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*work copy 1*  
*Housing*

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To: Mr. Pomeroy  
From: Housing  
Subject: Present Housing Problems

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

At the present time there are no apartments available in the project for the use of more transferees or more work furlough returns. Not only are all apartments full but there are forty-six apartments housing two or more families. This does not include numerous apartments which are housing a family and another individual who does not belong in the immediate family group. Of these forty-six families there are a number of cases which have been reported to us where discord and enmity has arisen making the living conditions unfavorable and in many cases intolerable. Some of these doubled families have come to us and made the request that they be moved to a recreation hall rather than stay where they are. There are now four families living in Recreation Hall 42. There are other families now being assigned to that hall and there are families transferring here with the understanding that they will live in a recreation hall. There are four bachelors now living in Recreation Hall 41. We anticipate that it will be necessary to place the twenty internees who are scheduled to come to this project and who have no families here into that recreation hall.

We believe that the conditions which we have briefly outlined in the above are not conducive to good morale nor are they conducive to confidence in the administration nor good community relationships among the evacuees. We are fearful that out of this situation might arise incidents which will be difficult to handle and which will bring criticism to our administration.

In addition to this problem and a part of it there are many other factors complicating the scene which we should like to present in the hope of getting some understanding and perhaps, help and advice on.

Internees: At this time these people are being released more rapidly than we had formerly expected and more rapidly than previous releases warranted us to believe they would be released. The problem lies in two categories. The first and the easiest is the return of those without families. These we must house in a recreation hall until the regular type bachelor quarters can be made available. The already established bachelor quarters have room for only about one hundred-forty more bachelors and there are more than that number out on seasonal work from this project whom we expect to return to this project. The second category includes those internees coming here whose family consists of only a wife. These wives are in nearly all cases living in women bachelor quarters of the



small type which has two women in or of the larger type housing four women. There are no apartments which we can use to reunite these families. There are some cases of this general type in which the wife is living with another family on the project but with the return of the husband will need an apartment.

Families returning from seasonal leave: There are still some family groups who left the project for a seasonal leave and whose apartment we have used to house other people. These people upon their return are very disappointed in the type of housing which they must get now. Assignment to recreation halls or the camping out with friends is disheartening and leads to resentful attitudes on the part of people who feel that they belong here and that we owe them better treatment because of their former residence here.

Transferees: There are still many transferees entering the project. Some of these have families here and move in with them, others have no families with room for them to live in the same apartment. Some of these transfers we have approved because of their having families here and for social reasons. Others arrive before we can check their situation and some arrive un-announced. In any case involving living quarters separate from an already established family our hands are tied because of the lack of any apartments. We should like to be sure that our approval is obtained before transfers are initiated.

New families: Cupid is at work among us this fall. Many apartments have been taken by newly married couples. There are other newly married couples living with parents in a very unhappy situation at the present time. Some marriages, we are told, have been postponed because of no available quarters.

Seasonal leaves: Quite a number of persons are out of the project on so-called seasonal leaves. Some of these leaves are for seven months duration and some have been extended beyond that period. Some of these leaves are in no practical sense seasonal as the persons out, in many cases, are working at jobs which are year round in nature without any particular peaks of activity such as would be seasonal. We are still allowing space in their apartments for them. This makes cases where only a person or two are occupying the space for three or more. At the same time we have families of three living in a room designed to house only two.

Volunteers: An early project promise has complicated our housing situation. Volunteers are still counted as members of the family and housing space assigned for them. This makes a number of cases of one person living in a three-person room. This looks incongruent when we have families of three in the



recreation halls and families of three and in a case or two families of four living in two-person rooms. The nature of the interpretation which we must place on the volunteer question makes it a constant course of complaint and generates feelings of discrimination on the part of many original residents and also on the part of those who have been transferred to this center from Tule Lake.

Indefinite leaves: The necessity of adjusting a family to the correct size apartment when a member leaves indefinitely is always a problem. Some of these indefinites are returning to the project and are being re-inducted thus crowding the family.

Hospital area: It is often advisable to move persons who need frequent consultation with the hospital staff to a room this purpose. These blocks are now full and there are still many families and individuals who need to be near for reasons of special diet and treatment. We are now contacting all persons in these blocks who have no medical need to be there, with the idea of exchanging apartments with others in the project who need to be near. Having no vacant rooms complicates the matter a good deal as both families now have to move at the same time.

The necessity of maintaining a hostel for visitors to the project causes us some concern, for we must first find a suitable place, then hire someone to care for the place and the visitors. There is always the risk of property leaving with the guests. This has happened upon occasion and it has been impossible to trace the articles which have been taken.

The permanent solution to the whole problem lies in the immediate construction of a number of newly partitioned rooms. The program which we requested some time ago would furnish about one-hundred forty more rooms of small size which would free the larger rooms of double families and permit the housing of individual families in individual rooms. This would also make available additional rooms to enable us to adjust space allotment for about a hundred large families who are now crowded into too small quarters. It would release rooms for bachelor quarters and for hostel use.

Since, however, we are informed by the Operations Divisions that it is not possible because of lack of approval from Washington D.C. for such a building program, we have some suggestions which might be considered in caring for the immediate problem until this longer range work can be done. The building used formerly as a dispensary for the hospital would make



would make a very acceptable quarters for families or for bachelors. The present office which occupies this space might be moved to the fire house No. 2 which is now not in use, or to space which could be found in block 22 or in the administration area or to the military barracks which are now vacant.

Another suggestion would be the housing in the hospital of semi-invalids who are now housed in block 4 and 6. This would not make very many rooms available but would help some. It may be, however, that there is not sufficient room in the hospital for these people.

The use of the vacated part of the military area for either office space or for evacuee housing would alleviate the matter if such space could be made available.

The permanent partitioning of recreation halls for housing or for offices to relieve housing would also help the situation.

We believe that the situation which we have attempted to indicate herein is serious. We are afraid that incidents which will bring widespread criticism to the W. R. A. are inherent in this situation. Other projects have had trouble arising from parallel situations. We have no answer to give to people who are requesting a remedy for their troubles other than to say that they should hold on a little longer and we can care for their case. This is not an answer that is tenable. We would, therefore, recommend that the authority to carry out immediately one or more of the above suggestions be given.



WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Minidoka Project

Hunt, Idaho

Dec. 8, 1943

P3.40

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Mr. Pomeroy  
Ass't. Project Director

Dear Mr. Pomeroy:

Since W.R.A. authorized partitioning program in this project, we have been studying this situation very carefully.

Attached is a copy result of this study. We wish your attention and hope you would realize how the situation is now. We appreciate very much your cooperation to solve the Housing situation.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Hashiguchi  
Mr. Muira  
Mr. Yamashita  
Mr. Takeda

*H.C. Hashiguchi*  
*S. Muira*  
*Y. Yamashita*  
*Y. Takeda*

HOUSING ADJUSTMENT BOARD

cc: Mr. C. Abbott





Composite Survey of Families and Apartments

Dec. 1, 1943

<u>SIZE</u>	<u>RESIDENCE</u> (actual use)	<u>PARTITIONING</u> Gain---Loss	<u>TOTAL</u> <u>APTS.</u>	<u>No. Of</u> <u>FAMILIES</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>
S. 2 apt.	132		132		
N. 2 apt.	134	268 <i>ok</i>	402	617	1234
3 apt.	860	134	994	575	1725
4 person				486	1944
5 apt.	720	134	586	307	1535
6 person				171	1026
7 apt.	658	134	524	83	581
8 apt.	8		8	41-8-33	328
9 person				15	135
10 "				14	140
11 "				5	55
12 "				3	36
13 "				1	13
Bachelors Apt.					559
Person alone in apt.					23
Total Apts.	2512	(gain) 134	2646	2318	9334

Exact population 8660  
Reserved: Vol. & Gr. L. 674



# Composite Survey and Estimation of Apartments

Dec. 1, 1943

Size of Apartments	No. of Families	Size and No. of Apartments.						Total
		S. 2	N.2	3per.	5per.	7per.	8per.	
		132	402	994	586	524	8	2646
2p.	617	120	397	100				617
3p.	575			575				575
4p.	486				486			486
5p.	307				87	220		307
6p.	171					171		171
7p.	83					83		83
8p.	41			33		33	8	74
9p.	15			15		15		30
10p.	14			14		14		28
11p.	5				5	5		10
12p.	3				3	3		6
13p.	1				1	1		2
Bachelors & Single person		12	5	7	4	123		151
Total	2318	132	402	744	586	668	8	2540
Shortages						144		
Surplus				250				



# Apartments other than Residence

Dec. 8, 1943

	<u>S.2 person</u>	<u>3 person</u>	<u>5 person</u>	<u>7person</u>	<u>Total</u>
Block 10 ( school)		12	12	12	36
Block 22 ( office)	4	12	12	10	38
Block 23 ( school)	4	23	24	22	73
Block 32 ( school)	4	12	12	10	38
Total	12	59	60	54	185
Canteen	6	5	6	2	19
Blk. Mgr. office	0	10	0	0	10
Hospitals	0	0	1	2	3
Model Apt.	0	1	0	1	2
Grand Total	18	75	67	59	219

	<u>S.2</u>	<u>N.2</u>	<u>3p.</u>	<u>5p.</u>	<u>7p.</u>	<u>8p.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Original Apartments	150	134	935	787	717	8	2731
Other uses	18		75	67	59		219
Total Residence use	132	134	860	720	658	8	2512

	<u>FAMILIES in Double Up</u>				<u>Total apt. occupied</u>
7 person apartments	<u>2 per. families</u>	<u>3 person families</u>	<u>4 person families</u>		<u>31</u>
	29	23	10		
5 per. apt.	28	2	2		16

	<u>FAMILIES IN UNDER CAPACITY</u>				
7 per. apt.	18	20	24		
5 per. apt.	16	54			
Rec.#42	2-2person	2-3person	1-4person	1-8person (fam.)	
Rec.#41	Bachelors	16 person			

(Dec. 7, 1943)



# The estimated Capacity of Persons to the Apartments

December 1, 1943

57280 sq. ft.	School spaces
14400 " "	Office "
6400 " "	Canteen "
3200 " "	Blk. Mgr. Office spaces
1360 " "	Hospital uses spaces
800 " "	Model Apts "
<hr/>	
83440 " "	Total Spaces in Project using other than the residents
1036800 sq. ft.	Total apts. spaces in pro-
83440 " "	ject using other than the residents
<hr/>	
953360 " "	Occupied by residents
105 sq. ft.	Average space for one person
<u>9080</u>	Estimated Capacity of person to the Apartments

$\frac{1036800}{9080} = 1141.86$   
 $\frac{83440}{9080} = 9.19$   
 $\frac{953360}{9080} = 104.99$



MINIDOKA PROJECT  
HUNT, IDAHO

Com. Management

December 13, 1943

Housing Adjustment Board  
c/o Mr. Chauncey Abbott  
Housing Office  
Block 22

Gentlemen:

I very much appreciate the report you gave me under date of December 8, regarding the housing situation on the project. I well realize the seriousness of our housing situation. As you know, we have taken steps both to cut off the transfer of people into the project and to increase the number of apartments available to those residents already here.

I am appending suggested plan for use of project housing which pre-supposes half the partitioning program which has lately been approved by the War Production Board. I realize that it is an idealistic plan and that it would not result in the housing of as many people as indicated; however, I do believe that it would result in adequate housing for more than the number of residents now on the project.

I shall be glad to discuss the matter of housing with the Board and Mr. Abbott.

Very truly yours,

F. A. Pomeroy  
Ass't Project Director



MINIDOKA HOUSING BASED ON HALF OF PROPOSED PARTITIONING PROGRAM

<u>Size</u>	<u>Residence (actual use)</u>	<u>Partitioning (gain - loss)</u>	<u>Total</u>
S-2	132		132
N-2	134	134	268
3	860	67	927
5	720	67	653
7	658	67	591
8	8		8
Total Apartments	<u>2512</u>		<u>2579</u>



PROPOSED PLAN FOR USE OF PROJECT HOUSING  
HALF OF APPROVED PARTITIONING

<u>Apartments:</u>	<u>Use of Apartment's</u>	<u>Will House</u>
S-2-132	400 families of two	800
N-2-268		
<u>Total 400</u>		
3-927	217 families of two	434
	575 families of three	1725
	67 overflows - 8-9-10-11	
	68 bachelors - groups of three	204
<u>Total 927</u>		
5-653	486 families of four	1944
	163 families of five	815
	4 overflows - 12-13	
<u>Total 653</u>		
7-591	143 families of five	715
	171 families of six	1026
	83 families of seven	581
	33 families of eight	264
	15 families of nine	135
	14 families of ten	140
	5 families of eleven	55
	3 families of twelve	36
	1 families of thirteen	13
	123 bachelors - groups of six	738
<u>Total 591</u>		
8-8	8 families of eight	64
<u>Total Families</u>	<u>2317</u>	<u>9689</u>
<u>Total Bachelors</u>		
<u>Quarters</u>	<u>191</u>	
<u>Total Overflows</u>	<u>71</u>	
<u>Total Apartments</u>	<u>2579</u>	



*File* *Mr. Sprinkel - Information Copy* #60.300  
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Housing Division

Minidoka Project  
Hunt, Idaho

JUN 22 1943

Dillon S. Myer  
War Relocation Authority  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Myer:

This letter is in explanation of our teletype message dated June 17, 1943.

We still carry as members of families, for purposes of adjustment to the size apartments, those persons who have left the project:

1. On short-term leave
2. On group leave
3. On temporary hospitalization
4. As volunteers in the Armed Forces
5. As selective service inductees

The reasons for the great number of small families on the project lie in the leaving of the project by members of the family which originally was much larger. We must expect many of the evacuees who are now on short-term leaves to change their status to indefinite leaves at which time the family size will be reduced further. We now need 1168 small apartments for small families and extra rooms for very large families. We have only 1038 such apartments. Those people no longer considered members of a family for purposes of adjustment of families into right size apartments are:

1. Those out on indefinite leaves
2. Internees
3. Those who leave the family to get married
4. Those deceased
5. Apartments are not held for bachelors who leave on short-term and group leaves
6. Transferees to other relocation centers
7. Permanent hospitalization

A factor which makes for the scarcity of small apartments is that too few were constructed for the original needs, plus the tendency of families to reduce in size as above stated. We are, at the present time, partitioning one barrack in each block in such a manner as to make four



additional two-person rooms (14' x 20') and two additional three person rooms (16' x 20') in each block; however, this loses to us, two five-person rooms (20' x 20') and two seven-person rooms (24' x 20'). We still have 13 blocks to partition. This partitioning will relieve somewhat the unfavorable conditions encountered in housing small families.

If adjustment is made on the basis of the average floor space of 105 feet per person and no less than 80 feet for any person, we find that we will have only 110 seven-person apartments left over with the average floor space per person of those living on the project at 104 square feet per person. In line with providing the minimum of 80 square feet per person, it would be necessary to give a family of seven members two apartments which we have not done in the past.

We try, in so far as possible, to place families of two in a two-person apartment (12' x 20') or (14' x 20'), but as the above figure indicates, there are not enough apartments on the project to do this, so, many two-person families are in three-person apartments (16' x 20'). But since the total of two and three person apartments is not sufficient to care for two or three person families, we must of necessity place two or three person families in five-person apartments (20' x 20'). Four and five person families are placed in five person apartments (20' x 20'). Because of having to use some of the five-person apartments for three person families, there is a shortage of five-person apartments. Consequently, many five person families must be housed in large seven-person apartment (24' x 20').

There is available to Housing, June 15th, 949,160 square feet of floor space. It would be mathematically possible using 105 square feet as an average per person living space for 9040 people on the project. The figures which we quoted in the teletype, June 17th, were worked out on a mathematical basis considering all the known influencing factors at that time. However, there are many, many considerations, social, medical, and physical, which would influence the immediate adjustment of all these families. One of these considerations which has been troubling us a good deal is the matter of adequately caring for bachelor women and bachelor men. We have been placing these persons as fast as possible in seven-person apartments (24' x 20') in ratio of six bachelor men and five bachelor women in a seven person apartment. Because of the disposition of these bachelors, especially the older women, this is impossible to ideally accomplish. We are trying to work out, at the pres-



ent time, a solution of this problem by use of dormitories for these unattached men and women.

There is also the matter of bachelor men out on group or short-term leave and for whom we are not reserving space, but many of them will return to the project after harvest is gathered, and we will need to furnish living quarters.

On the basis of adjusting, as we are adjusting in this project, if all possible moves were made, we will have 8696 people for whom we are holding living quarters, occupying on an average, about 98.7 square feet of space per person. In other words, these 8696 persons occupy 857,480 square feet. This would leave 191 seven-person apartments (24' x 20') or 91,680 square feet vacant.

Apparent discrepancy in floor footage which is assigned residents in case of small families is compensated for by the large amount of that floor space which is taken up by heating equipment, outside entrance and closet space. Actually, two persons in a 12' x 20' or 14' x 20' room are as crowded as are five persons in 20' x 20' rooms.

The administration is anticipating the need of two more barracks for purposes of administrative offices. This need has come as a result of the decision to not build a high school. The high school, consequently, must expand into the space now used for offices. This will take from use as housing space, 12 apartments.

Attached hereto is a copy of a recent (April 30, 1943) survey of the use of floor space on the Minidoka Project. This is in terms of square feet and also extended into percentages. This picture has changed some since that time. We are attaching also a composite survey of available apartments, as of June 15, 1943. We are also attaching copy of prognostication of situation when partitioning of barracks and deletion for office space is completed.

We trust that this shows adequately the housing situation here.

Sincerely,

Harry L. Stafford

Enclosure #20304, #20305  
C.C: Sprinkel ✓



## STATEMENT OF POLICY

### HOUSING DIVISION

When ten thousand people are suddenly dropped into an area the size of Minidoka there must inevitably be a protracted period of struggle and strain as this mass seeks to adjust itself to conditions which admittedly are not of the best. It is only natural that in some cases individuals may seek to better their own position at the expense of others. It is to the credit of Minidoka's residents that such cases are not frequent.

In order that the gains of a few families may not be made at the expense of the majority it has been necessary to establish rules for the assignment of apartments. The guiding principle in the formulation of these rules has been that they should be the fairest possible for the greatest number. Such a principle is entirely consistent with the needs and practices of any society of people. It is necessary for everyone to observe and respect these rules. Failure to obey the rules, if carried to the extreme, could lead to anarchy and the breakdown of what we all hope to have, a model community.

The residents of Minidoka can be assured that they have the sympathy of the Administration. It is not the desire of any person here that families should be crowded or forced to lead an undesirable existence. However, we are all faced with a condition brought about by war. War rarely makes anything better. The problem we must all meet here is no different in principle from any other war problem. The way it is met determines our ability to solve other problems of any even more complex nature. It is necessary, therefore, that every one resolve to be unselfish in his individual attitude.

To serve as a guide for the residents the Housing Office is announcing the following rules which everyone is requested to observe:

#### I A FAMILY GETS AN APARTMENT ACCORDING TO THE SIZE OF THE FAMILY.

- (1) That a two person family may be assigned to a two person room.
- (2) If that two person family is now occupying a three person room they may be moved to a two person room if it is necessary to find a room for a three person family.
- (3) If the two person family living in a corner room can establish the fact that a baby is coming in the family, (It is always permissible to ask for a doctor's certificate), then they may stay in that apartment.



- (4) If more than one family is living in a room and the number of persons is compatible with the size of the room, such families may remain there.
- (5) A three person family should live in a three person room. This means that if such a family is living in a 5 person room they must move to a smaller room.
- (6) A four person family should live in a 5 person room.
- (7) A five person family should live in a 5 person room, unless such a room is not available. In such cases the 5 person family may live in a 7 person room.
- (8) A six or seven person family should live in a 7 person room.
- (9) A family of eight persons should have two adjacent rooms. Eight, nine or ten person family should have two adjacent rooms.
- (10) A family of eleven persons may live in two adjacent rooms having a ten person capacity. However, if the family wishes to use separate entrances they may live in a 7 and a 5. This applies also to a twelve or thirteen person family.
- (11) In case any family is requesting a larger room because of the fact that they have excess baggage or they teach dancing and have many customers or that they are ministers and have many books or wish to receive visitors in their rooms, the same rule applies as to the size of the family.
- (12) It is not advisable to permit a single person or a member of a family living in an apartment to move in with another family in order to make it possible for that family to retain the apartment in which they are living. If the additional person is an immediate relative, such a move would be permissible. Immediate relatives would include only father, mother, son, daughter, sister, brother.
- (13) The residents of each block are entitled to the vacancies within their block first before somebody has moved in from another block.
- (14) No one is to move to the hospital area without a signed authorization by Dr. Neher. The only exception is that of bachelors who are working in the hospital, bachelors who are bona fide bachelors who are now living in recreation halls or similar bachelor quarter. This rule does not apply to some boy, a member of the family, or a girl, a member of the family. We are advised not to set up rooms for young people who are members of families living elsewhere.



- (15) Bachelor men should be assigned to 7 person rooms in groups of 6 men with this exception - Two families of men totaling 5 persons may be assigned to a 7 person room.
- (16) Bachelor women are to live in 7 person rooms in groups of 5.
- (17) In some cases it will be desirable to place two bachelor men or two bachelor women in a two person room. For example: An old man may have kidney trouble and it would be objectionable to place him in a room with 5 other men. In this case if he can find a friend to live with him he may be assigned to a two person room. However, it is advisable to obtain a statement from the doctor that his case is serious. In some cases a single person may have a special social problem and require a single two person room. This need should be verified by investigation either on the part of Housing Division or a Social Service Division.
- (18) Where it is stated by a family that a member or members of the family is outside the project and will probably come here at some future date, we cannot at the present time allocate space to that family for the extra person. If and when the person does arrive then every effort will be made to immediately provide the space required.
- (19) As far as possible try and give families that are doubled up the first chance at vacated rooms.
- (20) Unrelated families that are doubled up should be given priority over doubled up families that are related in getting first chance at a vacated room.
- (21) If a family in one block having the right size apartment wishes to trade with a family of the same size in another block, such move will be authorized.
- (22) Try and give priority to cooks in assigning apartments within a certain block.
- (23) No one is to move into vacant rooms without authorization from the Housing Division.

During the past ten days the Housing Division has been undergoing a reorganization which has had as its purpose the speeding up of the process of reassignment and the establishment of an Adjustment Board which may be considered to be impartial in its judgment. During this period the Block Managers have been making a survey of each block to give the Housing Office an over-all picture of the needs of the families concerned.

Each survey is to be turned over to an Adjustment Representative who will be the agent of the Adjustment Board in negotiations with the residents of the respective blocks. The Adjustment



Representative will bring the survey to the Adjustment Board which is composed of three members.

The Adjustment Board will make the decisions affecting the allocation of families to apartments. In this they will be guided by the rules of the Housing Division. It is intended that they shall be fair and impartial in their judgment. The residents are requested to withhold criticism, realizing that each member is faced with many problems, each to be solved with the ideal in mind that he should be fair to all.

The Adjustment Representative will carry the decisions of the Adjustment Board to the families concerned and if the decision is acceptable, moving facilities will be provided the following day. Each family has the right to appeal the decision, but it should be recognized that such a procedure delays the entire rehousing program, and in most cases, will probably not alter the result. Each family is expected to concur in actions which are necessary for the good of the entire community.

It is expected that this new program will begin action on Thursday, October 8. At all times the Housing Office is willing to receive written requests from the residents. These will be transmitted to the Adjustment Representative.

(19) As far as possible try and give families that are double up the first chance at a vacant room.  
(20) Unrelated families that are double up should be given priority over double up families that are related in getting first chance at a vacant room.  
(21) If a family in one block having the right size apartment wishes to trade with a family of the same size in another block, such move will be authorized.  
(22) Try and give priority to people in existing apartments within a certain block.  
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Each survey is to be turned over to the Adjustment Representative who will be the agent of the Adjustment Board in negotiations with the residents of the respective blocks. The Adjustment



WOMEN--ALONE IN APARTMENT

Housing

June 25, 1943

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Address</u>
<u>Block 1</u>		
Mori, Mume	44	1-12-H
<u>Block 2</u>		
Sasaki, Yae	52	2-7-A (boy volunteered)
Silva, Emma	30	2-3-D (Indian)
Ono, Ko	29	2-12-A
<u>Block 3</u>		
Kuriyama, Ei	57	3-2-D
<u>Block 4</u>		
Urata, Chiyo	53	4-6-E
Arita, Chiyo	21	4-7-F
Wakita, Tsuta	47	4-11-E
Shibuya, Toyo	53	4-11-F
Ichihara, Rose	25	4-12-B (husband volunteered)
<u>Block 5</u>		
Kinomoto, Muri	62	5-4-B
<u>Block 6</u>		
Yoshijima, Tasu	64	6-11-D
Fujii, Shige	38	6-11-G
<u>Block 13</u>		
Tsuneishi, Kiyoshi	63	13-4-F
Hayano, Kiwa	50	13-12-D
<u>Block 14</u>		
Omoto, Masa	56	14-10-A
<u>Block 15</u>		
Abe, Dorrie	22	15-3-P (husband volunteered)
Murakami, Hamano	56	15-4-F
Kondo, Hideko	64	15-12-E

✓ 19



<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Address</u>
<u>Block 16</u>		
Masuda, Hana	26	16-5-F (husband volunteered)
Koriyama, Tomi	45	16-8-F (son volunteered)
Ishikawa, Yaku	51	16-12-E
<u>Block 17</u>		
✓ Imabori, Kise	45	17-12-E
<u>Block 19</u>		
✓ Kubota, Yoshi	56	19-12-E (H.C.)
✓ Kambe, Ko	53	19-12-G
<u>Block 21</u>		
✓ Shimizu, Tatsu	43	21-12-D
✓ Iwata, Mura	65	21-12-E
<u>Block 24</u>		
✓ Fujioka, Cherry	21	24-12-C (husband volunteered)
<u>Block 26</u>		
✓ Kaminishi, Sawa	57	26-5-A
✓ Wakai, Mary	23	26-11-E
<u>Block 28</u>		
✓ Nakayama, Ishi	58	28-11-B
✓ Nagata, Rise	82	28-11-E (H.C.)
<u>Block 30</u>		
Fujii, Shigeno	54	30-8-F
<u>Block 31</u>		
Yoneyama, Yukiye	43	31-11-F
✓ Sasaki, Yayono	42	31-12-D (son volunteered)
<u>Block 32</u>		
Nishino, Aya	41	32-8-F
<u>Block 35</u>		
Mita, Kayo	47	35-1-A
✓ Fujimoto, Emiko	20	35-11-C (expecting)
37 ✓ Ohta, Shina	46	35-12-B



	<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Address</u>
	<u>Block 35</u>		
✓	Shioji, Waki	51	35-12-0

	<u>Block 36</u>		
✓	Takeda, Yuri	54	36-11-B
✓	MURATA, KIKUYO	45	36-11-D

	<u>Blok 37</u>		
	Ichikawa, Shimeno	50	37-2-F
	Suguro, Mine	59	37-5-F
New ✓	Tanaka, Michiyo	39	37-11-D
	Tomihiro, Satoru	42	37-9-A

	<u>Block 38</u>		
	Kawata, Kimi	48	38-6-F
New ✓	Takao, Minnie	43	38-11-B
✓	Ito, Tsuna	62	38-12-B

	<u>Block 39</u>		
N ✓	Yamada, Ruby	23	39-11-D <i>(expecting)</i>

	<u>Block40</u>		
	Itano, Nobu	67	40-3-F
✓	Sunohara, Hiro	49	40-11-B
N ✓	Noritake, Masako	37	40-12-F

	<u>Block41</u>		
	Inouye, Mitsuye	47	41-2-A
	Parteno, Kiyo	54	41-10-C
	Matsuda, Tami	55	41-11-H

	<u>Block 42</u>		
✓	Tamura, Mamie	70	42-11-D
	Tanaka, Tsuyono	45	42-11-F

	<u>Block44</u>		
	Arota, Miki	62	44-9-B
✓	Nagaishi, Yaeko	25	44-11-B
59 ✓	Mihara, Fumi	25	44-11-G <i>(expecting)</i>



*housing*

*6/25/13*

*Men* BACHELORS

*age*

KUBOTA, Sam H.	1-12-D	55
NAKAI, Ritoda	12-10-B	34
MINOMIYA, Ichitaro	13-9-E	64
YOUKEY, W. Kenjiro	13-12-G	57
TSUTSUMI, Zangoro	15-3-E	60
KAWATA, William Akiyo	24-11-B	11
UNO, Chick Masaru (vol.)	26-11-F	34
SHIMANO, Ted	26-12-F	29
ASHIDA, Rinzo	28-6-A	63
FUJIYAMA, Saisuke	30-11-F	59
MIYAUCHI, Dixon	31-12-A	24
TOMIHIRO, Satoru	37-9-A	42
SATO, William Ritsu	38-4-A	55
OUCHI, Frank Kozo ( <i>Vol.</i> )	41-11-G	52
<sup>15</sup> HIRAKAWA, Rev. K.	44-11-D	81



MINIDOKA RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
Hunt, Idaho

SUBJECT: Block Managers' Meeting

Jan. 18, 1943

Meeting called to order at 2 p.m. by Mr. S. Hara at Block 4 Dining Hall on Monday, Jan. 18, 1943.

Mr. Ingham, Housing Superintendent, introduced the new Placement Officer, Mr. Beeson, to the block managers. In the case of a relocation program Mr. Beeson stated that two groups were interested in the program, mainly the people going out and the people in charge of the Administration. A personal interest will be shown in all cases.

1. Placement on Project.

Mr. Beeson is not yet familiar with the full program on the project as he only recently took over Mr. James' position here as Sr. Placement Officer and was formerly working as W. R. A. field representative. His division is looking for workers in the following field.



Mr. Ingham spoke of the Housing problem. With the furlough workers returning and new transfers from other relocation centers coming in and also the hospital asking for room reservations for emergency times, the Housing Dept. is facing much

difficulty in placing the

families desiring reassignment satisfactorily. A new system is being worked out by the Housing Dept. whereby a report of what has been going on during the week is made to Mr. Schafer every Monday. Mr. Okada asked if it was possible to have the block managers consulted when families of questionable characters are moved around. Mr. Ingham said that in these cases, the managers will be consulted but when bachelors from outside are put in, it will be left to the discretion of the Adjustment Board. Many block managers again complained that the notice of movements were always given to them after the family had come in and already settled down. This shall be corrected. Padlocked rooms for furlough workers are always reserved for them for a 60-day period and can not be opened for that time.

Bl. Mang. Meeting  
12/14/42



10. Housing Adjustment Board.

There have been many headaches and problems in trying to satisfy everyone in regards to the re-assignment of apartments. Mr. T. Hibiya and Mr. James, Housing and Placement Officers respectively, talked to us about the establishment of an Adjustment Board whereby three men will be chosen to act as judges in complicated cases so that fairness may be given all. Mr. Hibiya explained about the difficulties the Housing Division has faced and said that a complete reformation was necessary to untangle the present situation. The formation of an Adjustment Board was suggested as one means of solving this question. The question was whether the Placement Office will be the ones to select the men from their files or whether Mr. Hibiya should select them from a list of eligible men or whether the block managers would choose them. It was finally decided that Mr. Hibiya's office will nominate several persons for that position and Mr. Huycke will appoint the three from that list. It was hoped that this Board will be just and wise and right in handling the many cases, and consider the welfare of the community as much as possible. Mr. Huycke asked at the end of the meeting that the surveys be continued and the committee will follow that as much as possible.

B. Mang. Meeting  
10/5/42



Miner's Report  
no. 59

4/10/43

Hostels: A hostel for overnight visitors has been established in Block 22 solving the growing problem of visitors arriving at night. Visitors coming in after office hours are directed to the home of the manager. The following day the visitors are assigned to regular quarters, either with relatives or in a vacant apartment. The Co-op plans to furnish linen at the eight-been hostel for a nominal charge. When the late visitors arrive, they are taken to the hostel by the Internal Security Division.



REHOUSING PROGRAM REVISED UNDER HUYCKE SUPERVISION

The colony's rehousing program, in its revised form, began taking forward steps again this week as Lorne Huycke housing superintendent, announced simultaneously the dispersion of his immediate staff, temporary closing of the housing office and his shouldering of the entire housing burdens.

Rehousing struck a snag last week when applications for moves hit a now high completely swamping the housing office.

Under the reorganized set-up, Huycke will become a one-man rehousing board. Clerks will be at the housing office to take applications for rehousing. Applicants however, will not be assigned apartments at once. Their applications will be reviewed by Huycke. "Colonists may apply for moves but it is probable that immediate action will not be taken. Under this revised system, it will be my job personally to contact those desiring to move and make the necessary changes myself," Huycke said.

The new set-up, Huycke pointed out, is a long process but the only plan feasible under the circumstances. The housing situation has been a bottleneck in the settlement of this community due to lack of finished apartments. "It's like a solitaire game," Huycke said, in trying to explain the handicap rehousing is under.

"The whole thing hinges on one initial move. The right card has to turn up before the game can progress. In somewhat a like manner, an apartment must be made available before a corresponding move can be made."

Huycke new system contemplates making moves within blocks before transferring colonists from their present blocks to other block thus giving priority to those desiring to move within their block. "If the people will understand the circumstances under which we are trying to rehouse them, I will appreciate it greatly," Huycke declared.

Meanwhile, the next large movement will take place soon after Oct. 1 when blk. 23 residents will be transferred to blk. 44. Apartments will be finished on or about Oct. 1, Huycke indicated.



MINIDOKA RELOCATION CENTER  
Hunt Branch  
Twin Falls, Idaho

The meeting was called to order by Mr. S. Hara at Dining Hall 22 from 2 p.m. on Monday, Sept. 28, 1942. Prior to the arrival of Mr. Townsend, Mr. Huyke, our new division head, discussed the housing and reassignment problems.

Mr. Huyke stated that it is not logical that the block managers be under the Housing Division as most of the problems in the block concern housing. At the present time, the settling of the reassignments will keep him out in the field most of the time but he asked that we put up with him and he will, in turn, cooperate with us and try his best to help with the many problems.

The pressure on the employees of the Housing Division has been so great that many of the workers have quit. Mr. Huyke is finishing the reassignment from Block 42 which has the most elbow room and coming down block by block as almost every block is full and there is no flexibility. Every block move depends on the move of another and the comparison was made to a game of solitaire where one move will open up all the others. No one, outside of Mr. Huyke, will have the authority or the power to consider adjustments but the receptionist will take the requests of the colonists and Mr. Huyke with no favoritism and partiality, will look these over and take up the most urgent cases first, such as double-upped families or cooks who must walk great distances to work every morning.

At this time, Mr. Huyke introduced a plan submitted by two of the block managers whereby the managers would make a canvass of the block to ascertain the desires of the residents in regard to reassignment. This plan would ask the managers to check upon the needs of the residents only and Mr. Huyke would make the final decision. As some of the members were rather dubious about such plans, it was decided that this work be optional.

Mr. Townsend took over the meeting to explain the procedure for electing two representatives for the Planning Committee of the Community Council at the mass meeting to be held Tuesday night from 7 p.m. in each block Dining Hall. The following orders were given:

1. Call Meeting to order.
2. Ascertain whether there are any persons who do not live in that block or who is under 18 years and ask these persons to leave.
3. Select a temporary chairman to preside at the meeting.
4. Proceed to determine by what method the election will be made, i.e. showing of hands, by voice or secret ballot. Try to make it as democratic as possible.
5. Qualifications are: Matured enough to have good judgment, some experience in society or organizations because he may be on the Planning Board, speak English well, and have good standing. He may be either issei or nisei, over



- 18 yrs. of age.
6. The Chairman may not vote but is eligible for nomination.
  7. Highest vote is winner and in case of ties, have the nominee make a speech.
  8. After two are elected, fill out form given out the other day. For background of the principals, state who he is, education, age, business life and also the fact whether they are issei or nisei.

The two representatives will serve as members on the Planning Committee and that Congress will meet later to elect from one of their members and select seven person to form the Community Council.

After the two are elected, select at the same time, two delegates to attend a community-wide co-op meeting and they in turn will return and explain about the functions of the Community Enterprise to the residents of their respective block.

Mr. Huycke presided again after Mr. Townsend left.

All government and privately stored baggage in Seattle or Portland will not be sent out for some time yet as all the coal at the railroad siding must be delivered into the camp first. Storage facilities in the vicinity are very slim and everyone was advised to withhold sending for them.

Japanese records will not be returned and the answer to the letter sent concerning confiscated articles such as hatchets and books has not arrived yet but Mr. Huycke will keep us posted on that.

The problem of hot plates shorting fuses in many of the buildings has become a major one and until the second wiring can be put in, all hot plates with the exception of one to each building, will be taken up. It was suggested that each family be asked to store it away and not use it and if this does not have any response, then it will be left in the block of ices until such time as the proper wiring has been installed. This action will not be taken until the arrival of the fuel for the stoves.

Mr. Krumenacker, Chief Steward, will be present at the next meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 4 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Secretary.



Next Mr. Huyke, Superintendent of Housing was called  
discuss housing problems.

He first outlined the schedule in which the  
remaining blocks will be completed. Then he gave  
us the date in which the movement will start from  
Puyallup and Portland.

Then the problems of rehousing the resi-  
dents of Block 4 and 6 was discussed. The outcome  
of the discussion was that if Mr. Townsend can get  
together with Dr. Neher in delaying the movements  
of 4 and 6 until Block 8 and 10 are finished so  
that they can move them there instead of down in  
sector c., it will avoid lots of trouble.

It was also agreed that block managers of  
4 and 6 should go around to each families with  
official explanation and request and explain to  
them the necessity of their removal, thereby avoiding  
the same kind of trouble as when bachelors were  
asked to move.

Before the meeting closed Mr. Huyke asked  
the block managers to see what could be done about  
moving young people having separate apartments  
moving in with their parents and see if there were  
such cases in their respective block.

Bl. Mary  
meeting  
Aug. 26, 1942



LARGE DORMITORIES PROVE UNSATISFACTORY: Initial construction of the center included a 120 x 20 feet barrack without partitions in each block for use as a dormitory for 30 men. This arrangement proved unsatisfactory because some of the men wanted to play cards while others wanted to sleep; the younger men disliked the use of the Japanese language by the older men, etc.

Thereafter, bachelors were assigned to large apartments in groups of five or six, each group having the same cultural background and common interests. The dormitories were partitioned into apartments.

*report no. 14*



MINIDOKA RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Hunt, Idaho

SUBJECT: Minidoka Report No. 7--Model Apartment

In order to determine and develop the possibilities of arrangement in the one-room apartment living quarters in the center--to make them more attractive and liveable--the assistant project director assigned George Nakashima, 37, a resident of Hunt, to design a model room for a family of three.

By ingenious adaptation of native materials and frugal use of critical materials, he achieved some privacy for the occupants. At the same time, by utilizing hinged and telescoping furniture, built-ins and dual-purpose construction, he provided storage room and saved space without sacrificing comfort. Two specifications were set up by the assistant project director: all materials called for in the remodeling design must be available on the project to all residents; all tools needed for the remodeling must be available on the project to all residents.

The design calls for partitioning off the main room a smaller room for the use of a child or third person in the family. The main movable partition would be woven of tule, a reedy plant growing on the banks of the irrigation canal at the edge of the center. This second room would include an Army cot and a table hinged to the wall for use when needed. A curtain would cover the doorway to this room. At the head of the bed would be a wooden partition to the ceiling. From the floor to a top to form a night table would be a chest of drawers opening into the main room.



A double bed in the main room would be constructed by folding the legs of the two Army cots and setting them in a wooden frame which would be on casters and easily movable. This bed would be made low enough to be used for lounging in the manner of a studio couch.

For use as occasional chairs, stools would be constructed to slide under a cabinet and shelf along the back wall. Book shelves, built at a height to place the titles at eye level, would be built on the adjacent wall. A desk-table would have a drop leaf provision to double its size when needed.

Against the wall near the stove would be placed benches with hinged lids, and coal would be stored in these hollow seats. Above the stove would be a drying rack for laundry. This rack would be elevated on cords and would be concealed behind a grill. One end of the closet would be divided into a chest of drawers. The closet itself would have sliding doors. At the top of the closet would be a shelf for storage.

In back of the door into the apartment would be a wooden counter with a simple wash basin set into it. Underneath would be a bucket for the waste.

The evacuee who designed this model room, now under construction in the Hunt carpenters' shop, lived in Seattle where he had a cabinet shop, and also worked for a Portland architect, Roi Morin. Nakashima did graduate work at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, and also studied in France. He was a mural



painter in New York, and for three years worked for Robert Moses in the Long Island State Park Commission. He also worked for the State of New York at one time.

He sold his car to travel around the world. In Paris he worked as a printer's assistant. In India he designed and superintended the construction of a building for disciples of a religious leader. In Tokyo he worked for an American architect, Antonin Raymond, on the design for the Ford Motor Company plant at Yokohama.

For the last two years he worked on low-cost war housing and designed site No. 5, one of a group of houses at Vancouver, Washington, occupied by shipyard workers.

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Harry L. Stafford  
Project Director

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by John Bigelow,  
Reports Officer



STUDY OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GRANTS  
IN RELATION TO THE BASIC NEEDS OF RESIDENTS OF  
MINIDOKA WAR RELOCATION CENTER  
SEPTEMBER 1944

P3.40  
File

Welfare

I. Purpose

- A. To determine the adequacy of Public Assistance Grants for incidental expenditures, ~~not provided by WRA.~~
- B. To determine the total annual grant which would be required if full allowances for incidentals and clothing were given on a monthly basis to all resident found eligible for such grants.

II. Materials (attached)

- A. Copy of WRA Manual Release covering Public Assistance Grants.
- B. Compilation of current prices. (*Yellow sheets*)
- C. Price lists from Minidoka Co-op and local stores.
- D. "Monthly Summary of Public Assistance Grants Authorized by Nine Relocation Centers - August, 1943 to March, 1944" Also "Summary of Grants Authorized by Minidoka - April to Sept. 1944"
- E. Statement of Public Assistance Allowance and Expenditure for the last quarter.

III. Method

- A. Secured price lists from Center Co-op and from six stores in Twin Falls for the purpose of determining the lowest prices available to residents of Minidoka, and of estimating the amounts needed monthly for essential, incidental expenditures.
- B. Consulted current case records for the purpose of determining the additional amounts which would be needed to make Minidoka Public Assistance Grants conform with the standard outlined in Manual 30.4 (attached).
- C. Consulted with Fiscal Section to determine in what manner the Welfare Budget would be affected by the suggested increases in public assistance grants.



#### IV. Conclusions

- A. That the amounts required for incidental expenditures, necessary to the health and morale of residents, exceeds those specified in the Manual.
- B. That unless there is an unexpected increase in the number of eligible cases, the quarterly grant-including full amounts for incidentals and regular monthly clothing allowances - will not exceed \$4200.00 nor an annual grant of \$15105.00 for the present fiscal year. This quarterly expenditure represents an increase of \$1695.00 over the last quarter. However, since the annual allowance for public assistance is \$29680.00, and the anticipated total expenditure, with the increases, is \$15105.00, there will remain an unexpended balance in the Public Assistance Allowance of \$14575.00 at the end of the present fiscal year.
- C. That the annual expenditure - including the proposed increases - will still be the lowest in the list of total grants for the nine relocation centers.

#### V. Recommendation

It is recommended that full Public Assistance Grants for incidentals and clothing be given, on a monthly basis, to all applicants found eligible for such assistance.

#### VI. Discussion

The attached compilation of current prices indicates that those of the Center Co-op are slightly below the average of Twin Falls prices. (It will be noted that comparable prices were used to indicate corresponding quantity and quality since they were not specified in the price quotations.) In columns 8, 9, and 10, therefore, we have used only Co-op prices. In columns 8 and 9 we have indicated the articles we believe are essential, and which need to be replenished monthly. The items in groups 1, 2, 3, and 4 of columns 8 and 9, we believe, are essential to health, and those in groups 4, 5, and 6 to the maintenance of favorable morale, without which the problems of eventual integration of Center residents into American life will be intensified. (The few home remedies included in the list are only those which we feel any family would need to have on hand for emergencies. Mineral oil is included because we find that most of the older people use it.)



We have not suggested a list of necessary clothing since the allowances seems obviously inadequate to meet the needs. The Welfare Office in Washington estimates these allowances to be 50% to 60% short of adequacy.

Individual needs vary so widely that some of the items listed might be questioned from a personal viewpoint, but it is also probable, from the same viewpoint, that others might be added. All prices are so minimal, however, that it is doubtful if the totals could be considered excessive. However, these amounts are not being recommended, since the Manual states that the maximum for men is \$4.75, for women \$4.25, and those for children are graded according to ages.

All except one of the 130 cases receiving Public Assistance are either physically unable to work or are over 65 years old. The one other case is that of a widow with young children. Before granting Public Assistance, the fact of physical incapacity is verified, in writing, by the Project Hospital, and that of old age by the case records. These checks, we feel, prevent able-bodied people from taking advantage of public assistance for the purpose of evading employment. We find that pressure for public assistance is no problem at this Center.

*A. Lurie Lite*



MANUAL RELEASES  
on  
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GRANTS  
30.4

- .10 Project Directors are authorized to make public assistance grants to evacuees whose income is inadequate to meet minimum needs.
- .11
- A. Those persons shall be eligible for grants who are without adequate means of support for themselves and their dependents and who are in need of public assistance, including the following:
- (1) Single individuals and heads of families who are unable to work because of illness or incapacity. Eligibility under this classification shall not exist until after all rights to illness compensation under regulations of the War Relocation Authority have expired.
  - (2) Children without support under 16 years of age.
  - (3) The heads of families which have a total net income (from all sources) that is inadequate to meet their needs.
- B. Eligibility shall not exist for employable persons who refuse to work.
- .12
- A. The amounts of grants for needs other than clothing shall not exceed the following except as provided in D below:
- (1) For men - \$4.75 per month
  - (2) For women - \$4.25 per month
  - (3) For children (13-17) - \$2.50 per month
  - (4) For children (under 13) - \$1.50 per month
- B. The nearest age at the beginning of the fiscal year shall determine the age throughout the year, for the purposes of the preceding paragraph.
- C. The grant for any family shall be the total of the grants for which the individual members are eligible.
- D. In addition to the amounts stated above in A, the Project Director is authorized to make special grants to meet cases of critical need. Each such case shall be approved by the Project Director.



- E. Grants for clothing may be made in particular cases, in addition to other public assistance grants, in accordance with need. However, such grants shall not exceed the rates for clothing allowances set forth in Section 30.4.51.
- F. The total grant in any instance shall not exceed the applicant's needs.

30.4.51

- A. The following schedule for clothing allowances shall apply to the Tule Lake, Minidoka, Heart Mountain, Central Utah, Manzanar, and Granada Relocation Centers:

	<u>Annually</u>	<u>Monthly</u>
Persons 16 yrs. of age or over	\$45.00	\$3.75
Persons 8 to 16 yrs. of age	39.00	3.25
Persons under 8 yrs. of age	27.00	2.25



Ex Mr. LORNE HUYCKE, WRA, ex Superintendant of Housing at Minadoka visited Dr. Thomas on Thursday ~~afternoon~~ <sup>afternoon</sup>.

November 12. <sup>12</sup> Points of interest:

MOVING AND HOUSING

1. "Most of the time we were completely without information in regard to the family groupings of new arrivals. We would get a wire in the morning saying five hundred people would arrive that afternoon and we were supposed to prepare housing on the ~~basis~~ basis of that information. It was impossible to do the job. It was also impossible to make the army slow up on the movements once they began. "

advance

"On August 9, the first group of ~~Japanese~~ Japanese arrived at Minadoka. Aug 12, Huycke reported for work. August 17, army started moving internees in at rate of \$ 500 a day. "And we weren't ready. It's inhuman --- & I don't now why the moving had to be done so fast. "

The second movement, unexpectedly, turned out to be one composed completely of bachelors. There were not enough barracks available and therefore the Bachelors had to be moved into apartments. "After it was the most disturbing thing when the bachelors had to be moved again. They said -- and rightly -- that they had been kicked around like dogs and some of them just flatly refused to pick up and move. I didn't want to call in the military so I had to back down, lose face and what was even worse -- had to move the families, indiscriminately into the bachelor's barracks while the bachelor's continued to occupy the family apartments. This lasted as ~~long~~ long as six weeks. Then we finally got the last bachelors moved out of the apartments.

"August 22, 1942 was the most miserable day of my life."

The army's 500 people, mostly family groups, were moved in and I had exactly nine apartments available. I put the <sup>nine</sup> largest families in the ~~one~~ apartment



and then had to dump the rest of the families into ~~barrecks~~ recreation halls and dormitories. The mess was terrific."

### II. THE BACHELOR GROUP

"The bachelors are by far the most difficult group in the community. After I got them moved into barracks, ~~it was still trouble of all sorts.~~ Issei and Nisei ~~together,~~ all ranges of education and culture and professions, religious differences, ---- all these were mixed and trouble was ~~constantly~~ constantly cropping up. Nevertheless, it was unwise to push the Bachelor's around too much. They have some tough ones and I was afraid of a knife.

"Despite this, I finally hit on the plan to ~~partition~~ partition the barracks and have the bachelor's get together in groups of five and six. They chose their own groups and the gamblers got together with the gamblers, the cooks with the cooks, etc. It was a tough job convincing them to move again, but they soon saw it was for their own benefit. After the changes were made, things went much smoother for the bachelors.

### III. FOOD

"The food was horrible from first to last. We had the usual 45 cent per day ~~per~~ per person food allowance but they could never spend more than 25 or 26 cents. ~~If you wanted to~~ The full ~~extent~~

~~measure~~ measure was ordered but the food just wasn't moved in. The result was slop. The garbage cans were always full. One day at supper, ten young men walked into the mess hall, sat down, and when their food was served, got up without tasting it, walked out to the garbage pails, and dumped their food in."



*Target*

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1943

## Ticklish Housing Problems Clarified for Residents

### I. S. May Dispossess Occupants of Rooms, Says Hunt Counsel

Internal Security wardens are duly authorized to dispossess occupants of their apartments when such occupants fail to cooperate with requests by the housing division for transfer.

This was the opinion expressed by Ralph J. Moore, project attorney, at a meeting held on April 29 to discuss the legal aspect of evacuees' occupancy of their apartments in the centers.

Attending this meeting were H. L. Stafford, project director; Phillip Schafer, assistant project director; Russell Sprinkel, senior administrative officer; Kenneth Barclay, internal security officer; and Earl Ingham, superintendent, community enterprises.

Moore based his point on an opinion expressed by Lewis A. Sigler, acting solicitor, WRA, Washington, who in a letter to Donald T. Horn, project attorney, Granada Relocation Center, Amache, Colo., under date of April 16, 1943, quoted:

"I am certain that the advice which you gave to the chief of police to the effect that he has the authority to dispossess occupants of particular apartments if the housing department changes their quarters is correct.

"No formal study has been made in this office as to the legal nature of the evacuees' occupancy of their apartments in the centers, but I am sure that they do not occupy as tenants from month to month or from year to year, nor, as far as that is concerned, under any other standard tenancy. Their status is more like that of licensees with apartments assigned subject to re-assignment at any time."

### Status of Evacuees Out of Project Of Housing Concern

Evacuees leaving the project on group leaves or short term leaves, as volunteers for the armed forces or on selective service induction are considered as extra members of a family, even though they are not in the project, as far as housing adjustment is concerned.

Consequently, persons who have leave under such classifications will not have their beddings removed nor their families reassigned, the housing commission announced. However should a person's status be changed during absence, his family will be reassigned according to regulations.

This is a present ruling and is subject to change at any time, the commission stated.

Those out on the following indefinite leaves: General, education, sick leave with Dr. Neher's approval, government detention, transfer to other centers, and interned, will have their beddings removed and their family reassigned if the housing commission deems it necessary.