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PROGRESS REPORT TO THE TULE LAKE COMMUNITY COUNCIL

by the

Committee to Study the Problem of Juvenile Delinquency

Hiroshi Uratsu
John Fukuyama

December 28, 1942

The committee to study the problem of Juvenile Delinquency was created at the regular Council meeting on December 22 because of a sudden increase in the number of Juvenile Delinquency cases. The urgency of dealing with this subject was brought to the attention of the Council by Mr. Tsuda, supervisor of the wardens. The Council committee was instructed by President Mayeda to work with representatives from the Planning Board, the wardens, Dr. Jacoby, school authorities, religious leaders and all other organizations interested in the welfare of the young people, in making detailed investigation of Juvenile Delinquency in this center and make recommendations for effective prevention and remedial measures. Up to the time of this report the Council committee of two has had the following three meetings on the subject under-study: Meeting #1--Wednesday, December 23, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, wardens' office, Mr. Tsuda and Mr. M. Yego present. Meeting #2--Thursday, December 24, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 1308, Messrs. Yamashita, Takasue, Ikeda, Yoshida, Kato, Kitagawa and Kuki; Messrs. Watanabe and Ogi, technicians; Mr. Tsuda from the wardens' office were present. Meeting #3--December 26, 10 a.m. to 12 noon, 1308, members of the Planning Board, two technicians, Mr. Tsuda and six wardens and Rev. Tanabe were present.

The result of these three meetings was the calling of a special ward meeting in each of the seven wards on Monday, December 28 at 7:30 p.m. to acquaint and discuss the Juvenile Delinquency problem with the ward leaders namely, the councilmen, the planning board, block managers, block delegates, judicial commissioners, religious leaders, social leaders and wardens. The chairman of the meeting will be a member of the planning board. A warden speaker will describe Juvenile Delinquency as it exists today. At this meeting ways and means of presenting the Juvenile Delinquency problem to the ward members as a whole will be discussed and decided upon. It will be the duty and responsibility of the councilmen to give all support in expediting a successful conclusion of the meeting.

The necessity of calling this meeting at this time was decided upon for the following reasons:

1. Urgency of actual pending cases.
2. General ward meeting too bulky--attendance generally unsatisfactory in a general meeting.
3. If leaders can be acquainted with the problems, the burden of crusading will be more evenly distributed.
4. The primary purpose of the general meeting is to arouse the public to the seriousness of the problem and create a strong public opinion in favor of immediate action being taken in regards to Juvenile Delinquency.

Background of the Juvenile Delinquency problem as presented by the wardens.

Recently the aspect of Juvenile Delinquency has become such that wardens are unable to cope adequately with the situation without the whole-hearted support of the general public. For the last six months the wardens acting as a guardian of peace, have been able to keep minor delinquency problems well under control without the existence of ordinances and police court and without recourse to punishment. However the lowering of morale and the growing disregard to and disregard of "civil laws" has increased loitering, gambling, vandalism and petty theft to an extent where the future welfare of the young people is seriously endangered and the public much less the wardens can no longer ignore the situation. Some of the actual cases involving boys are:

1. Breaking into a locked mess hall at night to steal food for a midnight feast.
2. Shop-lifting at the canteens.
3. Stealing of hundreds of dollars of goods from a vendor from the outside.
4. Cutting of school classes.
5. Pick-pocketing in the shower rooms.

The boys which have been committing these crimes and those which have been apprehended are generally between the ages of 16 to 19 (high school juniors and seniors). Such boys have been found to be of weaker morale fibre and it is impossible to reason with them or even threaten them into good behavior under the present set-up. Few of them came here with bad reputations from the outside but most of them have fallen into this habit of delinquency after coming here and this is only an indication of what is bound to come if immediate steps are not taken to eliminate it.

The delinquency problem in the high school has passed the exasperate stage and has become a serious one. Cutting of classes is very prevalent. Smoking and gambling on the school grounds also exist. Although these do not come under direct jurisdiction of the wardens or the community council, it is nevertheless their concern. The wardens have been acting as truant officer and they have been trying to check smoking and gambling whenever possible but neither the wardens nor the school authorities are able to cope with the problem without the City Council passing some regulations for the school premises.

Causes of the Juvenile Delinquency.

The Juvenile Delinquency as we know it today can be blamed indirectly to evacuation, however, the chief causes are weakening of the family institution and the lack of wholesome activities for the young people to keep them busy. When the whole family is living in one apartment, the opportunity for the family circle to be a social center is lessened and boys go elsewhere for social companionship (often times of shady nature). In families of low means, both the mother and father must work and this creates a further break-up in the families.

Another case history concerns part time work by high school students especially those working in the coal crews. If these boys work hard they can do 8 hours work in 3 and for this reason many boys are anxious to work on this job. It is not exactly clear why but many of the boys who have been committing crimes of late have come from the coal crew. Boys who have been apprehended have been terminated. However, this does not solve the problem.

Request of the wardens.

1. Ordinances to be passed by the City Council so that they may have the authority to apprehend and try those who are committing some of these crimes.
2. "Detention house" so that there will be a place to detain and interview suspects in privacy and also to act as a deterrent towards those criminally inclined.
3. Juvenile courts to try juvenile cases.
4. Increase in recreational facilities so that boys will have less time for mischief.
5. WHOLE HEARTED SUPPORT OF THE COMMUNITY

Suggestions and conclusion of the committee.

1. Rev. Tanabe suggested the idea of a "Boys Town" where a juvenile court set up by the boys try their own cases under the supervision of elders. This has been successfully tried in some other section of the country. Ages recommended--12 to 17 inclusive.
2. In regards to the school problem the first thing which is recommended is the passing of ordinances designating the school zones and restriction and laws and regulations regarding the same.
3. A school committee patterned after the P. T. A. to be created in each block or ward to provide closer contact between the school and parents in dealing with student problems.
4. Need of a systematic program of community education on social problems through lectures and talk--by religious, social and community leaders. If necessary a W. R. A. paid board be set up for the primary purpose of continuously combatting delinquency and other social problems.
5. Regarding higher rate of delinquency among part time students it was recommended that a certificate of recommendation from the school and the wardens be required for assignment to the job.
6. As to the weakening of family institution, one practical ethics can be taught indirectly. For example, table manners.
7. As for more activities for the young people, it has been suggested that more use be made of the recreation halls, laundry rooms, or the mess halls under the direct supervision of the blocks themselves.
8. Discuss setting of restrictive hours at night for children and those of certain age groups.

Detention Room

"Detention Room" is urgently needed by the wardens for practical as well as psychological reasons. According to plans of the WRA, specification have been drawn up for a warden office. The plans from the central WRA offices is very expensive, specifying concrete building. However, a simple wooden building will suffice for this center. This has been the plan submitted. It is now under consideration in Washington according to the latest advices. It was suggested that if truly urgent, a temporary "detention home" could be made from an empty warehouse or barrack having screened windows and containing a cot and stove. It is immaterial whether it is guarded or not. The main purpose would be to let it be known that there is a detention room.

It cannot be over emphasized that the passing of ordinances and prosecution of infractions thereof is mechanical and simple, but their effectiveness requires the whole-hearted backing of the community.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

617

January 12, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Paul Fleming
SUBJECT: MONTHLY PROGRESS REPORT

COMMUNITY COUNCIL:

With the disbanding of the Temporary Council, the newly elected councilmen and officers were formally installed at the Council Installation Program.

A committee will investigate the minutes of the temporary community council and frame into ordinances those recommendations formerly passed under the temporary council.

In regard to the important problem on the tent factory issue, a resolution was drawn up containing these points: 1. All previous plans submitted to the Council were rejected because of the unreasonable demands made upon individual worker for his subsistence and clothing allowance deductions for dependents, in view of the sub-standard wage scale. 2. The Council is willing to re-open negotiation on any reasonable proposal which the W.R.A. is willing to offer.

One Councilman from each ward was appointed to assume the responsibility of having a Judicial Commissioner appointed.

With the growing problem of juvenile delinquency, the Council took the initiative in forming a Juvenile Problems Committee to investigate into the problem. Causes of juvenile delinquency were presented by the Committee to the Council. Also ward meetings were held to discuss methods for combating this problem.

Guests will be invited to attend the meetings of the Council to discuss problems on wider usage of the English language in the project, unemployment compensation, and other problems of interest to the community.

A farewell program and dinner for Mr. Shirrell was held. Also plans were set up to give a reception to the new project director, Mr. Coverley.

PLANNING BOARD:

The following problems were investigated by the Planning Board during the month of December:

TENT FACTORY:

The Planning Board met with the City Council's committee on tent factory to discuss the various plans. Also they heard reports from ward meetings on the tent factory issue. A resolution was drawn up by the Council members and passed.

WARDEN FORCE:

The Planning Board interviewed Dr. H. S. Jacoby, Chief of Internal Security, and the Warden Supervisors to outline and discuss a program for maintenance of peace and order.

MESS PROBLEMS:

Progress on the general mess trouble was achieved through hearing opinions of mess problems and situations by Mr. Takeda, head of mess workers, Mr. Cooke, and mess coordinators.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY:

The Planning Board worked in collaboration with the City Council and Warden Force to enlighten the public on juvenile delinquency problems. Discussions were held in each ward on the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Further plans on juvenile delinquency remedial measures are being discussed.

HOSPITAL:

The Planning Board interviewed the hospital medical staff to hear their grievances. The Board will negotiate with the W.R.A. to designate the hospital mess hall for the exclusive use of hospital staff and patients and ask that Army mess hall be opened to accommodate other workers in the hospital. The Board will request the W.R.A. to supply necessary equipments and drugs. The Board will assist in bringing closer contact between the hospital and colonists.

MEETING WITH CAPTAIN MARTIN: The following problems were presented: Food, education and recreation, clothing allowance, religious field, hospital, and housing problem.

Chief, Consumer Enterprises

REPORT TO THE TULE LAKE COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Fact Finding Committee on Tent Factory

Tom Uyeno
Roy Miura
Don Sakahara
John Fukuyama
Yoneo Suzuki

Accepted by:

The Community Council
Dec. 9, 1942

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CONTRACT:

1. The Sun Tent Inebbert & Company, operator of the proposed plant, is a sub-contractor to W.R.A. who originally received the contract from the United States Army Quarter Master Dept.
2. Reasons for the present arrangement are:
 - a. The prevailing W.R.A. regulations do not allow increases in the amount of compensation paid to the evacuee workers in the Relocation Centers. Therefore, if the factory to be operated under direct supervision of the W.R.A., there will be no incentive on the part of workers to produce maximum.
 - b. The nature of the war contract calls for promptness of delivery as well as efficiency on the part of the contractor.

OUTLINE OF THE CONTRACT:

1. The contract covers production of 7,500 tents.
2. The unit price of a tent is \$9.88 plus salvage charges. The income is to be divided in the following manner:
 - a. 10% to W.R.A. for amortization of the building and for other expenses involved in the tent factory.
 - b. 10% to the Sun Tent Luebbert Co. as its profit, executive, and managerial expenses.
 - c. 15% to the Sun Tent Luebbert Co. as maximum deductible overhead expenses.
3. The maximum deductible overhead expenses include following:
 - a. Maintenance of the building and equipment.
 - b. Social Security Tax (employer's share) and other Federal and State Tax exclusive of Income Tax.

- c. Workmen's Compensation Insurance (employer's share) and any other insurance deemed desirable.
 - d. Telegraph and Telephone, heat, light, printing, stationery, office help and accounting services.
 - e. All other expenditures which are considered as overhead. Salary and expenses of the head executive shall not be considered overhead.
4. Minimum requirement for delivery of the tents to be made as follows:

- 1. 800 units for the first month.
- 2. 1,000 " " " second month.
- 3. 1,600 " " " third month.
- 4. 2,000 " " " fourth month until completion of the contract.

5. Wage Scale:

- 1. Piece work will prevail with exception of few.
- 2. The wages earned by workers differ according to the skill, physical exertion, and difficulties of operation.
- 3. Time workers may constitute larger percentage of the whole at the start of the operation. These workers will begin at the rate of 40¢ per hour and with interval of 4 weeks 5¢ increase in the rate will be given until such workers reach the maximum of 60¢ per hour.

6. Number of Employees: approximately 150 workers will be employed in each shift. There is a possibility of employing 2 shifts.

7. Eligibility of the Tent Workers:

- 1. American citizens only.
- 2. A large percent of machine operators may be female.
- 3. The authority of hiring, discharging, and promoting of the workers are reserved by the supervisor, Mr. Luebbert. And the

same are to be entirely based upon the efficiency of the workers.

8. Working Conditions:

1. The equipment and building are adequate for the production.
2. The materials for the tents are treated with fire resistant, water proof chemicals and odor of petroleum. (The materials could be inspected at the Warehouse 369 by those interested.)
3. Mr. Luebbert reported that there were 3 cases of skin allergy resulting in rashes (due to chemical).
4. All the workers will be protected by the Workmen's Compensation Act of the State of Calif.
5. Any piece work rejected by the inspection will be returned to the particular worker for repair on his or her own time.
6. Wages to the tent workers will be paid twice a month. The first installment will be \$8.00 and second installment will include the balance of \$8.00 plus bonus and clothing allowance.

9. Training Period:

1. The training period will be under the regulations of the W.R.A. with supervision of the Sun Tent Luebbert and Company.
2. The monthly compensation will be the W.R.A. apprentice rate of \$12.00 per month.
3. The training period will not be longer than 30 days.
4. In the training period regular tent materials are to be used and all work completed will be credited to the work corp fund.

10. Distribution of Income:

a. Assuming that a worker earns \$100. per month, following manner of distribution will be made.

Wages earned (gross)		\$100.00
Deductions:		
1. Subsistence	\$25.00	
2. Social Sec.	1.00	
3. Cal.Unemploy.Ins.	1.00	<u>27.00</u>
		73.00
Wage W.R. A. 1.	\$16.00	
Bonus (12 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the gross)	12.50	
** Clothing Allow.	3.75	
to each worker - - - - -		- 32.25
*** To the Work Corp Fund		<u>\$ 40.75</u>

** If a worker is not a head of family, his clothing allowance will be \$3.75.

*** The management of the Work Corp Fund will be determined by the work corp.

CONCLUSION

The Fact Finding Committee on Tent Factory have endeavor to ascertain all facts pertaining to the operation, working conditions terms and most important of all the distribution of the income which would be most practical and fair under the existing circumstances.

The Committee deeply appreciate the attendance, cooperation and advice given us by the Planning Board members.

Signed

Tom Uyeno
Roy Miura
Don Sakahara
John Fukuyama
Yoneo Suzuki

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

September 8, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: The City Council
FROM: J. O. Hayes
SUBJECT: Need for Fuel Workers

At a special meeting of the Council Saturday afternoon, a number of points were discussed and clarified concerning the present need for a permanent crew of two hundred fuel workers. As I pointed out, the hours of work in actually unloading and distributing the coal will be limited to six. One hour will be allowed for workers to launder their working clothes, and one hour for laundering their bodies. Six-hour work days will be limited to five days per week and, of course, on Saturday four hours. We established that two hundred men be required to unload approximately ten cars of coal per day, and if this be accomplished before the work period has been served (six hours), the crew shall be given credit for a full day's work. Laundry soap will be furnished as well as hand soap. As long as the hours of work are from 7 p.m. till 1 a.m., a hot meal will be given workers when they have finished their work, and I shall ask Mr. Peck to have each block kitchen prepare a sandwich and, if possible, some sort of fruit for the workers for each block assigned to this detail. The rate of pay will be \$16 per month, this rate to be effective with entrance on duty date.

It should be borne in mind and recognized by all that fuel workers have a definite place in the operation of the Project. I should say with complete confidence that there will always be work enough to keep at least two hundred men busy the year around. Anyone assigned to the fuel crew need not fear that his job is likely to be a short one, terminated at a moment's notice. So long as he shows the proper attitude, reasonable amount of industry, and willingness to work, there will be a place for him with the fuel detail.

Clothing (outer working garments) will also be furnished. These include breeches, coats, winter work caps, gloves, shoes, denim trousers, and denim jumpers.

As soon as it can be arranged, I should like to see the fuel crew starting their day's work at 8 a.m. However, until such time as we get additional transportation, this cannot be realized.

J. O. Hayes
Acting Asst. Project Director