

OCTOBER 8 — (5)

can't allow that to exist in the hospital," the doctor was reported to have said. He argued for more than one hour and a half before he could convince the Japanese. The parturition was attended by a member of the medical staff and the doctor, as Powell puts it, "wonⁱⁿ the conflict of the cultures."

10/8/42
H. + Sanitation

A few days ago John Powell reported an interesting story about an obstetric case in the hospital. The patient and her parents flatly refused to have a doctor in parturition. They insisted to have a midwife. They argued with Dr. Iseri and convinced him. When Dr. Pressman had heard about this, he was irritated. The medical chief said that he could not let the midwife come to the hospital and handle the case. "It might be a Jpanaese custom, but I

7/22/43
Health

Via policeman: Last night in Block 4 a child complained of an abdominal pain. He had fever. His parents wanted to wait until the morning (It was

SEPTEMBER 22 — (2)

about 1 A. M.), but were afraid it might be a case of appendicitis. His father rushed down to the Police Department and asked us to take them to the hospital in the patrol car. Two policemen immediately went to fetch the child to the hospital. When they returned to the station they were fumed with anger. They complained that the Nisei attendant at the reception desk was very cocky and fresh. They were still criticising the girl when another call came from Block 22 — a woman reported a pain of child birth.

So I said I will take the patient this time and will find out about her." I and another policeman^{ce} took the woman to the hospital. After she had been taken to her bed, we stopped at the receptionist's desk. She was there. I asked her if the boy from Block 4 had returned home. She said the ambulance driver took him home. That was all right, but she added, "Next time don't bring any case which is not serious. Bring only real bad cases." That made us mad. I said to her, "How could I tell if the patient was seriously ill or not. We found out that he was not seriously ill when the doctor had diagnosed him. Use your common sense. When a person comes to the station and asks us to take someone to the hospital, he does it, because someone is seriously, at least to him, ill. Especially early in the morning. Who wants to come to the station at that hour unless he is really worried. He is worried about the condition of ^{the} patient and can't wait until the morning. Besides, I am not a doctor; I can't tell how seriously a person is sick."

She retorted contemptuously, "I sure can tell. I don't see why you can't." That made us mad all the more. I said, "You look like an intelligent Nisei girl and you may be able to tell. But even doctors make mistakes. I know of many cases in which doctors diagnosed as appendicitis and cut open the patients. After ^{the} belly was opened up they found out it was not appendicitis." We kept on with this argument ceaselessly and she cried at the end.

SEPTEMBER 22 -- (3)

We said as we were leaving the hospital, "We ill call you before Pressman and Tanaka (the Business Manager of the hospital) and will tell you some more."
I think we revenged for our colleagues.

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The Spanish Consul, Francisco deAmat, met the doctors at the hospital last night. The Issei doctors mostly complained about the inadequate staff. Dr. Sasaki, the visiting doctor from Rohwer, informed the Consul of the unfairness of the WRA. At Rohwer the WRA hired three German Jew refugees as doctors at \$4,600 per annum, although they are not licensed to practice. In comparison, all Japanese doctors are working to the limit for \$19 a month. These Japanese doctors had been practicing on the Pacific coast for many years

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12/22/43
Hospital

12/18/43

Health

Dr. Murakami complained to a friend of mine that he has worked 360 hours

DECEMBER 18 -- (2)

for the month of November, while he was required to work for about 190 hours according to the WRA regulation. He also complained that he has been on 24 hours a day duty for several days a week in the past months after the younger doctors had left Poston. He implied that he would tender his resignation from the hospital because he could not stand the strenuous work physically.

DECEMBER 2 -- (2)

The Poston News, published by the American Red Cross chapter here, carried the following article in its November 25th issue:

Willingness to come here if the government and internees permit, was expressed by several of the doctors interviewed by Mr. Aijiro Takahashi, Poston RC Chapter Chairman, Mr. Y. Kawasaki of the Community Council, and Mr. Moris Burge, Director of Unit III, during their visit at Santa Fe Detention Station, Nov. 19 and 20. The purpose of the trip was to attempt to arrange transfer of interned doctors to Poston to relieve shortage of medical personnel here.

11

Applications have been made for the parole and transfer to Poston of five doctors: Dr. T. H. Furukoshi, Dr. Benjamin M. Tanaka, surgeon, Dr. Yokichi Uyehara, Dr. Gensuke Akimoto, and Dr. Jiro Yoshikawa. Application was also made for the transfer of Mr. Azuma G. Kubo, to help the doctors.

Health

11/28/43 Health
It was told by a hospital worker that the Negro nurse had been deceived to come out to Poston. She had expected to be treated on the same level with the Caucasian personnel, which is not accorded to her. Knowing this fact, the evacuee workers are trying to be "extra nice" to her. Japanese women are seen walking around with the nurse arm in arm. If any patient or outsider should ~~try~~ to be harsh to her, the hospital workers would come to her defense and admonish the outsider. The Caucasian personnel is resenting this fraternization, the worker stated.

11/23/43 Health
I was told by a Red Cross member that Ajiro Takahashi, the chairman of the Red Cross chapter here, who is now visiting the Santa Fe Detention Camp, has succeeded in persuading five interned doctors to come to Poston. "It's now up to Washington. If the government ok's that, we will get five more doctors and the Poston hospital will be all right." he stated.

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11/17/43 Health
Regarding the tuberculosis regulations which were announced to the Block Managers' meeting, Matsumoto complained that his wife is classed under the rule, although she should not be classed to be an active case. "My wife was examined by Drs. Murase and Kasuga and both of them said that she is safe. Yet Dr. Pressman insists that she must come under the rule. What is the matter with Dr. Pressman?" A lengthy discussion followed and the sentiment was divided--- one side claimed that all ^{tuberculosis} patients should be regulated for the sake of the community, while the other side maintained that the hospital is making "a mountain out of a mole hill." No agreement was made out this discussion.

hdd
Nomura reported that Block 27^{hdd} refused by a block vote last night to let the project establish the diet Kitchen in the block. The chairman inst-

NOVEMBER 17 -- (8)

ruled the Food Committee to see the residents of Block 27 to remind their decision. There were several complaints that one diet kitchen is not enough for this unit. To the patients in the outlying blocks it is too far away; "Who wants to walk up there in the hot sun during the summer," one councilman stated. However, the general sentiment was: "It's best to get whatever the WRA gives you. If it is not sufficient, let's ask for more later on. If you ask for too many diet kitchens from the first, you will never get any at all."

Takahashi reported that there are three Negro nurses in the hospital at present — one ^{of them a} graduate nurse and the others trained nurses. He reported they are working very hard and very efficiently. One day he asked the graduate nurse why she works so hard. She replied that she is not a member of the Caucasian race and neither ^{are} the Japanese. Both are non Caucasian races. She claimed that she is much happier working for the Japanese and would not mind of doing something extra for them. The Negro nurses are now very popular with the patients because of their kindness.

(Sakamoto, the Public Health Department employee, also told me a similar story. He also asked the nurse the same question. She replied that once in

OCTOBER 27 -- (17)

New York City a Japanese saved her life. She said she owes her life to the Japanese and she is here to repay her debt. She is happy here and she does not mind of working all she can.)

9/24/43 Health
A few days ago a case of infantile paralysis was reported from Block 46. The patient ^{is} a girl of about fifteen years of age. One resident of 46 remarked, "She was a hottcha. She never stayed home. Now she will keep herself quiet for sometime."

To keep the disease in control, Dr. A. Pressman issued mimeographed warnings (attached) to the residents.

The Poston Chronicle reported as follows:

10/3/43 H. & Sanitation
All school children, including nursery and kindergarten, totaling 4,079, were given complete physical examinations as part of the school health program which has been in effect since Nov. 1942, according to a report from Dr. A. Pressman, Director of Health and Sanitation.

These examinations were completed by May of this year and their results were summarized by Miss Elma Reed and the Public Health Nursing Section, to determine the school children's health status, remedial defects and disease conditions.

Remedial conditions were planned to be corrected by the available facilities on the project, and with State assistance in cases where project facilities were inadequate.

104 tonsillectomies and nine hernia operations were performed, and 150 additional tonsillectomies and 22 hernia operations are scheduled for this winter. Children with orthopedic defects are to be referred to the proper State agencies for care.

Children who have had tonsillectomies or hernia operations were given regular post-operative check-ups by the Public Health Nursing Sections, and excellent results have been reported. Improvement in school attendance and studies and a decrease in illness is anticipated as a result of the corrective program, the report concluded.

12/27/43 Hospital
The old age patients in Ward 3 will be transferred to the Old Folk Home in Camp II tomorrow morning. The ward will immediately take in the active cases of tuberculosis, which had been ^{taken care in the} spread throughout blocks.

11/9/43 Health
An advice came from Miss Rood of the hospital that there are some Japanese in camp who are hesitant to come to the clinic although they need medical care, because they are afraid of not knowing "the ropes around the hospital." The managers were instructed to send these people to Miss Rood, who will galdly help them get proper care.

11/4/43 Health
K of the Poston Chronicle was going around asking some people about Dr. Hashida, who is being transferred from the Tule Lake center to Poston. "We got to treat doctors nice. We are giving a press agent stuff to make him happy when he arrives."

Dr. Hashiba practiced formerly in Fresno.
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December 3, 1942

A new class of nurse aides will be admitted at the Poston General Hospital January 1, 1943.

Applicants will be interviewed at the hospital every Monday afternoon from 1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. during December.

Requirements for entrance are:

1. Age: 18 yrs. - 30 yrs.
2. Completion of 4 yrs. high school course
3. Good health

Elizabeth Vickers
Senior Chief Nurse

11/3/43
Health & Sanitation

Okamoto then related his observation of the Dental Department in Gila. There are seven dentists and seven dental units and the Gila residents are given ^{not} only extractions but filling and plate works. In Poston there are only three dentists and three dental units. Extractions are most for the Poston residents can expect from the dentists, and even the extractions they must wait for a long time before their appointments can be gotten. T. Tanaka, the business manager of the hospital, reported that the trouble formerly was the lack of the ^{equipment}. Now the WRA hospital has the same priority rating with the base hospitals of the army since this summer. He could not understand why the equipment is not obtained by the WRA. There was one case last year -- an evacuee dentist wished to use his ^{own} equipment to treat the patients. He proposed to the project to loan ^{his} the equipment for a nominal fee, but the WRA insisted on an outright sale or use of the equipment gratis. The dentist refused to sell his equipment, because he was not certain whether he can buy a new set when he goes outside to practice, yet he could not use them gratis. This plan fell through.

Tanaka added that there are about four dentists available in camp besides those already in the Dental Department. But they are reluctant to install the plate work equipment here because it is impossible to have the plates fit to ^{satisfy} the patients. It takes at least six ^{months} for the

NOVEMBER 3 -- (8)

plates to fit comfortably. The dentists had noticed how the residents criticized the doctors here and how those talks spread throughout camp unjustly. They are afraid that these same people might say, "Dentist A made my false plate, but it doesn't fit at all. That dentist is no good. He doesn't know the dentistry." That false criticism can easily ruin a dentist, and the dentist must practice the dentistry for living when he goes out of the relocation camp. The hospital committee was instructed to contact Dr. Pressman, the Medical Chief, to study the situation.

NOVEMBER 16 — (1)

A regular weekly meeting of the Block Managers was held this afternoon in the conference room.

Health
Miss Elma Rood of the Public Health Department reported that there are 460 babies under her care in Unit I and their ^ewights are regularly checked with the cooperation of the Block Managers, for which she expressed her appreciation. Then she made a report on the tuberculosis situation in Unit I. The hospital has conducted a survey of every ^{residents}patients with X ray pictures; now they have finished with the eastside of the canal. The examination of these films so far photographed showed that there are forty seven new active cases uncovered. Of them six were confined in the hospital. The remaining forty-one cases are still in various blocks. "They should be in the hospital, but there are no beds right now," Miss Rood said. All these patients were called into a meeting one day last week and conferred with Dr. Pressman and Murase. The doctors gave the following orders to them:

1. They must stop work.
2. They must eat ⁱⁿat their apartments. Some ones in their families must carry food from the messhalls for the patients. They will be supplied with a set of dishes and silvers. The food brought must be transferred to their own dishes. They will be given disinfectant. They must wash their utensils in their apartments. They are permitted to use electric hot plates to cook some special foods not prepared by their kitchens. For them a supply of two eggs, one quart of evaporated milk, and green vegetables will be delivered, *daily*.
3. They must keep out of crowds. They must ^{not}go to movies or any other gatherings.
4. They will come to doctors regularly and their X ray pictures will be taken.

NOVEMBER 16 -- (2)

"They will be put in the hospital just as soon as we are ready. Some of them will be sent to Phoenix (the sanitarium of the Indian Service)."
(The patients are reluctant to be sent ^{to} Phoenix, because they would be away from their families. Usually the younger patients are willing to be transferred there.)

The construction for the Old Folk Home in Camp is being rushed at present. (The ^{slow} construction of the messhall has held up its completion.) It will be finished in about two weeks, and the patients in Ward 3 will be transferred to the new home. When Ward 3 is vacated, ^a the tuberculois patients in the various blocks will be brought in there.

Miss Rood reported that the hospital is taking care of thirty-five tubercular patients in Ward 4 and eleven in Ward 1. There are twenty-two Japanese patients in Phoenix. She stated that she will go around the blocks to ^{submit} ~~tell~~ the names of patients to the managers.

One manager commented that these instructions should be issued in mimeographed form so that all they will be required to do will be to post those notices. "It's to show that we are not picking on them. Japanese are very touchy about tuberculosis," he said.

DECEMBER 20 -- (1)

102 p. 101

There was loud discussion in the Local Council office this morning among several members. I was attracted by the noise and inquired what they were talking about. I was told that Dr. Murakami had expressed his desire to resign from the hospital. (Cf: December 18, page 1) There are only three aged Issei doctors working --- Drs. Murakami, Murase, and Iseri. The much-talked-about transfer of doctors from Santa Fe could not be expected soon because of legal technicalities. Besides, it is rumored that there is a considerable jealousy among those doctors who had shown their willingness to come to Poston --- they are saying among themselves, "If he is going to Poston, I don't want to go there." It is alleged also, according to another source, that Dr. Pressman has not been enthusiastic about getting the doctors from Santa Fe---x in fact, some residents accused Dr. Pressman of blocking the progress of such transfer.

In the afternoon, I was told by a councilman on the Hospital Committee that they had talked with the Japanese doctors and begged them to remain on duty, not exerting themselves beyond their physical strength, but doing whatever they could. The doctors had agreed to the appeal.

17-9/43
Public Health

Nomura made a report on the progress of establishing the diet kitchen. In the staff conference of the appointed personnel they tabled the plan for the future. One A.P. had argued successfully then that it is not economical to establish another new messhall when the regular messhalls are accommodating the number of persons much less than they had been planned for. (Cf. December , page). After this Burdick came to see Nomura with an idea to vacate a whole block. This proposal was immediately turned down as impractical. "Then this morning Burdick came to see me and told me he was going to get the mess equipment hook or crook. Burdick said he was going to get it," Nomura reported.

Mr. Okamoto reported he had tried to find out which A.P. had objected to the diet kitchen proposal in the staff conference. Gelvin had refused to name the person. Burge had said, "I don't remember who said it, but somebody mentioned it." The Caucasians had been

DECEMBER 29 -- (2)

afraid to name the person or persons in the fear of "getting jumped on" by the evacuees.

There was another side to the question. Block 27 finally consented to have the kitchen in the block. But Block 32 refused to let the Employment office have its apartments now. Nagai of the Executive Board arranged to move the Employment office to the Block 38 Recreation Hall, which is occupied by the Toy Shop at present. Nagai is negotiating with the Toy Shop for its consent to move.

The next step was to find where to move the Toy Shop. Nagai proposed to move it to the Block 16 Recreation Hall. He himself appeared before the Block Council meeting of Block 16 and appealed for the cause. The Council members were sympathetic and decided to refer the matter to a block general meeting.

Last night, Sumida of Block 16 reported from this point on, the general meeting was held to discuss the transfer of the Toy Shop. The residents had been aware of adverse, unfavorable rumors about the Toy Shop and discussed those rumors lengthly, having forgotten the chief reason of establishing the diet kitchen in the community. In the end a vote was taken to decide whether the Toy Shop be allowed to move to Block 16. The result was 17 yes and 19 no's.

Nagai, then, consulted the Councilmen present at the meeting where to move the Toy Shop in the light of the Block 16 decision.

Several locations were suggested, such as the Block 42 Recreation Hall, Barrack 14 in Block 12, Barrack 8 in Block 15, etc. Nagai was instructed to contact these blocks.

Public

Health

Public
Health

Health

12/30/43

Public Health

Dick Nishimoto, the chief of the Sanitation Department conferred with Tom Sakai, the Supervisor of Block Managers, on ^{con-}trol of dogs and cats. The Sanitation Department initiated a system of licensing dogs and cats. They intend to hire dog catchers to corral stray dogs and cats.

Several cases of dog bitings have been reported from several blocks recently.

12/2/43

Public Health

Burdick, the Unit Steward for Camp III, who has been responsible for the movement to establish the diet kitchen in Unit I, told me that although the Block 27 Recreation Hall had been obtained for the purpose through the effort of the Local Council and the Executive Board, the plan was tabled by the staff conference last Saturday. The appointed personnel requested a further study on the matter, as they argued that the messhalls in many blocks, which had been built to accomodate as many as three hundred evacuees, are being used by ^ohalf of the original number. They could not see any reason to establish another kitchen with a full equipment.

12/14/43

Public Health

A regular weekly meeting of the Block Managers was held in the conference room of the Unit Administration Building this afternoon.

Dick Nishimoto of the Sanitation Department pointed out that some blocks are not using the disinfectant in cleaning their latrines. He urged the managers to see that it be used properly.

He also urged the full cooperation of the managers and the residents in making the coming "Clean-Up Day" a success.

Nishimoto, then, instructed to build a gravel pit at the water faucets of

1
DECEMBER 14 -- (2)

of the various Recreation Halls, where school classrooms are established. It is to avoid muddy ground around the faucets. The plan for construction of the pits were given and the necessary gravel and lumber were promised for ^{an}early delivery.

NOVEMBER 23 -- (1)

A regular weekly meeting of the Block Managers was held in the conference room of the Unit Administration Building this afternoon.

Health
Yoshio Ekimoto, the Assistant Supervisor of the Block Managers, announced that Miss Rood of the Public Health Department is initiating a series of demonstrations to the residents as to how to wash the utensils and clothings of the patients of communicable diseases. She will be going around from quad to quad.

11/30/43
Health
Block 2 manager complained that a resident whom he regards certainly as a tuberculosis patient has been coming to the messhall to eat. He stated that this is a violation of the regulations explained by Miss Rood. He inquired how to enforce the regulations. The matter was referred to the Public Health Department.

12/1/43
Health

DECEMBER 1 — (2)

The chm. at the local council meeting announced that negotiation with block 27
diet kitchen is at standstill. There are about three "bachelors" opposing to
granting of establishing the kitchen and the rest of the residents would not
wish to give their permission while this opposition exists in the block. At
first they insisted to use the Recreation Hall for their young people. Now
as they had found out that the administration would not move the Employment
Office in the Recreation Hall if they were to use ^{it} ~~them~~, they expressed an opi-
nion that they would rather keep the Employment Office there. They argued that
the diet kitchen would create an extra fire hazard to the block.

11/17/43

Page 3

POULTRY PROHIBITED WITHIN BLOCKS

The Unit III Division of Sanitation wishes to stress the rule and regulation on raising of poultry and animals within the blocks.

Poultry of any kind and wild animals are absolutely prohibited to be caged within the blocks. These rules have been made for prevention of disease transmission in the poultry or animal to the public and also to prevent bad odors which develop and becomes a nuisance to the residents.

Everyone is requested to abide by these rules. However, there are cases where these rules have been disregarded so Public Health and Sanitation committee of community council will take action to have these unsanitary poultry and animals removed from the blocks for the benefit of the public.

DELANO DUKES TRANSPORTATION

On Nov. 14th in one of the best pitching exhibitions shown by pitchers of both teams the strong Delano Dukes eked out a 2-0 hard-earned victory over the Transportation nine on the 205 Field.

The game was strictly of the Major League Caliber, with both teams playing heads up defensive game, with Delano playing a no error game, and Transportation team committing only two scattered errors. Both teams namely, "Schoolboy" Itami and Yamaguchi for Delano, and Miyamoto and Charles Nakamoto of the Transportation were miraculously effective in the clutch es.

MUTINEERS WIN 5-4 IN EXTRA INNING GAME

In a hip and tuck battle in which the score saw-sawed several times, the Mutineers

SEPTEMBER 29 -- (3)

Notices were distributed from the Division of Sanitation to the residents advising them about the use of water in the apartments. It says:

You are cautioned to do the following:

1. All faucets of sinks must be provided with a slop jar or bucket to catch all resultant water.
2. No person is allowed to run any inside sink or faucet water underneath or alongside the barracks.
3. Latrines are provided for the purpose of personal hygiene. We suggest that you use the facilities provided both for your protection as well as for the Block's.
4. Any nuisance occurring from the use of inside faucets and sinks are reportable to our Office, and any person creating any such nuisance will be ordered to desist from future uses of these facilities.

Division of Sanitation

Health & Sanitation

Nelson then informed us that the problem of diet kitchen is at present at standstill. When D. Pressman had contacted him with the idea of cooking special diets and feeding the ulcer and diabetic patients in one kitchen, he referred him to Snelson inasmuch as the problem concerned the Subsistence Department.

Dr. Pressman and Snelson then agreed to set a part of the Block 21 messhall aside for the purpose, for it is more or less centrally located and is feeding only about 135 residents. Snelson then went over to the chef of Block 21 and took him ⁱⁿ his car to see Pressman.

While the chef was gone, the messhall workers were excited, as they had overheard the conversation between Snelson and the chef. They said they would not eat with all the sick people in the same messhall. When the chef returned to his block, he was taken by a surprise. He had to go back to Snelson to retract his consent to have the sick people in his messhall. Right there it is still remaining.

10/25/63
Health & Sanitation

11/9/43
Health

It was revealed that the urinal troughs in Block 2 and Block 28 ^{latrines} have been condemned by the Public Health and Sanitation Department. Their managers insisted that new troughs should be installed immediately, as the residents would not heed the warning. Ekimoto informed the body that tin troughs have been manufactured but there are not sufficient men on the plumbing crew. It was suggested that if a trough be given to the block, its residents would be willing to install it in their latrine.

11/15/43
Health

Dr. Suzuki and Burdick, the steward for Unit III and the man who is in charge of the dieticians, came to me and requested to vacate one barrack centrally located in the camp. The barrack is to be used for a supply depot of baby foods and as a messhall for the diabetics and ulcer patients. I referred them to Nomura, the Unit Coordinator.

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11/16/43
Health

Nomura also reported that a negotiation is being carried with Block 27 to ^{get their permission} ~~let them allow~~ to establish the diet kitchen, which is being sponsored by Burdick. The Recreation Hall is now occupied by the Employment Office, but Block 32 has agreed to offer their two ~~apartments~~ as a new quarter for the office. The issue will be decided by a general meeting of the Block 27 residents tonight.

11/16/43
Health

There are more than twenty cases of diarrhea in Block 45 in the last three days. It was reported by the residents that it was due to the high content of chlorine in water. In the morning three days ago all the fishes were found dead in the ponds in the block. Water ^{was} ~~is~~ running constantly into the ponds and the residents thought that the high chlorine content water ran into them during ^{the} night and killed them. Another resident reported that their washings ^{become} ~~are~~ white without using bleaching agent.

Dick Nishimoto of the Health and Sanitation Department was here to investigate the matter. He believed that chlorine is not used enough to injure the people. He investigated the menu of the messhall since last Sunday. No case is reported from any other block.

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The following memorandum was issued to the blocks:

W A R N I N G ! !

DON'T BURN CHARCOAL IN A CLOSED ROOM !!

With the advent of cooler weather more and more people are availing themselves to "hibachis" or charcoal brasiers.

Charcoal gives off carbon monoxide gas in abundance, and air containing as little as 0.04 per cent of carbon monoxide may prove fatal to any person breathing it.

Residents have laid linoleum, sealed cracks in the walls and roofs, and have done numerous other work to prevent the entrance of air into a room. This has increased the chances of being overcome by this colorless, tasteless, and odorless gas.

Residents are cautioned that they must keep a window near the "hibachi" half opened to prevent being overcome by the gas.

Remember! Charcoal not only generates heat but it also generates poison!

Play safe! Keep a window half open when burning charcoal in a room.

DIVISION OF SANITATION

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7/24/43

H. & Sanitation

At the regular meeting of the block managers in the morning it was announced that the mosquito situation was extremely bad and that all fish ponds breeding mosquitoes would be condemned. The per capita daily consumption of water was said to be 275 gallons at present.

BLOCK MANAGERS' MEETING

It was announced that the well-babies clinic has been discontinued due to the shortage of doctors. The clinic has been held weekly on Wednesdays.

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It was requested by R. Nishimoto of the Health and Sanitation Department that the dishes and kitchen utensils be washed more thoroughly and carefully in order to prevent spreading of diseases. Special attention should be given in the coming months, because of more people being afflicted with common cold. The survey taken last year, indicated that the presence of unusually large number of people with cold was due to the unsanitary dish washing.

In Camp III there are two blocks where the residents bring their own dishes to the messhalls. From the standpoint of health this is the best arrangement.

He stated that the cleansing water must be hotter than 160 degrees F to kill bacteria.

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8/24/43
Health

MALARIA CARRIERS FOUND HERE

In an investigation of the sanitary conditions of Poston made by Drs. W. Hammon and W. C. Reeves of the Hooper Foundation, an institute of Infantile Paralysis Research in San Francisco, the doctors informed the Public Health Dept. that a certain specie of mosquitoes, called "Anopheles Pseudopunctipennis", an agent which transmits malaria to human beings were found in Poston, according to the Health Dept.

Since it was learned that this specie of mosquito inhabited here, drastic measures are being taken by the Health Dept. to rid the insects in and around the camp to secure and promote the health of the residents.

It is known that it is very difficult to detect the carrier of malaria and since the residents are exposed

6/19/43

shimoto and Mr. and
S. Fujino.

MULTI EDUCATION TO OLD PERI CLASS

A beginner's Japan-
penmanship class
those without any
knowledge of Japanese
begin soon. Those
interested are asked
register at the A-
t Education Office,
-13-A.

Advance classes will
be held at 309 Mess on
Monday and 326-2A on
Tuesday from 8-9 p.m.

MESSAGE TO ID

Let us remember, that
when we leave camp for
outside employment; we
are going as the re-
presentatives of our
group and it is by us
that inhabitants of the
very secluded sections
of large metropolis
the east judge our
low beings.

It only behooves us
to remember that T
shirts, jeans, pachuco
hair cuts, etc., do
not suit us very well in
London where what we
call style is nil but
lack in civilization

TWO CREWS ON INSECT CONTROL

The continued influx of mosquitoes during the past week became noticeable to the extent where more adequate steps are required to exterminate the insects as soon as possible, stated the Public Health Dept., today.

The crew for spraying the pools through out the center has been increased, with two separate crews working daily. The dept. urgently requested that residents refrain from ~~damper~~ing spray equipment and the spray tanks which are located at the sewerage disposal plant. The equipment are very difficult to replace, therefore in order to control the mosquitoes, this request must be carried by the residents, in view of the fact that malaria carrying specie mosquitoes are existing here.

7/1/43

arial posit be
ginning Monday.

Registration will be
held Friday at 210-13-
D office.

UNIT II. UNDER DARKNESS AS FUSE BLOWS OUT

A third of Poston 2
was "blackened out" for
half an hour Tuesday
night at eleven when
a fuse blow out in the
main transformer of
the sub-station.

Confusion reigned
when the water power
was turned off as the
sewage plant got out
of order, and the tele-
phone buzzer stuck.

Hereafter, the water
will be turned off
whenever the sewage
plant fails to function
correctly.

Electricians of the
Maintenance Dept.,
worked till early Wed-
nesday morning repair-
ing connections.

Credit also goes to
the local Fire Dept.,
which supplied the only
available light.

WANTED TO BUY: A n y
make, Pick-up, 1939 to
1942. Contact Toki Ya-
no, 330-8-D.

June 11, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: To all Block Managers
SUBJECT: Scorpions & Black Widow Spiders
FROM: Division of Sanitation

In our general survey of the blocks, it comes to our attention that debris, pieces of lumbers, and general trash are accumulating in the blocks. This condition makes an ideal habitation for Scorpions and Black Widow Spiders. The venom of these are in many cases, fatal to young children. These young children may not recognize the danger of the scorpions and Black Widow Spiders and may come in contact with them.

A "Clean Up" in every block should be instituted to protect the general health of the block. On this matter, we are asking the cooperation of the block members.

Another practice which should be discouraged is in the playing or sleeping under the buildings of some blocks. We have had some experience of finding nests of Black Widows under the floors of the barracks.

Block Managers, please announce this in the mess halls and post it on the bulletin boards.

T. R. Nishimoto
Division of Sanitation

Roy Furuya

A regular weekly meeting of the Block Mangers was held in the conference room in the afternoon.

12/1/43
Health
Miss Rood of the Public Health Department gave a warning on the prevailing epidemic of influenza and pneumonia. She stated that she had received a letter from a doctor in Phonix in which he told the condition of the epidemic in Phoen-
nix. In the city every bed in the hospitals are occupied and cannot receive any more patients. He ^{had} advised her not to send any patient to Phoenix from Poston.

Miss Rood reported that the epidemic is existing in many Midwestern and Eastern cities such as Chicago and Minneapolis. In those cities visitors are prohibited in the hospitals to prevent further spreading of the epidemic. At present Poston is yet free from the epidemic, although there are many cases of coughs and severe sore throats. However, every precaution should be taken to prevent spreading of influenza in this center.

Regarding the demonstration of washing the clothings and dishes of the patients with communicable diseases, she thanked the managers for their cooperation in conducting them successfully. Up to date nine such demonstrations were completed and they were attended by about 350 mothers in nine different Quads in the past one week and a half. She also requested the managers to see that the refuses from dishes of those patients be placed in a separate cans so that they should not be fed to the hogs. She had made arrangement with the Garbage Division to bury the refuses.

She reported that no communicable diseases have been reported from the

DECEMBER 7 — (2)

following blocks:

Blocks 5, 6, 11, 27, 27, 38, 39, 43, 54, and 60

It should be noted that these blocks are situated on the westside of the canal, where no X ray pictures for tuberculosis have been taken yet.

Miss Rood reported that there are many teachers absent from their work. She claimed that these sicknesses were due to cold and dirty classrooms in the Recreation Halls and due to the concrete floor of the classrooms in the Adobe buildings. The remedies for these conditions have been undertaken. The barrack rooms have been warmed by stoves which have been lighted by some residents earlier in the mornings and linoleum has been laid on the floor of the Adobe rooms at the places where the teachers must stand constantly.

Miss Rood
~~The sanitation expert~~ informed the meeting that the Old Folk Home in Camp II is near completion. All beds are in and food and kitchen utensils have been ordered. As soon as it is completed the occupants of Ward 3 will be transferred to the Home to take the tuberculosis patients in the hospital.

On December 2 the Health and Sanitation Department issued the following instruction to the blocks regarding communicable diseases:

CARE OF DISHES & CLOTHING IN COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
December 1, 1943

The following suggestions are for the purpose of helping residents of Poston to prevent the spread of any communicable disease within the block in which it occurs. These diseases include chickenpox, colds, diphtheria, measles, mumps, ~~pp~~ polio, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, whooping cough, and any other "catching" disease.

Isolation of Laundry Tubs

One tub should be reserved in each block laundry for the washing of dishes

used by a patient with any communicable disease or by a family quarantined in the apartment because of an outbreak of contagious disease in the home.

Another tub should be reserved for soaking and washing clothing and bedding used by a patient with any communicable disease.

Each of these tubs should have a sign over it stating the purpose for which it is to be used.

Direction for Making a Disinfectant

Put 4 tablespoonfuls of chlorine disinfectant in a laundry tub of luke-warm water. Stir with a stick. (Each quad is furnished with a 5 gallon jug of chlorine. Each Block Manager should have a supply for his block.)

Directions for Care of Patient's Clothes

1. Keep patient's soiled clothes in a separate bag.
2. Soak clothes in the laundry tub for 1 hour in the disinfectant solution, made according to above directions.
3. Rinse clothes in clear water, then wash with soap and hot water.
4. Rinse and dry in sunshine. These clothes will then be safe.

Directions for Care of Patient's Dishes

I. Care of left-over food

1. Pour left-over liquids into drain of tub. Flush with water.
2. Sprinkle solid food with strong disinfecting solution and put in a separate garbage can.
3. This contaminated food will be buried. It should not be fed to pigs or other animals.
4. After emptying, the garbage can should be washed with disinfecting solution.

II. Care of dishes

1. Keep patient's dishes in the apartment.
2. After each meal wipe dishes off with toilet paper.
3. Wash each dish with hot water and soap under running water.
4. Scald each dish under running hot water.
5. Soak dish cloth and towel in disinfecting solution before washing.
6. When the patient has recovered and the dishes are returned to the mess hall, these dishes should be boiled for 20 minutes before being used again.

/s/ A. Pressman
A. Pressman, M. D.
Director of Health & Sanitation
Poston General Hospital

DECEMBER 11 -- (1)

Health

Re: The Diet Kitchen and Block 27 (Cf: December 1, page 1; November 17, page 7; etc.) Coordinator Nomura informed me that the result of the vote taken in the general meeting of the Block 27 residents on November 16 was 35 against and 23 for allowing the kitchen to be established in their block. The contrary votes were chiefly cast by old "bachelors", who had been influenced by three voluble, outspoken "bachelors".

There were several discussions among the political leaders to place the kitchen in Block 16, which had offered the use of its Recreation Hall, although not located centrally in the camp. Some argued that the residents should take the advantage of the WRA offer to build a diet kitchen; if they declined the offer, they would be missing something they could rightfully utilize. The WRA would argue then that the evacuees refused to receive some benefit the WRA had tried to give them. Others contended that it might be a good idea to put the kitchen in Block 16 and make the patients of Block 27 (It was reported that there are 33 patients in Block 27, who are entitled to special diets.) walk all the way to Block 16. Furthermore, the patients in Block 60, for instance, would complain certainly that it is too far for them to walk to Block 16 for every meal. Then they could point at Block 27 as the one who had obstructed the kitchen from being centrally established. The patients of the outlying blocks would naturally criticize the residents of Block 27. Such a public ^{do}censure would set a precedent to make future negotiations in other matters easier.

As the Council meeting of December 1 had decided, Nagai had been contacting the bachelors of Block 27 to win them over to the side of granting the permission.

Last night, another general meeting of the Block 27 residents was held on the question of the diet kitchen. Nagai, M. Okamoto, Kushiya, and others were there representing the evacuee administration. They argued the benefits of the special diet kitchen and possible consequence of refusing such construction. It was reported this morning that the vote taken in the meeting

DECEMBER 11 -- (2)

turned favorably for the kitchen.

With this vote, the long drawn out controversy on the diet kitchen has ended. Nomura said, "They better start putting carpenters in before they change their minds again."

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According to Nomura there are 287 patients to be given the privilege of ~~each~~ eating in the kitchen in Unit I alone. It is obvious that one diet kitchen alone will be difficult to handle that ^{many} ~~much~~ patients.

#####

anything about it.

#

Case of scarlet fever in block 45: Sometime in Dec. (cf. block 45 block log) girl of 17 was taken into hospital + quarantine sign placed on apartment. Occupants seven in number completely disregarded the restriction. They came out to the latrine, they stopped residents to carry on conversation, they went to the canteen, in fact the only thing they didn't do was to come to the mess hall to eat. Her mother explained thus: My daughter was diagnosed as a scarlet fever case at first but that was doctor's mistake. Inasmuch as she was placed in the contagious ward she cannot come out of the hospital for a set time. It's a pity that a healthy girl must stay in the same ward with other patients suffering from contagious diseases. (Idea was that doctor had not correctly diagnosed disease because he was only a horse doctor + that her dtr. was an innocent victim.) The block manager made check-up with Public Health Dept. since a few residents made a complaint about the free movement of the quarantined individuals to block mgr. Their attitude was again the same as preceding: I can't go up + talk to the party. You go up + talk to them. あんた 事 して もら っ て け ね ば 行 け ぬ。 Official record revealed the case as a bona fide scarlet fever case. ∴ blk. mgr. announced it in mess hall that it was definitely a scarlet fever case and blamed the other residents of carrying on conversation with the parties quarantined. Cautioned them to stay away from them. At that time there was a great deal of discussion that enforcement of quarantine should have teeth in it. There should be a penalty for violation of quarantine orders.

#

April 10, 1943

Public Health

Via X - 4/25/43

Some of the home-made liquor is not too good. There are a few reported illnesses of diarrhea from consuming these home-made drinks. One rep. case is that which occurred in block 3. Tony Ichikawa indulged in constant drinking and his condition became rundown & his resistance became low resulting in coming down with typhoid fever. He subsequently died in the hospital. This was the first case of typhoid in camp.

#

Case of polio in block 26: as soon as patient was removed to hospital, quarantine sign was placed on hospital. The occupants of apartment were confined to their quarters. But they completely disregarded the quarantine regulations & went around the block freely. This disregard caused quite a discussion among the block residents but no one was willing to take up the burden of warning them to observe the rule. Their attitude (i.e. the quarantined inds.) was:

アレワナシてモたゝ。カ、い（おカ）ヤ、ふ、
しや、た、からし、た、を、ち、か、い、て、居、る。

(This attitude was prevalent in rural comm. before evacuation.)
But residents were alarmed and sent yoshi to Public Health Dept. to request them to enforce the quarantine.

(お、み、ら、さ、は、あ、う、中、事、を、さ、せ、て、あ、い、て
し、ら、ん、か、け、を、し、て、い、た、ら、は、こ、ま、る、じ、や、た、い、か、
き、え、く、を、ま、も、ら、せ、る、よ、う、に、し、て、も、ら、は、た、け、
お、は、こ、ま、る。は、こ、ら、は、ど、う、も、い、っ、し、よ、の
block に、ち、ん、で、居、て、中、の、は、く、は、い、か、
は、る、い。何、ん、と、か、し、て、下、さ、い。 (This showing
of the buck is a typical Jap. attitude pattern).

When Kawabe came to Public Health & requested this quarantine period was up and also notified that sign was taken off that morning. Shows that great deal of discussion had been going on but no one had taken the initiative to do

Soda Pop Scandal

Roz Spicer and I stopped at the administration canteen this afternoon to get some soda pops. We were informed that there were no pops that day. In the evening George Kido intercepted me after dinner and inquired whether I had heard about the soda pop scandal. He told me that the sale of pops had been stopped because cigarette butts, flies, kerosene, etc. had been found in the bottles. Complaints first came from Camp II according to George. Being the Health and

Sanitation Officer he went to see Fred Ota, the manager of the canteen and was told they were well aware of flies, cigarette butts and other extraneous material being found in pop bottles. "We try to segregate these from clean ones, before putting them on ice", he was informed. Then George contacted the man who had charge of soda bottling plant in Parker and invited him to a Public Health meeting. He protested that he knew nothing about it and stoutly maintained that he had the best cleaning plant in Parker. George grimly reminded him that the "best was not good enough for us". So a few days later George, Dr. Pressman and a few others made an uninvited call at the bottling plant and found that one of the washers was broken and was not functioning efficiently. They told the manager that he could not bring in any more pops until permission was granted by the Public Health Department. Up till then approximately 5,000 bottles of La Vida had been coming in daily from Parker.

10-24-42

The California packed La Vida soda water was released to the public yesterday. It was pointed out that only soda water packed in Parker was contaminated.

11-7-42

George Kido told me today that La Vida coming from Los Angeles was stopped again because of sediment being found in bottles (stopped day before yesterday.)

10-12-42

Hospital

via Miss Vickers:

It's getting to be so much fun in the hospital. I am just pleased to death with the way our people put on parties. They seem to enjoy it so much and it helps everybody for them to do that sort of thing. Why they take so many pains and yet do it so easily that I am just put to shame and they are so nice about it. When Miss Woods went away, the nurses thought of having a farewell party for her. I wouldn't have thought of it, but they thought of it and they had this party. Some of them went into Parker and spent about \$40 for a gift for her and bought all sorts of knick-knacks and they had ^{just} the sweetest party. They said it was going to be a breakfast and I thought how dull that would be, but it turned out to be the loveliest thing imaginable. They took these paper drinking cones and in the point put a lollypop and made little red cross hats to put on the lollypop and the whole favor of course representing a nurse. It was just too charming. I never could have made a party so successful if I had tried for weeks and they did it all just on the spur of the moment. They are such lovely people that way.

And then there was another party that I was responsible for and as usual I got all stewed up about it and came over three hours early in order to see that Mr. _____ in the Mess Hall would get everything prepared, but he wasn't a bit concerned and just left me ^{there} and didn't come back until half an hour before time while I rused around not accomplishing anything. Then he came back and served the loveliest dinner you could possibly imagine. He made up a wonderful salad and he had even had a cake baked and everything went off in great style. That's the way they are with everything here. And you know Dr. Wakatake, he

10-12-42

is a great man for parties and that sort of things and he just manages them just beautifully.

(EHS)

via Miss Vickers:

Did you hear about what happened with this Red Cross thing? They organized a home-nursing unit and developed in a big way without consulting anyone at all. The home-nurses, there must be several hundred of them, maybe not really that much, but certainly there are a lot of them, and they are being paid out of the project funds. They have organized themselves beautifully and have been doing good work. It turned out that the Red Cross State organization didn't know what they were doing as other Red Cross units don't have a home nursing organization like that. When they found out that there was this organization here they said that they couldn't support it. It would take \$6,000 a year and they didn't have anything in that money to pay them, but the Red Cross unit here said that the project was paying them and that the state organization would not have to worry about them, but that's the way they do so often. Just go ahead and organize something that there's a great need for and do it all in a very fine way.

(EHS)

Health and Sanitation

(Taken from mimeographed copy of memorandum to new Caucasian teachers)

Each camp has been provided with a sewage disposal plant which far exceeds the standards required for safety. A corps of sanitary inspectors is on regular to check on the maintenance of sanitary conditions.

The water supply comes from deep wells and is regularly sent in to the state laboratory and tested. It is safe. If, at any time, it becomes unsafe due notice will permit steps to be taken to safeguard the drinking water.

A fire department with modern equipment and regular employees on 24-hour duty furnishes fire protection. Each new comer should become familiar with the location of fire extinguishers and the operation of the same. There are two kinds, one a glass container full of tetrachloride, a plainly marked as to method of use, and the other a hand operated pump with a tank of water. At your earliest convenience, examine this to determine how it operates.

Food is obtained thru the army commissary, which means, of course, that it is adequately inspected and of first quality. It has been abundant in quantity and excellently prepared. Fresh milk is now available. On case this supply is at any time cut off, remember that canned milk is in every respect equivalent to fresh milk, and that it has the added advantage of being safer. Its only disadvantage is its unfamiliar taste and parents will do well to help their children cultivate a taste for it -- in anticipation of a rainy day.

In hot climates where perspiration is excessive, the loss of salt from the body may result in fatigue and in heat prostration. The inhabitants of Poston have learned to compensate for this by taking additional salt daily to replace that lost thru perspiration. The usual amount-- one teaspoonful daily -- should be divided into small doses, distributed thruout the day and taken with plenty of water.

Health Services in Poston

The health program and services in Poston are administered by Dr. A. Pressman, Director of Health and Sanitation. Due to the lack of equipment certain fields within the organization are not able to carry out an extensive program for the present. Let us divide the services into two main divisions. : The Hospital and the Public Health Service. The Hospital Service: The base hospital for the three camps is located in Camp I with a staff of 8 physicians plus a few internes. The bed capacity for the hospital is 230 but only 120 beds are ready for use at present. All kinds of medical services are available. Besides the hospital, Camp I has an Out of Patient Clinic in the hospital in Ward 2. Dr. Murakami and Dr. Iseri are on active duty daily from 8 am. until 5 p. m. On Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays the hours for service are 7 p.m. and 9 p. m. with Dr. Murase on duty. On certain days specialists in different fields of medicine are called for clinical service.

Camp II has its own clinic with three doctors. Camp III has its clinic with a force of two doctors. Due to lack of equipment the dental clinic has not been able to function. Although Camp III is able to carry out a dental service because their dentist has brought his own equipment to camp. These clinics are for the public. They also make home calls, although certain doctors are assigned for home call duties at the hospital.

The professional services available thru the hospital are:

- 1) Obstetrics and Surgery -- Dr. Wakatake; 2) Optometry Service-- Dr. Sumida; 3) Internal Medicine and Pediatrics -- Dr. Kasuga; 4) Urology -- Dr. Kawaichi; 5) X-Ray Service --Mr. Suzuki; 6) ~~Laboratory~~ --Mrs. Nohe; 7) Dental Clinic Service-- Dr. Taniguchi and his staff; 8) Pharmacy Dept. for Prescriptions; 9) Post Mortem Service under Dr. Kasuga and Dr. Kawaichi; 10) Ambulance Service; 11) Nursing program under Miss Vickers.

The Public Health Service: The preventive work is carried out thru this dept. The program is carried out by the following divisions:

1) Control of Communicable Disease: Dr. Kawaichi is in full charge of this division. USUALLY the doctors locate the cases thru house calls and full report is referred to the Public Health who quarantines the patients quarters. A quarantine sign is placed on the door and no one under fifteen years of age is permitted to leave the quarters. This is enforced by the Police Dept. who check periodically to see that the sign is kept there. The doctor makes a check periodically usually two to three day intervals of the patient. The cases most prevalent so far have been measles, mumps, whooping cough, and chicken pox.

An immunization program is under way. Everyone from one year of age to fifty years has been given typhoid inoculations.

At present the only educational opportunity which this division provides is lectures. Mr. Sakamoto has been lecturing to clubs, women's and mothers' organizations on communicable disease. Other educational programs are to be planned in the near future.

MINUTES
SANITATION DEPARTMENT
Block 36--Recreation Hall

July 20, 1942

Mr. Jack Nakagawa--Presiding Chairman

Mr. Evans and Mr. Head were present.

I. Purpose of this meeting.

- A. To discuss the important problem of cleaning the garbage in this community.
 - 1. How to better and end all the problems pertaining to them.
 - 2. Through some misunderstanding, the full facts have not been carried to the main office.
- B. To hear the garbage workers' side of the situation.

II. Clothes.

- A. In need of clothes, including gloves, equipment, bib aprons, etc.
 - 1. One complaint is that these clothes are not obtainable here.
- B. Bib aprons.
 - 1. It is difficult to get rubber aprons now, but canvas aprons are available through catalogue orders.
 - 2. There is a possibility of having these furnished through government funds.

III. Wages.

- A. Mr. Head, project director, and the administration has nothing to do about establishing the wages.
 - 1. Follow directions of the WRA authorities to use civil service wage classifications.
 - a. Wages here are set and classified accordingly.
- B. The workers should think of their work, not in terms of dollars and cents, but as a service to the people in this community.
 - 1. Must cooperate and work hard to make this garbage situation a success.
 - 2. Classified among the doctors, cooks, etc. who work for the people but receive the least thanks.
- C. Possibility of taking profits out of the community profits and making it up to the workers.
 - 1. Objection is that some of the other people will want to do the same thing.

IV. Complaints.

- A. Collecting rubbish--besides the garbage.
 - 1. Due to the shortage of equipments and trucks.
- B. Trucks
 - 1. Loaned temporarily by the WPA.
 - 2. Have to wait two or three hours for the trucks.
 - 3. Cannot haul enough on some of the trucks.
 - 4. Lose time on dump trucks.
 - 5. Always breaking down.
 - 6. Suggested that a mechanic repair and build over the Dodge trucks for the garbage department.
- C. Working at all hours of the day.
- D. Psychological effect.
 - 1. Workers were told that they are working for the same cause and in the same class as others, and yet they are bracketed in the lower class.
 - 2. Would like to have psychological effect removed.
 - a. Make the community garbage conscious.
 - b. Write about the work they are doing for the community and post them on the bulletin boards.

V. Workers.

- A. Amount of garbage workers needed for the whole camp.
 - 1. Six to a truck--24 workers in all.
- B. Suggestion for working.
 - 1. Ask one volunteer from each block to help about four hours in the evenings.
 - 2. One half of the crew--six boys--take care of one half of the camp and the other half of the crew takes care of the other half of the camp.
 - 3. Use same plan for collecting rubbish in the mornings.
 - 4. Total of 24 workers a day with twelve workers in reserve.
- C. Possibility of recruiting more workers.
 - 1. Trying to avoid forced labor, but it can be put in the amendment.
- D. Temporary work.
 - 1. It is unfair to the workers to remain collectors on the garbage permanently.
 - 2. The garbage workers should have an opportunity to do some other kind of work too.

VI. Committee for Sanitation.

- A. To make a thorough and complete study of the garbage situation.
- B. The following members were chosen:
 - Trash --
 - Tom Mitsuhashi, 4-10-A
 - Take Inouye, 4-5-D

Garbage --

Harry Matsuga, 4-4-C
Takero Iseda, 3-12-C

Leroy Sugita, 38-7-C

Mike Kishi, 38-11-A
Noboru Fujimoto, 38-11-B

- C. The garbage situation can be kept in a satisfactory condition for ten more days until a better program is arranged.

MINUTES -- BLOCK MANAGERS SANITATION COMMITTEE
SECOND MEETING

July 25, 1942

Recreation Hall Block 45

Jack Nakagawa, Presiding Chairman

Members Present at the Meeting:

George Kato
Dr. Kawaichi
Albert Kaniye
John Katano
Isao Yamamoto
Gerald Wumino
Jack Nakagawa
Garbage Crew Delegation

I. Purpose of Meeting:

- A. To discuss the ways and means of scheduling new garbage and trash crew detail.
- B. To hear the crew's wants.
- C. To make up to date survey of the garbage and trash situation.

II. Personnel:

- A. The present crew has about fourteen members of which only about ten will remain.
- B. Viewing the above, twenty more men will be needed including a foreman to take care of both garbage and trash.
- C. Surveying the situation, the Block Managers Committee finds that the need for thirty men is justified in order to keep the garbage and trash under satisfactory control.
- D. Committee recommends that a personnel-equipment manager be appointed to direct schedule and instruct men in the care of tractor equipment so that no undue abuse of equipment is made.
- D. Committee recommends a trained mechanic be detailed to the inspection of the equipment in order that all orders for upkeep and repair made be detected and recommended without delay to forestall any serious breakdown of equipment.
- F. Two men needed in the Paragraphs D and E of this section have been found and recommendations for them will be given.

Minutes
Block Managers Sanitation Committee
July 25, 1942
2

III. Equipment:

- A. Seven new trailers have arrived for the use of the Sanitation Department.
- B. Minimum of five will be used in Camp 1.
- C. Tractors of the Fordson type will furnish the power. Re-routing of tractors from other projects will be made through Mr. Potter.

IV. Clothes:

- A. Camp clothing commissary will furnish shirts, hats, and trousers.
- B. Mr. Head has indicated he will buy the gloves from the administration procurement funds.
- C. The committee urges that the administration buy the "engineer type" boots for the men because the ordinary commissary shoes are not adequate and also for sanitary reasons.

V. Pay:

- A. The committee finds that it is possible to have the men's pay grouping to be re-classified and recommends that the garbage and trash detail men have their classification raised immediately.

VI. General Discussion:

- A. Moving of garbage dump closer is under consideration by Mr. Rupkey.
- B. Possibility of a trash dump near the sewer is being studied.
- C. July 27th will be the last day for the use of W.P.A. dump trucks.
- D. Platforms for garbage cans should be built at the earliest possible opportunity.

Health and Sanitation

CLIPPINGS FROM THE PRESS BULLETIN

Date

Article

Oct. 21, 1942

"Council Approves Periodical Inspection by Health
Dept. of all Foodstuffs."

Dr. Harry Kita, chairman of Council's Public Health and Sanitation Committee (Unit 2) announced that sale on soda water has been stopped since evidence of contamination of drinks last Monday and he made a report of his comm. investigation before the meeting of Comm. Council Monday morning.

On Oct. 14, Kita and his investigation comm. composed of Dr. Pressman, George Kido, Masao Yamamoto, Fred Ota and himself paid a surprise visit to the Parker bottling works of the soda water company. Things in general at plant were unsatisfactory and were not in commendable state of affairs. Comm. found that steam sterilization process was broken and recent shipment of drinks to stores here was result that bottles were just given superficial rinses.

Kita in his report said that the employee responsible for inefficiency had been discharged. Before further negotiations are made with company, comm. demanded that a certificate of health, by state of Arizona be obtained. Stock on hand in stores and warehouses will be sent back empty or marked to prevent re-supply into camp of contaminated drinks it was indicated.

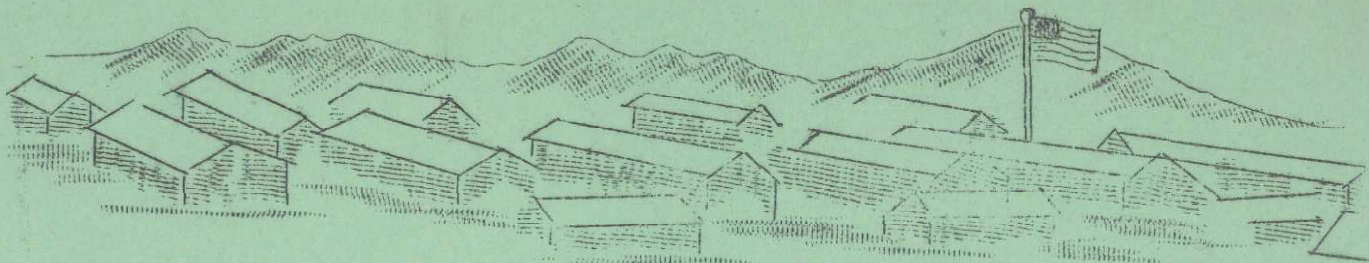
Council approved recommendations of comm. regarding periodical inspection of all foodstuffs for consumption of residents. Health Dept. will inspect all incoming foods to kitchens and inspection of perishable goods to canteens.

Oct. 24, 1942

"La Vida Soda from California released"

The Calif. pack La Vida soda water was released to public of Poston yesterday, it was announced by Fred Ota, general mgr. of Community Enterprises.

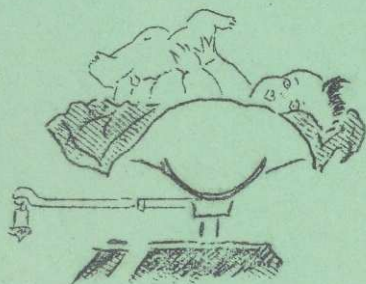
The product was put back on sale at the canteens after a careful analysis was made by Health and Sanitation Dept. and approved by Dr. Pressman. It was pointed out that only soda packed in Parker was contaminated.



SIX WAYS to CARE for POSTON BABIES THIS SUMMER

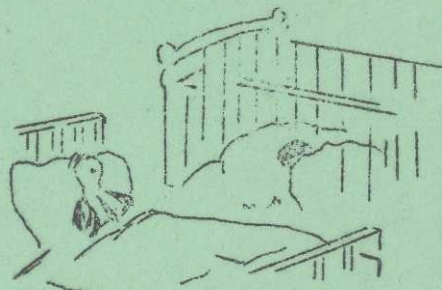
夏の
ポストンで
赤ちゃんの
育ち方
六箇條

1. Weigh your baby regularly
Don't let him lose!



赤ちゃんの目方の
減らない様に

4. Have a separate bed
for the baby



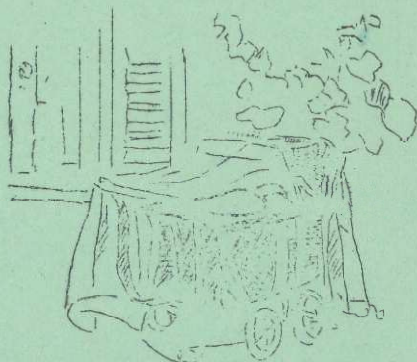
赤ちゃんの寝台
は別にしておく

2. Give the infant cool water
between feedings



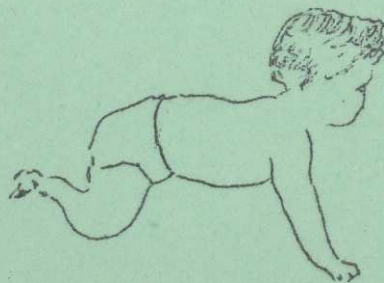
冷い水を
食べ物の間に

5. Take the baby outdoors in
the cool shade



なたけ外の
目蔭に
出す様

3. Dress your baby very
lightly



なるべく
うす着を
させる様に

6. Don't let a fly come
near your child



蝇のたからめ様
よく気をつける

10/13/43
Food

Since the milk supply was cut off from Poston on October 1 (Cf: September 30, page 4) the residents have been complaining. The only measure which was taken by the Administration was the action of the supervisor of the Public Health Nursing Division, ~~Elean~~ Rood. On October 9 she called all expectant mothers and all mothers who nurse their babies into her office to register for the milk ration quota.

OCTOBER 13 -- (5)

Up to date the Local Council of Unit III is the only official body which has taken any action upon this matter. The Council in its regular meeting on October 6 passed a resolution to transmit such pleas and complaints of the residents to the Project Director. It said in part:

Recently in messhalls announcements were made that the milk supply for Poston residents will be terminated at least temporarily. Consequently, part of those residents (babies, expectant mothers, sick persons, aged ones) who required fresh milk diets for their health have been suffering tremendously and their pleas and complaints have been forthcoming to the Council to work on the matter to alleviate this critical situation.....

Therefore, we make a request that an immediate action be taken so that sufficient supplies of fresh milk would be made available to those residents who require fresh milk as part of their diet.

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10/15/43
Food

The Poston Chronicle also carried Kuroiwa's message of appreciation to Toda, the chief of the Cooking School:

On behalf of the center residents, the Poston Community Council wish to take this opportunity in expressing sincere appreciation to Mr. Toda, Chef, 32 Mess Hall, for his untiring services rendered towards the community in making cakes for weddings, funerals, segregants' farewell

OCTOBER 15 -- (5)

parties, and various other occasions.....

Food

Mr. Toda, in turn, would like to extend his gratitude to the residents for their generous contribution for the pastries he had made for them. He is happy to have offered his services to the people and it is his earnest desire to continue as long as materials are available. From the fund received from the cakes, numerous necessary kitchen equipments were purchased, among them being a polishing machine for silverware. Due to lack of proper equipment for cleaning silverware in other dining halls, silverware in some mess halls are somewhat stained and it is Mr. Toda's wish to cleanse these with the polishing machine. All mess halls interested in benefiting from this service are invited to contact Mr. Toda at 32 ~~Mess Hall~~ ~~Poston Community Council~~ Mess Hall for making necessary arrangements.

POSTON COMMUNITY COUNCIL

/s/ K. Kuroiwa

City Manager

Toda has been charging the residents seventy-five cents for a small cake to thirty dollars for a wedding cake. By this fund he has bought several kitchen and cooking machines. He is at present contemplating of buying of an ice-cream machine.

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10/20/43 Food

The new Local Council met this afternoon in the ⁿcoference room. The chief topic of discussion was the supply of fresh milk, which resulted in a heated argument between Kushiyaⁿma of 14 and Masaki of 22. Masaki maintained that the council should make a strong demand to the project for milk for the young and the sick, as they are undernourished and suffering. Kushiyaⁿma stood on the ground that there is ^a shortage of milk outside and no use asking for something which is not available; instead, some substitutes should be supplied, powdered or canned milk. Masaki retorted that there is no use in supplying something which the people do not like. "What is the use of getting those things which they don't drink. Kids hate powdered milk or canned milk. The WRA had promised us clothes, shelter, and food. Let them supply the kind of food we want," Masaki exploded. After all this argument no agreement as to the course *to be taken was reached.*

10/28/43 Food

The present acute shortage of milk was brought up for discussion. Mr. Okamoto, chairman of the Special Food Investigation Committee of the Community Council, reported that he had a conference with Chief Steward C. Snelson before his departure for Tule Lake with the first group of segregants. According to Mr. Snelson, the majority of the small dairies in Los Angeles had closed because of low priority. The Army has the priority and there are no supplies available to civilians. Since milk could not be obtained from Los Angeles, Mr. Snelson had made efforts to procure them from Phoenix, but the necessary 5 gallon containers were being used by the Army and could not be supplied to Poston. If the containers could be furnished by this center Phoenix is willing to provide fresh milk.

Further discussion was held in regard to this milk shortage. After careful consideration of the various sources where milk can be obtained it was the feeling of the council that there were no possible place where milk can be sent up from the outside. An establishment of a possible dairy in Poston is now being considered by the Agricultural Department.

Since this ~~three~~ milk shortage affects all three units of Poston, it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Community Council.

Mr. Masaki requested that something be done about the telephone situation in Camp I. As he understood, in Camps 2 and 3 a telephone system was well-laid the present system in Camp I was very satisfactory.

DECEMBER 1 -- (1)

A bi-weekly meeting of the Local Council was held in the conference room this afternoon.

Chairman Nomura read the memorandums from Chief Steward Snelson. The first one was a copy of the letter sent from Snelson to the Army Quartermaster at Phoenix. The letter dated November 26th requested to substitute yellow tails or black cods, which were originally ordered for December 30 delivery, ~~be~~ with Red snappers or black cods. These fishes are to be used for the New Year's day meal by the evacuees.

The second memorandum was a copy of the letter to Snelson from the Golden State Milk Co. on the milk supply. It stated that the government quota is based on the need as of last June for civilian use. But the government is building 23,500~~0~~ houses in Los Angeles for war workers. Milk must be supplied to the future occupants of these houses, too. The company had written to the Quarter master that the supply to the project would probably decreased to 600 quarts daily. They have supplied the project with 670 quarts of milk daily for the first seventeen days in November. The milk supply is smallest from now on to New Year. Even at present, the Army and Navy in Los Angeles are short of 10,800 quarts daily. Should the Army request more milk for themselves no milk would come to this project. However, they have many new cows and they would be producing from the next year. From this January they may be able to supply this project with more milk.

12/1/43

Food

MILK SUPPLY FOR CENTER UNASSURED

11/28/43
The quota of fresh milk to supply Poston was unassured recently by C.E. Snelson, Chief Steward, due to the serious milk shortage that is occurring in California at the present.

Chief Steward Snelson stated that the shortage of labor have forced dairymen to slaughter a number of milch cows causing the shortage of milk supply.

The Steward's office will shortly institute a system of serving powdered milk. This milk, it was stated,

HIGH SCHOOL PLAY POSTPONED

The date of the Unit I Senior high school play, "Porter, Please" has been postponed to Dec. 10 and 11 due to quarter exams.

will be mixed in a special way that it will be palatable for the children.

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SNELSON RETURNS FROM CONFAB

11/28/43
Clifton E. Snelson, Chief Project Steward, returned Sunday from Gila where he attended the 3 day conference of chief project stewards of WRA centers, on Nov. 18, 19 and 20.

Harold Keadle, Chief Steward at Gila, was host to the convention, and the sessions were conducted by Frank W. Harding, chief of WRA mess operations in Washington.

Plans for the improvement of project mess operations were discussed and an agreement was reached on the number of staff members necessary in project mess halls.

J. R. Winchester, Manzanar Chief Steward, accompanied Mr. Snelson on the return trip and visited Poston Monday.

MESS CHIEF ARRIVES FOR INSPECTION

12/1/43
Frank W. Harding, chief of mess operations for the ten projects in company with Harold Keadle, chief project steward of Gila River project, arrived Friday 26th, for a detailed inspection of mess operations.

One of the main problems given attention was that of making a uniform rule for employment of mess hall workers.

Food 12/14/43
Ben Yabuno, the Assistant Manager of the Community Enterprises, reported to the managers that the orders which had been taken from residents for Mochi Gome for their use could not be fulfilled. The yield of Michi Gome crop this year was 40% of what had been expected. Besides, the WRA orders through the Army Quartermasters had priority over civilian purchase. As the result, the Community Enterprises had ordered 25,000 pounds, but they were notified that they would be getting 20% of ~~1/4~~ their order --- i.e. 5,000 pounds. The Mochi Gome would be sold to the residents according to the pro-rated quantity of their original ordered amounts.

The Supervisor reported that some Block Manager inquired him about the order of priority for milk, which are supplied to the messhalls in a decreased quantity. It was obvious that these blocks had some difficulty among their residents as to the right to get milk. He announced the following order for serving milk: 1) Expectant mothers and nursing mothers 2) Patients with doctor's certificates 3) Babies under two years of age. No milk is allowed to be used in cooking.

Food 12/15/43
Nomura read a memorandum from Project Steward Snelson stating that there have been complaints to the grade of Ajinomoto used at present. Snelson negotiated with the jobbers of Japanese food for white Ajinomoto (better grade), but he had been informed that due to the O P A regulation it could not be obtained.

MOCHI-GOME ARRIVES

12/18/43

Mochi-gome, the rice to make the New Year's mochi, have arrived, disclosed C.E.Snelson, chief project steward.

Mr. Snelson said an ample supply of the rice was received here and the residents were assured plenty of mochi for the Japanese holiday.

VISITING SERVICEMEN:

Camp Shelby, Miss.
Pvt. Roy Matsushita
Pvt. Nobukazu Yuwada
Cpl. Shig Sugaya, Pfc
James Hirabayashi and

Pfc. Henry Izumizaki.

Camp Savage, Minn.
T/Sgt. Morio Nishita
T/Sgt. Ronald Chagami
Others: Cpl. George
Hamayasu, Ft. Leaven
worth, Kansas.

Regional Files 471, Wab. DC
Miyamoto

Food

Wa

Yust to Head, memo.
October 23, 1942

We have been notified by the Model Dairy, Redlands, California, that at the expiration of their contract for the month of October to supply your project with milk, they will be unable to bid for any future business, due to priority military contract.

In all probability Golden State will again be the contracting company for milk to your project.

Regional Files 471, Wash. DC
Miyamoto

Memo from Yust to Commanding Officer, California QM.
Oct. 29, 1942

This will confirm telephone conversation between Major Brugger and the undersigned regarding the attached requisition for milk, for the period Nov. 1-30 inclusive, for the Colorado River War Relocation Project.

This requisition has been submitted to the California Quartermaster Depot for filling because of the inability of the San Antonio Quartermaster Depot, San Antonio, Texas, to obtain bids.

Teltype from Yust to Commanding Officer, San Antonio QM
Oct. 29, 1942

THIS WILL CONFIRM TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN CAPTAIN TRIAL AND THE UNDERSIGNED REGARDING MILK FOR COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT ON REQUISITION REG. (C) FIFTY SIX SUBMITTED TO YOUR DEPOT. IN VIEW OF THE DIFFICULTY YOU HAVE AHD IN OBTAINING BIDS FOR THIS MILK WE ARE REQUESTING CANCELLATION OF REQUISITION REG. (C) FIFTY SIX AND ARE MAKING ARRANGEMENTS TO PURCHASE LOCALLY FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMENBER THROUGH CALIFORNIA QUARTERMASTER DEPOT.

Memo from Yust to Wade Head
Oct. 31, 1942

We have been able to get 4,700 quarts of milk daily for your project for the month of November.

In view of present milk donditions it is advised that milk be used only in those categories where absolutely necessary, namely: special diet cases, children, andnursing mothers.

Regional Files 471, Wash. DC
Miyamoto

admin.

Letter from Head to Rowalt, Actg. Reg. Director
Spet. 17, 1942

Enclosed requisition covering estimated requirements for six months for Mess Hall workers' clothing for Colorado River War Relocation Project, Poston, Arizona. As there has been no requisition on this clothing, would appreciate very much if we could have this attended to as soon as possible.

We did not have the proper clothing form to write this out on. We hope this meets with your approval.

Red Cross

7/23/43
The Poston Red Cross announced that 12,207 letters were sent to Japan from all over this country on the Gripsholm. They were flown to Rio de Janeiro by plane to reach the ship there.

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12/29/43
Red Cross
The Red Cross chapter had communicated to the Local Council that it was contemplating to form a Disaster and Distress Committee. The Red Cross requested representation on the committee from the Local Council, the Block Managers, the Family Welfare Section. The Chairman nominated S. Sasaki (Block 19) and T. Matsumoto (Block 36) for the committee. The Council approved the selection.

9/28/43
Red Cross

The Red Cross, Poston Chapter, announced that since its first day of the organization, it handled 3,612 letters and telegrams of the residents addressed to Japan. It is divided as follows:

Unit I	2,804
Unit II	740
Unit III	<u>788</u>
	3,612

Of these, 70 are telegrams. This figure also includes the letters sent on the Gripsholm, which sailed a few weeks ago. The number of the letters sent on the ship was as follows:

Unit I	1,027
Unit III	213
Unit III	<u>442</u>
	1,682

I interviewed Aijiro Takahashi, the chairman of the Poston chapter,
the American Red Cross.

(His background: He was the proprietor of the Nippon Club, the social gathering place for the Japanese diplomats and the employees of the Japanese financial firms, in Washington, D. C. About 1937 he came to Los Angeles; although he was retired, his wife operated a chop suey restaurant. He was an unknown

10/27/43

Red Cross

(buddon rec.)

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figure in Los Angeles.)

Up to date the Life Guards, who are under the Red Cross saved 76 persons through three camps. Of these 3 drowned to death.

About thirty families are applying to join their family members at Chrystal City, Texas. At Chrystal City the Department of Justice maintains an interment camp for the internees with their families. It is reported that the accomodations and facilities are very good. Takahashi said that he received a letter from a family whom he had negotiated successfully to send them to that camp. The family in the letter expressed a real appreciation that they are thnkful that they were sent to Chrystal City, as "everything is fine, much better than in Poston." (The Red Cross handles all the affairs of the families of internees.)

Now the mystery of disappearance of Ralph Gelvin from Poston a few days after Wade Head had left for Washington in the latter part of September was solved by Takahashi. Many people thought at that time that with Head gone Gelvin was afraid to remain in Poston with segregation coming up. This is the way it happened.

Japanese doctors were leaving Poston one by one and although the residents tried many methods in vain to prevent these doctors from^m relocating. In August Drs. Kasuga, Kawaichi, Wada, and other younger doctors made their intention known that they would be leaving Poston soon. It meant that there would be only two doctors left in Poston --- Drs. Murakami and Iseri, both of them nearly seventy years of age. The residents were perplexed about their medical problems in the future and requests went into the Red Cross office to get doctors from the outside. "They shoved us in here. They had promised food, shelter, clothing, and medical care. It's their duty to see that we get ample medical care," the people clamored. The Red Cross

OCTOBER 27 -- (12)

negotiated with the Administration on this matter, but they could not get anywhere with them. "Even if we told them that they shoved us in here, they can't do anything. They would say that there are no doctors available outside, too. They would say they are too glad to bring doctors here if they may be gotten. What can you do then?" Takahashi stated. Realizing that it is useless ~~to~~ to argue with the Administration further, the Red Cross sent an inquiry to the Interment Camp at Santa Fe, New Mexico, to find out how many doctors are interned there. They received an information that there are about twenty doctors interned.

The Red Cross then requested the Administration to negotiate for the conditional release of five or six doctors from the group. The Project Director immediately took the matter up with the Washington authorities and it began to roll. That was in July.

By the beginning of September the negotiation succeeded on the Washington level; now it became necessary to convince the official at Santa Fe. A few letters were sent to Santa Fe but the progress was slow. Then a few days after Head had left in September, Takahashi struck ^{on} a bright idea and visited Ralph Gelvin. He reiterated that the negotiation had progressed to the stage where the transfer of the doctors could be effected immediately if the officials at Santa Fe had agreed. He proposed that Gelvin should go to Santa Fe and convince Loyd Jensen, the Director of Santa Fe Detention Camp. Gelvin liked the idea, but he stated that he could not leave Poston then because the Project Director was away and he was taking his place. Takahashi then made a counter proposal to Gelvin, "All right. I will go to Santa Fe myself to talk to them. Fix my leave permit and give me the expense for transportation from the WRA." Gelvin asked for time to think about it. A few hours later Gelvin informed Takahashi over telephone that he had decided to go himself. He left for Santa Fe next day.

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When Gelvin returned from his trip he reported to Takahashi that both Jensen and Carr (the former chief of the Immigration Office at Los Angeles and now serving on the hearing board there) readily agreed to send some doctors to Poston. Now it was the question of which doctors he was to get. He made a survey and sent a recommendation for six doctors. He transmitted the list to the Santa Fe officⁱles and the doctors agreed tentatively to come to Poston.

Meanwhile, the Japanese in the other centers heard about this going on. They began to demand the doctors for themselves. They said, "Poston is not the only place where doctors are needed. We need them here just as bad. We want those doctors come to our place instead." They began to work underhanded through the families of the doctors and their friends. Somehow, a little afterwards, the doctors began to say that they would not like to come to Poston because the weather is bad; they would not wish to come to ^a hot place. Some of them said why they should come to Poston when their families are in other centers; they would rather join them there; they did not wish to move their families to Poston from other better centers. One doctor from Hawaii said that he was willing to ^{come} ~~go~~ to Poston if his wife could be gotten here. When he was asked where his wife is, he replied that ~~she~~ is in Hawaii.

It was reported by Takahashi that there are only three doctors, not of the original list, willing to come here. A plan is being made to send a party of two or three evacuees from Poston to Santa Fe to induce them personally and to convince them that Poston is not such a bad place. "We have lots of patients; come right away, please," the Red Cross chief wanted this party to say to them.

George Tetsuya Ishimaru ("Tepp") made a round of the internees' families in Poston before he made his trip to Washington ^a 1st spring. He told

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these people that he was willing to work toward the released of the interned members with his influence, for he was very influential in the Washington circle. He knew lots of people in Washington who could use their influence in releasing them from the detention camp. They fell for the smooth line of Ishimaru. Then Ishimaru said that he did not have enough money to make this trip and asked if they would help him in defraying the expenses. Thus, Takahashi charged, he obtained \$25 to \$50^{from} each family, who are more well-to-do than average and were anxious about the interned members.

Now, Ishimaru had been back from Washington for three or four months and no beneficial result was obtained. The families are now claiming that they had been deceived by Ishimaru and^{are} coming into the Red Cross office to complain about his tactics. The cases at present ~~now~~ are handled by the Red Cross chapter and the office is negotiating with the Department of Justice for the release of these people. (This deceit by Ishimaru was also corroborated by the reporter of the Poston Chronicle.) Takahashi claimed that he knows about ten victims of Ishimaru here.

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The Red Cross received a wire from Washington a day before the departure from Poston of the repatriates on the Gripsholm informing one resident that he is on the repatriate list and should join the party. He~~was~~ a patient in the hospital confined since the day of^{his} arrival here. When Takahashi went over to the hospital and informed him, he said he had only one dollar to his name. So the chief drew some money out of the Red Cross fund as an emergency relief expenditure and gave it to him. Well, he left for New York the next morning with the others, but he was rejected there. Now he is at Tule Lake.

Takahashi reported that the following incident happened about one week ago. Through the effort of the Red Cross K was paroled from Santa Fe.

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He has been living in Camp II from September. About a week ago a teletype message came to the Project Director that he was ^{to be} picked up by the Immigration officers the next morning. The message was transmitted to K in the evening. K. was surprised and rushed to Takahashi immediately in the police patrol car. They then went to see Head in his apartment in Ward 8 of the hospital. Head came out in pajama. When they informed Head about their business, he said that K was on the temporary parole and not on a permanent parole. Takahashi then argued that he ^{had} received from Head himself a notice that K had been paroled. When Takahashi asked sometime ago for K if he could become a member of the Community Enterprises, Head said it was all right because he was paroled. "Now how come you say that K is on a temporary parole," Takahashi pointed out. Head replied that it was all due to a secretarial mistake. Then Takahashi implored the Project Director to contact the Immigration Office to postpone his arrest for a little while so that the Red Cross could work on the case. Head asked if three days 's extension would be agreeable; he said he could not get any longer. ^{extension} The Japanese left Head's room, having requested him to get an extention even for three days.

The next morning K was picked up just the same. A few days later Takahashi went to see Head and accused him of a bad faith. The Project Director claimed that he had called the Immigration Office that night, but he had been told by the office that it was too late and the officers were on their way to Poston. He said he could not do anything under the circumstance. The Project Director added, "I ^{am} now writing a letter to the Immigration Office asking them to review the case and ^{am} recommending a parole for K". Head showed a letter which he has been writing. Takahashi said that he wanted ^{to mail} that letter ~~to mail it~~ himself. Head then asked if he did not trust him, refusing to turn the letter over. ^{to him} The Red Cross chairman does not believe

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that Head mailed the letter.

Takahashi is certain that K was paroled from Santa Fe on a permanent basis. He heard that K had made some fiery anti-American utterances in the latrine ^{for} several nights. He suspects that someone in the block reported it to the authorities.

The Red Cross also negotiated with the Department of Justice for the release of Jusuke Omori and Uchida (Block 60) (Cf: Tamies's report on the Central Executive Committee) A notice of release for Uchida came to the office long ahead of one for Omori. Now Omori is back in Poston for sometime (See the Journal for August), but Uchida is not back yet. The chairman wonders if Niiseki (See the Central Executive Committee report) has something to do with this, because Uchida had a quarrel with Niiseki just prior to his arrest by the F B I (in January?).

Takahashi said that he is looking around for a man to take the City Manager's position. "Head wants more intelligent man to take the job," he reported.

NOVEMBER 28 -- (1)

Ward 3, the old folk sanitarium, of the hospital was transferred from the Red Cross to the hospital at midnight, November 26. The Red Cross had been responsible for the maintenance of the home but due to their inability to supplement the working crew, they decided to give it up. There were five Issei women working in the ward, but they could not do all the work called for. Some of the patients were "very selfish and crabby". The workers requested the Red Cross to get more workers and the Red Cross placed an advertisement in the Poston Chronicle and tried in many other ways to obtain the helps. There was no one to ^srepond to these emergency calls. A farewell party was held for the severance of the Red Cross service with the nurses and the patients. The nurses also resigned from their duty at the same time in spite of appeals by the hospital.

11/28/48
Red Cross