.	121	64.7
B. Less Active	13	10	14.9	10.	23	12.2
C. No Change	16	16	18.3	16.	32	17.1
D. No Response	7	4	8.0	4.	11	5.8

**18. DEPENDABILITY**

A. More Dependable	22	47	23.2	47.	69	36.3
B. Less Dependable	13	14	20.6	14.	27	17.1
C. No Change	41	57	47.1	57.	98	41.7
D. No Response	6	2	6.3	2.	8	4.3

**19. SOCIABILITY**

A. More Sociable	48	70	55.1	70.	118	63.1
B. Less Sociable	8	7	9.1	7.	15	8.0
C. No Change	23	21	23.4	21.	44	23.5
D. No Response	8	2	9.1	2.	10	5.3

	No. of Responses	Boys-Girls	Percent of Responses	Boys-Girls	Total Responses	Percent of Total Responses
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**20. CONSIDERATION**

A. More Considerate of Others	22	40	25.2	40.	62	33.1
B. Less Considerate of Others	12	9	13.7	9.	21	11.2
C. No Change	45	46	51.7	46.	91	48.6
D. No Response	8	5	9.1	5.	13	6.9

**21. RESOURCEFULNESS**

A. More Resourceful	21	34	24.1	34.	55	29.4
B. Less Resourceful	9	16	10.3	16	25	13.3
C. No Change	44	39	30.3	39.	83	44.3
D. No Response	13	11	14.9	11.	24	12.8

**22. INDUSTRY**

A. More Industrious	37	47	42.5	47.	84	44.9
B. Less Industrious	23	31	25.6	31.	54	29.3
C. Not At All Industrious	19	14	16.0	14.	33	17.6
D. No Response	8	8	9.1	8.	16	8.3

**23. THRIFT**

A. More Thrifty	47	48	55.1	48.	95	50.9
B. Less Thrifty	24	33	43.6	33.	62	33.1
C. Not At All Thrifty	12	9	10.3	9.	21	11.2
D. No Response	4	5	4.6	5.	9	4.8

**24. MELANCHOLY**

A. More Melancholy	25	47	23.7	47.	72	38.3
B. Less Melancholy	11	16	12.6	13.	29	15.3
C. Not At All Melancholy	35	23	40.2	23.	58	31.0
D. No Response	16	12	13.3	12.	28	14.9

**25. CHEERFULNESS**

A. More Cheerful	37	31	42.5	31.	68	47.0
B. Less Cheerful	26	31	29.3	31.	57	30.4
C. Not At All Cheerful	19	13	21.9	13.	32	17.1
D. No Response	6	4	6.3	4.	10	5.3

**26. OPTIMISM**

A. More Optimistic	27	34	31.0	34.	61	32.7
B. Less Optimistic	17	10	19.3	10.	27	14.4
C. Not At All Optimistic	31	19	24.1	19.	40	21.3
D. No Response	22	17	23.2	17.	39	20.6

27. PESSIMISM

	No. of Responses	Percent of Responses	Total No. of Responses	Percent of Total Responses
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A. More Pessimistic	14	23	16.0	23.
B. Less Pessimistic	25	36	29.7	36.
C. Not At All Pessimistic	22	33	25.8	32.
D. No Response	26	19	29.8	19.

Part IV

ACHIEVEMENTS

	No. of Responses	Percent of Responses	Total No. of Responses	Percent of Total Responses
<b>1. <u>INDIVIDUAL HELP FROM MEMBERS</u></b>				
A. Received More	13	11	14.9	11.
B. Received Less	31	40	36.8	40.
C. Same Amount of Help	38	46	43.6	46.
D. No Response	8	8	8.7	8.
<b>2. <u>OPPORTUNITIES TO PARTICIPATE IN STUDENT ACTIVITIES</u></b>				
A. More	34	49	39.0	49.
B. Less	12	18	13.7	18.
C. As Many As Before	33	38	37.9	38.
D. No Response	8	7	9.1	7.
<b>3. <u>OPPORTUNITY TO GO SWIMMING</u></b>				
A. Greater	38	43	66.6	43.
B. Less	13	23	14.9	26.
C. As Much As Before	11	19	12.6	13.
D. No Response	8	13	8.7	13.
<b>4. <u>PARTICIPATION IN BASKETBALL GAMES</u></b>				
A. Increased	64	67	73.5	67.
B. Decreased	14	13	16.0	13.
C. Same As Before	7	9	8.0	9.
D. No Response	2	0	2.3	0.
<b>5. <u>PARTICIPATION IN BASEBALL GAMES</u></b>				
A. Increased	73	45	83.9	45.
B. Decreased	7	40	8.7	47.
C. Same As Before	5	13	6.7	13.
D. No Response	3	3	3.2	3.

No. of Responses    Percent of Responses  
Boys-Girls    Boys-Girls

No. of Responses    Percent of Responses  
Total    Total

6. KNOWLEDGE OF HANDWORK

A. Increased	61	69	70.1	69.	130	69.5
B. Decreased	10	12	11.4	12.	22	11.2
C. No Change	9	17	10.5	17.	26	15.9
D. No Response	6	1	9.1	1.	7	4.8

7. DEVELOPMENT OF SKILLS

A. Increased	67	67	77.0	67.	134	71.6
B. Decreased	1	6	1.1	6.	7	3.7
C. No Change	14	23	16.0	23.	37	19.7
D. No Response	5	4	5.7	4.	9	4.8

8. PARENTS ATTENDANCE OF ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES

A. First time to Attend Adult Education Classes In U.S.A.	27	37	31.0	37.	64	34.2
B. First Time To Attend Adult Education Classes Anywhere.	5	4	5.7	4.	9	4.8
C. Did Not Attend Adult Education Classes	25	34	29.7	34.	59	31.5
D. No Response	30	25	34.4	25.	55	29.4

9. KNOWLEDGE ACQUIRED AT ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES

A. More Beneficial Than Classes On Outside	26	37	29.8	37.	63	33.6
B. Less Beneficial Than Classes On Outside	6	5	6.9	5.	11	5.8
C. As Beneficial As Classes On Outside	22	20	25.2	20.	42	23.4
D. No Response	23	38	37.0	38.	61	37.9

10. MY RESIDENCE AT POSTON

A. Better Than Former Home	15	15	17.2	15.	30	16.0
B. Worse Than Former Home	37	51	48.5	51.	88	47.0
C. As Good As Former Home	25	25	29.7	25.	50	26.7
D. No Response	10	9	11.4	9.	19	10.1

11. FOOD AT POSTON

A. More Nourishing Than Before	11	11	13.7	11.	22	12.2
B. Less Nourishing Than Before	42	57	48.8	57.	99	52.9
C. As Nourishing As Before	26	30	29.8	30.	56	29.9
D. No Response	7	2	8.0	2.	9	4.8

	No. of Responses	Percent of Boys-Girls	Percent of Responses	Total No. of Responses	Percent of Total Responses
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**12. FAMILY SAVINGS**

A. Able to Save More	11	13	12.6	15.	24	12.6
B. Saved Less	44	50	50.3	50.	94	50.2
C. Able To Save As Much As Before	17	21	19.5	21.	38	20.3
D. No Response	15	16	17.2	16.	31	16.5

**13. PERSONAL PROPERTY OF FAMILY**

A. Lost Much Personal Property As Result of Evacuation	54	55	62.0	56.	109	56.2
B. Lost a Little Personal Property	15	23	17.2	23.	38	20.3
C. No Loss of Personal Property Due To Evacuation	7	8	8.0	8.	15	8.0
D. No Response	11	14	12.6	14.	25	13.3

**14. REAL ESTATE OF FAMILY**

A. Lost Much Real Estate As Result of Evacuation	22	22	25.2	23.	50	26.7
B. Lost a Little Real Estate As Result of Evacuation	10	11	11.4	11.	21	11.2
C. No Losses of Real Estate Result of Evacuation	34	34	39.0	34.	68	36.3
D. No Response	21	27	24.1	27.	48	25.0

**15. ADULT EVACUATION AND THE AMERICAN WAY**

A. Helped Parents	19	39	21.8	39.	58	31.0
B. Confused Parents	8	8	9.1	5.	13	6.9
C. Did Not Help Parents	20	17	22.9	17.	37	19.7
D. No Response	40	39	45.9	39.	79	42.2

**16. MY PREPARATION TO MEET AMERICAN PUBLIC**

A. More Prepared	33	23	37.9	23.	61	32.6
B. Less Prepared	13	31	20.3	31.	49	26.3
C. No Change	27	34	31.0	34.	61	32.6
D. No Response	9	9	10.3	7.	18	9.5



	No. of Responses	Boys-Girls	Percent of Responses	Boys-Girls	Total No. of Responses	Percent of Total Responses
<b>17. <u>UNDERSTANDING THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY</u></b>						
A. Understand More	33	45	43.6	45.	33	44.3
B. Understand Less	13	19	20.6	19.	37	19.7
C. Understand As Well As Before	23	25	25.4	25.	49	26.3
D. No Response	8	10	9.1	10.	18	9.6
<b>18. <u>SOCIAL AFFAIRS</u></b>						
A. Attended More	55	77	63.2	77.	132	70.5
B. Attended Less	9	11	10.3	11.	20	10.6
C. Attended As many As Before	14	7	16.0	7.	21	11.2
D. No Response	9	5	10.3	5.	14	7.4
<b>19. <u>PAYING JOBS</u></b>						
A. Had Better Paying Jobs	21	12	24.1	12.	53	17.6
B. Worse Paying Jobs-	40	26	45.9	26.	66	35.2
C. As Well Paying Jobs As Before	14	9	16.0	9.	23	12.2
D. No Response	12	33	13.7	33.	65	34.7
<b>20. <u>PARENTS JOB OPPORTUNITIES</u></b>						
A. More Opportunities	20	15	22.9	15.	38	20.3
B. Less Job Opportunities	36	37	41.3	37.	73	39.0
C. As Many Job Opportunities As Before	13	23	20.6	23.	46	24.5
D. No Response	13	17	14.9	17.	30	16.0
<b>21. <u>FRIENDS</u></b>						
A. Increased In Number	63	74	73.1	74.	142	73.9
B. Decreased In Number	3	3	3.4	3.	6	3.2
C. Same Number As Before	11	19	12.6	19.	30	16.0
D. No Response	5	4	5.7	4.	9	4.9
<b>22. <u>CLOTHING</u></b>						
A. Acquired More Clothes	32	47	36.7	47.	75	42.3
B. Have Less Than Before	13	15	14.9	15.	28	14.9
C. Have As Much As Before	37	35	42.5	35.	72	38.5
D. No Response	3	3	3.7	3.	6	4.3

	No. of Responses	Boys-Girls	Percent of Responses	Boys-Girls	Total No. of Responses	Percent of Total Responses
<b>23. SHOES</b>						
A. Have More Pairs of Shoes	26	27	29.3	27.	63	33.6
B. Fewer Pairs of Shoes	22	22	25.2	22.	44	23.3
C. As Many Pairs As Before	32	40	36.7	40.	72	38.5
D. No Response	7	1	8.0	1.	8	4.3
<b>24. DENTAL CARE</b>						
A. Received More Dental Care	26	27	32.1	27.	53	29.4
B. Received Less Dental Care	30	34	34.4	34.	64	34.2
C. As Much Dental Care As Before	20	36	22.9	36.	56	29.9
D. No Response	9	5	10.3	5.	12	6.4
<b>25. MY HEALTH</b>						
A. Better	20	17	22.9	17.	37	19.7
B. Worse	17	25	19.5	25.	42	22.4
C. About The Same	42	56	48.2	56.	98	52.4
D. No Response	8	2	9.1	2.	10	5.3
<b>26. MOTHER'S HEALTH</b>						
A. Better	11	12	12.6	12.	23	15.3
B. Worse	19	30	21.3	30.	49	26.3
C. About The Same	37	45	43.6	45.	82	43.8
D. No Response	20	7	22.9	7.	27	14.4
<b>27. FATHER'S HEALTH</b>						
A. Better	12	6	20.6	6.	18	12.8
B. Worse	22	23	25.2	23.	45	25.6
C. About The Same	29	56	33.3	56.	85	45.4
D. No Response	12	12	20.6	12.	24	16.0
<b>28. HEALTH OF GRANDPARENTS</b>						
A. Better	5	2	5.4	2.	7	3.6
B. Worse	7	4	8.0	4.	11	5.8
C. About The Same As Before	11	4	13.6	4.	15	8.0
D. No Response	63	90	72.6	90.	153	83.4
<b>29. HAPPINESS OF PARENTS TOGETHER</b>						
A. Seem Happier	6	4	6.8	4.	10	5.3
B. Seem Less Happy	17	10	19.5	10.	27	14.4
C. No Change	35	63	40.2	63.	98	52.4
D. No Response	29	23	33.3	23.	52	27.3

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	No. of Responses	Percent of Responses	Total No. of Responses	Percent of Total Responses
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**30. PARENTS TIME SPENT AT HOME**

A. Spend More Time At Home	31	39	36.6	39.	70	37.4
B. Spend Less Time At Home	14	14	16.0	14.	28	14.9
C. No Change	36	39	29.8	39.	68	34.7
D. No Response	16	8	18.3	8.	24	12.8

**31. MY REST AT POSITION**

A. Had More Rest	41	43	47.1	43.	84	44.9
B. Had Less Rest	12	23	13.7	23.	35	18.7
C. Had same amount of Rest	23	50	26.4	30.	53	28.5
D. No Response	11	4	12.6	4.	15	8.0

## INTERPRETATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

### Part I, Culture

1. Common Courtesies: Residence at Poston has caused a decline of use of common courtesies among 40.6% of this group. From general observation one would conclude that a larger percentage had been affected. It is significant to note that 43.6% of the boys are unaware of any change in their common courtesies.
2. American table Manners: 37.8% of the total responses indicate improvement of American table manners; 43.8% are aware of no change. With the Assumption that chop sticks are generally used in the Japanese American home, one would assume that almost half of the students have not practiced American table manners to any extent.
3. Cultivation of Friendships: 68.4% have cultivated more friendships which will be an asset in a large community.
4. Personal Habits of Cleanliness: 55.6% indicate improvement of personal habits of cleanliness which may be attributed as much to growing maturity as to health regulations in such a community.
5. Eating of American Foods: 21.9% have eaten less American foods at Poston than before which may be attributed to the fact that kitchen staffs consisted of Japanese American cooks who know better how to prepare Japanese foods than American. Food rationing and other circumstances have altered conditions also.
6. Use of Slang: 73.7% indicate an increase in the use of slang which is evidence of a laxity among the youth in such environment.
7. Personal Appearance in Regard to Dress: 45.4% indicate improvement; 6.9% worse; 43.5% no change. This percentage of improvement may be attributed as much to growing maturity as to circumstances in which the group assembles at mess halls several times a day for meals, necessitating dressing or at least cleaning up for meals. It is interesting to note that 41.3% of the boys were unaware of any change. The absence of neckties and city apparel may not impress this group

since most of them formerly lived in farm areas and probably were not accustomed to city clothing for regular wear.

8. Educational Movies: Exposure to Educational Movies increased among 60.4% which naturally has broadened their interest and knowledge through vicarious experience.
9. Gangster Movies: 40.6% indicate that they have been exposed to more gangster movies; however, 31% have seen less and 28.3% are evident of no change. Movies were generally selected on the basis of greatest attraction and availability. There was not much choice for the growing boys and girls since there was but one movie night a week in this camp.
10. Patriotic Movies: 67.3% indicate that they have seen more patriotic movies which is indicative of a strong Americanization influence.
11. Historical Movies: 40.1% indicate increase which again indicates a broadening of cultural interest and knowledge.
12. Comedies: 59.3% indicate that they have been exposed to more comedies which shows evidence of definite attempts to bring relaxing films to this group.
13. Letter Writing: 88.2% indicate that they write more letters than before; 80.4% of the boys and 95% of the girls. Among adolescent boys and girls this is indicative of the formation of a worthwhile habit generally shunned by adults.
14. Significance of Home: 49.1% indicate that home means more to them; however, 21.3% feel that it has less significance. This shows that at least 1/5 of this group has lost something which its former family unit provided. Whether or not home will ever regain its significance to these youngsters seems of vital importance in American Society.
15. Parents' Knowledge of English: 48.1% indicate that their parents' knowledge of English has increased some; 21.9% indicate quite a bit of increase in knowledge of English. The assumption is that living closer together with assistance in Adult Education classes, parents have been exposed to more English speaking people than they were before, living in rural districts.

16. Development of English: 26.3% indicate that their English is worse. This can readily be accounted for since Japanese schools have been in existence for sometime, unofficially. The presence of many older people who know only Japanese has necessitated more usage of the old language among the youngsters.
17. English Speaking Vocabulary: 46.5% indicate that their English speaking vocabulary has improved. Probably the American school atmosphere and "talkies" are responsible for these achievements.
18. Pride in personal Appearance: 54.5% indicate improvement. This may be attributed to many factors, growing maturity, additional time with parents for training of youth, a general desire of the entire group to retain a self-respect. The larger portion of this group consists of girls of whom 61% show increase in pride in personal appearance. The 35.6% of boys who are aware of no change might indicate general indifference, for it is obvious that teen-age boy here has become very lax in pride in personal appearance.
19. Understanding and Respect for Girls and Women: 49.7% indicate increase in understanding and respect. It is significant that 50% of the boys show an increase in understanding and respect for girls and women. Part of this may be attributed to growing maturity and part to the influence of the classroom teacher.
20. Emotional responses of boys in the company of girls: 70.1% indicate a feeling of equality; 8.0% inferiority; 11.4% superiority and 10.3% no response. These findings are evidence that a larger percentage of this respect the rights and capabilities of the so-called weaker-"sex" Americanization has functioned in this respect.
21. Emotional responses of girls in the company of boys: 69% indicate a feeling of equality; 11% inferiority; 6% superiority and 14% no response. This is an indication that females among Japanese Americans are beginning to assert themselves and erase the old tradition of superiority of the male sex. Americanization is evidenced in this respect.
22. Taste for Classical Music: 31.5% indicate an increase in view of the little assurance that adults show a preference for American classics over that of American jazz and swing. Music in the home consists primarily

of Japanese music or music of Japanese origin with evidences of American influence. However, there is evidence of a larger percentage of girls showing increase in taste for classical music than boys. One might assume that these are typical responses of the American teen-ager.

23. Attendance of the Christian Church: 9% indicate increase in regularity; 9.6% decrease; 36.8% discontinuance and 44.3% no response. Explanation for no response were made on many inventories indicating that students have never attended the Christian Church. The percentage to have discontinued attendance of the Christian Church may suggest loss of faith in Christianity or better understanding of the old religion among the adults who now have access to their former church.
24. Attendance of the Buddhist Church: 47% indicate more regularity of attendance; 18.1% less; 12.2% discontinued; 22.4% no response. These percentages show a larger attendance of the Buddhist church than before. Explanations for no response generally indicated that students attended some church but did not care to indicate which one.
25. Change of Religion: 88.2% did not wish to give specific information and therefore no response was made.

## Part II, Attitudes

1. Trust in People: 16% indicate more trust in people; 24% less trust; 59.2% no change. It is significant to note that 23.7% of the boys trust people more while only 5% of the girls feel the same way. 19.5% of boys trust people less while 23% of the girls trust people less; 49.4% of boys are unaware of a change while 66% of girls are unaware of change. These figures show that the boys have been more subject to change in regard to trusting people than girls and show a much larger percentage who trust people more.
2. Confide in Parents: 39% confide in parents more. This finding is surprising in view of the fact that most students have very little influence over the opinions and decisions of their parents and have often expressed the futility of discussing any plans with parents.
3. Love for America: 26.3% show an increase in their love for America; 56.6% indicate no change; 14.4% indicate a decrease in their love for America. It is assumed that these boys and girls have overcome many of their heartaches and have restored their former faith in America. The 14.4% indicate those who have probably experienced frustrations which have provoked antagonism. A sympathetic American Society can well account for these reactions among teen-agers.
4. Wish to remain in U.S.A.: 83.4% wish to remain in the U.S. always. This is indicative of the general love for American Society.
5. Attitude Toward Public Sentiment on the Outside: 21.3% experience fear; 29.9% indifference; 40.1% satisfaction; 8.5% no response. The large percentage showing indifference indicates to some extent the emotional state of many of these youngsters. They are game in spite of the hesitancy of their elders, and though probably experiencing fear sub-consciously, they realize, however, that their advancement means assimilation into normal life. It is interesting to note that approximately the same percentage of responses were made by boys as by girls.
6. Parents' attitude toward Public Sentiment on the Outside: 30.4% indicate that their parents experience fear; 21.9% indifference; 35.6% satisfaction; 21.9% no response. These percentages naturally are inaccurate since they are the students' opinions of his parents' attitude;



however, the percentage showing fear is much greater than responses to the same part of item 5. A few percentages showing indifference and satisfaction are much smaller than responses to the same part of item 5 which is evidence of the more conservative reactions of adults in contrast to the youth who still indicate fearlessness and a challenging spirit.

7. Belief of treatment of Japanese Americans in the future: 42.7% indicate that they expect worse conditions in contrast to 19.7% expecting better conditions. This question is debatable in view of the friendly interest of some groups on the outside in contrast to prejudices on the west coast. One would assume that the majority are prepared for a not too cordial public.
8. Feeling in regard to living among Japanese Americans exclusively: 45.9% indicate indifference; 33.6% objection; 17.1% preference; 3.2% no response. It is obvious that a community composed exclusively of Japanese Americans is not wished by this group, which further indicates youths' desire for assimilation. It is significant to note, however, that 25.2% of the boys prefer to live exclusively among Japanese Americans in contrast to the girls' 10%. 21.8% of the boys object to living exclusively among Japanese Americans in contrast to the girls' 44%. Percentages of indifference ran very close. These findings may be interpreted as an indication of insecurity and more hesitancy among boys in regard to living on the outside in contrast to girls' reactions. Relocation figures may verify a more rapid response to the relocation program among older girls than boys which may further substantiate this assumption.
9. Parents' attitude in regard to Living among Japanese Americans Exclusively: 28.5% indicate preference; 9% objection; 47% indifference; 14.9% no response. These responses again are not accurate but indicate the students' opinions of their parents' attitudes. It is interesting to note that over 10% more of the parents are indicated as preferring to live among Japanese Americans in contrast to the smaller percentage of responses to the same item among teen-agers. The findings seem logical in view of the interests and common background of adults.
10. Feeling toward other racial groups: 73.7% indicate a feeling of equality. Such an attitude may have been

derived from emphasis upon democratic practices and respect for all peoples in the school environment.

11. Desire to Work: 74.3% indicate a desire to work; 9% do not wish to work; 15.6% are indifferent about work. Boys' and girls' percentages run close together in the three items which eliminates any reflection on the attitude of the boys in this respect. The smaller percentages indifferent and not wishing to work may be due to an acquired laxity and indifference due to circumstances which have not required work to any great extent. Such responses may also be interpreted as characteristic of adolescents whose whims change from day to day.
12. Pride in appearance of home and Community: 50.2% indicate increased pride. Competition among blocks has been very keen and has served as an incentive for promoting pride in the appearance of home and community.
13. Parents' Interest in Politics: 42.2% indicate an increased interest. This is a significant finding since democracy can only be obtained and maintained when the interests and knowledge of the masses are increased and all American citizens are familiar with the activities of the governing groups.
14. Prejudices toward other Japanese Americans: 49.6% indicate no change; 29.4% no response. It is assumed that the statement was too personal and many did not wish to commit themselves. This statement was included in view of the various groups who, prior to this time, have not mingled.
15. Attitude toward other Americans: 30.4% indicate a more democratic attitude toward other Americans; 36.8% indifference and 25.6% less democratic. This seems a reasonable distribution in view of the close association of their recent experience of evacuation.
16. Feeling in regard to evacuation: 56.1% regret evacuation, 19.3% indicate satisfaction and 21.9% indifference. It is logical to make these findings. The 19.3% indicating satisfaction shows to some extent that this percentage has overcome the inconvenience and injustices which they experienced several years ago.
17. Feeling in regard to closing the center: 36.3% indicate a feeling of insecurity; 36.3% indicate hopefulness

and 22.9% indifference. Again the percentage indicating insecurity among boys is much greater than among girls-49.4% indicating of feeling of insecurity among boys and 28% indicating a feeling of insecurity among girls. In contrast 51% of girls indicating hopefulness and only 17% of boys indicating hopefulness. The percentage of indifference among both groups runs very close.

18. Willingness to help with home duties: 70% indicate more willingness to help with home duties. This finding is encouraging for it indicates that interest in the home has been maintained by a large percent.
19. Dependence upon parents: 20.3% indicate increased dependence upon parents; 33.1% decreased dependence; 44.3% no change; 2.1% no response. Percentages between boys and girls indicate no marked difference. One may assume that this is a normal response among teenagers.
20. Desire to mix with people: 59.8% indicate an increased desire to mix with people; 6.9% a decreased desire; 32% no change; 1% no response. The assumption is that over half of this group are more sociable than before, a natural response in a community where isolation from other residents is almost impossible.
21. Attitude toward Caucasians: 7.4% like Caucasians more; 16.5% less; 73.2% no change; 2.6% no response. Many of this group lived among Caucasians before evacuation and had acquired many friends. These responses indicate that the greatest percent hold no malice in their hearts as a result of the evacuation act.
22. Attitude toward Negroes: 9.6% like Negroes more; 10.6% less; 71.6% no change; 8% no response. It is encouraging that 9.6% like Negroes better in view of reports of conflicts between Japanese Americans and Negroes in industry. The presence of Negroes on the project offering needed services in medicine, nursing, sanitation, education and relocation has helped to create better understanding and greater respect for members of this group. The relationship between Negroes and Caucasians among the appointed personnel has generally been favorable which again has promoted better feeling among all groups concerned. It is interesting to note responses in items 21 and 22 regarding better feeling which shows a percentage among the girls which is twice that of the boys, indicating a consistency in quicker

and more desirable adjustments among girls than boys.

23. Confiding in Teachers: 17.1% confide in teachers more; 32.3 less; 47.5% no change; 3.2% no response. One would assume that maturity influences reactions to some extent. Girls' and boys' percentages run very close in these responses.
24. Desire to study: 20.3% like to study more; 43.8% less; 34.2% no change and 1.6% no response. It is significant to note that desire to study among boys shows a higher percentage than among girls; 24.1% boys showing an increase in desire for study in contrast to 17% girls in responses to the same.
25. A ttitude toward teachers in general: 13.3% like teachers better; 34.7% worse; 49.7% no change; 2.1% no response. General resentment toward the appointed personnel for a while evidenced itself in the reaction of the students. The last year had shown marked improvement in the relationship of the two groups. Much misunderstanding was due to language difficulty of parents as well as student which created misinterpretation and lack of cooperation. Girls and boys percentages run close in these responses.
26. Attitude toward School Life: 11.6% like school life better; 50.8% like school life less; 34.2% show no change and 3.2% no response. These findings are consistent with the item regarding desire to study showing the boys' percentages doubling that of the girls; 16% of the boys like school life more in contrast to 8% of the girls. This may be due to the fact that the responsibilities of girls outside of school have been much greater than those of the boys, since many girls have been responsible for the family wash, etc. and have had little time for study and extra curricular activity.
27. Attitude toward Indians: 6.9% like Indians better; 5% less; 70% no change; 14.9% no response. Notations were made where no responses were made that many had never seen nor had contacts with Indians. Although Poston residence is part of an Indian reservation, there have been very few indications of Indian habitation. The 6.9% indicating that they liked Indians better probably are evidencing a broader attitude toward all peoples with more sympathy for minorities in particular.

28. Attitude in regard to the care of government property: 15.7% handle government property more carefully; 24.5% handle government property less carefully; 51.3% show no change; 8.5% indicate no response. Indifference in regard to care of government property was evident throughout the project and may be assumed as a natural reaction to evacuation. Conscious efforts at school to curtail this carelessness may account for the percentage who were more careful. Percentages between boys and girls show no marked differences.
29. Interest in cleanliness of school grounds: 32.4% indicate that they are more particular; 34.4% less particular; 26.3% careless; 7.4% no response. Much of this may be attributed to the barren plot in which the school was located. The spring of the last year when walks connecting the buildings were completed and shrubbery was planted along the walks, a new interest in the school grounds seemed to be evidenced.
30. Attitude in regard to Behavior: 43.6% indicate that they have made more noise and disturbance at Poston than before; 16% made less noise and disturbance; 30.4% show no change; 4.8% no response. It is assumed that the general atmosphere of the camp promoted laxity and dispensed with many refinements of city life.
31. Shyness in regard to sitting next to persons of opposite sex: 19.7% indicate more shyness in regard to sitting next to persons of the opposite sex; 52.9% indicate less shyness; 21.9% show no change; 5.5% no response. The large percentage showing less shyness may indicate normal maturity. Percentages for boys and girls show no marked differences in responses.
32. Enjoyment of Wholesome fun with member of Opposite sex: 47.5% indicate that they enjoy wholesome fun with members of the opposite sex more; 10.6% show less enjoyment; 38.5% show no change; 3.2% no response. One would assume this as a normal response among teenagers.
33. Attitude of boys while in company of girls: 17.2% of boys while in the company of girls are more afraid; 59.7% less afraid; 21.8% not at all afraid; 1.1% no response. This is probably a normal distribution of percentages among teenagers in this respect.
34. Attitude of girls while in the company of boys: 15% of girls are more afraid in the company of boys; 55% less

afraid; 23% not at all afraid; 7% no responses. There is a close relationship between the percentage of boys girls. This may be assumed as further indication of timidity among females of Japanese ancestry and strong Americanization influence.

35. Parent's Interest in Adult Education Outside: According to opinions of students, 32.6% of their parents indicated interest in Adult Education; 12.2% not interested; 33.6% indifferent; 21.3% no response. It is difficult to make assumptions in view of the inaccuracy of students opinions as well as the large percentage of "No Response."
36. Parent's Interest In Adult Education Here: According to the opinion of students, 38.5% enjoyed Adult Education Classes; 5.8% disliked Adult Education classes; 31% indifferent; 24.5% no response. One would assume that these are reasonable findings in view of the circumstances.
37. Happiness of Students at Poston: 25.6% of total responses indicate that students have been more happy here; 34.7% less happy; 34.7% no change; 4.6% no response. These are surprising findings but may be attributed again to youth and its rapid recovery from hardships and a tendency to recall the most recent and pleasurable experiences.
38. Happiness of Parents at Poston: Parent's happiness here as interpreted by students indicates 12.3% more happy; 42.2% less happy; 33.6% no change; 11.2% no response. In the interest of teenagers, one may accept these percentages as indicative of no serious affect upon the emotions of the youngsters. Parents probably have concealed such unhappiness in an attempt to prevent frustrations among the youth. Probably hospital records are more indicative of parent's unhappiness in view of the large percentage of illnesses among adults which in the final analysis may be attributed to emotional up-set.
39. Respect for Other Peoples' Religion: 35.9% indicate increased respect for other peoples religion; 6.9% decreased respect for other peoples religion; 48.6% no change; 8.5% no response. It may be assumed that these are normal percentages attributed to maturity.

### Part III, Personality

1. Ambition to be Successful in a Worthwhile Vocation: 64.7% indicate more ambition to be successful in a worthwhile vocation; 10.6% indicate less ambition; 18.7% indifference; 5.8% no response. The percent indicating indifference is significant for there is a suggestive element of discouragement. The large percentage indicating more ambition is most encouraging and may be the result of Vocational guidance included in the curriculum in which all students took vocational guidance inventories to discover the degree of their specific interests.
2. Determination to Make One's Way in the World: 74.3% are more determined to make their way in the world; 8.5% less determined; 11.8% discouraged; 5.3% no response. These are encouraging findings; however, the percent of boys discouraged is twice of the girls; 16% boys discouraged in contrast to 8% girls.
3. Tendency to Get Into Trouble: 36.8% indicate a tendency to get into trouble more; 20.8% get into trouble less; 34.7% no change; 7.4% no response. It is natural that in such an environment the youth would drift into such channels. It is significant that percentages for boys and girls show very little difference since girls offered very few problems at school.
4. Obedience to Parents: 25.6% indicate that they are more obedient to parents; 13.3% less obedient; 58.2% no change; 2.6% no response. It is significant that a larger percentage of boys indicate that they are more obedient to parents than girls and that smaller percentage of boys indicate less obedience to parents than girls. In spite of the tendency for boys to be more obstreperous than girls at school, it is true that when the parents, many of whom speak only Japanese, were aware of their behavior, more cooperation was secured.
5. Development of Leadership Ability: 47% show an increase in leadership ability; 13.3% decreased; 29.9% no leadership ability and 9.6% no response. This indicated that almost half of these students developed leadership ability to some extent.
6. Development of Cooperation: 55.9% indicate that they are more cooperative; 12.8% less cooperative; 45.4%

no change and 5.6% no response. These are favorable findings and indicate the values of cooperative living to youngsters.

7. Completing Jobs: 39.5% get jobs done more promptly; 25.1% jobs done less promptly; 29.9% indicate no change; 5.3% no response. The 25.1% who get jobs done less promptly indicate the general laxity which the climate and environment of camp life promote. It is encouraging and surprising that 39.5% report jobs done more promptly.
8. Serious Mindedness: 51.8% are more seriousminded; 17.1% less seriousminded; 27.2% no change; 3.7% no response. The large percentage more seriousminded may be attributed to maturity and grave responsibility of these youngster many of whom have elderly parents 50 or 60 years of age and many younger brothers and sisters depending upon them for future support.
9. Tendency to be Carefree: 35.9% have a tendency to be more carefree; 19.3% less carefree; 34.7% no change; 10.1% no response. Boys indicate a larger percentage more carefree than girls and likewise have a smaller % indicating more seriousmindedness than girls as indicated in item 9. However, these may be interpreted also as normal responses of teen-agers.
10. Development of Pride in Personal Appearance: 56.1% indicate increased pride in personal appearance; 7.4% decreased pride in personal appearance; 29.9% no change; 6.4% no response. These results indicate maturity of the group and a retaining of self-respect among teen-agers.
11. Honesty: 19.3% are more often honest than before; 10.1% less honest; 65.7% no change; 4.8% no response. The percentages for boys and girls show little difference which is an evidence of no dangerous affects upon the group in this respect.
12. Truthfulness: 18.7% are more often truthful; 8.5% less often truthful; 67.9% indicate no change; 4.8% no response. There is a similarity in these findings and those of item 11.
13. Development of Initiative: 48.7% show increased initiative ability; 38.6% show decreased initiative ability; 16.0% show no development of initiative; 7.4% no response. Percentages of boys and girls show little



difference. The 33.6% showing a decrease in initiative ability may be interpreted as an indication of inertia as a result of climate and environment.

14. Class Attendance: 23.5% attend classes more regularly; 15.1% attend classes less regularly; 55% indicate no change; 3.2% no response. The percentage of boys attending classes less regularly than girls is again indicative a maladjustment among a small percentage of boys.
15. Punctuality to School and Community Functions: 20.3% indicate that they were more punctual to all school and community functions; 14.9% were less punctual; 49.7% indicated no change; 14.4% no responses. These may be assumed as normal responses, however, in spite of the fact that girls indicate a larger percentage more punctual than boys, they also indicate a larger percentage less punctual than boys, indicating greater changes among the girls in this respect.
16. Development of Intellectual Ability: 18.1% indicate that they are more studious; 39.5% less studious; 39.5% no change; 2.6% no response. The larger percentage less studious is indicated among the girls which is consistent with the percentages of items 24 and 26 in part II "Attitudes" in which a larger percentage of girls like school life less and like to study less.
17. Activity in Block Entertainments as Compared to Their Community on the Outside: 64.7% indicate more activity in block entertainments as compared to their community on the outside; 12.2% less active; 17.1% no change; 5.8% no response. The large percentage more active in activities in the Poston Community may be readily understood in view of the isolation of the camp and confinement to these communities.
18. Dependability Upon Parents: 38.8% indicate that they are more dependable; 17.1% less dependable; 41.7% no change; 4.3% no response. The large percentage of boys less dependable in contrast to the girls' percentage is another indication of the more detrimental affect of this relocation residence among boys.
19. Sociability: 63.1% indicate that they are more sociable; 8.0% less sociable; 23.5% no change; 5.3% no response. This increase in sociability may be readily accounted for in a group with similar interests and common cultural background.

20. Consideration of Others: 33.1% indicate that they are more considerate of others; 11.2% less considerate of others; 43.6% no change; 6.9% no response. This may be considered a normal development among this groups; however the girls indicated 40% more considerate, in contrast to the boys 25.2%.
21. Resourcefulness: 29.4% indicate that they are more resourceful; 13.3% less resourceful; 44.3% no change; 12.8% no response. Percentages among the girls are much greater in regard to being more resourceful. Girls indicating 34%; in contrast to the boys 24.1%.
22. Industry: 44.9% indicate that they are more industrious; 28.8% less industrious; 17.6% not at all industrious; 8.5% no response. These are significant findings among this group in view of the past record of Japanese Americans. One would assume that this environment has had a deteriorating affect upon this group in this respect. Percentages of the boys and girls show no marked difference.
23. Thrift: 50.8% indicate that they are more thrifty; 33.1% less thrifty; 11.2% not at all thrifty; 4.8% no response. The 11.2% not at all thrifty indicate to a degree indifference in regard to saving which is serious to the welfare of this group; however the large percentage indicating more thriftiness is indicative of the trend of habits which still prevail among this group as a whole.
24. Melancholy: 38.5% indicate that they are more melancholy; 15.5% less melancholy; 31.0% not at all melancholy; 14.9% no response. Percentages of girls in contrast to those of boys indicate a 20% increase in percentage 'more melancholy', also 17% more boys than girls indicate 'not' at all melancholy and 6% more boys than girls made, 'no response.' Pride may have intervened here to some extent among boys and whether it is an accurate response is questionable.
25. Cheerfulness: 47.0% indicate that they are more cheerful; 30.4% less cheerful; 17.1% not at all cheerful and 5.3% no response. Boys responses are much greater than girls' in regard to, "Not at all cheerful," boys percentage 21.6% in contrast to girls' 15%. Percentages for "more cheerful" are close and indicate that almost half of this group are more cheerful than before. One may assume that the psychology applied by their leaders to make the best of conditions they had to face may account for this reaction.

26. Optimism: 42.7% indicate that they are more optimistic; 14.4% less optimistic; 21.3% not at all optimistic; 20.8% no response. Percentages of girls indicate 54% more optimistic in contrast to percentages of boys indicating 31.0% more optimistic. Percentages of boys 19.5% indicating "less optimistic" almost double the 10% of girls for same item. In general boys show little evidence of increase in optimism.
27. Pessimism: 19.7% indicate they are more pessimistic; 33.6% less pessimistic; 23.5% not at all pessimistic; 24.0% no response. The large percentage giving "no response" for items 26 and 27 makes it difficult to derive at any possible conclusions, however, there is indication of some consistency in percentages of the two items.

#### Part IV, Achievements

1. Assistance from Teachers: 12.8% indicate that they have received more help from teachers at Poston than on the outside; 37.9% received less; 44.9% received same amount; 4.3% no response. The teacher shortage, rapid turn-over of teachers and additional responsibilities of the small staff may account for these findings to a great extent.
2. Opportunities to Participate in Student Activities: 44.3% indicate that they had more opportunities to participate in student activities; 16% had less opportunity; 31.5% had as many opportunities as before; 8% no response. One may assume from these findings that much was derived from student activities in the school.
3. Opportunities to go Swimming: 54.0% indicate greater opportunity to go swimming; 20.8% less opportunity; 15.5% as much opportunity as before; 9.6% no response. These findings are favorable and indicate a recreational advantage to over half the group.
4. Participation in Basketball Games: 70% participated in basketball games more; 17.1% less; 8.5% as much as before; 4.3% no response. It is significant that girls' responses are close to the boys, girls indicating 67% increase in participation in basketball games while boys indicate 73.5%.
5. Participation in Baseball games: 63.1% participated in baseball games more; 25.1% less; 9.6% as much as before; 2.1% no response; Boys outnumber the girls in participation of baseball boys indicating 83.9% and girls 45%.
6. Knowledge of Handwork: 69.5% indicate increase in knowledge of handwork; 11.8% decrease; 13.9% no change; 4.8% no response. Boys' and girls' percentages run close together in increase in knowledge of handwork. This is quite obvious which is evidenced by the nationwide recognition of their unique art of carving birds and making jewelry of the variety of desert stones.
7. Development of Skills: 71.6% indicate increase in development of skills; 3.7% decrease; 19.7% no change; 4.9% no response. Interpretation of these findings are the same as for item 6.

8. Parents' Attendance of Adult Education Classes: 34.2% indicate that their parents attended Adult Education classes for the first time in the U.S.A.; 4.8% indicate parents were attending Adult Education classes for the first time anywhere; 31.5% indicate that their parents did not attend Adult Education classes; 29.4% gave no response. This is indication that Adult Education classes appealed to at least 1/3 of the parents of this group.
9. Benefits Derived From Adult Education Classes Here: 33.6% indicate that Adult Education classes were more beneficial than classes on the outside; 5.8% indicate that they were less beneficial; 22.4% indicate that they were as beneficial; 37.9% no response. This indicates the high percentage who recognize the values of Adult Education. The success of this program was due largely to efficient leadership of Mrs. Koseni who has now relocated and is an instructor in one of the leading American Universities.
10. Poston Residence Compared to Former Residence: 16% indicate that their residence at Poston was better than their former residence; 47% indicate that it was worse; 23.7% indicate that it was as satisfactory. This shows that approximately half of this group lowered their standard of living by residence in this relocation center.
11. Food at Poston: 12.2% indicate that food at Poston was more nourishing than the food they had before; 52.9% indicate that it was as nourishing; 4.8% no response. These findings are consistent with the findings in regard to item 10 and further indicate that at least half of this group lowered its standard of living by residence at a relocation center. However, these may be biased to some extent by personal tastes. Hospital records probably indicate stronger and healthier babies as a result of well-balanced diets.
12. Savings: 12.8% indicate that their families have been able to save more; 50.2% have saved less; 20.3% have been able to save as much as before. These findings are consistent with items 10 and 11 and further indicate a lowered standard of living among at least half of this group.
13. Personal Property Losses: 58.2% indicate that much personal property of families has been lost as a re-

sult of evacuation; 20.3% indicate loss of a little personal property; 8% indicate no loss of a property; 13.3% no response. This is an indication of the large percentage of losses of personal property due to evacuation.

14. Real Estate Losses: 26.7% indicate much loss of real estate as a result of evacuation; 11.2% indicate loss of a little real estate; 56.3% indicate no loss of real estate and 25.6% no response. One may assume that there was considerable loss of real estate due to evacuation.
15. Assistance of Adult Education in Understanding the American Way: 31.0% indicate that Adult Education helped the parents to better understand the American way; 6.9% feel that parents understood American way less; 19.7% feel that parents were not helped; 42.2% no responses. The large percentage giving no responses made notations that they "did not know."
16. Preparation to Meet American Public: 32.6% indicated that Poston had better prepared them to meet the American public; 26.3% indicated that they were less prepared; 32.6% indicate no change; 8.5% no response. It is significant to note that boys' percentages for 'better prepared' were larger than the girls; boys indicating 37.9% in contrast to the girls 28%.
17. Understanding of Principles of Democracy: 44.3% indicate that they understand the principles of democracy better than before; 19.7% understand them less; 26.3% understand them as well as before; 9.3% no response. Almost half of this group show advancement in understanding the principles of democracy which will serve as an asset in any community in which they settle. The 19.7% do not clearly understand these principles will lean heavily upon future instructors and social contacts for constructive guidance.
18. Attendance of Social Functions: 70.5% attended more social functions than before; 10.6% attended less; 11.2% attended as many as before; 7.4% no response. One would assume that this environment has made a large percentage more social minded among their own people and the assumption is that in hospitable society such responses will carry over.
19. Paying Jobs: 17.6% indicate that they have had better paying jobs than before; 35.2% indicate worse paying

jobs; 12.2% as well paying jobs; 34.7% no response. It must be recognized that those making no response probably have never worked. All salaries have been limited to \$16 and \$19 full time and \$8 part time since this group is entirely dependent upon the government for subsistence.

20. Job Opportunities: 20.3% indicate that they had more job opportunities than before; 39% less job opportunities than before; 24.5% as many job opportunities as before; 16% no response. Percentages of boys and girls show no marked difference. One would assume that approximately half of these teen-agers had job opportunities which probably exceeds the percentage of job opportunities for youth on the outside.
21. Friends Acquired: 75.9% indicate an increase in number of friends; 3.2% a decrease; 16.0% same number as before; 4.8% no response. Boys and girls show not marked differences in percentages. These findings are to be expected in such a set-up.
22. Clothing Supply: 42.2% indicate that they have acquired more clothing; 14.9% less; 38.5% as much as before; 4.3% no response. A larger percent of girls indicate that they have acquired more clothing than boys. This may be readily accounted for since most of the women and girls have made their own clothing.
23. Shoe Supply: 33.6% indicate that they have more shoes than before; 23.5% indicate that they have had fewer shoes; 38.5% indicate as many shoes; 4.3% no response. This is indication that this group has not suffered to any great extent because of shoe rationing or isolation in this respect.
24. Dental Care: 29.4% indicate that they have received more dental care than before; 34.2% indicate that they have received less dental care than before; 29.9% indicate that they have received as much dental care as before; 6.4% no response. Percentages for boys and girls show some difference in receiving more dental care; boys-32.1%; girls-27.0%.
25. Health of Students: 19.7% indicate that their health is better since they have been at Poston. 22.4% indicate that their health is worse; 52.4% indicate that it is about the same; 5.3% no response. It is significant to notice that 25% of the girls indicate health is worse. This may be attributed to the greater amount of respon-

sibility in home duties in contrast to the 21.8% of boys with worse health.

26. Health of Mothers: 15.5% indicate that their mothers' health has been better than before; 26.3% worse; 43.9% about the same; 14.4% no response. 26.3% indicating worse health for mothers may prove to be the result of emotional disturbance as a result of evacuation. The mothers, generally are 10 to 20 years younger than the fathers.
27. Health of Fathers: 12.8% indicate that their fathers' health has been better than before; 25.6% worse; 45.4% about the same; 16% no response. It is difficult to make generalization here. However, it is a fact that the larger percentage of fathers are much older men than fathers of average American teen-agers.
28. Health of Grandparents: 2.6% indicate that health of grandparents is better; 5.3% worse; 8.0% about the same; 83.4% no responses. Notations indicated in many instances that grandparents were not here.
29. Happiness of Parents Together: 5.3% indicate that their parents seem happier together than before; 14.4% seem less happy; 52.4% no change; 27.9% no response. One would assume that from outward appearances evacuation has not affected the husband-wife relationship of over one half.
30. Time Spent at Home by Parents: 37.4% indicate that their parents spend more time at home; 14.9% less time at home; Time which parents have been able to spend at home may have been spent in constructive guidance of a large percentage of this group.
31. Rest at Poston: 44.9% indicate that they have had more rest since they have been at Poston; 18.7% indicate that they have had less rest; 28.3% have had the same amount as before; 8.0% no response. For lack of places to go and things to do these findings are quite understandable.



In reviewing the findings, interpretations and conclusions of this self-analysis and inventory, it is hoped that one may better understand the affects of the Colorado River Relocation Center upon these adolescent boys and girls. Living in one room barracks for three years has offered many inconveniences which have not been easy to accept. Culture shows unfavorable development in spite of efforts of the older people to maintain the refinement characteristic of this group. Attitudes and personality adjustment offer generally favorable findings which is a credit to the courage and spirit of this group. In regard to achievements, findings are limited in view of the great personal and real estate losses, ill health of parents and limited incomes.

In the building of America, these findings should help to emphasize the need for equal opportunities of all groups in America. Deprivation of minority groups tends to retard cultural and economic advancement of the nation. Wherever groups of people are isolated and deprived of opportunities available to the masses there is retrogression. Fortunately for these youth of Japanese ancestry, the relocation program is offering remarkable opportunities for replacement in desirable areas of the country, and although their losses have been tremendous, there is opportunity to start anew. If such a relocation program of guidance, sympathy and understanding of all minorities should function in the hidden corners of this land, America would obtain that desired peace we are striving for on the home front.