

J15.51

67/14
C

Family Survey

147

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Outline for Family Report:-----

- I. The Family: its readjustment to the 20' x 25'.
- II. How selected typical blocks.
 - A. Preliminary survey of 1121 applications for change of address.
 1. Clues misleading
 - B. Consultation with Block Managers---
 1. Not based on census survey.
- III. Methods employed.
 - A. Personal interview with family
 - B. Files
 1. Census
 2. Housing of registration and investigation.
 3. Block manager's office
 4. Block supervisor's office
 5. Family Welfare files
 6. Community Council survey
 - C. Subjective impressions
 - D. Personal observation
- IV. Distribution Breakdown of families according to size
 - A. Average size of family
 - B. Percentage
- V. Revelations of personal interviews.
 - A. Lack of privacy - the two family situation.
 - B. In-law difficulties
 - C. Difference in beliefs as to how to bring up children.
 - D. Dining hall difficulties - table manners
 - E. Moral issues
 - F. The inconvenience of latrines and washroom because of separation from dwellings.
 - G. Family disintegration.

147
B
9/12/42

Notes: The Family

Subject: Block Housing Survey

On August 29, 1942 a block housing survey was conducted by the Supervisors of the Block Managers at the request of both the Housing Department and Mr. John A. Evans. A questionnaire was sent to each Block Manager and in it were questions directed to draw out answers that might be of aid in the solution of the acute housing situation. In the questionnaires are given suggestions offered by the Managers themselves regarding the best possible means of tackling the housing problem.

The attached sheet is a report given to the supervisors of the Block Managers by a committee selected from among the Block Managers and headed by John Takano of Block #3 as chairman.

(JNF)

BLOCK #30 (City Class)

(As of July 31, 1942)

DISTRIBUTION AND BREAKDOWN OF THE FAMILIES ACCORDING TO SIZE.

Remarks	Apts. with 1	Apts. with 2	Apts. with 3	Apts. with 4	Apts. with 5	Apts. with 6	Apts. with 7	Apts. with 8
There are 56 APTS barracks in this block, of which 3 are unoccupied and 1 is reserved for use by the block manager, leaving a total of 52 occupied barracks. APTS.			(1) 14B	(2) 10C (2) 5B (1) 6A (1) 6C (1) 6D (1) 8C (1) 9A (1) 13C (2) 14A	(1) 1A (1) 1B (1) 3A (2) 3C (1) 4B (1) 4D (1) 5A (1) 5C (2) 5D (1) 7D (1) 8B (1) 9D (2) 10B (2) 11A (2) 11D (1) 12B (2) 12C	(2) 2A (1) 2B (1) 2C (2) 3B (2) 4A (1) 4C (1) 7B (1) 7C (2) 8D (2) 9B (1) 9C (1) 12D (1) 13A (1) 13D (1) 14C	(2) 2D (1) 3B (2) 6B (1) 7A (2) 10A (2) 10C (1) 10D (1) 11C	(2) 11B (1) 12A
The figures (1) & (2) refer to the number of families in that particular apartment.			3 people	36 people	8 people	90 people	56 people	16 people
						71 = 286	4.02 average members per family.	5.50 average people per family apartment

BLOCK #30 (City Class)

(As of July 31, 1942)

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY APARTMENTS .

Single families living in one separate apartment:-

19

Families #9, #7, #11, #12, #21, #28, #31, #32, #34, #37,
#38, #44, #52, #58, # 59, #63, #64, #67, #68.

Single families living with one or more in-laws in an apartment:-

7

Families #1, #20, #22, #33, #35, #36, #45.

Single families living with a friend or a person unrelated in the
same apartment:-

3

Families #2, #25, #41.

Single families living with two friends or persons unrelated
in the same apartment:-

2

Families #8, #55, #71

Two families living in one apartment:-

17 = 34

Families #17-18, #3-4, #5-6, #15-16, #9-10, #13-14,
#23-24, #26-27, #29-30, #56-57, #61-62, #69-70,
39-40, #42-43, #46-47, #48-49, #50-51.

Two families and one friend assigned to the same apartment:-

Families #53-54, #55-60.

2 = 4

Bachelors (6 to an apartment):-

Apartments #65, #66.

2

8-12-42

BLOCK #30 (City Class)

NOTES

- I. There are 56 apartment units in the Block #30 set-up, but of these one unit is reserved for the Block Manager's office, and three units are at present unoccupied, leaving a total of 52 units now habitated.
- II. There are 71 separate families assigned to these 52 units, necessarily forcing many families to double up. To be exact 19 double.
- III. The block registration indicate that not only are the majority of the residents from the city of Los Angeles, but all are from a section of the city commonly known as Boyle Heights. One family comes from Bakersfield, as do all of the men in the bachelor's quarters with the exception of two men who registered from Los Angeles.
- IV. 7 persons have chosen to live with a family of their own choosing, rather than to be housed in the bachelor's quarters.

(JF)

BLOCK #30*****FAMILY REGISTRATION.

(As of July 31, 1942)

NAME AND PLACE	AGE	RELATION- SHIP	FORMER OCCUPA- TION	PRES. OCCUPATION
FAMILY # 1, Apt. 1D (Bakersfield)				
Nishimoto, Thomas	25		Grocer	Fire Chief
Lily	20	Wife	Housewife	
Ellis	1	Son		
Markey	1mo.	Son		
Hisa	69	Mother		
FAMILY #2, Apt. 1C (Los Angeles)				
Sumioka, Shinichi	54		Florist	Janitor (also
Chizu	47	Wife	Housewife	church activities
Tokiko	15	Daughter	Student	without pay)
Hisako	13	Daughter	Student	
Tsujioka, Shizue	24	Friend	Nurse	Cooking School.
FAMILY #3-4, Apt. 1B (Los Angeles)				
Ohl, George	33		Radio Engineer	Prospective Teacher
Ayako	27	Wife	Bookkeeper	
Naito, Kenneth	27		Refrigeration Exp.	Refrig. Chief
Dolores	24	Wife	P.B.X. Operator	Secretary
FAMILY #5-6, Apt. 2A (Los Angeles)				
Kadoguchi, Yasue	39	Mother	Housewife	
Nobuko	19	Daughter	Student	Kitchen Helper
Junko	16	Daughter	Student	Kitchen Helper
Osawa, Kayokichi	52	Fa ther	Ret.Prod.Owner	Fish Hatchery Work
George	22	Son	Student	Warehouseman
Arthur	19	Son	Student	Kitchen Helper
FAMILY #7, Apt. 2B (Redlands)				
Wada, Tamakichi	63		Gardener	
Waki	50	Wife	Handwife	
Jack	25	Son	Gardener	Custodian, Blk. Off.
Helen	16	Daughter	Student	Kitchen Helper
Henry	14	Son	S tudent	
Bobby	11	Son	Student	
FAMILY #8, Apt. 2C (Redlands)				
Kanatani, Kurataro	63		Cook	Kitchen Helper
Himeyo	48	Wife	Housewife	
Merian	22	Daughter	Typist	Census Office
Milton	20	Son	Draftsman	(sent to Patton)
Nagamatsu, Yoshiko	21	Friend	Student	Nurse
S higaki, Tai	20	Friend	Student	Recreation Dept.
FAMILY #9-10, Apt. 2D (Redlands)				
Fukushima, John	30		Salesman	Research Worker
Sayako	27	Wife	Housewife	
Megumi	3mo.	Daughter		
Miki, Takayo	56	Moth-in-law	Housewife	
Hirota, Haruko	34	Cousin	Cafe Worker	Kitchen Helper
Teruko	11	Cousin		
Kosahara, Yoichi	58	Cousin	Grocer	Kitchen Helper

NAME AND PLACE

AGE RELATION-
SHIPFORMER
OCCUPATIONPRESENT
OCCUPATIONFAMILY #11, Apt. 3A
(Los Angeles)Kurushima, Jitsuo
Fusako
June
Akemi
Takashi37
28
7
6
2Wife
Daughter
Son
SonPrinter
Housewife
Student
Student

Art Department

FAMILY #12, Apt. 3B
(Los Angeles)Murakami, James
Shigeno
Mary
Masaru
Fujiko
Miyoko
Kikuko43
40
16
15
12
6
3Wife
Daughter
Son
Daughter
Daughter
DaughterWh. Sea Food Dealer. Fish Hatch-
Housewife ury Work
Student Adobe Worker
Student
Student
StudentFAMILY #13, Apt. 3C
(Los Angeles)Hama moto, Saichi
Chiyeno64
48

Wife

Retired
Housewife

Janitor

FAMILY #14, Apt. 3C
(Los Angeles)Inouye, Saburo
Meriye
Aileen36
29
7Wife
DaughterGrocer
Housewife
Student

Head Waiter

FAMILY #15-16, Apt. 3D
(Los Angeles)Kurashige, A kira
Kiyome
Alice29
26
1Wife
DaughterChauffeur
HousewifeFish Hatchery
WorkerOuchi, Ed. Ichiji
Chizue
Norman31
23
Imo.Wife
DaughterWh. Prod. Dealer
Housewife

Adult Educ.

FAMILY #17-18, Apt. 4A
(Los Angeles)Nagaro, Sagenji
Chiyoko
Tadashi49
40
14Wife
SonButcher
HousewifeFish Hatchery
WorkerOkamoto, Minoru
Masayo
Hiroko42
36
3Wife
DaughterWh. Prod. Buyer
Housewife

Recreation Dept.

FAMILY # 19, Apt. 4B
(Los Angeles)Horino, Kaichi
Mitsuno
Kazuhisa
Yasuko
Tadashi61
49
24
22
20R
Wife
Son
Daughter
SonRetired
Housewife
Clerk
Newspaper Work
Clerk

Sign Dept.

Recreation Dept.

NAME AND PLACE	AGE	RELATION SHIP	FORMER OCCUPATION	PRESENT OCCUPATION
FAMILY #20, Apt. 4C (Los Angeles)				
Higashi, Sumikichi	43		Ret.Prod.Clerk	Kitchen Helper
Yachiye	30	Wife	Housewife	
Tamisuke	65	Father	Retired	
Chiyono	59	Mother	Housewife	
Masaru	19	Brother	Student	
Momoyo	18	Sister	Student	
FAMILY #21, Apt. 4D (Los Angeles)				
Matsutani, Kametaro	45		Gardener	Cook
Ise	33	Wife	Housewife	
Shin	5	Son	Student	
Hisashi	3	Son		
Osamu	3mo.	Son		
FAMILY #22, Apt. 5A (Los Angeles)				
Ishibashi, Mitsujiro	53		Ret.Prod.Owner	Kitchen Helper
Fuku	43	Wife	Housewife	
Mitsutaka	23	Son	Clerk	Recreation Dept.
Aiko	22	D-in-law	Stenographer	Secretary
Masahiro	19	Son	Truck Driver	Kitchen Helper
FAMILY # 23, Apt. 5B (Los Angeles)				
Hama no, Yoshitaro	60		Restaurant Owner	
Masu	52	Wife	Housewife	
FAMILY #24, Apt. 5B (Los Angeles)				
Nakamura, G.F.	42		Ret.Prod.Owner	Cook
Sue	43	Wife	Housewife	
FAMILY #25, Apt. 5C (Los Angeles)				
Terada, Kikujiro	64		Retired	
Ko	54	Wife	Housewife	
Mary	27	Daughter	Secretary	
Helen	21	Daughter	Nurse	Nurse
Nakasui, Sunao	37	Friend	Mechanic	Block Manager
FAMILY #26-27, Apt. 5D (Los Angeles)				
Fujitani, James	30		Wh.Prod.Dealer	Fish Hatchery
Ami	26	Wife	Housewife	Worker
Donald	3mo.	Son		
Okubo, Sumi	28		Wh.Prod.Salesman	Warehouseman
Sumiko	26	Wife	Housewife	
FAMILY #29-30, Apt. 6B (Los Angeles)				
Murase, Masakazu	59		Doctor	Medical Staff
Akiko	42	Wife	Housewife	
Shoko	22	Daughter		(left for Japan)
Takashi	15	Son	Student	
Chieko	13	Daughter	Student	
Otani, Motojiro	59		Florist	
Sawa	53	Wife	Housewife	

NAME AND PLACE	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	FORMER OCCUPATION	PRESENT OCCUPATION
FAMILY #28, Apt. 6A (Los Angeles)				
Tawa, Chiyoeko	44		Housewife	
Junko	16	Daughter	Student	
Tsuyuyoshi	14	Son	Student	
Katsumi	12	Son	Student	
FAMILY #31, Apt. 6C (Los Angeles)				
Korenaga, Inokichi	69		Retired	
Alice	26	Daughter	Clerk	Clerk
Shigeoko	22	Daughter	Doctor's Ass't.	Doctor's Secretary
George	18	Son	Clerk	Hosp. Orderly
FAMILY #32, Apt. 6D (Los Angeles)				
Ozasa, Towaru	57		Doctor	
Michiko	45	Wife	Housewife	
Hideko	16	Daughter	Student	
Isamu	12	Son	Student	
FAMILY #33, Apt. 7A (Los Angeles)				
Tauji, Saizo	58		Retired	
Misu	48	Wife	Housewife	
Ruth	25	Daughter	Secretary	
Frank	23	Son	Clerk	Ass't. Bl. Mgr.
Tad	21	Son	Clerk	Kitchen Helper
Arthur	10	Son	Student	
Margaret	25	D-in-law	Housewife	Kitchen Helper
FAMILY # 34, Apt. 7B (Los Angeles)				
Sayano, George K.	37		Noodle Manfctr.	Kitchen Helper
Miyo	34	Wife	Dress Maker	
Shoichi	7	Son	Student	
Kanji	5	Son		
Reizo	4	Son		
Fusako	2	Daughter		
FAMILY #35, Apt. 7C (Los Angeles)				
Hiraishi, Matsutaro	76		Retired	
Makino	56	Wife	Housewife.Barber	
Betty	30	Daughter	Barber	
Tom	27	Son	Butcher	Meat Inspector
Toshiko	25	D-in-law	Housewife	Kitchen Helper
Caroline	2	Grand-D.		
FAMILY #36, Apt. 7D (Los Angeles)				
Ito, George	25		Salesman	Ass't. Carpenter
Miyeke	20	Wife	Barber	Kitchen Helper
Sawae	52	Mother	Housewife	
Kim	22	Sister	Seamstress	Recreation Dept.
Shizuko	21	Sister	Barber	Nurse's Aide

NAME AND PLACE	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	FORMER OCCUPATION	PRESENT OCCUPATION
FAMILY #37, Apt. 8B (Los Angeles)				
Nakashima, Kenkichi	60		Pool Hall Owner	Warehouseman
Hama	48	Wife	Housewife	
Sumi	22	Daughter	Bookkeeper	Clerk
Kuni	19	Daughter	"	Clerk
Yoneo	16	Son	Student	Maintenance Man
FAMILY #38, Apt. 8C (Los Angeles)				
Itomitsu, Monty	37		Wh. Prod. Salesman	Warehouseman
Masako	33	Wife	Housewife	
Clifford	3	Son		
Raymond	2	Son		
FAMILY #39-39, Apt. 8D (Los Angeles)				
Kido, Toshio	41		Produce Buyer	Canteen Worker
Sarah	41	Wife	Housewife	
Jean	13	Daughter	Student	
Kenneth	10	Son		
Kishi, Frank	44		Mechanic	Canteen Worker
Marguerite	34	Wife	Housewife	Census Office
FAMILY #41, Apt. 9A (Los Angeles)				
Watanabe, Teihiro	56		Wh. Prod. Dealer	Nightwatchman
Yasu	45	Wife	Housewife	
Shinichi	20	Son	Salesman	Warehouseman
Yoshida, Roy S.	32	Friend	Carpenter	Carpenter
FAMILY #42-43, Apt. 9B (Los Angeles)				
Nakamura, Masu	47		Housewife	
Tsuyako	20	Daughter	Clerk	Secretary
Alji	17	Son	Student	Warehouseman
Shinagawa, Tsuruyo	49		Housewife	
Toshiko	27	Daughter		
Ken	20	Son	Salesman	Sanitation Dept.
FAMILY #44, Apt. 9C (Los Angeles)				
Shibata, Harry T.	57		Wh. Prod. Dealer	Nightwatchman
Shizuyo	44	Wife	Housewife	
Grace	18	Daughter	Student	Adobe Worker
Harry	16	Son	Student	Adobe Worker
Arrin	13	Son	Student	
Mildred	11	Daughter	Student	
FAMILY #45, Apt. 9D (Los Angeles)				
Kodani, Fred	42	Wife	Wh. Liquor Dealer	Warehouseman
Motome	34	Son	Housewife	
Richard	4	Son		
Harold	2	Mother-in-law		
Suzuki, Makino	78			

NAME AND PLACE	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	FORMER OCCUPATION	PRESENT OCCUPATION
FAMILY #46-47, A pt. 10A (Los Angeles)				
Nagai, Minari	42		Ret. Prod. Owner	Warehouseman
Aya	38	Wife	Housewife	
Hitoshi	15	Son	Student	
Mochizuki, Jiro	30	Bro-in-law	Clerk	Warehouseman
Suye	24	Sis-in-law	Seamstress	Kitchen Helper
Yae	21	"	Clerk	Kitchen Helper
Akira	19	Bro-in-law	Clerk	Recreation Dept.
FAMILY #48-49, Apt. 10B (Los Angeles)				
Osumi, Yoshio	39		Ret. Prod. Dealer	Warehouseman
Chie	27	Wife	Housewife	
Megumi	2	Son		
Nagai, Setsuzo	41		Wh. Prod. Salesman	Warehouseman
Harumi	27	Wife	Housewife	Kitchen Helper
FAMILY #50-51, Apt. 10C (Los Angeles)				
Watanuki, Ichio	24		Clerk	Warehouseman
Hisee	20	Wife	Housewife	
James	5mo.	Son		
Mochizuki, Terumi	37		Fish Peddler	Cook
Mary	27	Wife	Housewife	
Hajime	2	Son		
Kei	1	Son		
FAMILY #52, Apt. 10D (Los Angeles)				
Yamaoka, Kenji	56		Auto Park Att.	Carpenter
Haruko	36	Wife	Housewife	
Clara	17	Daughter	Student	Adobe Worker
Martha	15	Daughter	Student	
Tom	13	Son	Student	
James	11	Son	Student	
Ken	6	Son		
FAMILY # 53-54, Apt. 11A (Los Angeles)				
Inouye, Ta kara	55		Hotel Manager	Nite Watchman
Hideo	24	Son	" Aide	Warehouseman
Abe, Frank Zenzo	60	Friend	Cafe Manager	
Nakayama, Gosuke	57		Dry Cleaner	
Katsu	47	Wife	Housewife	
FAMILY #55-60, Apt. 11B (Los Angeles)				
Nishi, Hise	53		Nursery owner	Warehouseman
Shizu	41	Wife	Housewife	
Rose	16	Daughter	Student	Kitchen Helper
Hideo	14	Son	"	
Tsuneo	12	Son	"	
Murakami, Yosh	65	Father		
Mika	68	Mother		
Kimura, S.G.	53	Friend	Domestic Worker	Warehouseman

NAME AND PLACE	AGE	RELATION- SHIP	FORMER OCCUPATION	PRESENT OCCUPATION
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FAMILY #55, Apt. 110 (Los Angeles)				
Yamamoto, Elmer	39		Attorney	Attorney
Francesa	33	Wife		
Stephen	9	Son		
Graeyore	8	Son		
Lorance	20mo.	Son		
Yamada, Edward	22	Bro-in-law	Student	
Yatsushiro, Toshio	25	"	Student	Research Worker
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FAMILY # 56-57, Apt. 11D (Los Angeles)				
Yamamoto, Eddie	39		Freight Trans.	Freight Trans.
Kimu	39	Wife	Housewife	
Takashi	9	Son		
Kusamura, Ray	29		Truck Operator	(employed)
Lillian	24	Wife	Housewife	
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FAMILY #58, Apt. 12A (Los Angeles)				
Yamato, Eddie	40		Service Bureau	Adult Educ.
Chiyo	32	Wife	Housewife	
Peggy	13	Daughter	Student	
Mary	11	"	Student	
Betty	9	"	Student	
Evelyn	7	"	Student	
Arlene	5	"	Student	
Toye	70	Mother		
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FAMILY #59, Apt. 12B (Los Angeles)				
Takeda, Roy	49		Book Store Prop.	
Chieko	33	Wife	Housewife	
Kazuko	10	Daughter		
Emmie	7	"		
Arthur	5	Son		
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FAMILY #61-62 (Los Angeles)				
Adachi, Man	60		Housewife	
George	25	Son	Student	Prospective teacher
Hoshino, Mankichi	60		Salesman	
Teruo	21	Nephew	Clerk	Clerk
Mitsuru	16	Nephew	Clerk	Kitchen Helper
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FAMILY #63, Apt. 12D (Los Angeles)				
Hoshino, Yoshizo	55		Grocer	
Hisa	48	Wife	Housewife	
Isamu	24	Son	Crippled	
Haruye	20	Daughter	Clerk	Carpenter
Sho	18	Son	Student	Carpenter
Kazumi	14	Son	Student	
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FAMILY # 64, Apt. 13C (Los Angeles)				
A kada, Yoshitaro	48		Chef	
Tani	41	Wife	Housewife	
Yoshie	16	Daughter	Student	Adobe Worker
Tamiko	14	"	"	

NAME AND PLACE	AGE	RELATIONSHIP	FORMER OCCUPATION	PRESENT OCCUPATION
FAMILY #65, Apt. 13A (Bakersfield)				
Fujiwara, Joe	54	Bachelor	Landscaper	Gardener
Hokazono, Rehei	54	"	Farmer	
Horimoto, Henry	31	"	"	Warehouseman
Hirai, Masata	44	"	"	Janitor
Minato, Bob	27	"	Clerk	Warehouseman
(Los Angeles)				
Kitamura, Toshio	45	"	Newspaper Work	
FAMILY #66, Apt. 13D (Bakersfield)				
Murakami, Suteomatsu	70			
A be	24	Son	Gardener	Kitchen Helper
Kodani, Megoichi	65	Bachelor	Laundry Man	Kitchen Helper
Nakashima, Sho	57	"	Farmer	Kitchen Helper
Tada, Shin	55	"	Laundry Man	Cook
(Los Angeles)			Gardener	
Nakaoka, Phil	29	"	Wh. Prod. Fieldman	Warehouseman
FAMILY #67, Apt. 14B (Los Angeles)				
Ohno, Tom	53		Domestic Work	
Ghiyoko	37	Wife	Housewife	
Mary	17	Daughter	Student	
FAMILY #68, Apt. 14C (Los Angeles)				
Higashi, Torizo	70		Retired	
Koren	40	Wife	Housewife	
Yumiji	22	Son	Fisherman	Kitchen Helper
Michio	20	Son	"	"
Miri	18	Daughter	Epileptic	
Tamio	15	Son	Student	
FAMILY # 69-70, Apt. 14D (Los Angeles)				
Kuwahara, Henry	44		WH. PROD. Salesman	
Chiyo	40	Wife	Housewife	
Takeda, Paul	45		School Teacher	Adult Educ.
Shizuko	33	Wife	"	"

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I visited Apartment 3-A in Block 30, occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Jitsuo Kurushima and family of three children. Mr. Kurushima was outside building an addition to his porch. I complimented him on the improvements he had made and is still making on the exterior of his apartment. He accepted this modestly and explained that he liked to do work with his hands, in fact it is a hobby. I explained to him the purpose of my visit that I was very much interested in getting a first-hand view of the interior of his apartment and he welcomed me inside. He said the place does not look as neat and ideally arranged as he would like to have it but eventually he hopes to have the place fixed up nicely. The inside half of the apartment was partitioned off with colored drapematerial and this section was the regular bedroom. On one side three beds were lined up side by side and they all had nice bedspreads. The other side two beds were lined up side by side and also covered with a nice bedspread. Presumably Mr. and Mrs. Kurushima occupied these two beds and the children the other three beds. There seems to be a definite specialization of space even exclusive of the bedroom section. As one entered the apartment the right hand side was partitioned off with homemade screens and this section was used as a regular work shop for Mr. Kurushima. There was a painter's stand and a table near by with paint brush and some paint indicating that Mr. Kurushima did some painting. Near

by this alongside the wall was a table on which were many of Mr. Kurushima's tools. In one corner there were ~~some~~ ^{essence} dishes and an electric hot plate and evidently the family did some cooking. As one entered the apartment there is provisions made for receiving guests for in the middle of the room there was a nice homemade ^{wooden} couch and around and near by there were other chairs and benches. A table is placed near by the couch for general use. On the immediate left as one entered the room, the section was devoted to library and study. There were several Japanese books and magazines stacked up on the shelves. Mr. Kurushima has said that he had ^S a large library of Japanese books but did not bring it along with him. ^{to Boston} There was also a section along the wall for the children's study. Along the wall there was built a long narrow table with many children's literature placed on the shelves above. Many of the children's literature were paint books and it was evident that the children liked painting and drawing besides reading. Mr. Kurushima was very considerate for he began his fan going in one of the two coolers which he has installed in his apartment. I complimented him on the coolers that he had made and he said these keep the room pretty cool. I told Mr. Kurushima that he appeared to me to be a very interesting man, very energetic and ambitious and Mr. Kurushima said that he also thought I was very interesting, especially coming from Hawaii. We sat down and talked at some

length. Mr. Kurushima said that he is very interested in painting after I had noticed a large framed painting of a famous Japanese shrine, Miyajima. He said he had done a lot of oil painting with special emphasis on marine painting. He said he sold most of his paintings before he came to Poston, but that he had saved three or four which he treasured very much. He brought with him, however, only one small painting which I had noticed hanging on the wall. This picture of the Japanese shrine was very nicely done. He said if he could he would like to spend his whole life doing oil paintings. He went on to say that he is also very interested in the construction of little objects as toys, etc., made of scrap lumber, tin cans, and other scrap material. He said he would like to start up a shop along this line and he hopes that Mr. Head will approve of this plan. He even mentioned the idea of building a windmill which could serve various purposes; for example as serving power for the installation of a cooling system. From the improvements made ^{by} Mr. Kurushima on the exterior and in the interior of his apartment, it is very evident that Mr. Kurushima is exceptionally and unusually skilled in constructing all kinds of objects. In one corner of the room above the children's study and play desk, there was a picture of an angel on a painted board and below the picture were inscribed the words "God is love." I assumed that the children had

made this in the vacation school. Mr. Kurushima pointed out to me the roof that he has recently constructed over his porch and proudly pointed out the fact that this roof had no pole support like other roofs all have. I noticed a portable electric sewing machine placed on a table along one side of the wall. In the bedroom Mr. Kurushima has built two drape closets. In these he keeps all his extra baggages and clothes.

(T.Y.)

True of
day?

I visited Apartment 1-C in which Mr. and Mrs. George Ohi and Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Naito lived. Mrs. Ohi was the only one home at the time the call was made. She had just finished with her day's washing. She jokingly stated: "Why don't you help me with my washing?" The room was very dark and rather cool. Mrs. Ohi said that Mr. and Mrs. Naito feel that the room is much cooler when it is kept dark. There were only two windows with shades and two windows were without shades. Mrs. Ohi said she does quite a bit of reading and she felt she must have some light, consequently the two windows nearest her bed and that of her husband were without shades. I commented that the room was rather cool and she pointed toward the air cooler that was in one of the windows. She said the ^{home made} fan type cooler that they have is very effective and keeps the room below 90 degrees. They expect to build another cooler in the near future. The apartment was very neat-

ly divided into two sections by screen partitions. Actually they were five such screen partitions and Mrs. Ohi informed me that Mr. Naito made two and her husband made the other three. These screen partitions were exceptionally well constructed, very neat, and attractive, with colorful print material. Mrs. Ohi very cordially invited me into her section of the apartment and offered me a chair. I explained to her the purpose of my visit, that I was surveying the interior of several apartments of that block (30) and to make comparisons between these apartments. I commented about the nice screen partitions that they had and she said these screens served a very important function in the apartment as it provides for some degree of privacy. Mr. and Mrs. Ohi and Mr. and Mrs. Naito are ~~very~~ young couples and Mrs. Ohi explained that there is a definite need for family privacy to maintain their integrity of a happy married life especially for young couples without children. There ^{was} ~~is~~ quite a bit of washing lying on the bed and Mrs. Ohi explained that she had been sick for about a month prior to a week ago and during the last few

days she has been gradually washing the soiled clothing that had accumulated during the month's time. Mr. and Mrs. Ohi's beds were lined up side by side and in this way Mrs. Ohi said she uses only one sheet. Alongside one wall there was a clothes closet covered with nice blue drapes. Mrs. Ohi showed me the inside of the closet and I noticed some clothes hung up and there was a section with shelves on which she had stored away some incidental things. There was a nice large ^{home made} table covered with green oil cloth nearby the bed. On this table, there was a radio, clock, pencils, pens, letter-writing material, some jars, fan, and some food. It appeared that the table is used for general purposes such as a writing desk, eating table, etc. At the foot of the bed alongside the wall, there was a nice collapsible card table. Near one of the screens, there was a shoestand and I saw several shoes on it nicely arranged. There was a clothes line right above the bed and there was some washing ^{being} ~~being~~ dried up. There were some simple animal pictures on the wall near the head of the bed. The walls of the apartment are almost completely lined with pasteboard and Mrs. Ohi explained that this serves to keep the heat and dust out. She said during last night's dust storm, hardly any dust blew into the apartment. I asked her where she got these pasteboards and she said Mr. Naito picked it up here and there. She pulled out the "Home" section of the Los Angeles Times newspaper and informed me that she always read this section of the paper. ^{she points to a clippings of articles on a shelf near the head of the bed which she has extracted from the Home section.} She explained that she and her husband were planning to buy a home of their own just before they were evacuated, ^{but} is glad now that they didn't go through with their plans. There was an ironing board with an iron resting on it at the foot of the two beds. All the windows in their apartment had nice curtains. There were quite a bit of lumber lying on the rafters of the building. Mrs. Ohi said that these belonged to Mr. Naito and said he plans to use them to build something or another. Mrs. Ohi said before they

type?

magazine or journal

purpose as utility or aesthetic value

history or collection of articles or Home

were evacuated to Poston, they were living in an apartment in Los Angeles city near Japan town. She said she stored away or sold most of her belongings and brought with her only a few necessary things. Mrs. Ohi went on in great length to discuss her relationship with the Naito's, her own life history and the people of that block in general. It was very apparent to me that she knew most of the people within that block quite well as she pointed out the occupations of the different people. One man was the owner and manager of a hauling company, another was the owner of a book store, another was the owner of a wholesale produce, another an attorney, another a Japanese language school teacher, and her own husband, a radio repairman and bookkeeper. From this it was very evident that most of the people of Block 30 were businessmen coming from the Los Angeles city district. She showed me the diploma which her husband received from the University of Washington when he graduated with the B. S. degree in 1937 with a major in electrical engineering. She informed me that her husband is now attending the teachers' training classes in Parker city and is hoping to get one of the teaching assignments if and when school opens this fall. She expressed great concern about the future of the Japanese people after this war is all over. She said although the Japanese people are experiencing a great hardship at present, the greater concern is what will happen to them after the war. ~~She was~~ Speaking about washing clothes, she suggested that this block should copy the plan that Block 19, their neighbor block, is maintaining. She said Block 19 has two privately owned washing machines in the laundry house and this is used by the people of that block at the nominal fee of 10¢ an hour. The plan is to reimburse the owners of these washing machines with this nominal charge and if and when the total cost of the machines is met, the two washing machines becomes the property of the block and thereafter no charge will be made. It was about 11:30 when Mrs. Carol

↑
Mrs. Ohi said she would be glad to have her washing machine sent to her for 2.00 under such an arrangement.

Naito entered the apartment. She brought in with her a little dog which she calls "Butch" and I learned that she had picked the dog up out on the road.

She feeds and keeps the dog in her apartment. I went over and greeted Mrs. Naito and explained that I was looking over her apartment. ^{Mrs. Carol Naito is a} (In her section

Caucasian married to a Japanese and she voluntarily came to this camp with her husband.

of the apartment which was partitioned off, there were two beds lying side by side covered with a nice bedspread. There is a nice large table nearby the head of the bed and on it was some food stuff and other incidentals. She has a very small five-tube radio at the head of the beds and she immediately turned it on. There were two large thermometers, one dangling on a piece of rope tied to the rafters and the other nailed on to the wall. She said the one on the wall indicated the temperature outside and the one on the rafters indicated the temperature indoors. There was an inside aerial for the radio. Along one side of the wall, there were quite a few pictures noticeable, some of them were cut out from magazines and were pictures of animals. There were some old family pictures and two of them were pictures of Mrs. Naito's father. One of the pictures was a picture of her mother carrying her when she was a child. There was a large framed and colored picture of Mr. Naito lying on a table at the foot of the beds. Mrs. Naito explained that her father runs an auto repair shop. Alongside the wall railing near the head of the bed, there was a sign which read "No Admittance". I jokingly stated that she should put that on the outside of the door and she replied: "Then we won't have any visitors." In one corner in her section of the apartment, there was a clothes closet which had nice long drapes. There was quite a bit of piping material lying around and Mrs. Naito explained that eventually they hope to have running water inside their apartment. I noticed that the luggage and many of the belongings of Mr. and Mrs. Naito were nicely put away in an improvised attic which was made by placing flat boards across the

rafters in one section of the apartment. Mrs. Ohi explained that her

past relationship with the Naitos in Los Angeles (T.Y.) has not been ideal - when they all came to Boston she had wanted to live separate of the Naitos but somehow they were put together in the same room.

$$\{L^* \bar{L}^*\}$$

good ~~cost~~ ^{quality} quantity, and are rebuffed; then we must

вн шро лебан. аров. улонгаре пре мейл латинг неж пре неж од пре неж

01119* There was a judge named Sam Colored because of his white hair on

9-8-42

NOTES: The Family - Block #30

Problem of decency on part of father

In a conversation with Mits Ishibashi and George Ito, the subject of decency in the way of wearing apparel was under discussion, and had haled down to a particular incident. Mr. I. said, "I know one guy who wears only his lower drawers and a pair of getas when he goes to take a shower. He should know better, especially when he himself is the father of a 10 year old boy." Said Mr. G. I., "Year, I know of another guy who does the same thing. I think he lives with this other fellow. Maybe they go to the shower in only their lower drawers because their apartment is directly opposite the men's shower room. Just the same it's not so _____ good for the neighboring kids within the block. I think someone ought to tell them to dress more decently when going to take a shower." Said, Mr. M. I., "Who's going to tell them? Certainly not me! They'll tell me to go jump in the lake if I stuck my nose out. Lot's of times I've felt like taking his drawers while he was in the shower, and teaching him a lesson. The guy ought to have more sense." Mr. G. I., "That kind of stuff is bad influence on the kids."

(JNF)

class difference
8-12-42

FAMILY #2--30

FAMILY AND EDUCATION

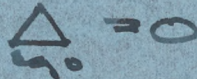
Mr. S. S. lives with his wife and two daughters, 15 yrs. and 13 yrs. respectively and has a friend of the family, a young lady of 24, also living in the same apartment.

what?
class difference
In regards to the education of his two daughters, he says he has made several attempts to instruct them in various subjects that would be of aid in their schooling when the fall and winter semester begins. Many approaches were made, some in a very interesting manner, but the reaction of the daughters was always the same--that of indifference. Mr. S. S. avers that his daughters were honor students in the city, and prior to evacuation made every effort to pursue knowledge on their own efforts, going to libraries weekly, to Sunday School conscientiously, and attending the public school with interest. Mr. S. S. himself is an educated man, and very active in the local Poston Community Church affairs, and he fully realizes the importance of the part of the family in relation to education and to the bringing up of the children. And yet he feels that there are powers at work that are beyond his control i.e. the environment of a community life. The proximity of one apartment to another, of one barrack to another makes for ready groupings to be found by the children. He feels that his children cannot concentrate on their home studies because no sooner do they sit down to studying than the neighboring children knock at the door and ask the two girls to join them in a game.

*lackadaisical
attitude
parents*

Mr. S. S. strongly feels that this lack of interest on the part of the children is not the fault of his children, nor of the friendly children who beckon his own children out, but the fault of the parents who are either not interested in the best development of the child or who themselves influence their offsprings by their own attitude toward their respective jobs-----jobs which are tackled in a carefree I-don't-care-attitude. He says "How can we as parents expect our children to study conscientiously, when we ourselves do not work conscientiously?" The childrens attitude is a reflection of the parents attitude.

FAMILY #3-#4--30



Here is a case of two families thrown together into the same apartment with the tension at the breaking point, both parties not talking to the other unless when absolutely essential. The apartment is divided into halves by a series of screens, and except for the common use of the only door the couples live in the same apartment with absolute indifference to the other's presence.

Originally, the two couples (married 3 and 5 years apiece) were assigned to the same apartment merely by chance. There exists no common bond between the two wives. One of them is a Caucasian, and "her ways are different" says the other.

class differences
The husbands are of a different character also. Although both are experts in the technical and mechanical fields. One is a college graduate and very much involvedⁱⁿ furthering his education; the other is a most practical man interested in the proper functioning of the mechanical structures of the community. Neither of the women speak well of the other, although each guards and words her statements carefully. The men, on the other hand, seem to bear with the gentleman's code of maintaining a "tight lip" about expressing an opinion about the other.

Mr. & Mrs. O. seems to resent very strongly the frequent quarrels engaged in by Mr. and Mrs. N. who really "go at it hammer & tong" according to Mr. and Mrs. O. (Mrs. N. is a Caucasian). Mr. and Mrs. N., on the other side, state that they

have always had their "little quarrels" and that they understood each other the better for having had these misunderstandings.

Mr. & Mrs. O. both feel that this other couple's ways and habits are crude, abrupt, and that they have very little considerations for others. Mr. O., in speaking of Mr. N., says that he is constantly bringing into the small room all sorts of tools and materials of trade, that Mr. N. more or less makes the 20 by 25 feet apartment a warehouse for the various things necessary in fulfilling his job as a maintenance expert. Mr. and Mrs. O. keep their half of the room in spic and span condition, while the other half appears to be like a "pig pen". The situation became a trifle more unbearable when Mrs. N. found a stray pup and brought it home into the apartment. Mr. and Mrs. O. love dogs, but maintain that a 20 by 25 feet apartment is plenty crowded without bringing in an animal. Mrs. N. on the other hand is quite fond of the new found pup, but says she'll "be darned if my ole man & and I are going to say here if Mrs. O. goes and has a baby." (Mrs. O. is 5 months along and expecting in Febraary).

Left home
Mr. N. had ~~lost both parents~~ when a young boy and has had to struggle for everything and had very little opportunity for schooling, but from actual experience, at 27, he is an expert in the field of refrigeration. His ways are crude, but he is a straight forward man who holds no punches back from anyone, and speaks his mind clearly. His straightforwardness and frankness are a credit to him as shown by the many friends he had in camp. Both Mr. and Mrs. N. have constantly complained about

the food served in the dining hall, especially Mr. N. who feels that "His wife wasn't given the right breaks, that the Japanese residents of the block considered them as outcasts because of their intermarriage." (This feeling was not justified, however, on the part of Mr. N., for the majority of the Japanese residents did not look down upon this intermarriage, but rather they admired the pluck of a white woman who would follow her Japanese husband even to "this God-forsaken hell-hole" that is Poston.)

Both couples would have filed an application for a change of address had they not been assured by the block manager that wooden partitions would soon be erected dividing the apartment into halves.

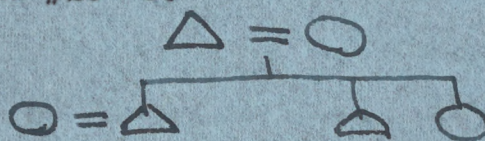
JNF)

Lack of
Privacy

in-law difficulty
8-26-42

FAMILY #1--18 and FAMILY #20--30

$\triangle = \bigcirc$



Mr. and Mrs. H. had been residing with Mr. H's parents and a brother, 19, and a sister 18, until very recently when the couple's request for a change of address was approved and transferred to Block #18 where the couple now enjoy an apartment to themselves, although forewarned by the housing department that if the housing problem becomes acute with the influx of additional evacuees there may be a few more persons assigned to the same apartment. Rather than undergo any further strain under pressure of the entire family, Mr. and Mrs. H. withdrew from the family #20 set-up, and entertained the possibility of having another family assigned with them in their new apartment in Block #18.

in-law difficulty

Mr. & Mrs. H. had never lived under the same roof as their parents, except for the brief interval of three months prior to evacuation. It seems that Mrs. H. could never get along with Mr. H.'s family, especially with the younger brother who is afflicted with epilepsy--in a mild degree. Under the #20 family set-up, things became unbearable in as much as Mr. H. was the only person employed. Mrs. H. says that there were too many "at home" in the small 20 by 25 feet room and that they got on each other's nerves. The older Mr. and Mrs. were considered too old to work, the brother was unfit to work, and the youngest though 18 was pampered too much by the parents and constantly kept within the room.

Difference in beliefs

The elder Mr. H., according to the younger Mr. H., was very deep in his belief of the patriarchial system so rigidly adhered to in Japan. The younger couple, having lived independently until internment, could not fully readjust themselves to the patriarchy of the elder Mr. H. This was a constant source of friction. The younger Mr. H. was miserable for he had to consider both the wishes and feelings of his wife, and at the same time he had to be respectful of his father.

No → disintegration of family

Mr. H. feels that the decreased power and responsibility of the father in the family structure due to government support, and the nilification of the housework of the mother due to the limited size of the living quarters are contributing largely to the breakdown and disintegration of the Japanese family--Mr. H. asks, "Are the maladjustments that the Japanese families are fighting at present going to be temporary for the duration, or will they have a telling effect on the Japanese family structure after the war?" He partially answers his own question by stating that he believes the Japanese patriarchial system will be strong enough to ward off any effort to disintegrate the family. But will it?

"face" still important

The elder Mr. and Mrs. H. and the remaining two children subsequently moved to Poston II. Their former neighbors say that it was a matter of "lost pride"--of having "lost face" amongst the neighbors, although Mr. and Mrs. H stipulated "relatives" as the reason for wanting to move to Poston II.

(JNF)

8-15-42

his integrity

FAMILY #6--30

Mr. K. O. on the subject of parental control over their offsprings feels that the younger set is "going to the dogs". (He is a well-liked man, apparently well-informed, and his two boys have received the right sort of home training as is quite evident in their actions about the block.)

Family disintegration
Mr. K. O. strongly feels that the normal family ties are being weakened by this group living. He feels that children in the formative mental ages will not have any respect for their fathers who are not responsible for the food served them in the community mess hall and that they will hold no appreciation for their mothers as far as cooking meals are considered. He expresses the opinion that normal family ties are strengthened by the belief on the part of the children that the father is the breadwinner of the family and that mother's is the hand that cuts the bread brought home by the father.

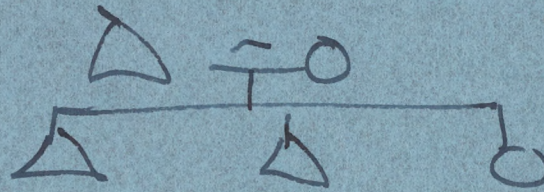
Back of training
Mr. K. O. regrets the way in which the younger set spends away the day; that there is altogether too much "horse play"; that there is too much emphasis stressed on recreation; that not enough stress is placed upon the cultured technical development of the younger set.

The place of the family is important in society, he says, and some means must be devised to stop this disintegration process now going on in the families in camp life.

(JF)

8-28-42

FAMILY #11-30



his integration

Mr. K. was formerly engaged as a printer in the city, and his hobbies are many, but among them arts and crafts hold his major interest. His wife says that in a way he is eccentric, for he would spend all of his average earnings upon his hobbies (she says that he has almost 3 miles of toy railroad tracks that he had constructed out of tin cans) and sometimes she would have a difficult time in making ends meet in the household budget. However, Mr. K. has definite ideas in several things.

Family disintegration

Mr. K. gives forth the feeling that his authority as a father has been considerably lessened since internment here in Poston. He says that he has no more idea regarding the whereabouts of his children during the day than the man in the moon. He knows his children are somewhere within the block, but feels that his children's activities are far from his watchful eye. In the city, of evenings, his children were all confined to the yard, or were within the house; here at Poston after supper his children, like all other children, are still roaming around the block. This, he feels, is not the fault of the children, but of the parents who have taken on an I-don't - care attitude. Even the parents spend their time flitting from one neighbor to another within the block, thus surrendering their

right and privilege to chastise their own children.

*negative
moral
condition*

Although his eldest daughter is only 9 yrs. of age, and he has not the problems of a father of an elder girl, he yet deplores the "ruining effect" the communal mode of living is having on the moral turpitude of the younger set. He feels that this camp situation is leading the young nissei into a "devastating moral condition" that will have feeling effects on the family structure later.

(JNF)

Family # 17 #18 - 30 ^{until last week}

Aug 13th 1942

Mr. N. S. lived ^{until last week} with his wife and a 14 yr old son together with a Mr. S. O., his wife and a 3 yr old daughter. Upon interviewing Mr. N. S. I find that there were several minor incidents and one major incident that made it imperative for Mr. N. S. & his family to demand another apartment. The apt (in the same block) was promptly issued to them.

First Mr N. S. delved into the personality of both Mrs & Mr S. O. stating that they were both uncompromising and unaccommodating - in other words, selfish; that they did not "practice what they preached"; that they felt no one else was as good or better than themselves. (In a later interview with the manager of the block the same impressions were given me.) It seems that Mr. S. O. has never offered his voluntary services ~~when needed~~ to any block activity when needed, and for this reason it seems that Mr. S. O. is not very popular with either the older or younger set.

Mr. N. S. states that neither he nor his family had known the S. O.'s family until the day of evacuation, and that both were thrust together in the same apartment not knowing each other any too well.

Mr. N. S. felt at first he could "make a go" of the 2 family situation, but in due time the strain of stress of eating together & living together in a small apartment began to register its effects. Mr. N. S. says that after a generally-considered poor lunch or dinner, the ugly nature of Mrs. S. O. especially was brought to bear on him & his.

Family
Division
situation

Mr. N. S., together with Mrs. N. S. who is a quiet reserved woman, pictured to me several incidences where ill feelings crept up between the two families.

① The bed-chamber incidents. Mrs. S. O. ^{always} allowed her child of 3 to stool in a bed-chamber, but failed to clean the chamber immediately, allowing the nauseating odor to permeate the ~~door~~ 25' room. Many a morning it has stood until noon time.

② The evaporative cooler incidents. Mr. S. O. purchased a cooler & piping, ~~being aided in~~ ~~it~~ but faced the cooler toward his half of the room (the cooler is of small type & can cool only a small section) and constantly demanded that all windows & the door be kept closed at all times, & thus working a great deal of friction -

③ Mr. N. S.'s son got fell ill of an ear ailment & remained in the hospital for 4 days, but ~~off~~ during his stay at the hospital & still upon his release he adamantly exclaimed he didn't want to go back to that awful place cause the other family is so damned nasty."

④ The major incident ~~that~~ made Mr. N. S. doubly certain of wanting to move involved a quarrel between Mr. S. O. & Mrs. S. O. in which Mr. S. O. was severely scratched by Mrs. S. O., and in which Mr. N. S. prevented an argument of a more serious nature by forcing ~~that~~ jiu-jitsu the

~~knife~~ kitchen knife that Mrs. S.O. held above her husband who was lying a-bed. (This quarrel was overheard by ~~members~~ of practically everyone in the neighboring barracks.)

Mr. M.S. + family of 3 are now located in a separate apartment, leaving Mr. S.O. + his family of 3 in the old apartment. This family upheaval undoubtedly can be charged to the fact that 2 families lacking a common interest^{+bond} were thrown together in a small 20'x25' apartment. Incidentally, Mr. S.O. willingly lent a helping hand to the moving family. Mrs. S.O. did not help.

~~feels that this is a wonderful thing if everyone feels himself a part of the block - a part of a great big family.~~

Later upon interviewing Mr. S.O., I found the other side of the ~~question~~ problem, but here again was only added proof that two families should not be placed together especially in such a small unit as the 20'x25'. Mr. S.O., in commenting on the earlier incident, tells me that the other party made no effort to help defray the cost of the evaporator cooler (\$26.00 total).

class
conflict

Of community eating & living, Mr. N.S. feels that it is a wonderful thing if everyone considers himself a part of the block - a part of a great big family. He recalls that, in the village back in Japan where he was reared, although the family unit was sacred, although the family unit was maintained as far as the basic needs were concerned, there was a general spirit of cooperation in all other matters of village life. He feels that here in Boston is an opportunity to once again grasp the idea of cooperation, that he admits that in a city grouping like that of Block #30 there will be many obstacles to be hurdled before the idea of cooperation can be effectively applied -

Referring back to the registration data I find that N.S. was a butcher before evacuation and that S.O. was a wholesale produce buyer whose income would fall in the \$300 plus per month class, whereas the former would be ~~in the~~ ^{in the} \$200 class.

FAMILY #17-18 and #30

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(3) Mr. N. S.'s son of 14 fell ill of an ear ailment and remained in the hospital for 4 days, but all during his stay at the hospital and still upon his release he adamantly exclaimed he didn't want "to go back to that awful place cause the other family is so damned nasty."

(4) The major incident that made Mr. N. S. doubly certain of wanting to move involved a quarrel between Mr. S. O. and Mrs. S. O. in which Mr. S. O. was severely

scratched by Mrs. S. O., and in which Mr. N. S. prevented an argument of a more serious nature by forcing with jui-jitsu the kitchen knife that Mrs. S. O. held above her husband who was lying on a bed. (This quarrel was overheard by practically everyone in the neighboring barracks.)

Mr. N. S. and family of 3 are now located in a separate apartment, leaving Mr. S. O. and his family of 3 in the old apartment. This family upheaval undoubtedly can be charged to the fact that 2 families lacking a common interest and bond were thrown together in a small 20' x 25' apartment. Incidentally, Mr. S. O. willingly lent a helping hand to the moving family. Mrs. S. P. did not help.

Later upon interviewing Mr. S.O., I found the other side of the problem, but here again was only added proof that two families should not be placed together especially in such a small unit as the 20' x 25'. Mr. S. O., in commenting on the cooler incident, tells me that the other party made no effort to help defray the cost of the evaporation cooler. (26.00 total)

Of community eating and living, Mr. N. S. feels that it is a wonderful thing if everyone considers himself a part of the block-- a part of a great big family. He recalls that, in the village back in Japan where he was reared, although the family unit was maintained as far as the basic needs were concerned, there was a general spirit of cooperation in all other matters of village life.

8-13-42

He feels that here in Poston is an opportunity once again grasp the idea of cooperation, though he admits that in a city grouping like that of Block #30 there will be many obstacles to hurdled before the idea of cooperation can be effectively applied.

Referring back to the registration data I find that N.S. was a butcher before evacuation and that S. O. was a wholesale produce buyer whose income would fall in the \$300 plus per month class whereas the former would be in the \$200 class.

discipline

8-16-42

FAMILY #21--30

Mrs. W. M. tells of an incident which took place on one of the warm days so characteristic of a Poston summer. Her apartment is not provided with a cooler as are some of the other apartments.

Now Mr. and Mrs. W. M. have three children, 5 yrs., 3 yrs., and 1 yrs. of age respectively. The 3 yr. old, on one warm day got up, after having been told to take his daily afternoon nap, and went out to a neighbor's apartment and proceeded to continue his nap there. (The neighbor has an evaporative cooler) She feels that the children are becoming the responsibility of the block, and not of the family, and the words of the parents do not have much weight any longer.

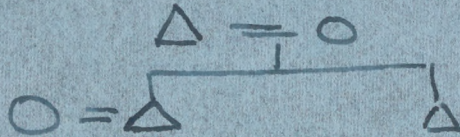
She says that there is no point in trying to punish her children by threatening them to go without supper, for each child proceeds to answer the dinner gong individually, and at separate times, and in total disregard of the admonishment meted out by the parents. She says, "Could it be that we parents are losing our grip over our own children?"

(JF)

*Family
discipline*

*Discipline
disciplinary
measures
on children*

FAMILY #22--30



The younger Mr. & Mrs. I have been wed but since the beginning of the war in December and are in an apartment together with the parents and a brother of Mr. I. In other words, Mrs. I is the in-law in the case. However, Mrs. I and the rest of the family are in accord, and there are no major family grievances, the younger woman being very docile and accommodating, and the older Mrs. I. being very considerate and openminded.

One point the younger Mrs. I. stressed was the lack of privacy in the apartment. The problem is partially solved by curtains in strategic parts of the room. However, she points out that the fact the curtain are hung, and that when someone is behind the curtain it gives whomever on the outside of the curtain an impression that something that should not be observed (i.e. changing clothes or dressing) is taking place. She stresses that if there were permanent partitions, or better still, individual rooms for all members of a given family, no one in the same house would gather any thoughts about what the other members of the family are about in their respective rooms. (JNF)

rechecked
+
lack
of
privacy

8-12-42

FAMILY #25--30

Mr. R. N. is a bachelor who resides with a family of four--the parents and their two daughters, 27 yrs. and 21 yrs. of age. He happens to be housed with this family at the request of the family itself, upon having been told on the day of registration that it was necessary to have a minimum of five to an apartment (an order to which the housing department has not strictly complied by). The family appears, to all members of the block, to be a very nice family. The mother is not in good health, and the attendant care given by both the father and the daughters is a living example of goodness.

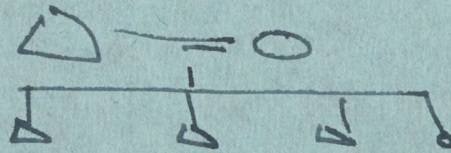
And yet with all the apparent happy relations within the family, Mr. R. N. states that he has to summon all of his patience at times to prevent himself from hurting the feelings of the family by any outward show of emotion. He tells of one instance where he purchased an evaporative cooler and installed it in the apartment thinking to add to the comfort of the ailing mother. Mr. R. N. claims that she wishes not to have the motor on while Mr. R. N. is in the apartment, stating that the noise of the motor bothers her. However, he has found many a time when she would have the fan turned on during his absence.

Mr. R. N. feels that living in a small 20 by 25 apartment is perfectly fine in such a national emergency as we have now, but perfectly fine for only a small family. He would like

Look
of
Privacy

to move out, except for the fact that he does not want to hurt the feelings of the family.

FAMILY #34-30



"Bringing up four children in any form of community is not a simple matter. All four of my children are under seven years of age, and many disciplinary measures must necessarily be taken."

Mr. S. regretted that there were no woodsheds or garages where a good old-fashioned spanking might be administered once in a while. And as I talked with Mr. S., the youngest son, 4, had evidently not done what his mother had asked him to do, and was whipped with an arrow-weed and stripped of his clothing, and allowed to remain standing in the doorway, much to the amusement of the neighboring children who had congregated about the unfortunate child. One of the observing children was a 3 year old boy who constantly said "shame, shame, shame on you," to which the subjected boy apparently paid no heed. (JNF)

Failure
of
disciplinary
measures
on
children

8-15-42

newlyweds.

FAMILY #36--30

Mr. & Mrs. G. I. are newlyweds, having been married only a week prior to evacuation and are living together with the two sisters and the mother of the husband. However, the parents of the bride are in an apartment immediately adjoining their own. The husband is 24 and the wife 20. Both husband and wife seems to be perplexed by the changes brought about by evacuation and both have expressed the feeling that they were not getting all that a normal married life has to offer.

*Newlyweds
Their
Difficulties*

Mr. G. I. had been employed in the mess hall for about a month, but left the job when Mr. G. I. was also placed in the kitchen. He feels that she was in the kitchen to check up on his activities. (Mr. G. I.'s social relationships with others before evacuation was very broad, and probably resented the limitations inflicted by marriage especially when confronted by hundreds of friends within the camp.) Mr. G. I. confidentially remarked to me a month back that "becoming married was the greatest mistake he had ever made". Today he feels that with certain readjustments and with time he can begin to grasp the full meaning of married life and play his share, limited as are the opportunities of leading a normal happy married life here in a crowded apartment.

He mentioned the disadvantage of having the in-laws living next door in the sense that his wife is always running home whenever an occasional quarrel arises, thus affording no opportunities for the husband and wife to iron out their own petty troubles.

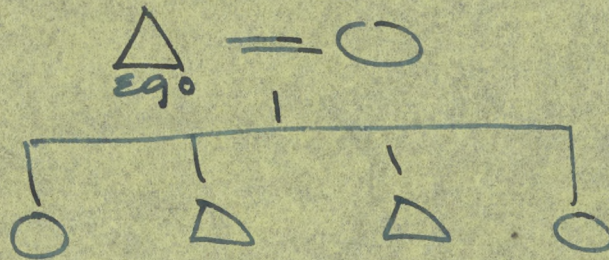
The complaint that Mrs. G. I. had to place was that her husband was never at home; when not at work, he was either at the ball game, at the block manager's office "horsing around with a bunch of young kids". She says she doesn't know whether she's married to him or not, judging by the amount of time he spends at home.

*Family
disintegration*

Mrs. G. I. feels that the majority of the husbands have the same opinion, as does her husband (her own belief), that the smart thing to do in camp is to seek out the easiest type of work, because "after all what's the use?" She feels that the husbands here in camp have lost the sense of responsibility for the welfare of the family in the sense that the husband is no longer the sole provider of the family, shelter & food & clothing being provided by the government.

(JF)

FAMILY #44--30



Formerly engaged in the wholesale produce business as an employer, Mr. S's financial position can be termed as very sound and as belonging to the upper bracket as far as Japanese Society is concerned. And having dealt with men a great part of his life while engaged in the produce business he has acquired a keen sense of observation and this sense of observation he has applied to the bringing up of his family. He has four children, a girl 18 yrs., a boy 16 yrs., a boy 13 yrs., and a girl 11 yrs. of age.

On children---he feels that they should be brought up with a minimum of time wasted, that every bit of their time should be devoted to the furtherment of their use to society as they grow into adulthood. Feeling this, he finds it difficult to compromise with the evacuation of the Japanese into Relocation Centers such as Poston, for community living does "something" to the family unit. He feels that in spite of his efforts and his wife's to keep the family unit the center of all activity their efforts are slowly losing ground.

He firmly believes that to keep a child busy is to keep him out of mischief. And thus, a girl, 18, is working in the

*Feels
emphasis on
development
of children*

adobe project and a boy, 16, is engaged in handicraft in the art department.

Mr. S. feels that the systematic daily routine of a normal family life was rudely disrupted when the Japanese were evacuated; and that those systemtized chores centering around family life can not be captured under a community system of living.

On the subject of eating in the Mess Hall Mr. S. is a strong advocate of the family style as against the cafeteria style. He led the movement within the block sometime ago which resulted in the seating of families by units. Although the system now used is not family style in the strictest sense, it still allows the parents to exercise control over their children to some extent regarding table manners and habits because the family does sit together.

As for privacy, Mr. S. insists that the morals of the children in the family are seriously threatened by the lack of privacy in any apartment, be there two families or only a single family. The division of two families, and the semi-partitioning of the individual apartments will certainly aid the general picture.

As night watchman for the block and on duty from 11:00 until 8:00 in the morning Mr. S. feels certain that community living is not conducive to good morals. It is either that, or, the several family under observation by Mr. S. as a night-watchman do not particularly care about what is happening to

Dining
Hall
Cafeteria

Back
Privacy

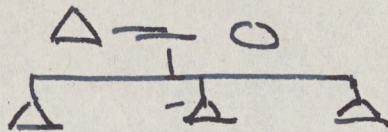
more

8-21-42

~~to~~ their families or to the morals of the members of the family involved. Mr. S. gives the opinion that the condition of the living quarters and the easy accessibility and proximity of the neighbors all tend to influence families, especially those families with a weak moral structure.

(JNF)

FAMILY #71-30



Says Mrs. Y. of her 20 month old son:--

*Difficult
of teaching
table manners
to children*

"I've been feeding him at home, but of late I've been bringing him into the dining hall to eat. However, it's very difficult to feed him properly. He's so restless, and imitates others so readily. He insists on sticking his paws into my plate or daddy's plate because he sees other parents feeding their infants out of their own plates with their own forks, of course, he's young yet, but that is no excuse for bad table manners. Oh, it's so difficult to teach him the proper manners."

And while I finished my meal, the youngster scampered off in various directions in the dining hall, and at one time climbed atop an unoccupied table and reached for the salt shaker, whereupon, he was immediately removed by Mr. Y. He was not openly reprimanded, but Mrs. Y. said to me, "You can see for yourself why it's so difficult to bring kids up properly in a large mess hall."

(JNF)

BLOCK #6--(Volunteer Class)

NOTES

- I. Of the 48 apartments in this block of volunteers, 46 are filled with residents. These 46 apartments are taken up completely by 42 families, and in only one case (families #42-25) has it been necessary to double up two families into one apartment. However, on the other hand, five families were so large as made it necessary to assign two apartments to each of the five families.

Barrack #13 has been designated as a women's dormitory and at present 10 women are registered there. Barrack #14 has been set aside as the men's dormitory. It has 16 bachelors quartered.
- II. Only one family and several of the single girls are registered from Los Angeles city, while the majority of the balance came from the Bakersfield and Imperial Valley areas. A few are from the Orange County area, but in general these residents represent almost every section of the southern half of the state of California.
- III. Every type of employment is represented in the former occupation of the volunteers--farming, domestic work, clerking, secretarial, mechanical, etc.
- IV. 9 persons have chosen to live with families of their own selection, and 4 women are in one apartment and 5 men in another, and these 2 groups are herein classified as 2 separate families purely for the sake of classification.

BLOCK 6

(VOLUNTEER CLASS)

AS OF AUGUST 18, 1942

NAME & PLACE	AGE	REL.	FORMER OCCUPATION	PRESENT OCCUPATION	FROM
<u>Apt. 1-A</u> (#1)					
Nakashima, Shig	30	H	Merchant	Canteen Mgr. #1	El Centro
Nakashima, Betsy	23	W	Stenog.	Sec. to Head	"
<u>Apt. 1-B</u>					
Maeda, Marvel (#26)	25	D	Sec.	School Teach.	El Centro
Maeda, Alice	19	D	Student	Sec. Mr. Best	"
Maeda, Grace	17	D	Student	Sec. Blk. Office	"
<u>Apt. 1-C</u>					
Maeda, Junichi (#29)	56	F	Shoe Repairer	Shoe Repairer	El Centro
Maeda, Zetsuye	48	M	House Wife	House Wife	"
Maeda, Edith	14	D	Student	Student	"
Maeda, Robert	9	S	Student	Student	"
<u>Apt. 1-D</u>					
<u>Block Office</u>					
<u>Apt. 2-A</u>					
Ota, Fred (#3)	28	H	Salesman-	Gen. Canteen Mgr.	Los Angeles
Ota, Mabel	25	W	Librarian	Librarian	"
<u>Apt. 2-B</u>					
Sonoda, Sachiko	47	M	House Wife	House Mother	Imperial
Sonoda, Mary (#4)	27	D	Sec.	Sec. to Evans	"
Sonoda, Pearl	23	D	Stenog.	Sec. Hospital	"
Sonoda, Louise	21	D	Filing Clerk	Timekeeper	"
<u>Apt. 2-C</u>					
Yasuda, Teizo	59	H	Farmer	Park Caretaker	Holtville
Yasuda, Kui (#5)	57	W	House Wife	House Wife	"
Yasuda, Joe	21	S	Blkpr.	Acc't Agr.	"
Yasuda, Mary	21	D	Typist	Housing	"
Yasuda, George	20	S	Truck Driver	Blkpr. Sr. F.K.	"
Yasuda, Ben	13	S	Student	Student	"
<u>Apt. 2-D</u>					
Higashi, Hikotaro (#6)	55	H	Farmer	Landscaper	Santa Ana
Higashi, Tama	45	W	House Wife	Kitchen Helper	"
<u>Apt. 3-A</u>					
Higashi, Shimano	55	M	House Mother	House Mother	San Pedro
Higashi, Paul (#7)	21	S	Engineer (Marine)	Ass't Mgr. (Blk.)	"
Higashi, Toshiji	20	S	Engineer (Marine)	Policeman	"
Higashi, Miyoko	17	D	Student	Student	"
Higashi, Kazuhisa	15	S	Student	Student	"
<u>Apt. 3-B</u>					
Omorl, Juro		H	Farmer		Holtville
Omorl, Towa (#8)	40	W	House Wife	Housewife	"
Omorl, Frances	21	D	Student	School Teacher	"
Omorl, Harry	19	S	Student	Recreation	"
Omorl, John	17	S	Student	Express	"
Omorl, Richard	15	S	Student	Student	"
Omorl, Dorothy	12	D	Student	Student	"
<u>Apt. 3-C</u>					
Hamada, Claire (#9)	53	M	Blkpr.	Mgr. & Acc't of Agr.	MacFarlane
Hamada, Richard	14	S	Student	Student	"
Hamada, Lucy	13	D	Student	Student	"
Hamada, Misako	12	D	Student	Student	"
Hamada, William	7	S	Student	Student	"
<u>Apt. 3-D</u>					
Kuwahara, Kametaro	58	H	Gardener	Park Caretaker	Delano
Kuwahara, Rui (#10)	45	W	House wife	House wife	"

Over

BLOCK 6

AS OF AUGUST 18, 1942

NAME & PLACE	AGE	REL.	FORMER OCCUPATION	PRESENT OCCUPATION	FROM
<u>Apt. 3-D Con't.</u>					
Kuwahara, Richey	21	S		Agr. Draftsman	Delano
Kuwahara, Miyoko	18	D	Student	Sec. Fire Dept.	"
Kuwahara, Setsuco	14	D	Student	Student	"
Kuwahara, Patsy	8	D	Student	Student	"
<u>Apt. 4-A</u>					
Kinoshita, Kanetaro	64	F	Farmer	Gardener	Bakersfield
Kinoshita, Maki (#11)	43	M	House Wife	House wife	"
Kinoshita, Kaneto	30	S	Farmer	T.K. Dust Control	"
Kinoshita, Michie	21	DIL	House wife	House wife	"
Kinoshita, Phyllis	20	D	Clerk	Housing	"
Kinoshita, Eugene	1	GS			"
Kinoshita, Gerald	1 1/2 mo.	GS			"
<u>Apt. 4-B</u>					
Sano, Masao (#12)	37	H	Farmer	Kitchen	Costa Mesa
Sano, Lois Kiku	27	W	Housewife	Housewife	"
Sano, Hideo Jimmie	3	S			"
Sano, Tetsuo Kennie	2	S			"
Sano, Emiko Joy	6 mo.	D			"
<u>Apt. 4-C</u>					
Kinoshita, George (#13)	17	S	Student	Blk. Mgrs. Supply	Bakersfield
Kinoshita, Ben	15	S	Student	Student	"
Kinoshita, John	12	S	Student	Student	"
Ogawa, Sam	18	Friend	Cooks Helper	Fireman	Riverside
<u>Apt. 4-D</u>					
Kinoshita, Chiyoko	38	M	HouseMother	HouseMother	Bakersfield
Kinoshita, Mary (#13a)	20	D	Stenog.	Sec. Mr. Kido	"
Kinoshita, Fred	6	S			"
Kinoshita, Robert	2	S			"
Kinoshita, Dave	9 mo.	S			"
<u>Apt. 5-A</u>					
Shiomi, Gisaburo (#14)	45	F	Farmer	Kitchen	Santa Ana
Shiomi, Korue	39	M	Housewife	Housewife	"
Shiomi, Hajimu	17	S	Student	Kitchen	"
Shiomi, Kiyoka	15	D	Student	Student	"
Shiomi, Shigeko	12	D	Student	Student	"
<u>Apt. 5-B</u>					
Doi, Frank (#15)	24	H	Typist	Warehouse Clerk	El Centro
Doi, Marie	26	W	Stenog.	Stenog.	"
<u>Apt. 5-C</u>					
Ichiyasu, Maki (#16)	30	Friend	YWCA	Rec. Director	Los Angeles
Kojaku, Miye	25	Friend	Soc. Worker	School Teacher	"
Tamaki, Sachi	23	Friend	Interviewer	Jr. Interviewer	Covina
Tsukao, Tsuya		Friend	Soc. Worker	Clothing Dept.	Los Angeles
<u>Apt. 5-D</u>					
Shiomichi, Kesaichi (#17)	63	F	Farmer	Landscaper	Brawley
Shiomichi, Fusa	50	M	Housewife	Housewife	"
Shiomichi, Tokio	25	S	Truck Driver	Engineer Fire Dept.	"
Shiomichi, Edna	23	D	Dom. Worker	Recreation	"
Shiomichi, Joe	21	S	Student	School Teacher	"
<u>Apt. 6-A</u>					
Nakagawa, Koma (#18)	59	M	Housemother	Housemother	El Centro
Nakagawa, Helen	24	D	Laundry	Housing	"
Nakagawa, Fumi	22	D	Dom. Work	Typist	"
Nakagawa, Takeo	18	S		Usher	"
Takahashi, Edith	23	Friend	Clerk Typist	Housing	Bakersfield

BLOCK 6

AS OF AUGUST 18

NAME & PLACE	AGE	REL.	FORMER OCCUPATION	PRESENT OCCUPATION	FROM
<u>Apt. 6-B</u>					
Okita, Ryosaku #19	51	F	Pool Hall		El Centro
Okita, Shiye	45	M	Housewife	Housewife	"
Okita, Terry	18	S	Student	Recreation	"
<u>Apt. 6-C</u>					
Ohta, Kanroku #20	54	F	Cafe Owner		El Centro
Ohta, John	21	S	Waiter	Waiter Hos.	"
Ohta, Mary Teruko	18	D	Student	Typist	"
Ohta, Roy	14	S	Student-	Student	"
Kawano, Sotomi	35	Friend	Farmer	Kitchen	El Centro
<u>Apt. 6-D</u>					
Kita, Masajiro	54	F	Grocer	Gardener Hos. Calxico	"
Kita, Hatsuyo #21	42	M	Housewife	Housewife	"
Kita, George	22	S	Student	School Teacher	"
Kita, Grace	19	D	Pre-Nursing	Intake	"
Kita, Kazuko	14	D	Student	Student	"
<u>Apt. 7-A</u>					
Nakasaki, Sute #22	49	M	HouseMother	H ousemother	San Pedro
Nakasaki, Harumi	24	S	Salesman	Canteen	"
Nakasaki, Kisaye	22	D	Typist	Nursery A ss't	"
Nakasaki, Kae	18	D	Student	Nurse Aid	"
Nakasaki, Shigemi	14	S	Student	Student	"
<u>Apt. 7-B</u>					
Namiki, Isao #23	23	H	Fisherman-	Kitchen	San Pedro
Namiki, Tokuye	21	W	Cannery Worker	Kitchen	"
<u>Apt. 7-C</u>					
Wada, Shozo	51	B	Farmer	Kitchen	Laguna Beach
Sakamoto, Shijo #24	47	B	Fisherman	Kitchen	Balboa
Tanaka, George	21	Friend	Farm Leaser	Water Truck	Laguna Beach
Goto, Taichiro	47	Friend	Farmer	Adobe Worker	Santa Ana
Oku, Shizuto	47	Friend	Farmer		Corona Del Ma
<u>Apt. 7-D</u>					
Sakamoto, Seihachi	55	F	Farmer	Blk. Gardener	Laguna Beach
Sakamoto, Yoshi #25	40	M	Housewife	Housewife	"
Sakamoto, Emi	14	D	Student	Student	"
Sakamoto, Sumi	11	D	Student	Student	"
Sakamoto, Mitsuya	9	D	Student	Student	"
Sakamoto, Masanobu	7	S	Student	Student	"
Sakamoto, Shizuko	4	D			"
<u>Apt. 8-A</u>					
Doi, Tokuye +3 #27	48		Housewife	Housewife	San Diego
<u>Apt. 8-B</u>					
Sadakane, Masuo #28	24	S	Farmer	Clerk	Westminster
Sadakane, Masami	22	Cousin	Farmer	Kitchen	"
Sadakane, Yoshiyuki	19	S	Farm Hand	Carpenter	"
Yamanaka, Tatsuji	44	Friend	Farmer	Kitchen	Anaheim
Yamaguchi, Takeshi		Friend	Farmer	Kitchen	Westminster
<u>Apt. 8-C</u>					
Sadakane, Masaichi #29	56	F	Farmer	Landscaper	Westminster
Sadakane, Hisayo	49	M	Housewife	Housewife	"
Sadakane, Nozomu	16	S	Student	Waiter	"
Sadakane, Masato	14	S	Student	Student	"
<u>Apt. 8-D</u>					
Honda, Juzo #29	54	F	Farmer	Landscaper	Corona Del Mar
Honda, Tsune	45	W	Housewife	Housewife	"
Honda, Yachiyo	22	D	Helper	Timekeeper	"
Honda, Seichi	20	S	Student	Accountant	"

BLOCK 6

AS OF AUGUST 18

NAME & PLACE	AGE	REL.	FORMER OCCUPATION	PRESENT OCCUPATION	FROM
<u>Apt. 8-D</u>					
Honda, Tomie Jean	18	D	Student	Waitress	Corona Del Mar
<u>Apt. 9-A</u>					
Amano, Sho #30	63	M	Housemother	Housemother	Bakersfield
Amano, Frank	24	S	Tofu-ya	Surveyor	"
Amano, Mary	22	D	Dom. Worker	Sewing Instructor	"
Okuno, Kimiye	18	Friend	Cannery Worker	Nurse A id	San Pedro
<u>Apt. 9-B</u>					
Okuda, Kikusaburo	64	F	Retired	Retired	Garden Grove
Okuda, Akino #31	53	M	Retired	Housewife	"
Okuda, Kikuo Bill	83	S	Poultryman	Express	"
Okuda, Shigeru Jim	21	S	Poultryman	Express	"
Okuda, Irma	18	D	Student	Kitchen	"
<u>Apt. 9-C</u>					
Uyeda, Yoshi, #32	48	M	Housemother	Housemother	Anaheim
Uyeda, Frances	19	D	H elper	Kitchen	"
Uyeda, Sakaiichi	17	S	Messenger Boy	Kitchen	"
Uyeda, Sueko	16	D	Student	Waitress	"
Uyeda, Fujiko	7	D	Student	Student	"
<u>Apt. 9-D</u>					
Imamura, Kazue #33	54	M	H ousemother	Housemother	Brawley
Imamura, Minoru	25	S	Shed Worker	Recreation	"
Imamura, Ken	21	S	Stenog.	Office clerk	"
Imamura, Tom	16	S	Student	Fireman	"
<u>Apt. 10-A</u>					
Nakatsu, Helen	28	M	Dom. Worker	Maint. Office	Bakersfiel
Nakatsu, Sally #34	6	D	Student	Student	"
Ogata, Gilbert	24	B	Butcher	Intake	"
Mochizuki, Yoneko	20	Friend	Waitress	Waitress	"
<u>Apt. 10-B</u>					
Ogata, Heikuro	61	F	Hotel Mgr.	Janitor	Bakersfield
Ogata, Yone #35	59	M	Hotel Aide	Housewife	"
Ogata, George	29	S	Store Mgr.	Coop. expert	"
Ogata, A gnes	23	DIL	Housewife	Housewife	"
Ogata, Betty Jane	9 mo.	GD			"
<u>Apt. 10-C</u>					
Uyetani, George #36	19	S	Clerk	Whse, Foreman	Bakersfield
Uyetani, Roy	13	S	Student	Student	"
Morikawa, George	20	Friend	Mechanic	Fireman	"
Yura, Jim	19	Friend	Student	Electrician	"
<u>Apt. 10-D</u>					
Uyetani, Chieno #37a	49	M	Housemother	Housemother	Bakersfield
Uyetani, Marian	24	D	Stenog.	Sec.	"
Uyetani, Katharyn	19	D	Student	Tkpr.	"
Uyetani, Isabel	17	D	Student	Doc. Aide	"
Uyetani, Bobby	11	S	Student	Student	"
<u>Apt. 11-A</u>					
<u>Apt. 11-B</u>					
Imamura, Shigeo #37	26	H	Interpreter	Water Master	Brawley
Imamura, Kiyoko	25	W	Sec.	Intake	"
<u>Apt. 11-C</u>					
Iwasaki, Tetsuo #38	31	H	Draftsman	Head Electrician	Brawley
Iwasaki, Michi	29	W	Housewife	Housewife	"
Iwasaki, Yoko	2	D			"
<u>Apt. 11-D</u>					
Toke, Tomi #39	45	M	H ousemother	Housemother	Buena Park

←
 other back from internment.

BLOCK 6

AS OF AUGUST 18

NAME & PLACE	AGE	REL.	FORMER OCCUPATION	PRESENT OCCUPATION	FROM
<u>Apt. 11-D</u>					
Toke, Louise	20	D	Helper	Waitress	Buena Park
Toke, Kimiko	16	D	Student	Waitress	"
Toke, Toshimi Thelma	7	D	Student	Student	"
Toke, Charlie	4	S			"
Yamate, Mitzi	21	D			"
<u>Apt. 12-A</u>					
Kato, Bunichi	53	F	Baker	Head Chef	Bakersfield
Kato, Taki	42	M	Housewife	Housewife	"
Kato, Marjorie	18	D	Student	Typist	"
Kato, Dora	16	D	Student	Waitress	"
Kato, Billy	14	S	Student	Student	"
Kato, Jean	13	D	Student	Student	"
<u>Apt. 12-B</u>					
Nishimura, George	20	S	Student	Carpenter	Bakersfield
Nishimura, Yoshi	15	S	Student	Student	"
<u>Apt. 12-C</u>					
Nishimura, Kenishi	58	F	Cook	Head Chef #5	Bakersfield
Nishimura, Mikino	45	M	Housewife	Housewife	"
Nishimura, Mary	22	D	Dom. Worker	Housing	"
Nishimura, Kaoru	12	S	Student	Student	"
Nishimura, Kaname	9	S	Student	Student	"
<u>Apt. 12-D</u>					
Ogata, Moto	58	M	Housemother	Housemother	Bakersfield
Ogata, Togi	33	S	Truck Driver	Mess H. A ss.	Director Bakersfield
Okahara, Harry	65	H (Friend)	Grocer	Landscaper	"
Okahara, Eichi	48	W "	Housewife	Housewife	"
Okahara, Bernice	24	D	Clerk	Recep. Typist	"
<u>Apt. 13 WOMEN'S DORM</u>					
Fujii, Bettie	19		Student	Intake	L. A.
Imada, June	29		Bkpr.	Acc't of A gr.	L. A.
Iseda, Lily	21		Typist	Recep. Head	Riverside
Nakamura, Cecelia	29		Dressmaker	Dancing Teach.	Balboa
Ogawa, Ruth	23		Student	Sec. Mr. James	L.A.
Watanabe, Grace	26			Intake	L.A.
Yamamoto, Carol	20		Student	Sec	L.A.
Sakamoto, Nobuko	20		Typist	Typist (CP)	L.A.
Toyoda, Mary	19			Violin Teach.	Santa Ana
Kuramoto, Yoshi	21		Typist	Recreation	Brawley
<u>Apt. 14 MEN'S DORM</u>					
Hashimoto, Torao	47		Cook		El Centro
Hirose, Kimeo	31		Waiter	Waiter	"
Horita, Kazuo	54		Farmer	Landscaper	Costa Mesa
Kuramoto, Shinnosuke	63		Farmer	Kitchen	Costa Mesa
Momita, Asao	28		Waiter	Warehouse	El Centro
Nagata, Allen	26		Waiter	Rod & Chain	El Centro
Nakamoto, Donald	21		Truck Driver	Warehouse	Bakersfield
Nakano, Eitaro	60		Farmer	Landscaper	Costa Mesa
Nishida, Kimibei	55		Waiter	Cook	El Centro
Ota, Miyakichi	69		Waiter	Kitchen	El Centro
Sugimoto, Tamihei	67		Rabbitry		Costa Mesa
Yamamoto, Kenneth	25		Farmer	School Teach.	Holtville
Nishibata, Eijiro	62		Farmer	Landscaper	Bakersfield
Arima, Senkichi	64		Farmer	Landscaper	Costa Mesa

BLOCK 6

AS OF AUGUST 18

<u>NAME & PLACE</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>REL.</u>	<u>FORMER OCCUPATION</u>	<u>PRESENT OCCUPATION</u>	<u>FROM</u>
<u>Bldg. 14</u>					
Teramoto, Kichimatsu	64		Retired	Janitor	Bakersfield
Toyosaki, Toyoki	58		Farmer	Landscaper	Costa Mesa

BLOCK #6--(Volunteer Class)

(As of Aug. 18, 1942)

DISTRIBUTION AND BREAKDOWN OF FAMILIES ACCORDING TO SIZE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	(1) 1-A (1) 2-A (1) 2-D (1) 5-B (1) 7-B (1) 11-B (1) 12-B	(1/2) 1-B (1) 6-B	(1/2) 1-C (1) 2-B (1/2) 4-C (1) 5-C (1) 8-A (1/2) 8-C (1) 9-A (1) 9-D (1) 10-A (1/2) 10-C (1) 11-C	(1) 3-A (1) 3-C (1) 4-B (1/2) 4-D (1) 5-A (1) 5-D (1) 6-A (1) 6-C (1) 6-D (1) 7-A (1) 7-C (1/2) 8-B (1) 8-D (1) 9-B (1) 9-C (1) 10-B (1/2) 10-D (1/2) 12-C (2) 12-D	(1) 2-C (1) 3-D (1) 11-D (1) 12-A	(1) 3-B (1) 4-A (1) 7-D	
	14	6	44	95	24	21	

Remarks:

The figures (1/2)-(1)-(2) refer to the number of families in that particular apartment.

$\downarrow = 204$
 $\downarrow 85 \pm$ Average
 members per
 family -
 $\downarrow 43 \pm$ Average
 persons per
 family apartment.

BLOCK #6 (Volunteer Class)

(As of Aug. 18, 1942)

Distribution of families by apartments:--

Single families living in separate apartments:--

Families #1, #26, #2a, #3, #4, #5, #6, #7,
#8, #9, #10, #12, #13a, #14, #15
#17, #19, #21, #22, #23, #26, #28a, #29
#31, #32, #33, #36a #37, #39, #40
#41b, #41a

Single families living with one or more in-laws in an apartment:--

Families #11, #35, #38

Single families living with a friend or persons unrelated in same apartment:--

Families #13b, #18, #20, #30, #34

Single families living with 2 friends or more in same apartment:--

Families #24, #27, #28b, #36b

Two families in one apartment:--

Families #25, #42

Friends together in one apartment:--

Unit #16

Bachelors:--

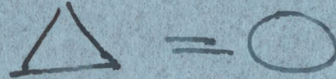
16 men in #14 barrack

Single women:--

10 women in #13 barrack

8-20-42

FAMILY # 1--6



Mr. and Mrs. N. came to Poston as volunteers out of the Imperial Valley, where Mr. N. who is 30 years of age, was considered a successful business man, having operated a general merchandise store. Foreseeing the eventual evacuation of all Japanese out of the Imperial Valley area, both he and his wife felt that the thing to do was to volunteer and obtain the sort of employment suitable to their qualifications and interest. Mr. N. obtained a position in the community canteen as a manager, and though his hours are long, he enjoys his work. Mrs. N. is serving in a secretarial capacity in one of the bureaus of the camp.

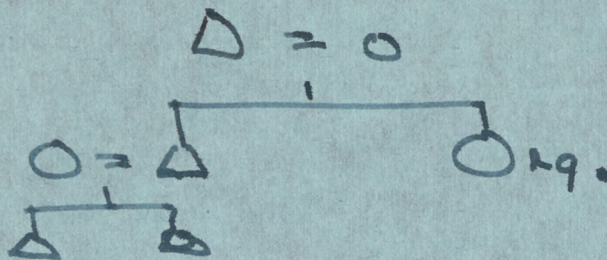
*except
per couple
a
satisfaction*

Mr. and Mrs. N. are of the opinion that they have nothing to lose here, and everything to gain. Both are vitally interested in their respective jobs, and at the end of the day are fatigued. Both feel that their family problems are almost nil because they are working apart from one another, and are glad to see one another at the end of the day. They both feel that they would prefer their family life to be more personalized, but at the same time they are not in disagreement with the community form of living and eating, for they volunteered to come to Poston with a complete understanding of the shortcomings and difficulties of such a life as at Poston.

They fully realize that they do not have the difficulties of the majority of the families in Poston because they have an apartment to themselves alone. Mr. N. points out that family disturbances are few and far between in this block.

(JNF)

FAMILY #11--6



In Miss P. K.'s apartment there are 7 persons, but there is no major external evidence of family disruption, according to Miss P.K. Her family consisted of herself, her mother, her sister-in-law, and her two nephews at the time she came to Poston as a volunteer. Both her father and married brother were interned immediately after the outbreak of the war, and the two families finding themselves without their respective breadwinners came together with Miss P.K. who volunteered for a secretarial position. She says that her decision to volunteer came as a result of the realization that her family was without means of support, coupled with the possible impending evacuation of all Japanese even from zone "B". She felt that at least in camp she would not have to worry about a livelihood for the family so long as the able members contributed to the maintenance and welfare of the camp.

Miss P. K. points out that in her block everyone lends a willing hand in every block endeavor, and that there are no "slackers" in so far as employment is concerned. She attributes the harmony within the block to the fact that the majority of the families in this block had suffered a serious economic setback prior to evacuation, and in many instances the

*cooperation
as a
satisfaction*

fathers had been interned and that they had voluntarily come into camp ready to take on any type of hardship. But as a matter of fact, she says that the general situation is camp turned out brighter than they had pictured, and therefore, the attitude on the part of the volunteer families are of a cooperative nature.

Subsequently, her father and married brother were released from internment, and joined the happy families here at Poston. Miss P. K. remarks that she is so overjoyed and relieved to have both men once again take their places as heads of the family responsibility that she had not even considered the difficulties that confront other dual families crowded into a small apartment.

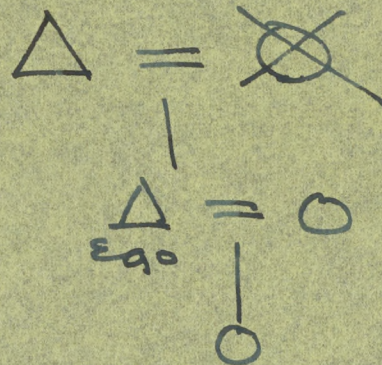
She feels that there is no discord or disunity in the family set-up. Her father frequently raises objections about the manner in which her brother and his wife are bringing up their two children, commenting that "I didn't raise my children like this." However, Miss P.K. feels that this is a minor matter, and that this is one way for her father to show interest in his grandchildren.

A close check-up of Miss P.K.'s apartment set-up reveals that there are really two families involved. I questioned her as to why she had not been assigned separate apartments in as much as I had been told that each volunteer family had been promised one apartment a piece. To this she replied that it was because the two menfolks of the family were absentees, and that the families felt it would be to their ad-

vantage to group themselves together. The return of the two men from internment brought no change in this situation for all are satisfied.

(JND)

FAMILY #38--6



Mr. and Mrs. I are living with their 2 yr. old daughter, and with Mr. I.'s father who very recently returned from an internment camp in the mid-west. Mr. I. was formerly engaged as a wholesale produce field buyer and his activities carried him into the Imperial Valley and where he spent most of his time. Later he called his family into the valley, and volunteered out of the Imperial Valley when he realized that the evacuation process would become all-enveloping. As a young Nisei in business, he was fairly well established financially, as well attested by the investment he has placed in furnishing his apartment, with plastic walls, furniture, etc. His apartment is known amongst the residents of the block, and generally referred to as the "Sears and Roebuck Apartment"---for most of the materials were purchased through that large mail order house. Both Mr. and Mrs. I. are college graduates, Mr. I having majored in electrical engineering. Mr. I. holds the position of head electrician in Poston.

The interview with Mrs. I. was a very interesting one,

for she readily understood the nature of my visit, and gladly supplied me with the kind of things I was searching for. Having an apartment all to themselves she was very pleased with the set-up, especially as it had been furnished so nicely by her husband; she had no dissatisfaction to voice about the family life she is leading now, but just the same she would take the first opportunity to get out of the camp if it were possible to do so.

*Difficult
teaching
correct table
manners
to children*

Mrs. I. regrets very much the community method of eating, although she realizes that that is the only feasible method here in camp. She felt that the community method of eating allowed no provisions for the correct-up-bringing of her two year old daughter in regard to table manners which she felt her child should be taught irrespective of what the other parents are doing with their children. And feeling thus, she patiently attempts to instill the right sort of table habits to her child, but finds it very difficult because of the indifference of surrounding parents to the table manners of their own children. She feels that a young child always considers its parents for guidance, and that the mother's and father's attitude toward life will always count heavily with the child, regardless of the presence of a community mode of life or a strictly family unit as exists outside of camp.

She feels that due to the lack of youngster of the same age as her child in the block there is a tendency for her child to associate with children older than herself, and

because of this over-age association there is a strong possibility that her child will learn of things ahead of her time. She definitely feels that there are certain stages of life education for a two year old, for a three year old, for a four year old, etc., and that because of the lack of children of the same age, her child must necessarily play with children of an older age-group.

(JNF)

THE FAMILY: Block #30 (Urban)

Noboru is a youngster of three, and as mischievous a boy as there ever was born. There is not a single day passes but that he must have his clothes changed at the least twice. He and his younger brother are a constant source of worry and anxiety on the part of the mother. Noboru is a huskily built young boy for his age, and to look at him one would suppose that he was a great deal older than his actual three years of age.

On this particular Sunday afternoon Noboru spotted a large shallow puddle of water that reached a good fifteen feet at its widest point, and chose to play around it. However, he soon tired of playing around the pool, and brought a fairly large piece of lumber which he christened as a ship and for fully ten minutes he obtained much pleasure in launching and re-launching this piece of lumber. At one such launching little Noboru slipped and found his knees all wet and covered with mud. This did not bother him, and in fact, he seemed to enjoy his play just that much more, and proceeded to intensify his play. At another time later he spilled and fell flat on his back.

All during this time his fellow playmates began clustering about him, but they did not join Noboru in his "ship launchings". They were satisfied to simply stand by and watch Noboru in his various antics, probably remembering the consequences they had been inflicted when they had played in just such a manner. With each slip and fall that Noboru made, the playmates laughed and seemingly enjoyed the one man performance. All this merely gave little Noboru more courage, and with encouragement

9-13-42

from his playmates, Noboru was soon wallowing in the mud puddle, simulating a swimmer.

All this was not to last forever, for someone had informed Noboru's mother. Upon having spotted his mother approaching, Noboru made a straightaway dash in the opposite direction, but to no avail. His mother simply grabbed little Noboru by the ears, and literally hauled him into the showers where he was administered a good soaking and soundly spanked.

This incident brought many of the adults of the block to the scene, much to the embarrassment of the mother who remained tight-lipped throughout the entire procedure but nevertheless spanked little Noboru right on the scene of the "crime."

(JNF)

PRESENT: Mr. John Fukushima
Dr. Leighton
Mrs. Leighton
Mr. Kubota
Mr. Yamaguchi
Mr. Nishimoto
Mr. Teshima
Mr. Sogioka
Dr. Taylor

Mr. Yatsushiro
Dr. Tsuchiyama
Dr. Shimizu
Dr. Spicer
Mr. Mimura
Mr. Sasaki
Mr. Murase
Mr. Ishino

SPEAKER: MR. JOHN FUKUSHIMA

TOPIC: FAMILY RELATIONS

The study that I am making at present is "The Family and its readjustment to the 20'x25' apartment." I was primarily interested as I happen to have seven in my own apartment. In other words, I have a two-family setup. I approached Dr. Spicer about it and before I knew about it, I was assigned the family topic. I must admit this report is incomplete as I go into it daily the problem is becoming larger and larger and I have to limit myself to the 20'x25' apartments alone and let some of the other problems alone. This survey on the readjustment necessarily ties up with the Housing Department--this survey is more or less a housing survey and readjustment to the housing situation. To make the study of the thirty-six blocks, we realized that it would be impossible so we brought it down to four typical blocks. Here's the way we selected the four blocks: Block 30 represents evacuees from an urban area; Block 6 represents families and individuals who volunteered; Block 42 represents evacuees from the country (originally we had selected Block 19 but after two or three days' work was done, we discovered that it was not a typical rural block so we selected another block. In making my survey of the family, I made many

mistakes and that was one of them. I did not have access to the census files when we first started on the survey as they were not available at that time.); Block 18 to represent a group of residents who were relocated from an assembly center since problems would be a little different. The first thing I did was to go to these four blocks and get their registration data and compile the registration data to try to find clues as to an idea on which blocks would give me the best information. I drew a chart from Block 30 which shows the way the residents are lined up in the apartments. It is rather interesting to compare Block 30 with Block 6, the volunteer class block, in which you find in the distribution of the two blocks that there^{is}/a greater number of families assigned to, that is, larger families of five and six and in Block 6, you find that the distribution is a little more equitable and their problems are naturally less than those of Block 30. You will notice that in Block 30, there is no apartment with a family of two that has been allotted an apartment. The first column shows a family of three and that is the only one; the majority falls in the five and six classification. Whereas, in Block 6, seven families have been assigned an apartment apiece held by couples. The majority of them are distributed so that there are five to an apartment. In the rural class, the distribution falls in a much more even curve. There are two families that are given an apartment, up to five and tapers down to eight to an apartment. In Block 18 which is a block representative of people relocated from an assembly center, it seems that they had a much better idea

of the housing situation and because of that fact that they were already in the assembly center and accustomed to difficulties in housing. When they came here and were told to register with a minimum of five and a maximum of eight, they arranged their families so that only five in an apartment so the greater number registered with five. In Block 18, you will find no family of eight in an apartment, and there are only two families with seven in an apartment.

(CHART ATTACHED)

I summarized those four distributions in a chart. This chart will show you the green, which is the urban class; the black pencil mark is the volunteer class. You will notice that the chart of the urban class is the furthestest over and that the volunteer class is closest over to apartment one which indicates more or less the crowded conditions occur more frequently in the urban class than the volunteer class.

In making the survey of Block 30, I found seventy-one families living in fifty-two apartments and that there were nineteen apartments that had setups of two or more families, thirty-eight families were doubled up. In Block 6, there were two families which were doubled up, the family name not being identical. On investigation, I found that they were related. In Block 18, there are fourteen families doubled up into seven apartments. In the rural block, Block 42, sixteen families were doubled up; five families were so large that they were given two apartments apiece. The problems were greater in the city block, consequently there were

more personal interviews on the city block. After studying that chart for awhile, I drew, more or less, a chart here to show where the most difficulties did occur and the urban block has seventy-one families, whereas the rural has fifty-four families and the volunteers has forty-two families and the relocated had fifty-one families.

4.02 members, Urban block average per family.

4.85 members, Volunteer block average per family.

4.53 members, Rural block average per family.

The urban families are the smallest of the four blocks studied but had the largest number of people in each apartment, 5.5, while the average in the volunteer group was 4.43.

In going about the various blocks in obtaining the personal interviews, these are some of the questions which I held in mind:

What is the lack of privacy and the community style of eating? What are they saying about it and doing about it? What are the satisfactions given and what are the dissatisfactions? Some people who were interviewed mentioned no forms of satisfaction at all in this method of living.

I might quote you some of the dissatisfactions and satisfactions that were mentioned in the interviews. Those interviewed did not state the dissatisfaction, it was just expressed in their opinions and I usually tabulated them:

Lack of privacy--the two family situation.

In-law difficulties.

Difference in beliefs into how to bring up children.

Dining hall difficulties--table manners

Moral issues

The inconvenience of latrines and washroom because of
separation from dwellings

Family disintegration

Lack of emphasis on the development of children toward
eventual adulthood and responsibility.

Cultural lag--cultural line, by being placed in here so
behind the normal cultural development.

Failure of disciplinary measures on children

Problem of indecency of attire on the part of adults
around the block

Class differences

"Face" still important

Newlywed situation

Lackadaisical attitude of parents

Here is one of the interviews that mentions the difficulty of teaching table manners to the children: "Says Mrs. A. of her 20 month old son:--I've been feeding him at home, but of late I've been bringing him into the dining hall to eat. However, it's very difficult to feed him properly. He's so restless, and imitates others so readily. He insists on sticking his paws into my plate or daddy's plate because he sees other parents feeding their infants out of their own plates with their own forks, of course, he's young yet, but that is no excuse for bad table manners. Oh, It's

so difficult to teach him the proper manners. And while I finished my meal, the youngster scampered off in various directions in the dining hall, and at one time climbed atop an unoccupied table and reached for the salt shaker, whereupon, he was immediately removed by Mr. A. He was not openly reprimanded, but Mrs. A. said to me, 'You can see for yourself why it's so difficult to bring kids up properly in a large mess hall.'

Here's an example of family disintegration as expressed by Mr. and Mrs. W.M.: "Mrs. W.M. tells of an incident which took place on one of the warm days so characteristic of a Poston summer. Her apartment is not provided with a cooler as are some of the other apartments. Now Mr. and Mrs. W.M. have three children, 5 yrs., 3 yrs., and 1 yrs. of age respectively. The 3 year old, on one warm day got up, after having been told to take his daily afternoon nap, and went out to a neighbor's apartment and proceeded to continue his nap there. (The neighbor has an evaporative cooler). She feels that the children are becoming the responsibility of the block, and not of the family, and the words of the parents do not have much weight any longer. She says that there is no point in trying to punish her children by threatening them to go without supper, for each child proceeds to answer the dinner gong individually, and at separate times, and in total disregard of the admonishment meted out by the parents. She says, 'Could it be that we parents are losing our grip over our own children?'"

Here is another example of the failure of disciplinary meas-

ure on children: "Bringing up four children in any form of community is not a simple matter. All four of my children are under seven years of age, and many disciplinary measures must necessarily be taken. Mr. S. regretted that there were no woodsheds or garages where a good old-fashioned spanking might be administered once in a while. And as I talked with Mr. S., the youngest son, 4, had evidently not done what his mother had asked him to do, and was whipped with an arrow-weed and stripped of his clothing, and allowed to remain standing in the doorway, much to the amusement of the neighboring children who had congregated about the unfortunate child. One of the observing children was a 3 year old boy who constantly said 'shame, shame, shame on you,' to which the subjected boy apparently paid no heed."

Here is an expression by an elderly man on family disintegration: "M. K.O. strongly feels that the normal family ties are being weakened by this group living. He feels that children in the formative mental ages will not have any respect for their fathers who are not responsible for the food served them in the community mess hall and that they will hold no appreciation for their mothers as far as cooking meals are considered. He expresses the opinion that normal family ties are strengthened by the belief on the part of the children that the father is the breadwinner of the family and that mother's is the hand that cuts the bread brought home by the father.

Here is one that denotes class difference: "Mr. S. lives with his wife and two daughters, 15 years and 13 years respectively

and has a friend of the family, a young lady of 24, also living in the same apartment. In regards to the education of his two daughters, he says he has made several attempts to instruct them in various subjects that would be of aid in their schooling when the fall and winter semester begins. Many approaches were made, some in a very interesting manner, but the reaction of the daughters was always the same--that of indifference. Mr. S. avers that his daughters were honor students in the city, and prior to evacuation made every effort to pursue knowledge on their own efforts, going to libraries weekly, to Sunday School conscientiously, and attending the public school with interest. Mr. S. himself is an educated man, and very active in the local Poston Community Church affairs, and he fully realizes the importance of the part of the family in relation to education and to the bringing up of the children. And yet he feels that there are powers at work that are beyond his control i.e. the environment of a community life. The proximity of one apartment to another, of one barrack to another makes for ready groupings to be found by the children. He feels that his children cannot concentrate on their home studies because no sooner do they sit down to studying than the neighboring children knock at the door and ask the two girls to join them in a game."

Here is an example of a newly-wed situation: "Mr. G. had been employed in the mess hall for about a month, but left the job when Mrs. G. was also placed in the kitchen. He feels that she was in kitchen to check up on his activities. (Mr. G.'s social relationships with others before evacuation was very broad, and probably re-

sented the limitations inflicted by marriage especially when confronted by hundreds of friends within the camp.) Mr. G. confidentially remarked to me a month back that 'becoming married was the greatest mistake he had ever made'. Today he feels that with certain readjustments and with time he can begin to grasp the full meaning of married life and play his share, limited as are the opportunities of leading a normal happy married life here in a crowded apartment. He mentioned the disadvantage of having the in-laws living next door in the sense that his wife is always running home whenever an occasional quarrel arise, thus affording no opportunities for the husband and wife to iron out their own petty troubles."

Here is one more on in-law difficulties: "Mr. and Mrs. H. had been residing with Mr. H's parents and a brother, 19, and a sister, 18, until very recently when the couple's request for a change of address was approved and transferred to Block 18 where the couple now enjoy an apartment to themselves, although forewarned by the Housing Department that if the housing problem becomes acute with the influx of additional evacuees there may be a few more persons assigned to the same apartment. Rather than undergo any further strain under pressure of the entire family, Mr. and Mrs. H. withdrew from the family set-up, and entertained the possibility of having another family assigned with them in their new apartment in Block 18. Mr. and Mrs. H. had never lived under the same roof as their parents, except for the brief interval of three months prior to evacuation. It seems that Mrs. H.

could never get along with Mr. H's family, especially with the younger brother who is afflicted with epilepsy--in a mild degree. Under the family set-up, things became unbearable inasmuch as Mr. H. was the only person employed. Mrs. H. says that there were too many 'at home' in the small 20 by 25 feet room and that ~~there~~ ~~werent~~ they got on each other's nerves. The older Mr. and Mrs. were considered too old to work, the brother was unfit to work, and the youngest though 18 was pampered too much by the parents and constantly kept within the room."

In going about the study of the family, I find that the housing situation tied up so strongly with the family that I had to include the various housing surveys that were being conducted in camp. The Block Supervisors of Camp I made a survey at a rather recent date. In this survey, there were three blocks in Camp which answered that they had housing trouble and the other thirty-six, thirty had answered that they had housing trouble and there were three reports missing. But the one outstanding thing in this report is that everyone of those blocks mentioning housing trouble stated over-crowding in one sense or another as the chief reason for the housing trouble and the various family disagreements that were coming up.

Originally the Hosuing Department made no investigation of the various applications for change of address. During the first several months, the Housing Department was approving stated reasons of medical or employment nature.

DR. LEIGHTON: Did they get the replies to the questions in that

survey from a door to door survey?

MR. FUKUSHIMA: The survey was made through the block managers-- opinion of the block managers.

DR. LEIGHTON: Then it was "yes" and "no" from the block managers in answer to the questions put forward.

MR. FUKUSHIMA: Those applications that were filed (incidentally there were more than 1,000 applications during the first three months in camp), of these applications you stated family disagreement or incompatibility and you were not given preference to those who stated medical or employment reasons. It is just lately that the Housing Department realized the situation and has been studying each application for transfer. Just lately, they have made a separate file for the applications for smaller apartments. In checking over the various reasons on the application forms, the reasons could be, more or less, divided into five groups: (1) the fear of doubling up with another five; (2) two-family situation, result of disagreements; (3) lack of privacy, especially newly-weds --couples are making applications more than any other group; (4) overcrowding; (5) employment and medical and other reasons. In direct contrast to the applications that were filed in the first three months, the reasons that are stated now are more definite and are a little more stronger than they were. In other words, realizing that the applications are being investigated, they more or less put down the true reason for change of address. Formerly, the reasons were really

camouflages.

In the course of study I made a study of the movements of families prior to evacuation. This survey was conducted in only one block, however, it will give you an idea. With these three questions that were asked: (1) How was your family set-up two months prior; (3) What was the set-up prior to the evacuation in March? It revealed that there were twenty-two families who had doubled up or moved prior to evacuation. Dr. Spicer, would you explain the chart, as to the symbols that were used?

DR. SPICER: Maybe you are all familiar with them. The chart that Mr. Fukushima has used is one that is typically used by anthropologists in the study of kinship families.

O circle represents female

△ triangle represents male

== equal sign represents married

— horizontal line represents parent-child relationship

/ vertical line represents brother, sister.

MR. FUKUSHIMA: You might explain some of the movements of the various families on the chart.

DR. SPICER: (Dr. Spicer explained a few examples of relationships prior to evacuation and here in Poston. Mr. Fukushima explained about the 2-D situation).

MR. FUKUSHIMA: I should have mentioned the various methods by which I am going around in my survey, and that could be divided into four classifications: (1) by means of personal

interviews; (2) going through the various files such as the housing files, registration files, census files, block manager's office; (3) personal observation; (4) gather some subjective opinions by various leaders in camp and some of the visitors that have been coming into camp.

The 20'x25' apartments in which the families are living are all-purpose apartments that serve not only as bedrooms but also as living rooms, study rooms, kitchens, and as bathrooms, where little babies are concerned. In a typical apartment it is not unusual to see a section of the small room reserved as a 'living room'. This so-called 'living room' generally consists of a card table and a few improvised 'chairs', and that is all.

Where there are children of school age, wise parents interested in the education of their children have provided a study desk of crude fashion where the children could read, draw, and write. In many instances, parents have brought along educational books, magazines, and scrapbooks, and in a few cases, blackboards.

Most of the apartments possess a makeshift cupboard made of scrap lumber or of boxes and this cupboard is generally stocked with crackers, jams and jellies, canned fruits, coffee, and other groceries that can be readily prepared and consumed without too much ado when the individuals become hungry in-between meals or late at night. Families with small children and infants requiring formula milk and special care and fami-

lies with infirm members requiring extra care are allowed to retain their hot-plates which are kept nearby the so-called 'kitchen'. Often families violate the conditions under which these hot-plates were made available to them by using them to make coffee, brew tea, and warm canned foods. Families with infants and infirm members take advantage of this privilege and are not always conscientious about the use of the hot-plates.

Where families follow the practice of eating in the apartments, the disposal of refuse and garbage is a mild problem of sanitation. Most of the refuse is piled into an empty gallon tin obtained from the dining hall, and in many cases allowed to remain in the apartment for some time before being emptied into the large receptacle placed at the rear of the dining hall. Very few families have bothered to obtain the standard type of garbage receptacle for use in the apartment.

Several of the families in every block have gone to the trouble of installing water faucets within the apartment to supplement their makeshift kitchen. These faucets in most cases are not used solely for drinking purposes, but also to save the individual from walking to the latrines for washing up purposes and thus causing the sanitation department no little concern about the run-off water from these inside installations.

Families with infants in their household have had to re-

sort to the use of their apartments as bathrooms for their infants whenever necessary. This applies to the bathing needs of the infirm as well. This indoor bathing requires an extra effort on the part of the aiding members of the infants and the infirm in that the hot water must be obtained from the washroom, and again disposed of in the proper manner. Along with the bathing situation in the apartments, many families are necessitated to resort to the use of bed chambers the use of which must be made in the very same room that other members of the family reside.

Many of the families have resorted to the use of indoor clothes-lines. In every apartment is to be noticed either a short line or a series of ropes stretched across the room for drying purposes, the amount of line depending upon the size of the family. Many of the residents have constructed outdoor clothes-lines along side the barracks, and many block units have built an area designed especially for clothes drying.

The dusty nature of Poston must have had a direct bearing on the utilization of these indoor clotheslines and ever so much more with families having baby clothes and diapers.

In going about these interviews, it seems to me that the individuals who are living with another family with mutual consent of the family with whom they are living, it seems to show a more closer and harmonious relationship than those individuals who were thrown into an apartment with

another family, (because of the rush of the Housing Department). They seem to have a better chance of making a go of the situation if there is a mutual interest of one kind or another.

This survey seems to be scratching only on the surface but to me it has brought up several questions and possible suggested surveys for the future and some of the questions that I have asked myself and that I might ask you:

1. What is the trend of child behavior as a result of communal living?
2. What are the effects of community life at Poston upon married life--husband and wife relationships; the newlywed situation?
3. What are the differences in behaviors and reaction of families of different classes: well-to-do; average business type; wage earners?
4. What is the trend of behavior in the dining halls and its relationship to family disintegration: family style and its shortcomings; and cafeteria style and its shortcomings.
5. What is the influence of close contact of the Issei family and the Nisei family upon the latter: speech, thought, mannerism? And what is this lack of outside Caucasian contact doing to the Japanese family?
6. What of the mixed marriage families and their readjustments? I notice there are about fifty families of mixed parentage and unless we make a survey of

the readjustments of these families, there won't be any left as these families are leaving this camp. There are only twenty of these mixed families left in camp now and there ~~will~~ will be considerably less families as time goes on.

7. What of juvenile delinquency and the relationship and responsibility to the family?
8. What of the adolescents and the relationship to the family?--and the problem of the un-wed mother?
9. How are associations and friendships formed? I have drawn up more or less a sample of what I would like have done in this regard:
 - (1) Whom do you visit on evenings, on Sundays?
 - (2) With whom do you exchange household articles?
 - (3) With whom do you stop to chat after lunch or supper?
 - (4) With whom do you sit at meal times?
 - (5) How do families select their friends? By proximity, by interest, by class?
 - (6) Do families tend to strike up new friendships within the block or drop old friends in other blocks and if so, why? How does the lack of transportation and the walking distance affect old friendships?
 - (7) Is the block becoming a social unit in itself?

10. What of the divorce situation?
11. What of the under-privileged families?: (1) families on relief prior to evacuation; (2) families with interned husbands and fathers; (3) large families with only one, the father employed at \$12 or \$16.
12. The problem of illicit living--registration of unmarried adults posing as married couples.
13. The recreational problems of the family as a whole and individually.
14. The problem of the aged men living in men's dormitory.
15. Families with communicable diseases, such as tuberculosis, and other social diseases.

That is all that I have to report on, as I say, my report is very unrelated and seem to scratch on the surface but in another month or two, I will have things a little more organized.

DR. LEIGHTON: I think that this report is an excellent thing and represents a great deal of hard work and a great desire of thinking on the problems and I am very much impressed with your wide range of vision.

MR. FUKUSHIMA: I find that because of the family survey being so wide, it is very difficult to stay on one phase of family study. I believe a family study of this nature should have five or six research workers studying the various phases of

the family.

DR. LEIGHTON: It is a perennial problem of all social scientists.

MR. FUKUSHIMA: I would like to call your attention to a very fine report made to Mr. John Evans by Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa. This is one of the subjective data that I am gathering. Rev. Morikawa discusses the housing problem, of the crowded quarters, the lack of privacy, etc. He also suggests here that we might take note of--that of conducting a survey of the housing difficulties. That copy is available in the office if you care to read it.

DR. LEIGHTON: From your work so far, have any things shaped themselves in your mind that can be done of a practical nature? By practical, I don't mean give people six-room apartments instead of small one-room apartments.

MR. FUKUSHIMA: At present the Housing Department, not only the Housing Department but the staff of the Block Managers have become to realize the seriousness of the problem so they are working with the councilmen. They seem to feel that the housing situation is much more important than the education of their children in the fall. The housing situation should be solved before anything else is done. At present the city council has a committee on housing and the block managers has a committee on housing also to try to solve this problem. They have asked me to sit in on their meetings and I believe some good solution will be arrived at very shortly. Of course, they have the problem of partitioning, problem of obtaining

lumber and material to do this work as these things are on the priority list, but in view of the situation, the awful situation that exists in camp now, they are trying their best to solve this condition.

(line ?)

DR. LEIGHTON: On the/view of partitions.

MR. FUKUSHIMA? They feel that partitions would not be ready for several weeks or maybe several months, and in the meanwhile they could be going about adjusting the population of the

blocks in such a way to have a more equitable distribution. In other words, pave the way for partitions when they do come in. Try to average each block to 250 to 270 people so that each block will have a equal share of partitions.

MRS. LEIGHTON: What kind of partitions are they going to make-- just high enough or up to the ceiling?

MR. FUKUSHIMA: Up to the ceiling, and will be made of plastic board.

MRS. LEIGHTON: Atleast you can't see through that.

MR. NISHIMOTO: While making inquiries to the issei, what was the medium of conversation? Did you use English or Japanese?
made some

MR. FUKUSHIMA: I/~~did not have extensive~~ inquiries in Japanese. Some of the more difficult terms in English are rather hard to translate as I wasn't prepared but I did my best. In going about these personal interviews, I first introduced myself as being interested in the conditions and the welfare of the family and right away they came out spontaneously. With the nisei, it is very easy as you just join with them after dinner, work with them, etc. and then you can get ideas and suggestions without asking.

DR. LEIGHTON: Have you any ideas such as the training of children, what steps might be taken to improve that situation?

MR. FUKUSHIMA: I really haven't gone into the analysis with the data we have gathered. Dr. Spicer and I haven't talked it over closely yet. We thought it would be better to gather the material first and then go into the analysis later.

DR. LEIGHTON: Have you talked to Mr. Burge about the housing problem?

MR. FUKUSHIMA: The housing problem in Camp 3 are not as acute as here as I was told by Mr. Mits Kaneko.

DR. LEIGHTON: I was not thinking of Camp 3 but Mr. Burge was the one who ran the Housing Department before Camp 3. He has down lots of things about it and I thought of developing some survey along the line of the last type/^{Dr. Arensberg}~~xxx~~ was talking about which was the Marino survey. Before Mr. Burge came here, he spent a little while in New York with Marino to study that type of survey and I think it would be interesting to ~~xxx~~ have an interview with Mr. Burge to get his ideas and experiences when he was in charge of the Housing Department and what thoughts he has in that type of survey. Anybody else like to ask some questions?

DR. SPICER: I was wondering about your interview, were the excerpts on the urban block or all four blocks?

MR. FUKUSHIMA: Excerpts were all from the urban block but the answers are practically the same except the volunteer group in which the attitudes is much different. Their attitude is one in which they are ready to face whatever comes up as they had left everything to come here as volunteers. Whereas in the urban district, they were more or less forced to evacuate at a certain time and come here so the period of readjustment was much longer. They were much slower in getting organized; even the rural blocks were quicker ~~in~~ in resettling here.

The farm group are willing to help each other while the city group were more or less living an individualistic life.

Rather than have you ask me questions, I would rather you tell me what ^{to}/do in my survey.

DR. TAYLOR: Before the people came here, it must have been a rather sharp contrast of the economic conditions. What has happened to the class feeling since coming to camp? Have ^{(economic)?} people maintained/class distinction? Can you draw any lines of class difference?

MR. FUKUSHIMA: That is something which will possibly be shown on different surveys of how friends are formed, certain ~~xxxx~~ class groups or interests have any influence upon friendships.

DR. LEIGHTON: One thought that comes to me about technique that might be interesting would be to have certain people in different kinds of family set-ups as a sample from each of the principle different type of family arrangement that exists here on a twenty-four hour record of the activities that goes on in an apartment to show the daily round of the day.

MR. FUKUSHIMA: I have just one short note on something of that nature, that is, in regard to my own family. "Tonight as I sit here and type at my portable placed on a card table that is used for almost everything under the sun, the thought came to me that I ought portray an actual evening at home in an overcrowded apartment. I consider mine an overcrowded apartment, for in it there are seven of us. At the present

moment my wife is trying in vain to put our four month old baby girl to sleep. She is pacing the length of the 20'x25' room with the baby in her arms, but the baby continues to cry. My elderly male cousin is lying prone on his bed in one corner of the apartment and trying hard to concentrate on the front page of a three day old newspaper, but I am certain that it is only with difficulty that he is reading the paper, for he is constantly casting glances toward my wife and the wailing baby. My middle aged female cousin is also lying prone on her bed which is located in the center of the room along side the bed of her ten year old daughter who is still very much full of pep and energy despite a strenuous day of play outdoors during the day. The young daughter is keeping herself busy between making a necklace of melon seeds and calling everyone's attention from time to time to the little minnows that some of her little boy friends had caught for her during the day in the nearby creek. My mother-in-law was puttering around for awhile with her sewing, but she must have tired of it, for I now note that she has gone outside and is carrying on a conversation with one of the neighbors on our front 'porch'.

"The thing that strikes me just at this particular moment is this: ----- how long can we keep up this strain that is brought about by the lack of privacy?

"So much for the thought of the moment. I must go on to other matters."

You mean in that nature?

DR. LEIGHTON: Yes, that nature showing the actual stream of living that that physical set-up produces.

MR. FUKUSHIMA: That would require a great deal of time ~~on~~ ^{on} the part of the research worker.

DR. LEIGHTON: No, I don't think so. That is, just take a certain type of family arrangements.

MR. FUKUSHIMA: You mean single families, double families (two family set-up), families with friends?

DR. LEIGHTON: Yes, just doing it for one day. And later on it might be worth while to do it again.

MR. FUKUSHIMA: In other words, keep a family log.

DR. LEIGHTON: Don't have the research worker to do that but get one member of the family to do it. The research worker's job would be to initiate that data ~~and~~ that was collected.

I would like very much to see your folder on the family set-up and have a conference with you on this study ~~xxxxxx~~ ^{and} what would the ~~/xxxxxx~~ be/best thing to do next.

MRS. LEIGHTON: There is one thing that occurred to me--I realize and I am quite sure that dissatisfactions is what gets discussed about and that satisfactions could naturally not get ~~xxxxxx~~ ^{talked} about.

DR. SHIMIZU: Have you had any statements of satisfactions?

MR. FUKUSHIMA: Just a ~~x~~ very few. It/ ~~xxxxxx~~ ^{taught} children and even the adults how to get along. There were some satisfactions that were mentioned in regards to eating in the dining halls such as table manners.

DR. LEIGHTON: I saw a letter from a person who had been in this community who went home to California. This person was a member of the mixed marriage group. In the letter there was a description of how it was to be back with their friends, the whole feeling of security/^{having}~~xxx~~ come up, all the deprivations and changes that have occurred in the outside life, and that life here was much more secure.

DR. TAYLOR: The boats coming from England to the United States would sort of compare with the evacuation here. Books are coming out on the social revolution that is occurring due to the complete economic change--many rich people are losing their money, general levelling-off process and the classes are getting to be of the same level. Some people think that there will be a great change in the social climate. It would be interesting to make some reports and study this. John Day is publishing a book now and the Bulletin from Britain is available at any time.

DR. LEIGHTON: I would like to introduce to you, Dr. Taylor, who has been spending a few days in Poston. He is the head of _____ at the University of Washington and he is here for the express purpose of writing an article for the Atlantic Monthly on this place. Would you care to make any comments?

DR. TAYLOR: Anything that I say would be ~~mf~~ considerably ambiguous but I would like to say that I am very happy indeed that this process of research is going on. I think it is extreme-

NOTES: The Family - Block #30

In a conversation with Mits Ishibashi and George Ito, the subject of decency in the way of wearing apparel was under discussion, and had hailed down to a particular incident. Mr. I. said, "I know one guy who wears only his lower drawers and a pair of getas when he goes to take a shower. He should know better, especially when he himself is the father of a 10 year old boy." Said Mr. G.I., "Yeah, I know of another guy who does the same thing. I think he lives with this other fellow. Maybe they go to the shower in only their lower drawers because their apartment is directly opposite the men's shower room. Just the same it's not so _____ good for the neighboring kids within the block. I think someone ought to tell them to dress more decently when going to take a shower." Said, Mr. M. I., "Who's going to tell them? Certainly not me! They'll tell me to go jump in the lake if I stuck my nose out. Lot's of times I've felt like taking his drawers while he was in the shower, and teaching him a lesson! The guy ought to have more sense." Mr. G. I., "That kind of stuff is bad influence on the kids."

(JNF)

NOTES: The Family
Rev. S. Kowta

One of the many things that Rev. Kowta pointed out in relation to the family question is the noticeable change in the use of language and manners. In the community wherein he resided formerly, there were very few Japanese families, and many fine American families which held a tremendous amount of influence over his three children. Here at Poston he finds his children rapidly picking up slang expressions, and discarding the fine manners that had been taught them.

Here in Poston Rev. Kowta feels that a great deal of teacher-pupil relationship and the respect attached to such a relationship is no more. There is a feeling on the part of the adults that here in Poston there is no class difference, that we were all placed in here under the same conditions, that everything should be on an equal footing, and that because of this attitude, both adults and children do not hold the minister in as high an esteem as they had formerly outside of camp. This attitude can also be partly attributed to the condensation of so many different classes of people into one small community.

Crowding together is a good thing in a sense for it forces families and individuals to more or less become better acquainted with each other. This proximity and overcrowdedness necessarily force families to practice a great deal of restraint, and teaches them the art of patience. Many Japanese families consider it a shame--a disgrace--to be seen quarreling in sight of others and within hearing distance of others.

Rev. Kowta says that he has not been able to continue the morning worship or hymns and bible studies that he had conducted

9-7-42

for his family outside the camp, simply because he felt that the singing of hymns before breakfast in his family apartment might be considered a nuisance by other close-by residents. As for Bible studies he points out that his children do not concentrate on the studies because they are given so much of it in the Daily Summer Bible School and in the Sunday School. Rev. Kowta definitely feels that even he, as a minister, is losing a certain amount of control over his children, not because of either the fault of the children or the parents but because of the communal method of living.

Rev. Kowta feels that those families who have because thoroughly Americanized have very little regard for the consideration of others around them in such a community as this; whereas, those families that are "Japanesy" are very considerate of the feelings of their neighbors. Many of the Niseis are too often guilty of disregard and disrespect of their neighbors, and too often forget that the neighbors are living at close quarters.

(JNF)

9-13-42

The central location of the shower rooms makes its accessibility most convenient for the members of the block, and this factor is not overlooked by the residents as is made evident by the frequent use of the shower rooms. There seems to be one very important problem connected to the use of the common shower rooms, and that is in relation to the use of the showers by small children, adolescents, and mature adults all at the one and same time. Frequently in the showers I have noticed small boys fixing their gazes steadfastly on the matured nude bodies of the adults and upon the nude bodies of the adolescents in their transitional stage. Needless to say but that this is a situation that is not very wholesome. This situation might easily be tossed aside with the remark that after all there are only males involved and that it should make very little difference. However, I feel that the problem is a serious one to be thoughtfully considered.

I might suggest a staggering of hours so as to permit children of a certain age to make use of the shower at a certain time, while adolescent boys make use of another designated time, and the adults likewise. This might alleviate the situation which I deplored in the above statement. This plan would hold true for the women's shower facilities also.

(JNE)

9-13-42

This afternoon I played bridge with a group of friends under the recently built play-shed north of the men's latrine, and as I sat there playing bridge I could see many members of the block sitting in front of their respective apartments.

I asked five or six people at random who were nearby what percentage of the total residents of the block they thought remained within the block limits of a Sunday afternoon. The figures given me ranged from 95% to 97%, a surprisingly large percentage.....and they all agreed that there were less than fifteen people away from the block at that very moment (3:30 o'clock).

(JNF)

9-17-42

Rural families on the whole are better readjusted to the conditions as found in Poston than are those families from the urban areas. Those in the rural blocks do not make as large an issue of the smallness of the apartment units as do those in the urban blocks. The homes of the farmers were in most cases no more than mere wooden shacks that might even fall below the type of barracks that are now being used. The majority of the farm homes had no finished flooring, no insulation on the wall save for newspaper or pasteboard attached to the wall, and in many cases no electricity. The food served here at Poston is much superior from the dietary point of view than that to which the Japanese farmers were accustomed to eating, and add to this the fact that the wives do not need to do any cooking, and one can begin to see why the farm group is more satisfied with this place than those who evacuated out of the urban areas. Then too, the farmers were accustomed to a great deal more hardship than their neighbors from the city. In general the farm group has readjusted itself mentally ^{much} more quickly than the city group. It is to be noticed however that the rural people are more prone to allow themselves to live in the apartments as they found them....bare, whereas the city people stress the improvement of the inside of the apartments and are prone to let the outside improvements remain till the last. (JNF)

Close living conditions forbid any secrecy, especially within the block. There seems to be no room within the block for anything that is on the QT. Women, especially housewives, have very little to do at home outside of washing clothes by hand, and to top this off there is no place to go.....all this affords the women a great deal of time and energy towards observing the sayings and the actions of others within the block. Any little action or statement that is a bit out of the ordinary will be certain to catch the attention of someone in the block, and anything that goes on in the block seems to be interest to everyone in the block.

Gossip seems to run rampant, especially the choice variety. With neighbors living at such close quarters it is no wonder that news travels rapidly.

(JNF)