

DOCUMENT TL-53

THE YOSHIOKA FAMILY

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Sources of Information:

1. Case record of the Yoshioka family in the files of the Community Welfare Department in the Tule Lake Project.
2. WRA-26, Individual Record Form for Mrs. Yoshioka.
3. Interview with Mrs. Kimiko Yoshioka.

Evacuation and Resettlement Study
Chicago, Illinois
Shibutani, 8/16/43

THE YOSHIOKA FAMILY1. Introduction

The Yoshioka family is comprised of Sumishige Yoshioka, 36, his wife, Kimiko, 26, and three children, Yuriko, 7; Tomio, 5 and Chiyeko, one month. Mr. Yoshioka was arrested by the F.B.I. soon after the outbreak of the war and the remainder of the family had been living with relatives in Tule Lake. Mrs. Yoshioka was born and raised in the United States but her husband is issei. She can speak Japanese and English but the children always address their mother in English. Prior to the outbreak of the war Mr. Yoshioka was a farmer in Gridley, California and sole supporter of the family.

2. Life of Kimiko Yoshioka

Kimiko Tsuda was born on December 11, 1916 in San Juan Bautista, California. Soon after her birth the family moved to Marysville where she attended Marysville grammar school from September, 1923 to June, 1931 after which she went to Placer Union high school in Auburn where she majored in commerce. She graduated high school in June, 1934. She also attended Japanese language school in Marysville from September, 1923 to June, 1928.

While attending school Kimiko helped the family in the orchard in Marysville. In 1931 when she went to high school she began to work after school hours and in the summer she worked for S. Berkoff in Auburn packing fruit for 3 to 5 cents a box. Three months after her graduation she married Yoshioka and moved to Gridley. In the

years following she had two children and was expecting a third when Pearl Harbor was attacked and her husband arrested. Relatives helped her and on July 10, 1942 the pregnant woman and her two children evacuated to Tule Lake project with in-laws.

Mrs. Yoshioka is 5 ft. 2 inches tall and weighs 130 pounds. She has no physical defects. She can read, write and speak both Japanese and English. She has no religious affiliations.¹

3. Family in Tule Lake

Soon after their arrival in Tule Lake the Yoshiokas had considerable difficulties but managed to get by with the assistance of the block manager and relatives. Mrs. Yoshioka's parents who lived in the same block provided financial assistance and helped in the housework whenever possible. Since Mrs. Yoshioka was pregnant she could not work. Her own brother, also in the Project, was unable to give financial support as he had a family of six.

In October, 1942 the block manager, without consulting Mrs. Yoshioka, applied for public assistance grant. When the social worker called on her she was at first resentful that anyone should offer relief. After consulting her mother-in-law she finally decided to accept the fund since she needed it badly.²

During the winter months Mrs. Yoshioka managed on \$7.25 a

1. WRA-26.

2. Mrs. Yoshioka agreed to accept the grant provided it was called something other than relief. She stated that she did not want to disgrace the family of her husband. It was only after the block manager assured her that it was the responsibility of the government to make up for any inconvenience caused by evacuation that she agreed to accept the money.

month she received in grants and about \$10 her mother-in-law was able to provide. In November when her daughter had to get a pair of glasses payment had to be made by grants. Early in December she gave birth to a baby at the base hospital and once again relatives came to the rescue and provided all the necessary equipment and help.

During the middle of January the WRA announced that it was possible for families to join internees at various internment camps. She felt that inasmuch as her husband was an active member of the Heimushakai and would in all probabilities not be released, therefore wrote to Mr. Ennis of the Department of Justice but had no reply. She refused to apply for repatriation but stated she wanted to take her children to the internment camp because the children needed their father's care.³

3. See Appendix II.

Surname YOSHIOKA	Man's name	Cross reference	File	Case # 60
	Woman's name Kimiko	Other names used		Family # 27147
Present address 4411-D				Classification PAG
Previous addresses				Referred by Block Manager
	Rt. 1 Box 668, Gridley, Calif.			Date Oct. 19, 1942
1. Evacuated from Gridley, California				
2. Relocated from Marysville, California				

FAMILY COMPOSITION

Name	Birthdate	Birthplace	Citizenship status	Occupation		
				Past	In project	Registered
Kimiko	12/11/16	Calif.	citizen	hswife	none	yes
Yuriko	11/3/35	Calif.	citizen	--	--	--
Tomio	7/7/37	Calif.	citizen	--	--	--
Chiyeko	12/4/42	Calif.	citizen	--	--	--

Legally responsible and other relatives	Relationship	Address	Number dependents
Sumishige	husband	New Mexico	4

Others in household	Relationship	Address

Visited Japan	Who	When	Period
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Religion None

APPLICATION TO JOIN INTERNEE

APPLICATION

ATTITUDE OF WOMAN

- 1) She wishes to be with him.
- 2) She is fairly young and feels the responsibility of raising the children. They will need the care of the father.
- 3) She is completely dependent on him, financially as well as psychologically, and feels that as long as she remains here she and the children will be a burden upon her other relatives.

PROPE RTY

FINANCES

RECOMMENDATION

By Dorothy Montgomery
Supervisor, Social Welfare

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THE NAITO FAMILY

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Sources of Information:

1. Case record of the Naito family in the files of the Community Welfare Department in the Tule Lake Project.
2. Interviews with Mrs. Naito on several occasions.
3. WRA- 26, Individual Record Form, for Mrs. Naito. Unfortunately, her husband's form was not checked.

Evacuation and Resettlement Study
The Evacuee Family in Tule Lake
Chicago, Illinois
Shibutani, 7/15/43

THE NAITO FAMILY

1. Introduction

The Naito family consists of Mr. Shigeru Naito (50), his wife Sachiko (30) and three children, Mary (9), Jimmy (7), and Noriko (11). Mr. Naito is an Issei, but his wife and children were all born in the United States. Mrs. Naito was educated in Japan, however, and has an excellent command of the Japanese language. The children are all bilingual, but they address their parents in Japanese.

The family had a small farm in Oroville. Mrs. Naito was unable to help her husband in the fields because of kidney trouble that had been bothering her for years.¹ The children went to school, but in spite of their extreme youth, they occasionally helped their father doing light jobs.

Prior to evacuation, the family might be said to have been in the middle of the status structure of the Japanese community in Oroville. They were not too highly respected, nor were they despised.² They were simply accepted.

2. The Life of Mrs. Naito

Sachiko Imada was born in Vacaville, California, on July 11,

1. This fact confirmed by the Base Hospital.
2. Testimony of block manager, October 11, 1942.

1912. Her father, one of the early immigrants to the United States, operated a fruit farm there. Sachiko spent much of her early childhood with her family since there were very few Japanese children with whom she could associate. She recalls very little of her early childhood in America, for at the age of 5 she was sent to Japan to live with her grandmother and to get an education.

From April, 1917, to March, 1925, she attended the Toyotomi grammar school in Japan. There she made all of her close friends, and after school hours she learned flower-arrangement techniques and other such things preparatory to marriage from her relatives. After her graduation, she helped around her home and her relatives arranged a marriage between her and a man who had returned to Japan in the search of a wife.³ Soon after her marriage, in February, 1929, she returned to the United States with him and settled in Vacaville, California. Not much later, the family moved to Oroville, where her husband had a farm. There she reared her three children.

Mrs. Naito is 5 feet tall and weighs 88 pounds. She has had several kidney operations, the most serious one soon after the birth of her last child. She began having trouble after the birth of her second child and has been advised against having more. Since all of her education was in Japan, she can read, write, and speak Japanese, but had very little understanding of English.

She has never worked outside of her home. The family has no particular religious preference.⁴

3. Women with Mrs. Naito's status as an American citizen were much in demand, largely because of the fact that there were so few Nisei women in the proper age-group for the young Issei. Her Japanese education made her particularly desirable to the Issei.

4. Taken from WRA-26 form and from odd notes from the interview of October 19, 1942.

3. The History of the Family

Year after year, Mr. Naito worked in Oroville and yet the family never seemed to be able to save much money. The children all went to school, but sometimes the Naitos experienced difficulties in supplying them with adequate clothing. In good years, they managed quite comfortably, but in the lean years, Mr. Naito barely earned subsistence for the family. He drank occasionally and often gambled. On July 10, 1942, the family was evacuated from their home to the Tule Lake Project. At that time, they had only a few dollars left, for they had to purchase several items to prepare for the evacuation. Their friends who had gone to camp before them warned them of the conditions in the center and they came as well prepared as they could.

It was not long after they were in Tule Lake when they found themselves almost destitute. Mr. Naito could not even gamble with his friends because of lack of funds. On September 13, he volunteered for beet field work and left his family in the project with only a few dollars left. Mrs. Naito tried to find a job but was advised against working by her physician, who feared that she might further injure her already-inflamed kidney. On October 19, she had to apply for relief at the Social Welfare Department. She had appealed to her Councilman for help and had been sent to the office.

During the first part of November she received some public assistance money for herself and her children. Much of this she used to get heavy clothing for her children, since she had heard

of stories of the extreme cold of Tule Lake winters. It was not long before all her allowance was spent.

On November 11, her husband returned to the center with practically no money. He told his wife that he had earned very little and that he had to spend it all for subsistence.⁵ Since the family needed money badly, Mrs. Naito did not disclose to the Social Welfare Department that her husband had returned to the project and applied for another Public Assistance Grant. One of the workers accidentally learned of this, but when she was called to the office she pleaded that she had to have money to purchase more clothes for her children.⁶ A small grant was made for November.⁷

Early in December, Mr. Naito got a job as dishwasher in his mess hall and the family was taken off the relief rolls.

4. Comments

This all too brief discussion is interesting in many respects. Both the Naitos were educated in Japan and their attitudes toward family responsibilities reflect to some extent the attitudes of

5. A check by the Social Welfare Department disclosed that this was not entirely true. Naito had been paid a decent wage, but had apparently gambled most of it away. Mrs. Naito seemed to be aware of this but stated that she did not dare bring up the matter to her husband.

6. This indicates that Mrs. Naito was aware of the regulations governing public assistance grants--particularly the clause stating that employable individuals and their families were not eligible.

7. Case #57, Social Welfare Department, November 13, 1942.

many Japanese bachelors of certain laboring classes and the attitudes of the ideal Japanese wife. While it is true, that family solidarity is considered ideal in Japanese society, we must also take into consideration the prerogatives that men had. The husband and father was the master of the family and he had the right to do as he saw fit. Naito was a younger Issei, and because of the peculiar age distribution of the Japanese in America, many of his age-group fellows were not married. These bachelors spent much of their time and money gambling, and Naito tried to keep up with his friends. He was apparently more concerned of his status in his friendship groups than he was of his status in the community as a whole.

Mrs. Naito, of course, was the ideal Japanese wife. She was well aware of the shortcomings of her husband and yet never mentioned the matter to him. She did the best she could under the circumstances. At the same time, she was much concerned over the welfare of her children and went so far as to lie in order to get for them the clothing that she felt was necessary for their health. She never asked for anything for herself; it was always for her children.

Surname	Man's name	Cross reference	File	Case #
NAITO	Shigeru		CWD	57
	Woman's name	Other names used		Family #
	Sachiko			27131
Present address	4405-E. Tule Lake Project			Classification
	Newell, California			P. A. G.
Previous addresses	Rt. 2, Oroville, California			Referred by
				Councilman
				Date
				October 19, 1942
1. Evacuated from	Oroville, California on July 10, 1942.			
2. Relocated from				

FAMILY COMPOSITION

Name	Birth date	Birthplace	Citizenship status	Occupation		
				Past	In project	Registered
Shigeru	50	Japan	Alien	Farmer	Dishwasher	Yes
Sachiko	30	U.S.	Alien	Wife	None	No
Noriko	11	U.S.	Citizen	School	School	No
Mary	9	U.S.	Citizen	School	School	No
Jimmy	7	U.S.	Citizen	School	School	No

Legally responsible and other relatives	Relationship	Address	Number dependents

Others in household	Relationship	Address

Visited Japan	Who	When	Period
Religion			

DOCUMENT TL-55

THE YOSHIMOTO FAMILY

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Sources of Information:

1. Case record of the Yoshimoto family in the files of the Community Welfare Department in the Tule Lake Project.
2. WRA-26, Individual Record Form, for Mrs. Yoshimoto.

Evacuation and Resettlement Study
Chicago, Illinois
Shibutani, 8/9/43

THE YOSHIMOTO FAMILY

1. Introduction

The Yoshimoto family consists of Mrs. Mitsuye Yoshimoto, 30, her three children, Aiko, 8; Kenichi, 5 and Miyeko, 1 and a ward, Yoshio Senba, 19. Mr. Minoru Yoshimoto has been interned and confined in Lordsburg, New Mexico. Mrs. Yoshimoto was born in Watsonville, California but educated in Japan. Mr. Yoshimoto was born and reared in Japan. The children speak to their mother in both Japanese and English for she cannot speak English rather well.

Prior to evacuation Mr. Yoshimoto was a farmer in Pescadero, California and his wife often helped him in the fields. The Yoshimoto family is Buddhist.¹

2. Life of Mitsuye Yoshimoto

Mitsuye Itami was born on January 10, 1912 in Watsonville where her father operated a farm. In 1917 she was sent to Japan to her grandmother's home and from April, 1918 to March, 1926 she attended school in Japan. Following her graduation she attended sewing school until 1929 when she returned to the United States to join her parents again. The following year she attended sewing school in Salinas and late in 1930 she married Mr. Yoshimoto.

In September, 1933 the Yoshimotos went to Pescadero and began farming there. When she was not burdened with childbirth she worked in the field as an unpaid worker.

Mrs. Yoshimoto is 5 ft. inches tall and weighs 115 pounds. She has no physical defects. She speaks English rather well but does not read nor write English. She writes, reads and speaks Japanese. She is skillful in sewing. Her religion is Buddhist.

3. History of Family

Prior to evacuation in April, 1942 Mr. Yoshimoto was arrested by the F.B.I. and interned in New Mexico, then Mrs. Yoshimoto and her children went to live with her brother, Oscar and his parents in Salinas. They evacuated together to Salinas Assembly Center on April 29, 1942. From there they were sent to Tule Lake on July 4, 1942.

Inasmuch as she had children, including a small baby she was unable to work and depended on her brother and his family for financial support. He helped to get essentials not provided by the government but by September the family savings ran low. Mrs. Yoshimoto's war, Yoshio Senba, who lived with the family was employed on the project but did not turn over any money to Mrs. Yoshimoto. Finally on October 19 Mrs. Yoshimoto applied for relief at the Social Welfare Department. Since the war, Senba, was ~~not~~ registered as a member of the family even though he was not related and since he was employed at the project garage, the family was technically not eligible for public assistance grants. The block manager argued vociferously that Yoshio was not reliable and could not be counted on to support the family.

On October 23 Yoshio went to the Social Welfare office and objected that he was too young to support an entire family and was not willing to take the responsibility. He stated that he would leave the project soon. The family was therefore put on the relief

roll and received \$7.50 for October. On November 5 Yoshio left for work in the beet fields in Idaho and the family received grants in November and December.

On March 9, 1943 clothes sent from the American Friends Service Committee was given to the mother and three children. She stated that she had \$550 in savings in a Bank of America in Salinas and was therefore dropped from the relief roll.

Appendix I

Surname	Man's name	Cross reference	File	Case #
YOSHIMOTO	Woman's name	Other names used		75
Present address	Mitsuye	Itami		Family # 13013
4406-E, Tule Lake Project				Classification PAD
Previous addresses				Referred by Block Manager
	P.O. Box 1563, Salinas, Calif.			Date Oct. 19, 1942
1. Evacuated from	Salinas, Calif. on April 29, 1942			
2. Relocated from	Salinas Assembly Center on July 4, 1942			

FAMILY COMPOSITION

Name	Birthdate	Birthplace	Citizenship status	Occupation		
				Past	In project	Registered
Mitsuye	1/10/12	California Japan	citizen	Hswife	none	?
Aiko	8	U.S.	citizen	--	--	--
Kenichi	5	U.S.	citizen	--	--	--
Miyeko	1	U.S.	citizen	--	--	--

Legally responsible and other relatives	Relationship	Address	Number dependents
Yoshimoto, Minoru	Husband	Napa State Hosp.	4

Others in household	Relationship	Address
Senba, Yoshio	Ward	4406-E

Visited Japan	Who	When	Period
Yes	Mitsuye	1917 & 1929	12 yrs.
Religion	Buddhist		

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THE NAKAI FAMILY

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Sources of Information

1. Case record from the files of the Social Welfare Department, Tule Lake Project.
2. Discussions with Mrs. Sadako Murayama, social worker who handled the case.
3. WRA-26, Individual Record Form, for Mrs. Nakai.

Evacuation and Resettlement Study
Chicago, Illinois
Shibutani, 8/7/43

1. Introduction

The Nakai family in Tule Lake consists of Mrs. Dorothy Nakai (35) and her three children, Chiyori (8), Hironobu (6), and Satoru (5). Mr. Masao Nakai was interned to the Lordsburg Internment Center in New Mexico. She has a brother, Sam Nakai, who is also in the project and is married with five children. Mrs. Nakai was born in Sacramento, but she received much of her training in Japan. Her husband is an Issei. All of her children were born in Sacramento.

2. Life of Dorothy Hideko Nakai

Dorothy Hideko Toyama was born on January 2nd, 1908, in Sacramento, California where her father operated a hotel. She attended the Lincoln Grammar School in Sacramento from September 1915, to June 1921. In November 1921, she went to Japan, and beginning in April 1922, she attended the Girl's High School in Yamaguchi, Japan. She graduated from there in March 1925. In September 1933, she married Masao Nakai who already established himself in Sacramento, and returned to the United States. She attended the Terugumi Sewing School in Sacramento for three months.

Mrs. Nakai is 4 feet 10 inches tall and weighs 90 pounds. She has frequent dizzy spell and is anemic. She can read, write, and speak both English and Japanese. Her hobbies are embroidering, crocheting, sewing, and reading. Her religion

is Methodist.¹

3. History of the Family

At the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor, Mr. Nakai was a teacher in the Christian Japanese Language School in Sacramento and was interned by the F.B.I. Since the family was completely dependant upon Mr. Nakai, they soon went to apply for relief and received in the form of rent, gas and light, and food from the Sacramento County Relief Agency. Everything had to be given up, including her husband's insurance policy, because it seemed impossible at that time for her to make any payment. On May 15, 1942, the family was evacuated to the Wallerger Assembly Center, and on June 20, 1942, they were sent to the Tule Lake Project.

Soon after their arrival in Tule Lake, Mrs. Nakai began working as a needle work teacher in the Educational Department. She had some difficulties, however, because there was no one who could care for her children all the time. She soon resigned from her job. On August 6th, her block manager went to the Social Welfare Department² to complain

1. WRA-26

2. While Mrs. Halle was the head of the Social Welfare Department, the regulations governing public assistance grants were evidently rigid. A person had to be completely destitute, unemployable, and without any friends or relatives who could help before he was eligible. The social workers often lied in order to get money for their clients, but Mrs. Halle often checked their work to see that every penny that was given out was accounted for. If any purchase of "non-essentials," such as fruits for the ill or for the children, were made the client was immediately dropped from the relief roll. It was not until Miss Montgomery became supervisor that these strange regulations were dropped.

that the Nakai family was destitute and needed aid, especially clothing. When a social worker called at her home, she claimed that she could not work because her children needed all her attention. She stated that neither she nor her husband have any savings in any bank and that she had only \$3.00 on hand. She stated further that her brother, Sam, was unable to give her financial assistance because he has five children of his own.

On August 28, Mrs. Nakai received \$6.05 of credit at the canteen. She was told to purchase only essential commodities. She was very careful with her money, and on September 17, she still had 95¢ left. At that time she was told to find a part-time employment. She went to the Placement Office but was told that there were no jobs open and that possibly Mr. Peck of the Mess section might have a job for her. On September 20, the social worker contacted Mr. Peck, but still there were no jobs available.

About this time, the Social Welfare Department became very disorganized, and Mrs. Nakai's case was forgotten for several months. On October 16, when the department had been reorganized, the social worker contacted the Placement Office asking that Mrs. Nakai be given unemployment compensation since she had expressed her willingness to work but had not yet been placed. Mr. Fagant replied that Mrs. Nakai was unable to work and stated further that no one was receiving unemployment compensation at the present. Since it was impossible to do anything else, on October 26 Mrs. Nakai was given the public assistance grant.

On that same day she had to pay back the \$6.05 that she had borrowed from the canteen. Early in November, Mrs. Nakai was offered a job as a visiting house-worker under the Social Welfare Department, but she refused saying that she had gotten another job.

APPENDIX I

Surname	Man's name	Cross reference	File	Case #
Nakai	Masao		CWD	33
	Woman's name	Other names used		Family #
	Hideko, Dorothy			28076
Present address	2416-C Tule Lake Project			Classification
	Newell, California			PAG
Previous addresses				Referred by
	521 Second St., Sacramento, California			Block Manager
	1. Evacuated from			Date
	Sacramento, California 5/15/42			August 6th, 1942
	2. Relocated from			
	Wallergra Assembly Center 6/20/42			

FAMILY COMPOSITION

Name	Birthdate	Birthplace	Citizenship status	Occupation		
				Past	In project	Registered
Hideko, Dorothy	1/2/07	Sacramento	Alien			
Chiyori	11/6/34	Sacramento	Citizen			
Hironobu	8/22/36	Sacramento	Citizen			
Satoru	12/24/37	Sacramento	Citizen			

Legally responsible and other relatives	Relationship	Address	Number dependents

Others in household	Relationship	Address
Masao Nakai	Husband	Lordsburg Internment Center, N.M.
Sam, Nakai	Brother	Tule Lake Project 2416-A, B

Visited Japan	Who	When	Period
11/21 9/33			
Religion			
Methodist			

DOCUMENT TL-57

THE MOMO FAMILY

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Sources of Information:

1. Files of the Community Welfare Department of the Tule Lake Project.
2. Interviews with Mr. Momo and observations made on the Momo family.
3. WRA-26, Individual Record Forms for both Mr. and Mrs. Momo.

Evacuation and Resettlement Study
The Evacuee Family in Tule Lake
Chicago, Illinois
Shibutani; 7/28/43

THE MOMO FAMILY1. Introduction

The Momo family consists of Mr. Shimajiro Momo (67) and his wife Sura Momo (65). They have but one child--Pfc. Ben Momo, stationed at Camp Wolters, Texas. They have not seen their son since he was draft a little before the outbreak of the war.

Mr. Momo is quite active for an old man, and is still capable of doing hard labor. Mrs. Momo, on the other hand, has been quite ill for some time and is very feeble. Mr. Momo was formerly a farmer. Neither have had much formal education, and neither can understand English at all. Their faith is Buddhism.

2. The Individuals in the FamilyShimajiro Momo

Shimajiro Momo was born on October 15, 1875, in Hioki mura, Aichi ken, Japan, where his father was a farmer. He attended the Yawata mura grammar school from April, 1882 to March 1887. After his formal education was completed, he helped on his father's farm and learned from him how to farm. He remained with his father until April, 1903, when he decided to migrate to the United States. Once in the United States, he worked in contract

labor camps and saved his money. Finally, in 1916, when he had saved enough money, he sent back to Japan for his bride. He continued to shift from job to job until 1926.

In October 1926, Momo began working for K.F. Pafrath, of Clarksburg, California. There on the asparagus and beet ranch, Momo served as general caretaker at the salary of 50 cents an hour until the time of evacuation.¹

Momo stands 5 feet 4 inches tall and weighs 130 pounds. He has no physical defects and is quite capable of hard work. He can read, write, and speak Japanese, but has no understanding of English. His religion is Buddhist.

Sura Momo

Sura Yokoi was born on April 1, 1877, in Hioki mura, Aichi ken, Japan, where her father was a farmer. The Yokois and the Momos were neighbors in the village. Sura had no opportunity to attend school, and when she had learned the traditions of the community she married. Things did not work well in the marriage, however, and it was not long before she returned to her parents. In 1916, she migrated to America as a "picture bride" to join Shimajiro Momo.

Once in America she followed Shimajiro about whenever he shifted jobs. She helped whenever she could, but she devoted much time her only son, Ben.

Her faith is Buddhist.²

1. WRA-26 for Mr. Momo.

2. WRA-26 for Mrs. Momo.

Mrs. Momo is five feet tall and weighs 95 pounds. She has been having heart trouble for several years.

3. The History of the Family

The Momos have always been very devoted to their only son. They both worked hard so that Ben could go through school and not have to work as they themselves had to do. They bought him an automobile and saw to it that he had everything that other Nisei children had. Just as Ben finished school, he was drafted into the Army of the United States.

Mr. Momo had no particular sympathy for the United States, and he definitely had felt that Japan would win any conflict that might occur. However, he took the drafting of his son philosophically. "After all, I may be Japanese, but my son is an American. He must be loyal to his country even if it means that he will split from his family."³

In order that Ben would not be troubled, Momo took out a heavy insurance policy on which he was paying \$190.00 a year. He also put some savings in the Sumitomo bank in the event that they ever returned to Japan.⁴

The war and the evacuation exploded many of the dreams that the Momos had been entertaining. Ben was suddenly transferred to Texas, and on June 6, Mr. and Mrs. Momo were sent to the Tule Lake

3. Statement by Mr. Momo on November 12, 1942.

4. It seems that Mr. Momo entertained visions of showing off his well-educated son to his friends and relatives in Japan.

Project. Since Mr. Momo was one of the first people in the center he pitched in with the others in an effort to make the place as comfortable as possible. He volunteered to clean the latrines and was given the job as block janitor. He did his work assiduously in spite of his age and kept the latrines as clean as they might be. The people in block 4 were quite proud of the cleanliness of their block.

Among Mr. Momo's friends in block 4 were the Imamuras and Sakuradas--both from the Clarksburg area. He visited them often and was often seen flirting with Mrs. Imamura, particularly when his own wife was away.

The life in camp was a bit too difficult for Mrs. Momo and after a month she collapsed. She was taken to the hospital and not released for almost five months. Momo and a bachelor friend lived together and managed rather well.

During the farm strike, Momo did not join the agitators. However, some of his best friends were among those agitating against the administration.⁵ His ideas gradually began to change. Whereas he had once been very cooperative and had expressed openly the desire to make Tule Lake the "best relocation center in the country", he now began to suspect the keto. By October 3, when the regulations for the payment of public assistance grants were announced, Momo was convinced of the injustice of the evacuation.

On October 3, he went to the Social Welfare office and demanded that he be given a Public Assistance Grant inasmuch as both he and his wife were over 65 years of age. He stated that the \$100.00 that he had stored away in the Sumitomo Bank was of no use to him now since it was all frozen. He disclosed, however, that he still owned

5. See documents TL-46, TL-47, and TL-50.

two automobiles (one of which his son was using in Texas) and a catapillar and a few other minor farm tools. When he was told that he owned too much to be eligible, he argued that he had to pay for a heavy insurance policy which he did not wish to lose because he had only a few more years to go. His strongest argument, however, was that he had no come to Tule Lake voluntarily and that therefore it was the responsibility of the United States government to give him. He confidentially stated to the worker that the Japanese were fools if they did not try to get as much from the government as possible.⁶ This was a distinct change in his definition of the situation.

Because of regulations, however, Mr. Momo was not given the grant that he wanted. He became very angered and called upon the social worker early in the morning to demand an explanation. He implied that the Nisei workers in the office were conspiring with the government to deprive the Issei of what was rightfully theirs. He stated that just because he could not read English, the Nisei always took advantage of him.⁷

Mr. Momo took a rather active part in the agitation that followed in the mess hall issue. He made known his stand and spoke vociferously against the administration. He was thus trusted by all the anti-administration factions of Block 4--Kibei and Issei. Mr. Momo maintained his role as one of the chief trouble-makers in block 4 until the time of registration, when he suddenly stopped saying anything.

6. Case record in the Social Welfare Department, case 166. See also the field notes for October 3, 1942.

7. Momo's attitude was ambivalent, however. He admitted that his former boss was taking care of his property and that his boss could be trusted with anything. It was not an anti-keto attitude.

When the agitation began over the registration, Mr. Momo was unusually quiet. Those who had expected hot words from him were amazed at his silence. He stayed away from all meetings and did not say much when others were discussing the issue. He and his wife registered.⁸ This was an extremely difficult thing for residents in block 4 to do.

4. Comments

Here we see the case of what we might call a typically immigrant pattern. The immigrants come to the United States with grandiose notions about making millions and then returning to their homeland with higher status. However, while they are working and working, their children become Americanized and decide against returning to the old country. Because of their love for their children, the immigrant decides to make his future with his children in America.

During the registration, when rumors were circulated to the effect that those who answered "no" or did not register would be considered disloyal, Momo had to choose between seeing his son again or being loyal to his emperor (according to his conceptions of the situation). He chose to register probably partly out of fear of reprisals that he might have thought might be inflicted on his son in the Army.

Surname	Man's name	Cross reference	File	Case #
MOMO	Shimajiro		CWD	166
	Woman's name	Other names used		Family #
	Sura			37246
Present address	402-D, Tule Lake Project			Classification
	Newell, California			P.A.G.
Previous addresses				Referred by
	Box 55, Clarksburg, California			Self
				Date
				October 3, 1942
1. Evacuated from	Clarksburg, California on June 6, 1942			
2. Relocated from				

FAMILY COMPOSITION

Name	Birthdate	Birthplace	Citizenship status	Occupation		
				Past	In project	Registered
Shimajiro	10/15/75	Japan	Alien	Farm	Janitor	Yes
Sura	4/1/77	Japan	Alien	Wife	Wife	No

Legally responsible and other relatives	Relationship	Address	Number dependents
Ben Momo	Son	Camp Wolters U.S. Army Texas	0

Others in household	Relationship	Address

Visited Japan	Who	When	Period

Religion

Buddhist

DOCUMENT TL-58

THE HORIKAWA FAMILY

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Sources of Information

1. Case record from the files of the Social Welfare Department, Tule Lake Project.
2. Interview with Mrs. Horikawa.
3. WRA-26

Evacuation and Resettlement Study
The Evacuee Family in Tule Lake
Chicago, Illinois
Shibutani, 8/21/43

1. Introduction

The Horikawa family consist of Mr. Kurataro Horikawa (68), who is paralyzed, his wife Ura (58), and two sons - Isao (24), who is in Tule Lake, and the other son who is in the U.S. Army. The old couple were born and reared in Japan, and have virtually no understanding of English. Both sons are Americans but speak to their parents in Japanese. Prior to evacuation, the sons worked to support the family, and the older had retired.

2. The Life of Ura Horikawa

Ura Amano was born on November 9, 1884, in Iwakami-mura, Yamaguchi-ken, Japan. She attended the Iwakami Grammar School from April 1891, to March 1895, and then helped her father who was a merchant. In August 1915, she married and migrated to the United States with her husband.

During the summer, from 1919 to 1939, she worked in the New Castle Packing Shed as a fruit packer and earned as much as \$200 a season. From May 1939 on, she lived on her sons' farm and helped as an unpaid worker.

Mrs. Horikawa is four feet nine inches tall and weighs one hundred and thirty pounds, and has arthritis. She can read, write, and speak Japanese but has no understanding of English. Her hobby is gardening, and her religion is Buddhist.¹

1. WRA-26

3. The History of the Family

Prior to evacuation, the elder Horikawa did practically nothing because he was very badly paralyzed. On several occasions he was confined in a hospital, and the two sons operated the farm to support the family. One of the boys were drafted, and Mrs. Horikawa who had worked for the past twenty years became rheumatic and was no longer able to work. The family was evacuated to the Arboga Assembly Center on May 14, 1942, and was relocated to the Tule Lake Project on June 26, 1942.

Since their arrival to Tule Lake, they had an extremely difficult time. Isao went to work as an apprentice carpenter for \$12 a month, but was not paid for several months. Mr. Horikawa was confined in the base hospital following their transfer and was not released until September. Mrs. Horikawa was unable to work, partly because of her rheumatism and partly because she had to be near her husband to help him. From June to October the only income that the family had was \$12 that Isao had earned. The \$46.50 in clothing allowance and salaries were due but had not yet been paid. Since bed pan had not yet been distributed in the project, it was necessary for the old man to go outside to the latrine, and he, therefore, needed heavy clothing. They did not have enough money to purchase a coat or a robe, and therefore applied for public assistance grant at the Social Welfare Department. In October a grant of \$7.50 was given to the family, and by November salaries were paid. Since her son was working and since the crisis

was over, the family was dropped from the relief roll.²

2. GWD files, November 23, 1942.

APPENDIX I

Surname	Man's name	Cross reference	File	Case #
Horikawa	Kurataro			
	Woman's name	Other names used		Family #
	Ura			25499
Present address	1118-A Tule Lake Project			Classification
				PAG
Previous addresses	Newell, California			Referred by
	RI Box 346, New Castle, California			Self
	1. Evacuated from			Date
	New Castle, California 5/14/42			10/5/42
	2. Relocated from			
	Arboga Assembly Center 6/24/42			

FAMILY COMPOSITION

Name	Birthdate	Birthplace	Citizenship status	Occupation		
				Past	In project	Registered
Kurataro	68	Japan	Alien			
Ura	58	Japan	Alien			
Isao	24		Citizen	Farmer	Carpenter	Yes

Legally responsible and other relatives	Relationship	Address	Number dependents
Masao Horikawa	Son	U.S. Army	

Others in household	Relationship	Address

Visited Japan	Who	When	Period
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Religion
Buddhist

DOCUMENT TL-59

THE ONIZUKA FAMILY

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Sources of Information

1. Case record from the files of the Social Welfare Department, Tule Lake Project.
2. Interview with Mrs. Onizuka and her daughter.
3. WRA-26

Evacuation and Resettlement Study
The Evacuee Family in Tule Lake
Chicago, Illinois
Shibutani, 8/21/43

1. Introduction

The Onizuka family consist of Mrs. Mitsuko Onizuka (50), a widow, and her four children - Fumiko (23), who is confined in the Sacramento County Hospital, and three children who is with her in Tule Lake, Sadako (16), Yoneko (14), and Shigeru (9); there is another daughter in Tule Lake who is married and living away from the family. The family is from Sacramento and has been on relief for several years.

After the death of her husband eight years ago, Mrs. Onizuka went to work in canneries. She worked during the seasons to support the family, but for the rest of the year, was on relief.

2. The Life of Mitsuko Onizuka

Mitsuko Izumi was born on May 10, 1892, in Mikehado-mura, Fukuoka-ken, Japan, where her father was a farmer. She attended the Mikehado Grammar School from April 1899, to March 1903. In September 1918, she married and came to the United States.

From January 1920, to May 1933, she worked on her husband's farm as an unpaid helper. After the death of her husband, she worked from the month of April to the middle of October in the California Pacific Coast Cannery in Sacramento. She canned asparagus, fruits, tomatoes, and spinach and earned approximately \$400 every season. For the rest of the year, the family was supported by the Sacramento County Welfare Agency.

Mrs. Onizuka is four feet six inches tall and weighs one hund-

red and forty pounds, and aside from a kidney ailment, she has no physical defects. She is weak now, however, and has difficulty working. She can read, write, and speak Japanese, but has no understanding of English. Her religion is Buddhist.¹

3. The Family in Tule Lake

On May 13, 1942, the family was evacuated to the Wallerga Assembly Center; and on June 22, 1942, was relocated to the Tule Lake Project. Mrs. Onizuka worked in the warehouse from September 21 to November 3 but had to quit when her health failed. She was told by her physician to quit working. On November 7, she applied for public assistance to the Social Welfare Department, stating that she was unable to work and that her children were minors. She also asked for information on procedures for pending a release for her daughter who is confined in the Sacramento County Hospital for tuberculosis. The family received a grant of \$12.50 for December and \$8 in November. Sadako went to work part-time in the mess hall because the family did not have enough money. She worked as a waitress whenever she could take time out from her school work. Under the WRA regulations, the claim had to be cut to \$4.50.

1. WRA-26

Surname	Man's name	Cross reference	File	Case #
Onizuka	Woman's name Mitsuko	Other names used		Family # 27632
Present address	2306-G, Tule Lake Project			Classification PAG
	Newell, California			Referred by Placement
Previous addresses				Date 11/7/42
324 O Street, Sacramento, California				
1. Evacuated from				
Sacramento, California 5/13/42				
2. Relocated from				
Wallergra Assembly Center 6/22/42				

FAMILY COMPOSITION

Name	Birthdate	Birthplace	Citizenship status	Occupation		
				Past	In project	Registered
Mitsuko	50			Cannery Worker	Warehouse	Yes
Sadako	16					
Yoneko	14					
Shigeru	9					

Legally responsible and other relatives	Relationship	Address	Number dependents
Mrs. Fujiye Hirokawa	Daughter	3318-A Tule Lake	

Others in household	Relationship	Address
Fumiko Onizuka	Daughter	Sacramento County Hospital

Visited Japan	Who	When	Period
Religion			
Buddhist			

THE KOMURE FAMILY

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Sources of Information:

1. Case record of the Komure family in the files of the Community Welfare Department in Tule Lake Project.
2. Interview with Mr. Komure.
3. WRA-26, Individual Record forms for Mr. and Mrs. Komure.

Evacuation and Resettlement Study
Chicago, Illinois
Shibutani, August 27, 1943

Komure Family1. Introduction

The Komure family consists of Masao Charles Komure, 37; his wife, Fumiko, 29; and four children, Benny, 11; Daisy, 10; Jimmy, 8; and George, 5. The Komure family formerly lived in Salinas where Komure was the sole supporter of the family. Komure is a nisei and his wife a kibei but the two with the exception of language difficulties, got along well. The children all speak English. Their religion is Buddhist.

2. Individuals in Family1.- Masao Charles Komure

Masao Charles Komure was born on November 11, 1905 in Gilroy, California where his father was a farmer. He attended Watsonville grammar school in Watsonville from September, 1912 to June, 1920 and also attended Salinas Japanese language school in the evenings until 1918. He helped his father on the farm and remained in Gilroy until 1932. In January, 1930 he married Fumiko.

From March, 1932 to March, 1934 he operated a berry farm in Santa Cruz. He hired two or three men. From March, 1934 to May 1937 he operated a berry farm in Gilroy with the assistance of two or three hands. In neither venture did he prosper. In March, 1937 he went to work for United Farmers Inc. in Salinas where he was foreman and truck driver on a vegetable farm of 3000 acres, earning \$5.50 a day. In March, 1942 he was discharged from the job and was unemployed until the time of evacuation.

Komure is 5 ft. 3 in. tall and weighs 125 pounds. He is in excellent health until an appendix operation in Tule Lake. He can read, write and speak English and speak Japanese. His hobbies are baseball, fishing, football and basketball. His religion is Buddhist.¹

2. Fumiko Komure

Fumiko Mary Tanaka was born on November 4, 1914 in Salinas, California where her father was a farmer. In 1920 she was sent to Japan to live with relatives and attended grammar school there from April, 1920 to March, 1928. She returned to American in 1928 and attended Salinas grammar school from September, 1928 to June, 1930. Since she was married she dropped out of school and went to Gilroy to live with her husband. From the time of her marriage to evacuation she was a housewife, caring for children and helping in the fields whenever an extra hand was needed.

Fumiko is 5 ft. tall and weighs 107 pounds. She has no physical defects. She can read, write and speak Japanese and speak English. Her hobbies are sewing, knitting, cooking and reading. Her religion is Buddhist.²

3. Family in Tule Lake

The Komure family evacuated to Arboga Assembly Center on May 28, 1942. There they met Masao's brother and his family. The group evacuated together to Tule Lake on June 27.

As soon as they arrived in Tule Lake Masao went to work as a

1. WRA-26.

2. WRA-26.

dish washer. Early in the fall he was \$12 for his work but had financial difficulties. He had an appendix operation during the summer and was unable to do heavy work. Since he could not support his family on \$12 and since the salary for other work was not forthcoming, his wife began to work as a waitress. On October 3, he applied for public assistance at the Social Welfare Department.

In his application for relief he stated that he had no savings and that he dreaded the coming winter cold since he had no winter clothing for the children. He felt that even if the WRA paid him all his clothing allowance and all back salary he could not adequately clothe his family. The WRA owed the family \$67. Mrs. Halle would not approve the grant however on the grounds that both the man and wife were able to work and thought Komure's brother, who was a block manager and family also living in the same block, that they therefore could help him. The family was dropped from the roll and had to manage best they could by borrowing from relatives.³

3. In case after case we have been how anxieties over winter cold caused fear among the residents who were unable to purchase heavy clothes. Many Californians never have been in cold weather before and consequently when told of below zero weather they feared the worst. Actually the winter was not very cold and government issued clothing carried most families through without any ill effect.

DOCUMENT TL-62

THE NAKANISHI FAMILY

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Sources of Information:

1. Case record of the Nakanishi family from the files of the Social Welfare Department, Tule Lake Project.
2. Interview with Mr. Nakanishi.
3. WRA-26, Individual Record Form.

Evacuation and Resettlement Study
The Evacuee Family in Tule Lake
Chicago, Illinois
Shibutani, 7/20/43

THE NAKANISHI FAMILY1. Introduction

The Nakanishi family consist of Mr. Yataro Nakanishi (34), his wife, Mitsuye (25), and their three children, Noriko (4), Masami (2), and Isamu (1). Nakanishi is an alien, but his wife and children were born in the United States. He can understand Japanese and Spanish, but he has very little understanding of English. Nakanishi was educated in Japan, but his wife was educated in the United States. She has a fairly good command of both English and Japanese.

Nakanishi has done odd jobs in California for the past fifteen years, working sometimes in the farms and sometimes as a fisherman. During the past five years, the family resettled near Loomis, California.

2. The Life of Yataro Nakanishi

Yataro Nakanishi was born on August 31, 1908 in Nishiwakimura, Wakayama-ken, Japan, where his father was a liquor dealer. He attended the Nishiwakimura Grammer School from April 1916 to March 1922. In the meantime his father left behind his family and emigrated to the United States and started a restaurant in California. Yataro continued his education and attended the Nishiwa-

kimura High School from April 1922 to March 1924. Soon after his graduation when he had expected to emigrate to the United States to join his father, he learned that the Oriental Exclusion Law had been passed by the United States Congress, making it impossible for him to come to this country. In May 1925 he went to Mexico and from there, with the assistance of friends, he was smuggled into the United States. From June 1927 to October 1931 he worked as an inspector and foreman for the International Marine Product Company of Wilmington, California. He headed a group of fifty workers packing fish and abalone. He was dismissed from this job in October 1931, and for seven years he roamed throughout the state of California, picking and packing fruits in various farms. In 1938 he met Mitsuye Yego and married her. In September of that year their first child was born, and Yataro had to settle down.

From November 1938 to November 1939 the family worked for Mrs. Mary Taylor of Loomis, picking fruits and looking after thirty acres of farm land. He earned \$100.00 a month. From November 1939 to March 1942 Yataro went to work for Norman King on a fruit farm in Loomis, picking fruits and irrigating them, also for \$100.00 a month.

Soon after the outbreak of the war, Yataro was arrested by an immigration officer for illegal entry into this country and was posted to put up \$2,000 bond. A Caucasian friend, Mr. Charles Hall, in Loomis allowed him to use his name to borrow \$1,000 from the bank. It was not long after

this bond had been posted that the evacuation took place.

Yataro is five feet six inches tall, weighs 125 pounds, and has no physical defects. He can read, write, and speak Japanese and can also speak Spanish. His religion is Buddhist.¹

3. The History of the Family

After the birth of their child in 1938, Yataro settled down. He felt quite contented working at one place, and for the first time in years he was quite happy. For one year after their marriage Mitsuye had to work so that the family could make ends meet financially. The second and third child were born. Yataro's income was getting higher and everything was going quite smoothly at the time of the outbreak of war. The family was evacuated to the Arboga Assembly Center in May 13, 1942. While in Arboga, Yataro worked in the maintenance crew and received \$8.00 for his work. On June 27, 1942 the family was relocated to the Tule Lake Project. Since he came to Tule Lake, Yataro got a position as a carpenter for \$12.00 a month. Things went along quite smoothly until September. Then he began to have financial difficulties since the WRA had not paid him for

¹Information taken from WRA-26 and supplemented by data from the case record.

any of his work. Furthermore, he received a letter from the bank from which he had borrowed \$1,000 asking for the payment of the 6% interest. This Yataro was unable to do. On October 14, 1942 he appealed for aid to the Social Welfare Department. He needed financial assistance, and he also wished to have advice concerning the bond. He had discussed the latter matter with several of his friends, and they had all agreed that in as much as Nakanishi was confined behind barbed wires and could not escape, it was no longer necessary for him to post \$2,000 bond. Yataro felt that he was willing to remain in the center for the duration of the war and to be deported at that time, if the government would give him his \$2,000 back. He was greatly disturbed over the fact that his friend, Mr. Hall, whose name he had used, would be held liable for the payment of the full amount if there wasn't any deposit in the bank. He felt that this would be very unfair.

Since Yataro was employable and had been working for several months, he was obviously not eligible for a Public Assistance Plan. He was sent to the Legal Aid Department for advice concerning his want, and the Project Attorney contacted the Immigration Office to see what could be done.

In the meantime his salaries were paid with the clothing allowances, and the Nakanishi family had enough to meet their immediate needs.

If we were to make a careful check-up of the younger Isseis in the United States, we would undoubtedly find a large number who had entered the country illegally. Among the factors contributing to illegal entries were the Immigration Laws which split members of the family permanently. Some solved this difficulty by visiting Japan frequently, while others made definite efforts to smuggle their relatives in.

It is interesting to note that Yataro had no particular desire to remain in the United States. He felt that his future was in Japan and was willing to repatriate with his family. In spite of his pro-Japanese feelings, however, he was very much concerned about his Caucasian friend who had lent him so much money. Loyalty to his country apparently did not completely overshadow loyalty to friends.

APPENDIX I

Surname	Man's name	Cross reference	File	Case #
Nakanishi	Yataro		CWD	
	Woman's name	Other names used		Family #
	Mitsuye			25440
Present address	4102-D Tule Lake Project			Classification
	Newell, California			Service
Previous addresses				Referred by
	Rt. 1, Box 244, Loomis, California			Himself
1. Evacuated from	Loomis, California on 5/13/42			Date
2. Relocated from	Arboga Assembly Center on 6/24/42			10/14/42

FAMILY COMPOSITION

Name	Birthdate	Birthplace	Citizenship status	Occupation		
				Past	In project	Registered
Yataro	8/31/08	Japan	Alien	Farmer	Carpenter	Yes
Mitsuye	9/28/17	U.S.	Alien	Hsewf.	None	No
Noriko	9/28/38	U.S.	Citizen	School	School	No
Masami	1/1/40	U.S.	Citizen	None	None	No
Isamu	9/3/41	U.S.	Citizen	None	None	No

Legally responsible and other relatives	Relationship	Address	Number dependents
Heihichi N.	Brother	Rohwer	

Others in household	Relationship	Address

Visited Japan	Who	When	Period

Religion
Buddhist

THE TANIGUCHI FAMILY

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Sources of Information:

1. Case record of the Taniguchi family in the files of the Community Welfare Department in Tule Lake Project.
2. Interview with Mr. Taniguchi.
3. Field notes at JACL meeting.
4. WRA-26, for Mr. and Mrs. Taniguchi.

Evacuation and Resettlement Study
Chicago, Illinois
Shibutani, 8/20/43

THE TANIGUCHI FAMILY

1. Introduction

The Taniguchi family consists of John Masao Taniguchi, 41; his wife, Kikue, 35; and four children, James, 12; Naomi, 11; Elsie, 9 and Frances, 7. There are no other relatives in Tule Lake. Prior to evacuation Mr. Taniguchi operated an ice house in Sacramento and was the sole supporter of his family. As a veteran of World War I, Mr. Taniguchi commanded considerable respect in the community. Although he has a fairly good command of English, his wife is kibe and understands practically no English. The children address their parents in a mixture of both languages. The family is Methodist.

2. Individuals in Family

1. John Masao Taniguchi

John Masao Taniguchi was born on November 27, 1901 in Hilo, T.H. His father, who had been a coal miner in Japan, was a farmer there. Very early in his childhood the family migrated to the continental United States and settled in the northwest. From September, 1907 to June, 1913 Taniguchi attended Roosevelt grammar school in Spokane, Washington and then attended Broadway high school in Seattle, Washington until June, 1916. While in his last year in high school, the United States declared war and Taniguchi volunteered for the Army.

He went into training immediately and on November, 1917 he was

assigned to the 8th M.G. Battalion on the east coast and in October, 1918 he was sent overseas to England for six months and then to France in August, 1918. He saw action in Alsace Lorraine and was fighting in Germany when the Armistice was signed. On one occasion he was gassed but returned otherwise unhurt. He was assigned to patrol duty in Germany and was not released until August, 1919.

In September, 1919 he was discharged honorably from the Army and decided not to continue his high school education. He had been an English major and an honor student and also specialized in public speaking but decided to try his hand at art. He attended the Art Students' League in New York from September, 1920 to June, 1924 during which time he supported himself by working as a commercial artist for \$70 per week and also by painting posters for various show houses in New York. He could not manage, however, and in 1924 returned to the Pacific Coast.

From 1924 to 1927 Taniguchi operated a lettuce farm of 250 acres in Guadalupe, California. In June, 1927 he went to Sacramento and managed the State Ice Company and earned anywhere from \$100 to \$135 per month. He remained there until evacuation. In 1928 he was married and now has four children.

Taniguchi is 5 ft. 3 in. tall and weighs 156 pounds. He has weak lungs because of the gassing in France. He can read, write and speak both English and Japanese for he had a special tutor in the Japanese language while in Seattle. He can also speak French. His special skills are refrigeration and engineering and his hobbies are reading, listening to classical music and fine arts. For many years he has been Commander of the Japanese Veterans organization

in Sacramento and was receiving a veteran's pension of \$10 per month. His religion is Methodist.¹

2. Kikue Taniguchi

Kikue Hatanaka was born on January 15, 1907 in Jigenda, Osaka ken, Japan where her father was a blacksmith. She attended Jigenda grammar school in Osaka from April, 1916 to March, 1921. In September, 1923 the Hatanaka family migrated to the United States and the father started farming in the Sacramento area. From December, 1927 to May, 1928 Kikue went back to Japan for a brief visit and returned here where she married John Masao. She attended the Tomita drafting and sewing school in Sacramento for six months but otherwise spent her time raising children.

Mrs. Taniguchi is 4 ft. 11 inches tall and weighs 145 pounds. She has no physical defects. She can read, write and speak Japanese but has only a poor speaking knowledge of English. She can sew exceeding well. Her hobby is cooking, sewing and flower making. She was an active member of the Methodist Church Ladies's Society in Sacramento.²

3. Taniguchi Family in Tule Lake

The Taniguchi family evacuated to Walerga Assembly Center on May 15, 1942 and relocated to Tule Lake on June 19, 1942. Soon after their arrival in the relocation center James worked as a fireman. He was having difficulties since he had little savings and the Veterans' pension of \$10 was not sufficient to support a

1. WRA-26.
2. WRA-26.

family of six. Early in October he applied for relief at the Social Welfare Department stating that he was issued heavy clothing for himself since he worked but there was not enough money to buy clothes for his children this winter. For August and September allowances and salary the WRA owed him more than \$70. Although the family was in need but because of stringent regulations they were not given public assistance grant.

Toward the middle of October when the recruiting team for the Nisei Combat Unit arrived, Taniguchi volunteered. On October 15 he appeared at the Social Welfare Department and stated that he had volunteered for the Army and would leave for San Francisco soon. He asked the department to look after his family after he was gone. On October 30 at a JACL meeting Taniguchi, who had not yet left for the Army expressed a note of pessimism. He said, "California wants to get rid of us. We move from our home with the understanding that we would be able to go back. We now know that various states assist the WRA project and industries. California Japanese will not be dumped there so our future looks very hard. I think that if the Army is going to send us to the front in combat units we ought to volunteer but if the Army is going to use us for digging ditches and other dirty work, I think we should wait for the draft."³

On November Taniguchi finally left for the Army.⁴

3. Meeting on October 30, 1942.

4. Article on Taniguchi will be checked further.

THE KUWAHARA FAMILY

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Sources of Information

1. Case record from the files of the Social Welfare Department, Tule Lake Project.
2. Interview with Mrs. Shizue Kuwahara.
3. Interview with Miss Naoko Hoshino of the Social Welfare Department.
4. WRA-26 for both Mr. and Mrs. Kuwahara.

Evacuation and Resettlement Study
Chicago, Illinois
Shibutani 8/23/43

1. Introduction

The Kuwahara family consist of Masaru (37), his wife Shizue (30), and their four children - Teruko (6), Takako (5), Ayako (3), and Masaru Jr. (4 months). The family originally lived in San Jose, and after the outbreak of war, Mr. Kuwahara was confined in an internment camp. Mrs. Kuwahara and the children were sent to Santa Anita and were transferred to Tule Lake. Prior to evacuation, Mr. Kuwahara was employed by the Standard Oil Company of California, but for the past year was not able to work because of illness. Mr. Kuwahara was born in Honolulu and was educated in America while his wife and all their children were born here in the United States.

2. The Individuals in the Family

Masaru Kuwahara

Masaru Kuwahara was born on September 1, 1904, in Maui, territory of Honolulu, where his father operated a general merchandise store. He attended the Maui Grammar School in Honolulu from September, 1910 to June, 1917. He then migrated to the continental United States.

From September, 1920 to June, 1922 he attended the Michigan Auto School in Michigan. He did odd jobs in the middle west, and then from September, 1923 to June, 1926 attended the Stockton High School in Stockton, California. During the summer of 1925 - 1926 he was in the United States Military Training Camp in an infantry battalion, and then from September, 1926 to June, 1928 he attended

the University of Michigan majoring in mechanical engineering. He was unable to finish school and did odd jobs for a few years.

In June and July 1930, he was employed by the United States government in the Census Bureau. He served as an interpreter in Stockton for the salary of \$150 a month. In July, 1930 he went to work as a salesman and Japanese representative for the Standard Oil Company in San Francisco, California, and earned \$200 a month. In November, 1941 he became very ill and retired in San Jose. Soon after the outbreak of war, he was arrested by the F.B.I. and was taken from his home. He was given no time to pack and had to leave only with the clothing he had on.

Masaru is five feet eight inches tall and weighs one hundred and seventy pounds and has no physical defects except for muscular pains when it is cold. He can read, write, and speak English and speak Japanese quite fluently. His hobbies are fishing, hunting, playing cards, tennis, wrestling, and baseball. He has no religious preference.¹

Shizue Kuwahara

Shizue Harada was born on March 24, 1912, in Florin, California where her father was a fruit farmer. In 1916 she was sent to Japan to be educated there. She attended the Ochie-mura Grammar School in Hiroshima-ken, Japan, from April, 1918 to March, 1926. She then attended the Hiroshima High School from April, 1926 to March, 1928. She returned to America in July, 1930, and from September, 1930 to March, 1931 attended the Miura Sewing School in Sacramento. She lived with her parents until Septem-

1. WRA-26

ber, 1934, when she married Kuwahara. She lived at her home in San Jose as a housewife although she occasionally made dresses for some people.

Mrs. Kuwahara is four feet nine inches tall and weighs one hundred and ten pounds and has no physical defects. She can read, write, and speak both English and Japanese. Her religion is Methodist.²

3. The History of the Family

Soon after the attack on Pearl Harbor, Kuwahara was arrested by the F.B.I. Mrs. Kuwahara and their children continued to live in San Jose on their savings until May 30, when they were evacuated to the Santa Anita Assembly Center. On July 13 Mr. Kuwahara was released from the internment camp and joined his family in Santa Anita. Soon after his arrival in the center, he became a paid councilman. Because of some difficulty in his block, he was blamed for the trouble and was sent to the Los Angeles jail for fifty-nine days, and then was transferred to the Ponomo Assembly Center. On August 25, he arrived in Tule Lake from the Ponomo Assembly Center with an army escort. His wife and children were suppose to have come on the same day from Santa Anita but were unable to do so because of illness.

Soon after his arrival in Tule Lake, he had some difficulty because none of his baggages arrived with him. He needed blankets, a pillow and a pillow case, sheets, and soap. A requisition had

to be made for these items. On August 28, his wife and children arrived in Tule Lake.

During the journey seven pieces of baggages were lost, and all of their extra clothing were in the missing baggages. On several occasions, Mr. Kuwahara went to the warehouse to check but each time the boys at the warehouse told him that his things had not arrived. Later in September after some conflict in which he forced himself into the warehouse, he found several of the missing pieces and claimed them, but there were still several pieces missing. The only thing that they had carried with them on the train was only the necessary items for the infant. When they wrote back to Santa Anita, they were informed that their things would arrive within ten days, but nothing happened for two months.³

Until early in October, the Kuwahara had to get along without a change of clothing, and the children were sent home from school because they were not adequately dressed. Mr. Kuwahara went to work in the farm in September, but since he had not yet been paid, he was unable to purchase anything. They no longer had any savings left since they used much of it after the outbreak of the war.

On October 6, Mrs. Kuwahara stormed into the Social Welfare office and gave vent of her feelings. She yelled aloud at the top of her voice at the social worker as she probably had with the other Nisei on the WRA payroll. She registered her disgust of their inefficiency and demanded advanced credit at the canteen

3. It is interesting to know that other transfers in Santa Anita had the same difficulty. Dr. Yamato Ichihashi had to wait for several months before his baggages arrived.

on her husband's salary and the payment of clothing allowance at once. The Social Welfare Department sent a notice to the Legal Aid Department asking a check to be made for the baggages and also made arrangements with the warehouse.

Before anything was done, however, news arrived on October 7 that the baggages had been found in San Jose. It arrived within a week and Mrs. Kuwahara dropped her complaint.

On December 7, Mrs. Kuwahara went to the Social Welfare Department at the suggestion of her block manager, Kenji Ito, and applied for public assistance grant. Since her husband was working, she was not eligible.

APPENDIX I

Surname	Man's name	Cross reference	File	Case #
Kuwahara	Masaru			
	Woman's name	Other names used		Family #
	Shizue			32477
Present address	7112 B.C. Tule Lake Project			Classification
	Newell, California			Internal
Previous addresses				Referred by
	526 North Third Street, San Jose, Calif.			Blk. Manager
				Date
				August 25, 1942
1. Evacuated from				
San Jose on 5/30/42				
2. Relocated from				
Santa Anita on 7/28/42				

FAMILY COMPOSITION

Name	Birthdate	Birthplace	Citizenship status	Occupation		
				Past	In project	Registered
Masaru	Honolulu	on 9/1/04	Citizen		Journal Clerk	
Shizue	United States	on 3/24/12	"			
Teruko	6	U. S.				
Takako	5	U. S.				
Ayako	3	U. S.				
Masaru Jr.	4 months	U. S.				

Legally responsible and other relatives	Relationship	Address	Number dependents

Others in household	Relationship	Address

Visited Japan	Who	When	Period

Religion

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THE TSURUI FAMILY

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Sources of Information:

1. Case record of the Tsurui family in the files of the Community Welfare Department in the Tule Lake Project.
2. The case was handled in part by the writer. He interviewed Mrs. Tsurui on several occasions.
3. Brief discussion with Mrs. Yasuko Akamatsu who later took charge of the case.
4. WRA-26, Individual Record Form, for Mr. Tsurui. Unfortunately, this form was not available for Mrs. Tsurui.

Evacuation and Resettlement Study
The Evacuee Family in Tule Lake
Chicago, Illinois
Shibutani, 7/13/43

THE TSURUI FAMILY1. Introduction

The Tsurui family consists of Mr. Seiroku Tsurui (58), his wife Takae (41), and six children. The four daughters--Fumi (17), Sumie (15), Mitsue (6), and May (5)--are living with them; while the two elder boys--Akira and Roy--have left the project and are working on the outside.

Mr. Tsurui was formerly a foreman of a crew working on the Great Northern railroads, and the two sons did odd jobs to support the family when the father became ill. Both the elder Tsuruis were educated in Japan, and Mr. Tsurui has a fairly good command of the English language. Mrs. Tsurui, however, can understand only Japanese. The children are all bilingual and address their parents in Japanese and each other in a mixture of Japanese and English. The family religion is Christian--Seventh Day Adventist.

It seems that the family gained whatever status that it had largely as a member of the Caucasian community and did not mingle to any great extent among the Japanese. In church the group mixed with Caucasians to some extent and Mr. Tsurui's employment was with members of other racial groups.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Tsurui are in poor health, but all of the children are well. Mr. Tsurui was injured while working and was retired by the company. Mrs. Tsurui has been ill for some time.

2. The Life of Seiroku Tsurui

Seiroku Tsurui was born on March 3, 1884, in Shinotake shi, Okayama ken, Japan, where his father was a farmer. He spent his early childhood in the village and attended the Shinotake shi grammar school from April, 1892, to March, 1901. He worked around the village and helped his father until 1904, when at the age of 20 he migrated to the United States. He did odd jobs in the Pacific Northwest and then returned to Japan. He was in Japan from October, 1917, to March, 1918. When he returned to the United States he went to work for the Indian Shingle Mill Company in Mount Vernon, Washington, where he earned his livelihood cutting shingles. In October, 1919, he returned once more to Japan.

When he returned to the U.S. once more in May, 1920, he brought back his bride and went to work at the Northern Pacific Railroad in the Auburn section (in Washington). There the family settled. The Tsuruis had their children there and worked their way into the community. Mr. Tsurui gradually worked his way up until he became assistant foreman, laying rails at \$125.00 a month.

Tsurui is 5'6" tall and weighs 145 pounds. He is diabetic and has high blood pressure. His vision is also beginning to fail. In spite of these physical handicaps, he took great interest in sports and managed a Japanese baseball team for seven years in Auburn. His sons also took active part in sports.

After the attack on Pearl Harbor, Tsurui continued to work with Great Northern in spite of his failing health. Finally in January, 1942, he was given his release by the company and was told that he would automatically be given his pension as soon as he became 60.

Soon afterward, Tsurui was interned by the F.B.I. agents, but he was released in time to join his family for evacuation.¹

3. The History of the Family

The Tsurui family lived in Auburn from the beginning when Mr. Tsurui brought his young bride from Japan. There they raised their children and took active part in the affairs of the community. Mr. Tsurui saved whatever he could and deposited the money in the Sumitomo bank. Like many other Issei, he apparently had intentions of someday returning to Japan to spend his last days. In October, 1941, he deposited almost everything in the Japanese bank and changed it into Japanese money. He felt that there was a danger of something happening, but he didn't think that war would come so soon.²

Although Mrs. Tsurui had been suffering of pleuresy for 10 years,³ the family got along fairly well until the outbreak of the war. At that time several things happened that caused considerable hardship. On January 8, 1942, Mr. Tsurui was discharged from the company. Since the family was depending upon his income for their livelihood, this caused considerable hardship. At about the same time, Mr. Tsurui's health failed, and this added to their woes.⁴

In the same month, the eldest son, Akira, got into an automobile accident, and since he did not carry insurance, much of the family

1. Taken from WRA-26 and from interviews with Mrs. Akamatsu.

2. Interview with Mrs. Akamatsu, October 16, 1942.

3. Interview with Mrs. Akamatsu, October 13, 1942. Statement by Mrs. Tsurui was later confirmed by the Base Hospital.

4. Certification of Mr. Tsurui's disability was by J.W. Gullikson, M.D., Chief Surgeon, Northern Pacific Beneficial Association Hospital, Tacoma. Diagnosis: diabetes mellitus; vision 20/400, uncorrected. Notation in WRA-26 for Mr. Tsurui.

savings was spent in paying the damages to the other party. Akira still owes them \$70. and the agreement is that he would pay when he begins to earn.

Soon afterward, Mr. Tsurui was arrested by the F.B.I. and held for questioning. Akira and Roy had to go to work to support the family. They sold their car and had an income of \$15 a month, but aside from that there was no much for them to live on. Mrs. Tsurui tried to work, but was advised against doing so by her physician. Finally, on May 23, 1942, the family was evacuated to the Pinedale Assembly Center. On July 10, Mr. Tsurui was released by the federal officials and was allowed to return to his family in Pinedale. Finally, on July 16, 1942, the family was transferred to the Tule Lake Project.

Once in the Tule Lake Project, the family immediately encountered financial difficulties. They had practically no money left. Whereas in the Assembly Center where there was nothing to buy they did not need so much money, in Tule Lake the canteens were well stocked and the family need many items. The two older boys went to work and tried to earn spending money, but because of the delay in making payments the family had to live on the \$15 a month coming from the sale of the automobile. Fumi worked in a mess hall during the summer, but she had to quit when school began in the fall. Mrs. Tsurui was unable to do any work partly because of her ill-health and partly because she had to remain at home to inject insulin serum into her husband and to care for him. Mr. Tsurui expressed a willingness to work but was advised against it by the project doctors. Because the procedure for unemployment compensation had not yet been set up, he

likewise had no income.⁵

On October 7, 1942, at the suggestion of the block manager, Mrs. Tsurui applied for relief at the Social Welfare Department. Because of project regulations, she was told that she should go to the Employment office to apply for unemployment compensation, but the procedure was not ready.

In the meantime, the two elder sons went out of the project to work in Klamath Falls for the Great Northern railroad. The two boys apparently did not earn as much as they spent, because they continued to ask their parents to send them money.

On October 16, 1942, when Mrs. Tsurui was examined at the hospital to test her unemployability, the doctors found that her condition was so bad that they ordered her hospitalized for tuberculosis. The social worker called at the Tsurui home and left forms to be signed, but they were never brought back to the office. It was learned at this time that the two boys outside were earning about \$4 a day, but that neither of them were sending home anything. Mr. Tsurui was rather resentful of this and stated that they had no intention of returning again to the family; he did not care.⁶

Finally, the family was certified for Public Assistance for the months of October and November.

4. Comments

The Tsurui family was typical of many whose incomes were res-

5. Interview with Mrs. Tsurui on October 5, 1942.

6. Interview with Mrs. Akamatsu on October 13, 1942.

tricted. Because of the delays in the payment of wages, the setting up of the public assistance grants, and the setting up of the procedures for unemployment compensation, many families suffered unnecessarily.

It is difficult for us to make any comments on the basis of such incomplete information. One point of interest that we might note is the fact that the sons, though realizing the financial condition, of the family, did not have sufficient identification with it or did not feel sufficient responsibility to support them when they were in need. This is interesting when we consider the point that many Nisei feel such an attachment and responsibility toward their parents that they refuse to relocate on that account. The fact that the family was not an integral part of the Japanese community might account for this new attitude, but of course, we are not justified in making any such generalization.

Surname	Man's name	Cross reference	File	Case #
TSURUI	Seiroku		CWD	95
	Woman's name	Other names used		Family #
	Takae			17189
Present address	5205-A and B Tule Lake War Relocation Project Newell, California			Classification P.A.G.
Previous addresses	Rt. 3, Box 15, Auburn, Washington			Referred by Block Manager
	1. Evacuated from Auburn, Washington, on May 23, 1942.			Date 10/7/42
	2. Relocated from Pinedale Assembly Center, on July 16, 1942			

FAMILY COMPOSITION

Name	Birth date	Birthplace	Citizenship status	Occupation		
				Past	In project	Registered
Seriroku	3/9/84	Japan	Alien	R.R. worker	None	Yes
Takae	3/2/01	Japan	Alien	Housewife	None	No
Fumi	3/13/25	U.S.	Citizen	School	Mess	Yes
Sumie	3/14/27	U.S.	Citizen	School	School	No
Mitsue	3/4/36	U.S.	Citizen	School	School	No
May	5/6/37	U.S.	Citizen	None	None	No

Legally responsible and other relatives	Relationship	Address	Number dependents
Akira Tsurui	son	Great Northern, Klamath Falls.	
Roy Tsurui	son	same	

Others in household	Relationship	Address

Visited Japan	Who	When	Period
Religion	Seventh Day Adventist		

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THE TENMA FAMILY

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Sources of Information:

1. Case record on the Tenma family in the files of the Community Welfare Department in Tule Lake. Permission for the use of this data was given by the supervisor, Miss Naoko Hoshino. The record face sheet is in Appendix I.
2. Mrs. Tenma's case was handled in part by the writer. During the course of the investigation, the writer had several opportunities to interview Mrs. Tenma.
3. Brief discussion of the case with Mrs. Yasuko Akamatsu, case worker, who also helped in the investigation.
4. WRA-26, Individual Record Form, for Mrs. Tenma. This data was made available through the cooperation of Miss Dorothy Montgomery of the Social Welfare Department and Miss Hannah Uyeno of the Housing Department.

Evacuation and Resettlement Study
The Evacuee Family in Tule Lake
Tule Lake Project
Shibutani, 4/21/43

THE TENMA FAMILY

1. Introduction

The Tenma family in Tule Lake consists of Mrs. Masako Tenma, a widow, 47, her daughter Lily, 17, and two sons--Akira, 10, and John, 9. Mrs. Tenma also has three other sons--Shiro, 23, who is in Utah with his wife; Joseph, 19, who is also in Utah; and Mitsuru, 21, whose whereabouts are unknown. Mr. Tenma passed away about 7½ years ago.

Mrs. Tenma was educated both in Japan and the United States and is bilingual. All her children can speak only English, since their mother speaks English quite fluently. Until the time of evacuation, she and her children worked together to scrape together a living. Since Mr. Tenma's death, the family has never been well off. They have been on relief and even with the financial help from the county they barely made ends meet. Since the family was receiving relief, their social status was at the bottom of the ladder.¹

The Tenmas are Seventh Day Adventists.²

2. Life of Mrs. Tenma

Masako Kameda was born on June 6, 1895, in Setada machi, Hiroshima ken,

1. The Japanese (Issei) felt very strongly about receiving relief from the government. Because of the mutual aid institutions and because of the assistance given by members of the family to each other (to protect the family record), only those who were destitute applied for relief in Japan. Many committed suicide rather than eat food given to them by outsiders. This feeling is carried over to America. It is interesting to note the change of attitude toward relief in Tule Lake.

2. CWD files and interview with Mrs. Yasuko Akamatsu.

Japan, where her father was a rice retailer. She attended the Setada grammar school from April, 1902, to March, 1910, and then went to the Setada high school from 1910 to March, 1914. A year after her graduation, she migrated to America. She was then only 20 years of age.

In February, 1915, she settled in Washington and attended the Baily-Gazerdt night school for four semesters. She then married. After the birth of her first baby in 1919, she left for a brief visit to Japan. She was there from August, 1919, to May, 1920.

After her return from Japan, she went to work in her husband's hotel in Seattle as a general maid and worked there until 1938. She had six children in all and reared them all in Seattle. In 1934, Mr. Tenma suddenly died. She carried on his business until 1938, when her oldest son began to work to support the family. From October, 1938, until the time of evacuation, she worked only part time and earned enough to make up the difference between Shiro's earnings and the needs of the family.³

Mrs. Tenma is 5'2" tall and weighs 110 pounds. She has no major physical defects, but her body is in general weakened condition.⁴ She is soft spoken and delicate and looks somewhat like an Indian woman. She can read, write, and speak both English and Japanese. Her spoken English is so fluent that one wonders whether she was educated exclusively in the United States.⁵ Her hobbies are sewing, singing, and crocheting. Her religion is Seventh Day Adventist.⁶

3. WRA-26 and CWD files. Testimony of Mrs. Tenma on November 16, 1942, to Mrs. Yasuko Akamatsu. The story here is not quite clear. What is presented here has been reconstructed from the fragments in the Individual Record Forms and in the records of the Social Welfare Department and may not be entirely accurate.

4. This claim on her part of October 5, 1942, was confirmed by a note from the Base Hospital certifying that Mrs. Tenma was in no condition to work.

5. The first impression of the worker was that Mrs. Tenma was an Indian woman who had married a Japanese and had been interned. Mrs. Tenma gives the impression of being feeble and delicate and yet capable of working if necessary.

6. WRA-26, supplemented by data from other sources.

3. The History of the Family

For four years after the death of Mr. Tenma, the family continued to live in Seattle, barely eking out a living from the hotel. In 1938, the Tenmas moved to Auburn, Washington, where Shiro found a job as a farm laborer. Shiro worked hard and gave his earnings to his mother to support the family. Mrs. Tenma herself did piece work picking berries until she became ill in 1939. The income from these two workers and a pension (Mother's Pension) from the King County Welfare Department of \$42 a month kept the family going.

The second son, Mitsuru, left Auburn in 1940 for Los Angeles. There he worked as a schoolboy to earn his way through college. Mitsuru was in Los Angeles until March, 1942, when he voluntarily left the military area for Utah. His whereabouts are now unknown. Mitsuru is now 21.

In September, 1941, the third son, Joseph (now 19) left home to attend a college in San Mateo, California. Like his elder brother, he too worked as a schoolboy. Just before the travel restrictions went into effect late in March, he returned to join his family in Auburn. Once home, he worked to help support the family until the time of evacuation.

In April, 1942, Shiro married in Auburn. The family was evacuated to the Pinedale Assembly Center on May 24, 1942.

In Pinedale, Mrs. Tenma lost the help of her oldest son. Shiro and his wife decided to go to Utah to work in the sugar beet fields there. Although she needed his help, Mrs. Tenma felt that remaining in camp would not help her son and she encouraged him to leave and to make good. Shiro did make good and found permanent employment in Utah.

On July 17, 1942, the Tenma family was relocated to Tule Lake. As soon as the family had settled down and had completed making furniture and partitions

and had made things reasonably comfortable, the third son, Joseph, volunteered for beet work in Utah. Joseph wanted to earn enough money to complete his education. He worked in Tule Lake for only one month.⁷

The Tenmas soon began to feel the pinch of the cost of living in Tule Lake. Contrary to the popular belief, one cannot live free in Tule Lake. Mrs. Tenma soon discovered that she did not have enough money to purchase adequate clothing for the three children who were still in school.⁸ She tried to work but found that she could not, and the doctors at the Base Hospital recommended that she refrain from doing anything.

The oldest daughter, Lilly (17) told her mother that she wished to drop out of school to work to support the family. However, her mother opposed this and told her that her education was more important than a few sacrifices that had to be made. From that time on, Lilly not only went to high school but took courses in the Adult Education Department at night so that she might qualify for a better job when she finished school.⁹

Mrs. Tenma tried doing a bit of light work whenever she could, but this did not help because of the delay on the part of the W.R.A. in paying her meagre wages. Finally, early in October, she applied for relief at the Social Welfare Department. At the time of her first application, she asked only for shoes and clothing for her children. She told the worker that she was a widow and for a long time had been very poor. Consequently she did not want luxuries, but only clothes so that her children could go to school properly dressed. Unfortunately, at the time of her application, the Social Welfare Department was still fighting with the Fiscal Division over the forms to be used in applications for Public Assistance Grants, and all payments had been delayed. Fur-

7. Testimony of Mrs. Tenma on November 16, 1942.

8. It was not until late in 1942 that the W.R.A. decided to give clothing allowances, and even then, the allowances went only to those who were working or to those on relief. See W.R.A. Administrative Instruction No. 27.

9. Testimony of Mrs. Tenma on October 5, 1942.

thermore, it was necessary for her to get a medical statement from the Base Hospital and this required an additional week. In the meantime, the needs of her family increased day by day.

Finally, on October 15, after much discussion, the Public Assistance Grants were paid for the first time.¹⁰ Mrs. Tenma received a grant of \$2.50. This obviously was not enough, but it was all that the department could give her under the existing regulations.¹¹ The social worker called at her home to see whether some additional arrangement could not be made. Mrs. Tenma at that time refused to ask for help from her two sons. She stated that Shiro's wife was not working so the couple would need all the money they could earn to make their own start in life. She stated that she would rather do without than to deprive her children who were just starting out in life of what was justly theirs. She also refused to ask for aid from Joseph because she felt that he would need every cent that he could earn to continue his college education. She argued that she would rather see him become a great man and be dead herself than to be comfortable herself and deprive him of his opportunities.¹²

When a worker called on the family on November 16, she found that the Tenmas still had no adequate clothing and no income and only about \$2 cash on hand. Mrs. Tenma wished to have enough to get sweaters and shoes for the children in school and some fruits for herself since her health had taken a turn for the worst. She was worried about the coming cold weather and lack of warm clothing for her children. She stated that she herself could stay in her barrack, but the children had to go outside to walk to the other end of the camp. Since there was no emergency fund, a regular grant for \$9.75 was made.¹³

10. Grants were paid one week after Mrs. Halle left and Miss Hoshino became supervisor. The matter was taken directly to Mr. Shirrell. Field notes.

11. Under Administrative regulation no. 35 (Mrs. Halle's interpretation) an itemized account of every cent that was spent was required. The definition of "essentials" was also very narrow and limited; i.e., toothpaste, soap, etc.

12. CWD files, November 16, 1942.

13. Ibid.

4. Comments

As any worker in the Community Welfare Department can testify, the story of the Tenma family is typical of hundreds of families in Tule Lake. In spite of the fact that food, shelter, education, and hospitalization are furnished by the government, it is almost impossible for families (or even bachelors) to live without some income in Tule Lake. Such essentials as toothpaste, toothbrushes, shaving equipment, haircuts, clothing, shoes are not provided by the government. For large families, the small public assistance grants are hardly sufficient to meet the needs.

The fears of Mrs. Tenma were typical of those met by the worker while he was in the field. Parents were so much worried about the coming cold. Everyone had heard rumors and had also been warned by the administration that the winters would be extremely cold. Those with children in school wanted them to have heavy clothing so that they would be protected and at the same time would not have to miss classes.

The difficulties met by Mrs. Tenma in getting her small grant were also typical. It was not just the governmental "red tape", but the horrible mismanagement by the local officials and the conflicts between the various sections and administrative divisions that made everything so slow. All sections in one division were dependent upon each other for effective work, but since one section head or another would get into some conflict over policy or over personal matters things were often held up for months.¹⁴

In spite of all these difficulties, Mrs. Tenma carried on and kept her family

14. The Social Welfare Department could not certify people for grants without a statement from the hospital regarding employability (which required at least a week--usually three or four). A check had to be made with the Elacemant Office to see whether the person was eligible for Unemployment Compensation (which Mr. Fagan ignored for five months in spite of questions from Mr. Shirrell and Miss Hoshino). After everything had been cleared the list went to the Fiscal Division, which made out the forms to send to the Treasury Department in Portland. The entire procedure took at least one month until the reorganization in February, 1943.

together. The morale of the group was high in spite of the fact that they were doing without many of the things that their neighbors had. The in-group feeling of the family is extremely strong and Mrs. Tenma is very devoted to all her children, being willing to make any sacrifice so that they could get ahead and not have to suffer as she had. All the children, on the other hand, are always willing to help out in supporting the family. Mrs. Tenma had to encourage her sons to go out to work. Had she asked them, they probably would have stayed in the center to support her and the other children.

The feeling on the part of Mrs. Tenma toward the education of her children seems typical of all immigrant parents. They wish to give their children a chance that they themselves had never had and are willing to make enormous sacrifices for their children. As one Nisei remarked, "These old Issei may have come over here to make money and go back to show it off, but once they have kids they go crazy. They want to work like hell just to give the kids a chance. They forget all about going back. The hell with Japan, they say."¹⁵

This document is but one of several of families needing financial assistance. It is indeed unfortunate that so many people had to suffer unnecessarily because of minor differences of opinion between a few individuals in the administrative personnel.

Surname	Masako	Cross reference	File CWD	Case # 59
TENMA	Woman's name Masako	Other names used		Family # 16822
Present address	4907-C, Tule Lake Project Newell, California			Classification P.A. Grant
Previous addresses	Rt. 1, Box 52, Auburn, Washington			Referred by Bk. Mgr. of 49
1. Evacuated from	Auburn, Washington on May 24, 1942.			Date October 5, 1942
2. Relocated from	Pinedale Assembly Center on July 17, 1942.			

FAMILY COMPOSITION

Name	Birthdate	Birthplace	Citizenship status	Occupation		
				Past	In project	Registered
Masako	6/6/95	Japan	Alien	Hotel	None	Yes
Lily	10/1/25	Seattle	Citizen	School	School	No
Akira	11/23/31	Seattle	Citizen	School	School	No
John	12/9/43	Seattle	Citizen	School	School	No

Legally responsible and other relatives	Relationship	Address	Number dependents
Shiro Tenma	Son	Utah	1
Mitsuru Tenma	Son	Unknown	0
Joseph Tenma	Son	Utah	0

Others in household	Relationship	Address

Visited Japan	Yes	Who Mrs. Tenma	When 8/19 - 5/20	Period 9 months
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Religion
Seventh Day Adventist

DOCUMENT TL-67

THE KATO FAMILY

CONFIDENTIAL

This document contains no disguises other than names. All dates, places and events are accurate to the best knowledge of the investigator. No part of this document may be used for any purpose whatsoever without further disguises to conceal the identity of the persons involved and without the consent of the director of the Evacuation and Resettlement Study.

Sources of Information:

1. Case record of the Kato family in the files of the Community Welfare Department in Tule Lake Project.
2. WRA-26, Individual Record Form, for Mrs. Kato.

Evacuation and Resettlement Study
Chicago, Illinois
Shibutani, 7/28/43

THE KATO FAMILY1. Introduction

The Kato family consists of Mrs. Yoshiko Kato, 36, and her four children, Webia, 11; Masamune, 10; Takasumi, 8 and Moonray, 5. Her husband, Masayoshi, is confined at the Napa State Asylum. Mrs. Kato has a fairly good command of the English language and she and her children use it almost exclusively in speaking to each other. The family has long been on relief and even before Kato's confinement was having financial difficulties.

2. Life of Yoshiko Kato

Yoshiko Hayashi was born on January 11, 1096 in Hiroshima-shi, Hiroshima-ken, Japan. Her father was principal of a school in the city. She attended Hakushima grammar school from April, 1913 to March, 1919 and then attended Yamanaka high school until March, 1923.

Two months after her graduation from high school she was married and migrated to the United States with Masayoshi Kato. The family settled in Newcastle. In November, 1926 Mrs. Kato returned to Japan to visit her parents. She rejoined her family in California in May, 1927. She went to visit Japan for a second visit in 1930. Mrs. Kato is 4 ft. 9 in. tall and weighs 110 pounds. She has no physical defects. She can read, write and speak both English and Japanese. Her religious preference is Buddhist.¹

3. History of Family

Mr. Kato barely managed to eke an existence and on some occasions the family had to do without necessities. On February 10, 1941 the strain became too great

1. WRA-26.

and Mr. Kato was confined to the Napa State Asylum. Since Mr. Kato had no done much work the family soon became destitute. The Placer County welfare department provided them with \$20 per month for grocery orders and Japanese friends paid for the rent, light and provided other types of food. The family continued to be on relief until the attack on Pearl Harbor when suddenly they were dropped from the relief roll. At that time the social worker of Placer County referred the case to the JACL and the Japanese in Newcastle community managed to provide subsistence until evacuation. The family evacuated to Arboga Assembly Center on May 14, 1942 and relocated to Tule Lake on June 26, 1942.²

By this time Mrs. Kato was accustomed to the hardship and now that room and board was provided, her only concern was her husband. She did not complain, however, until August 20, when the Community census was taken and then it became known to the Tule Lake authorities that desired information regarding her husband's condition. This request was referred to the Social Welfare Department, however, no inquiry was sent out at this time.

On June 27 Mrs. Kato began to work as a utility room attendant in her block. Although she had no been paid, she had no complaint to make. It was not until August that she discovered that she could not support four children on \$12 a month. On October 5, 1942 she finally applied for relief at the Social Welfare Department. Her block manager, who went to the office with her, reported that her children were inadequately clothes and had no underwear and no coats for the winter weather. It was discovered that the WRA owed Mrs. Kato over \$60 in clothing allowance and salary and consequently she was ineligible for public assistance grant.

On October 31, there was a sudden change in the WRA policy governing public assistance grants and to families with a member working. A relief grant of \$7.50 was made for the month of October.³

2. WRA-26.

3. Files in Social Welfare Department, October 5 and 31, 1942.

It was not until late in December when Miss Montgomery succeeded in organizing the department that the matter concerning Mr. Kato was sent to Napa. The reply was that though Mr. Kato's condition was improved greatly and it was possible for him to be released to the project, no immediate action was taken for fear that his condition might become aggravated by conditions in the project.⁴

4. For text of letters see Appendix II

Appendix I

Surname	Man's name	Cross reference	File OWD	Case #
KATO	Woman's name Yoshiko	Other names used		Family # 25478
Present address 2004-A, Tule Lake, Newell, Calif.			Classification PAG	
Previous addresses			Referred by Census Dept.	
RFD 58, Newcastle, Calif.			Date Aug. 20, 1942	
1. Evacuated from Newcastle, Calif. on May 14, 1942				
2. Relocated from Arboga Assembly Center on June 26, 1942				

FAMILY COMPOSITION

Name	Birthdate	Birthplace	Citizenship status	Occupation		Registered
				Past	In project	
Yoshiko	1/11/06	Japan	alien	housewife	attendant	yes
Webia	11	U.S.	citizen	none	none	no
Masamune	10	U.S.	citizen	none	none	no
Takasumi	8	U.S.	citizen	none	none	no
Moonray	5	U.S.	citizen	none	none	no

Legally responsible and other relatives	Relationship	Address	Number dependents
Masayoshi Kato	husband	Napa State Asylum	

Others in household	Relationship	Address

Visited Japan	Who	When	Period
	Yoshiko	11/26 - 5/27 2/30 - 5/30	6 months 3 months
Religion	Buddhist		

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Appendix II

Dec. 30, 1942

Director,
Napa State Hospital,
Napa, California.

Re: Kato, Masayoshi

Dear Sir:

We are writing to you in regard to Mr. Masayoshi Kato, whom we understand was committed to your hospital on February 10, 1942.

Mr. Kato's wife and four (4) minor children are living hereon the Tule Lake War Relocation Project. In our attempts to make plans for this family, we wish to take into consideration the situation of the husband. We would appreciate it if you could give us a statement as to his present condition. Also, if it is possible for you to make any statement as to the probable length of time he will remain in the hospital, we may be better able to assist in future plans.

We will appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

Elmer L. Shirrell, Project Director

Harvey M. Coverly

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Dec. 30, 1942

Director,
County Welfare Dept.,
Placer County,
Auburn, California.

Re: Kato, Yoshiko, Webia, Masamune, Takasumi, Moonray

Dear Sir:

We are writing to you in regard to Mrs. Yoshiko Kato who is now living on the Tule Lake War Relocation Project.

Mrs. Kato tells us that she formerly lived in Newcastle. At that time she states that she received assistance through your department. We would appreciate having a summary of your contacts with this family.

Mrs. Kato also tells us that her husband, Masayoshi Kato, was committed to the Napa State Hospital on February 10, 1941. If you are able to give us any further information regarding this commitment, it may be of value to us in making plans for the family.

We will appreciate your cooperation in this matter.

Elmer L. Shirrell, Project Director

Appendix II

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COUNTY OF PLACER

Office of Welfare Department Court House
Auburn, California.

Jan. 5, 1943

Mr. Elmer L. Shirrell, Project Director,
Social Welfare Department,
Tule Lake Project,
Newell, California.

Dear Mr. Shirrell:

The above named family came to the attention of the Placer County Welfare Department, February 15, 1941, as the father, Masayoshi Kato, had been committed to Napa, February 10, 1941. They were given a \$20 grocery order and Japanese friends were paying rent, lights and some groceries. These grocery orders were continued through December. Last order given was December 1, 1941.

The case was referred to Tom Yego, Newcastle, Secretary of the Japanese Association and the family was taken care of by the Japanese of Newcastle, until they were evacuated from Placer County.

On March 27, 1942, we received a report from Napa State Hospital from our inquiry as to the condition of M. Kato, and they stated that he had made some improvement during the past few months and should that improvement continue he would doubtless be considered for leave of absence when well enough, however, it was impossible for them to give an exact date.

On April 13, 1942, we received a communication from Napa State Hospital saying they would like to try him in supervised family care, but that was impossible to recommend as there were no Japanese families who would be willing to accept Mr. Kato for a trial under the circumstances.

Hoping this gives you the information you desire, I am,

Yours very truly,

/s/ Belle E. Wilson, Director
Placer County Welfare Department

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State of California

Department of Institutions

Napa State Hospital
Imola, California.

Jan. 8, 1943

Harvey M. Coverley,
War Relocation Authority,
Tule Lake Project,
Newell, California.

Re: Masayoshi Kato

Dear Sir:

Masayoshi Kato has shown no change during the past few months. On the ward he is quiet, agreeable, cooperative and well behaved. He helps in the gardens and does a satisfactory job. His physical condition is satisfactory.

He was considered last April for leave of absence and this was granted, providing he had supervision. However, the question of his race and placement probably made this impossible at that time.

Is it your desire to take this patient on leave to the Relocation Center and have him re-united with his family?

Very truly yours,

/s/ I.E. Charlesworth, M.D.
Medical Director and Superintendent

DOCUMENT TL-68

THE FUKUMOTO FAMILY

CONFIDENTIAL

This document contains no disguise other names. All places, dates, and events are accurate to the best knowledge of the observer. No part of this document may be used for any purpose whatsoever without the addition of further disguise to conceal more fully the identity of the persons involved and without the consent of the director of the Evacuation and Resettlement Study.

Sources of Information

1. Case record from the files of the Social Welfare Department, Tule Lake Project.
2. Interview with Mr. Fukumoto.
3. WRA-26 for Mr. Fukumoto and his father.

Evacuation and Resettlement Study
The Evacuee Family in Tule Lake
Chicago, Illinois
Shibutani, 8/18/43

1. Introduction

The Fukumoto family consist of Mr. Kishitaro Fukumoto (47), a widower, and his father Takajiro (74) and his nine children - Ben (17), Terue (16), Kazuye (14), Mary (13), Masaru (11), Miyoko (8), Aiko (7), Toshiko (4), and Etsuko (2).

Prior to evacuation, Fukumoto, his father, and his eldest son operated a farm near Sacramento. At the time of the evacuation, they had to sell everything, but the money that they got for their belongings did not last very long in the family of eleven. Mr. Fukumoto was a very capable worker, but because of the low wage scales in the project and because of the delay in the payment of salaries, he had an extremely difficult time in supporting the family.

2. The Individuals of the Family

Takajiro Fukumoto

Takajiro Fukumoto was born on March 3, 1871, in Chugyo-mura, Hiroshima-ken, Japan, where his father was a farmer. He has had no formal education. He remained on his father's farm and worked there until July 1899, when he came to the United States. He left his wife and son in Japan, and not long afterward, his wife died. In September 1912, his son came to the United States and started a farm near Stockton, California. Takajiro went to help his son and remained with him ever since. In June 1921, his son purchased a farm in Sacramento, and the old man had been helping there in irrigating and in driving horses.

Takajiro is five feet five inches tall and weighs one hundred and thirty-five pounds, and in spite of his age, he is quite healthy and capable of doing heavy work. He can speak Japanese but cannot read or write, and has no understanding of English. His hobbies are carpentry and watching "sumo" matches. His religion is Buddhist.¹

Kishitaro Fukumoto

Kishitaro Fukumoto was born on March 23, 1896 in Chugyo-mura, Hiroshima-ken, Japan. He attended the grammar school of the "mura" from April 1903, to March 1909 and continued to live in the "mura" until the death of his mother. In April 1912, he migrated to the United States and started a potato and onion farm near Stockton. He had 350 acres and used a crew of seventy to eighty men. In July 1918, he went back to Japan, leaving the farm in his father's care and returned in October 1921.

Following his return to the United States, he started a truck-farm in Sacramento where he operated 90 acres with the assistance of his father and four or five men. In May 1924, he returned to Japan to claim a bride and returned with her in July. The remained on the farm in Sacramento until the time of the evacuation. One year ago, after the birth of their ninth child, Mrs. Fukumoto died.

Kishitaro is five feet two inches tall and weighs one hundred and thirty-five pounds and has no physical defects. He can read, write, and speak Japanese and has a fairly good speaking knowledge of English. His hobbies are fishing, singing, and cooking, and he

1. WRA-26.

is a skilled carpenter for he served three years as a carpenter's apprentice. His religion is Buddhist.²

3. The Fukumoto Family in Tule Lake

After the death of Mrs. Fukumoto, the three men in the family continued operating the farm. Just before evacuation, they sold everything except some irreplaceable farm equipment but spent plenty of their money for preparing for camp life. On May 15, 1942, the family was evacuated to the Wallerger Assembly Center; and on June 22, they were sent to the Tule Lake Project.

Soon after their arrival in Tule Lake, both Kishitaro and his father went to work in the mess hall. The eldest son also worked then in the mess hall until September when he had to go to school because of more stringent WRA regulations. Although they did begin working in June, none of the three were paid their wages, nor had they received their clothing allowance. By October because of the size of the family, the WRA owed them \$152.75 for clothing allowance and salaries.

Since he had a large family, including several small children who always wanted soft drinks and candies, Mr. Fukumoto had a very difficult time without any funds. He complained on many occasions at the Fiscal Division but was told that the money was forthcoming. On several occasions he applied for grants at the Social Welfare Department, but inasmuch as he and his father was employed, the family was not eligible for a grant. Finally, on

2. Field-Report,--October-29,-1942, WRA-26.

October 29, the matter was taken to Mr. Sherril who apparently had not realized how much effect the delay in the payment of salaries had upon the lives of large families. He immediately called in Mr. Conner and Mr. Fagant and reprimanded them for the delay. Mr. Conner stated that he was ready to pay, and Mr. Fagant gave several excuses.³ Mr. Sherril then authorized the Social Welfare Department to give the Fukumoto family a grant large enough to meet the needs. The family was given a grant of \$12.50 for the month of October.

On November third Mr. Fukumoto went to the Social Welfare Department and applied for a grant again. By this time some of the salaries had been paid, but he claimed that he had to pay back all the friends from whom he had borrowed to buy shoes for the children. He stated that once again he was destitute and was given a grant of \$7.50 for November. The same grant was given on December.

During the month of February, all of the individuals who had applied for public assistance grant and who had lied in the application had a difficult time, because when the clothing unit went to work, they received the list eligible for clothing, both from the Social Welfare Department and from the Timekeeping Section. Those who were receiving money from both sections were embarrassed, because the clothing unit had two cards for the same person. It was discovered during this check that four members of the Fukumoto family had been working since October, and that because of their need for money, Mr. Fukumoto had sworn that no

3. Field Notes, October 29, 1942.

one but he and his father were working. On March 12, Mr. Fukumoto was called to the Social Welfare Department. He explained that he would have more trouble financially because Terue was terminated on February 22, because she was too young and belonged in school. He agreed that Mary who was also listed as a worker could not possibly be working because she was only thirteen years old. He stated furthermore that his father was working but did not contribute to the expenses of the family because he needed the money himself. Because of the size of the family, it was decided that the payments of the grants should continue. The family was given a grant of \$6.75 for March. It was disclosed that a distant relative, Rose Kuwahata was living with the family and was working as a dietitian but did not contribute to the family pool.⁴

4. Case record, Social Welfare Department, March 1, 1943.

Surname Fukumoto	Man's name Kishitaro	Cross reference	File CWD	Case # 63
	Woman's name	Other names used		Family # 28014
Present address 2401-C, Tule Lake Project				Classification PAG
	Newell, Calif.			Referred by Block Manager
Previous addresses				Date 11/3/42
1. Evacuated from Sacramento 5/15/42				
2. Relocated from Wallerge Assembly Center 6/22/42				

FAMILY COMPOSITION

Name	Birthdate	Birthplace	Citizenship status	Occupation		Registered
				Past	In project	
Kishitaro	47	Japan		Farm	Mess	Yes
Takajiro	74	Japan		"	"	"
Ben Kazumasa	17	United States		School	Mess	
Terne Katherine	16	"	"	"		
Kazuue	14	"	"	"		
Mary	13	"	"	"		
Masasu	11	"	"	"		
Miyoko	8	"	"	"		
Aiko	7	"	"	"		
Toshiko	4	"	"	None		
Etsuko	2	"	"	"		

Legally responsible and other relatives	Relationship	Address	Number dependents

Others in household	Relationship	Address
Rose Kuwahata	Cousin	2401-C, T.L.

Visited Japan	Who	When	Period
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Religion

Buddhist

APPENDIX II

Schedule of the Timekeeper's Section

	: Oct.		: Nov.		: Dec.		: Jan.	
Fukumoto	:D.W.	Pay	:D.W.	Pay	:D.W.	Pay	:D.W.	Pay
Kisnitaro	: 30	19.00	: 20	12.67	: 30	16.00	: 17½	12.25
Takajiro	: 30	19.00	: 30	16.00	: 30	16.00	: 30	16.00
Mary	: 5-6	3.07	: 16	11.20	: 20	14.00	: 30	16.00
Terue	: 9-4	6.65	: 30	16.00	: 30	16.00	: 30	16.00
Total	:	47.72	:	55.87	:	62.00	:	60.25
	:		:		:		:	

*D.W. - Days Worked

APPENDIX III

	:	Age	:	Clothing Allowance				:	Salary			
				July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.		July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.
Kishitaro	:	47	:	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.75	:	16.00	16.00	16.00	19.00
Takajiro	:	74	:	"	"	"	"	:	16.00	16.00	16.00	19.00
Ben	:	17	:	"	"	"	"	:	16.00	16.00		
Terue	:	16	:	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	:				6.65
Kazuze	:	14	:	"	"	"	"	:				
Mary	:	13	:	"	"	"	"	:				3.07
Masasu	:	11	:	"	"	"	"	:				
Miyoko	:	8	:	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	:				
Aiko	:	7	:	"	"	"	"	:				
Toshiko	:	4	:	"	"	"	"	:				
Etsuko	:	2	:	"	"	"	"	:				
	:		:	Total				:	Total			
							137.00				175.72	
									Grand Total		312.72	

Amount WRA owed family in October, 1942.

DOCUMENT TL-69

THE HASHIMOTO FAMILY

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Sources of Information:

1. Case record of the Hashimoto family in the files of the Community Welfare Department of the Tule Lake Project.
2. Interviews with Mr. Hashimoto.
3. Interviews with Mr. Shig Yamane, block manager of 45.
4. WRA-26, Individual Record Form, for Mr. and Mrs. Hashimoto.

Evacuation and Resettlement Study
The Evacuee Family in Tule Lake
Chicago, Illinois
Shibutani, 7/16/43

THE HASHIMOTO FAMILY1. Introduction

The Hashimoto family consists of Mr. Chokichi Hashimoto (57), his wife Sueno (43), and their eight children--Nagatoshi (17), Chieko (16), Nobuko (14), Eiko (12), Takeo (10), Kunio (8), Masao (5), and Teruo (3).

The family is from the Newcastle area where Mr. Hashimoto worked as foreman on a farm. The children and Mrs. Hashimoto helped in the fields whenever they could. None in the family are in particularly bad health, although Mr. Hashimoto seems to showing the signs of age.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Hashimoto were born and educated in Japan; consequently they have little understanding of English. Their children, however, were all born in the United States and except for their conversations with their parents, use English almost exclusively. The family is Buddhist.

Hashimoto was one of the many Issei farmers in central California who deluded themselves into thinking that they were successful enterprisers, where they in reality were operating a farm for someone else at almost unbelievably low wages. By using members of his own family for labor and by working himself from morning to night, he managed to eke out an existence. As a foreman, he commanded some deference from other members of the Japanese community, although naturally he did not have the status of the independent operator.

2. The Individuals in the Family

Chokichi Hashimoto

Chokichi Hashimoto was born on December 10, 1885, in Miyaji mura, Kumamoto ken, Japan, where his father, a yoshi¹, operated a farm. He attended the Miyaji grammar school from April, 1892 to March, 1900, and then helped his father on the farm until he was 21. At that time, he decided to migrate to America. He came to California in August, 1906.

During his first few years he wandered all over the state as a migratory worker earning what he could. Finally, in March, 1910, he settled down at the Sheridan Ranch in Slough House, California, where he worked with hops. He finally advanced to the position of foreman of a plot of 120 acres where he worked with 30 employees. At this time he earned \$100 a month. He visited Japan in January, 1923, and in July of the same year returned with his wife. He continued to work at Sheridan Ranch until October, 1932, and reared his family there.

In October, 1932, Hashimoto went to work for Mr. Salatana, a fruit rancher in Newcastle. Here again he worked himself up to the position of foreman. He operated 70 acres with 15 employees for a salary of \$80 a month. This was where he remained until the evacuation in 1942.

Mr. Hashimoto is 5 feet 2 inches tall and weighs 140 pounds. He has no serious physical defects, although he is getting old.

1. People are quite sensitive about this matter. A yoshi is a son (other than first son) who marries into a family of higher status and accepts the name and responsibility of the wife's family. A yoshi does not have much status in a community.

He can read, write, and speak, Japanese, but he has very little understanding of the English language. His religion is Buddhist. His hobby is playing pool.²

Sueno Hashimoto

Sueno Fujisaki was born on October 27, 1899, in Kaito mura, Kumamoto ken, Japan, where her father was a carpenter. She attended the Kaito grammar school from April, 1907 to March, 1916. Following graduation she helped in her home and prepared for marriage and at the age of 24, she married Hashimoto who had returned to Japan in search for a bride. She migrated to America with her husband in July, 1923.

They settled in Slough House, California where she bore several children and then moved to Newcastle where she had more children. She spent much of her time at home taking care of the children, but whenever she had time she went out in the fields and picked fruits.

Mrs. Hashimoto is 4 feet 8 inches tall and weighs 90 pounds. She is fairly healthy and has no serious physical defects. She can read, write, and speak Japanese but has no understanding of the English language. Her hobbies are reading Japanese magazines and sewing. Her religious preference is Buddhist.³

2. Information taken from WRA-26 for Mr. Hashimoto and from data collected during an interview with him on October 26, 1942.

3. Data from WRA-26 for Mrs. Hashimoto.

3. The History of the Family

The Hashimotos always did have some financial difficulties. For one thing, although Mr. Hashimoto was a foreman, he had considerable difficulty in supporting such a large family on an income of \$80 a month. One year, he had to go to Penryn during fruit season to pick fruits in order to make ends meet. He was never able to acquire property of any kind--partly because of lack of money and partly because he never needed any while he was employed by someone else.

On May 13, 1942, the family was evacuated to the Arboga Assembly Center. He did not work in Arboga because of a physical ailment which he claimed to be hay fever.⁴ With so many children, much of what little savings he had was soon spent. The family was relocated to the Tule Lake Project on June 28.

In Tule Lake, Mr. Hashimoto got a job working in a mess hall but after ten days, he got a new job in the farm. There he worked until September 26, when he quit to work in his mess hall again because of a shortage of workers.⁵ The eldest son, Nagatoshi, also went to work on the farm, but he had to quit on September 17, when school began.

It was on July 27, that Mr. Hashimoto first applied for relief at the Social Welfare Department. At that time he request clothing and shoes for his children. He stated that he had not applied for relief of any kind before and that he wished to postpone government

4. Doctors found nothing wrong with him in Tule Lake.

5. For more details of the struggle that went on in Mess 45, see Document TL-11.

aid as long as possible. However, he did not wish to see his children go without adequate clothing.⁶

After his son went to school, Mr. Hashimoto became desperate. All of his savings were now gone and he was promised \$16 a month for his new job. He had not yet been paid for the work that he had done in July, August, and September, nor had his son been paid. Furthermore, he had not received his clothing allowances either--nor had anyone else in the community been paid. On October 1, he appealed for aid at the Social Welfare Department, but the office was in the midst of internal conflict and nothing was done about his application. Finally, on October 26, his block manager became very irritated and threatened to complain to the administration unless something was done about this now destitute family.

The block manager and a social worker sat down to figure up the amount of money that Mr. Hashimoto was entitled to in a public assistance grant and discovered to their amazement that he was not eligible to any because he presumably had an "income"--the salary from the work he and his son had done which had not yet been paid. The W.R.A. owed the Hashimoto family:

1. For clothing allowances:

	July	August	Sept.
Mr. H and Mrs. H (adults)	\$4.75	\$4.75	\$4.75
	4.75	4.75	4.75
3 children (13-17)	2.50	2.50	2.50
	2.50	2.50	2.50
	2.50	2.50	2.50
5 children (under 13)	1.50	1.50	1.50
	1.50	1.50	1.50
	1.50	1.50	1.50
	1.50	1.50	1.50
	1.50	1.50	1.50
	<u>\$24.00</u>	<u>\$24.00</u>	<u>\$24.00</u>

Total clothing allowance for the three months: \$72.00

2. For salaries:

Mr. H's salary for July, August, and
September at \$16.00 a month \$48.00

Nagatoshi's salary for the same months
at \$16.00 a month \$48.00

Total amount owed for salaries \$96.00

The total amount that the W.R.A. owed the Hashimoto family was therefore \$168.00 (\$72 plus \$96), which might have been sufficient to meet some of the family needs.

On November 3, the matter was called to the attention of Mr. Shirrell who was appalled. He called in Mr. Conner and demanded that some adjustment be made at once. He furthermore stated that \$168 was not enough for a man with so many children and authorized the Social Welfare Department to give the Hashimotos additional grants until such time that they had adjusted themselves. It was with Mr. Shirrell's direct authorization, therefore, that for the first time, the Social Welfare Department was able to cut "red tape" and gave a grant to a man who obviously needed it but to whom the regulations denied the money. The Hashimotos were given \$30 for the months of October and November.⁷

Finally, when the salaries and clothing allowances and the public assistance grants were finally paid, the Hashimotos managed to purchase some of the things they wanted. At about this time, however, it was discovered that Mrs. Hashimoto was again pregnant.

6. At this time, the colonists still felt ill at ease when asking for relief. Later in the year when the philosophy of "soaking the keto for anything you can get" became prevalent, many Issei, including Mr. Hashimoto to some extent, began to demand money.

7. Case record at Social Welfare, November 3, 1942; see also field notes of this time for interview with Mr. Shirrell.

The child was born in June, 1943.⁸

4. Comments

This family is interesting not so much because it turned out to be the crucial test case family that paved the way for a more reasonable public assistance grant policy in Tule Lake Project, but more because it is a story of an Issei adjusting to unexpected situations. Hashimoto had never been wealthy, but in some fashion or another he had been able to care for his family--even if he had to go below his dignity as a foreman and pick fruits. However, in the center, forces beyond his control made it impossible for him to live up to the responsibility which he himself felt very strongly. He had worked hard, but he had not been paid.

He was very hesitant about asking for relief because of the fear of the stigma that was attached to it. He feared for the reputation that his children might get. As time went on, however, and his money continued to run out, he became desperate. Fortunately for him, the tide of sentiment in the community was also changing--the people began to feel that the evacuees ought to try to get everything possible from the government since they had not come to the center voluntarily. With this reinforcement and with the indignance of his block manager behind him, Hashimoto became more and more vociferous in his demands, although his demands never approached

8. Information from letter from Tule Lake by Grace Hashiguchi, Social Worker, who took charge of the case after the first worker left the center. According to Mrs. Hashiguchi, the whole Social Welfare Department was utterly disgusted. July 6, 1943.

those of some men who were obviously ineligible.

Along with other men in the community who were agitating, Hashimoto gained status in the community by asking for what was rightfully his. Status in the community was something that he had never had.

The birth of another child is very difficult to explain, but an interesting finale. It would seem that Hashimoto either had no conception of birth control or else was concerned only with the immediate needs of his family. He apparently did not think in terms of the difficulties in the future or else felt that children were an asset regardless of circumstances and expected them to care for him in his age.

Surname	Man's name	Cross reference	File	Case #
HA SHIMOTO	Chokichi		CWD	62
	Woman's name	Other names used		Family #
	Sueno			25467
Present address	4517-A, Tule Lake Project			Classification
	Newell, California			P. A. G.
Previous addresses	Rt.1, Box 70, Newcastle, California			Referred by
				Block Manager
				Date
				July 27, 1942
1. Evacuated from	Newcastle, California, on May 13, 1942.			
2. Relocated from	Arboga Assembly Center, on June 28, 1942.			

FAMILY COMPOSITION

Name	Birthdate	Birthplace	Citizenship status	Occupation		Registered
				Past	In project	
Chokichi	12/10/85	Japan	A lien	Farmer	Mess	Yes
Sueno	10/27/99	Japan	Alien	Housewife	None	No
Nagatoshi	17	U.S.	Citizen	School	School	Yes
Chieko	16	U.S.	Citizen	School	School	No
Nobuko	14	U.S.	Citizen	School	School	No
Eiko	12.	U.S.	Citizen	School	School	No
Takeo	10	U.S.	Citizen	School	School	No
Kunio	8	U.S.	Citizen	School	School	No
Masao	5	U.S.	Citizen	School	School	No
Teruo	3	U.S.	Citizen	None	None	No

Legally responsible and other relatives	Relationship	Address	Number dependents

Others in household	Relationship	Address

Visited Japan	Who	When	Period
Yes	Mr. Hashimoto	1/23 - 7/23	six months
Religion			
Buddhist			