

B3.10:2

2 of 2

67/14
C

I Brief History of the Individual

- A. Parental background (see VIII) Supplement with individual's account of childhood training, and his own story of relations with parents and siblings.
- B. His educational history: chronological account of schooling received, including schools attended (place and dates), major interests and activities; how long did he attend Japanese language school.
- C. His employment and economic history: chronological account of jobs held (type of job, type of industry, rate of pay). Account for all periods of unemployment. Note whether employers and fellow workers were Japanese or Caucasian. What jobs has he tried to get and failed? Circumstances surrounding these failures?

Has the income received from his jobs been sufficient to maintain a reasonable standard of living (individual's definition of reasonable standard of living)? Has he been able to save? When and how much? What sources were drawn on in periods of unemployment?

- D. His interpersonal relations outside the family (excluding the romantic): Who were his intimate friends at various times? Note particularly whether they were Caucasian, Nisei, Issei, or Kibei. What instances of prejudice or discrimination were met in interracial friendships?
- E. His romantic and marital history: What were his boy-girl relationships? Were these contacts confined to Nisei and Kibei, or did they extend to other racial groups, particularly Caucasian? Whom did he marry? Was the marriage Japanese or American type?
- F. His political activities and shifting interests: voting, party membership, running for office. To what political organizations has he belonged? How have his affiliations changed?
- G. Associational history (other than political): What clubs, organizations and groups has the individual joined? What offices has he held?
- H. Recreational history: What have been his dominant leisure activities (sports, reading, hobbies, etc.)? How have these changed? To what extent have these been Japanese or American?
- I. Religious history: Church membership; attendance at Sunday School. Under what circumstances did the individual join church? Has his religious affiliation been the same as that of his parents?

Note: This outline has purposely been limited to the factual, "behavioristic" aspects of the individual's history. It is intended to develop common background factors by which the individual can be "placed." It represents the minimum that must be obtained for all resettlers in the sample. It omits the many important socio-psychological factors which would lead to a greater understanding of the individual. These factors cannot be investigated in all cases, but will be covered in selected cases, following the outline appended to this memorandum; Shibutani-Miyamoto, Outline for Documents on the Resettled Nisei.

May 26, 1942
Tulare Assembly Center

IN RE: Rev. Mamoru Eto

USES NO: 23271

LOCATION: L-13-3 (Father) Former Address: 46 W. Del Mar
 E-4-7 (Children) Pasadena, Calif.

ID NO: 1004 A

I. FAMILY HISTORY:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Birth</u>
Eto, Mamoru	Father	60	Alien
Eto, Daniel	Son	21	Citizen
Eto, Mary	Daughter	16	"
Eto, Esther	"	14	"
Eto, Moses	Son	12	"
Eto, David	"	10	"
Eto, Ruth	Daughter	9	"

II. STATEMENT OF PROBLEM:

The Social Welfare Department and the Christian Church Council have been working on the case of Rev. M. Eto.

Rev. Eto is desirous of preaching the doctrines of the Nazarine Church.

In tracing the family history of Rev. Eto we find that his eldest son left home 8 years ago and nothing has been heard from him since and his where abouts is unknown to this day. His second daughter left home for Salt Lake City and is residing there now. His third daughter attended Pasadena Schools and is now in Oklahoma attending school.

Daniel is at the Tulare Assembly Center with his father and younger brothers and sisters though the father and children do not reside in the same barrack.

Daniel was a reputed scholar, athlete, and social mixer in High School. He continued to be a popular and well liked young man at Jr. College.

About a year ago a sudden change was noticed in Daniel. He discontinued participation in all activities. He gave up all religious work. At the time of evacuation Daniel would not help in preparing for the evacuation. His brothers and sisters had to pack his belongings for him and help him dress on the morning of the evacuation.

When a bible was handed to him he tore it up.

All the children after they attained a certain age have

(Con't)

May 26, 1942
Tulare Assembly Center

(Page 2--Rev. Mamoru Eto)

either left home or have been repellent toward the father.

Indications are that the children have been over indoctrinated by the father in the father's attempt to convert his family. The members have revolted.

Mrs. Eto is now in an insane institution in Japan. The children believe that their mother's condition is to be blamed on the father.

The younger children are not yet old enough to fully comprehend their father's doctrines but it is feared they may be at some time in the future affected too.

It is to be noted that the Nazarene Church is not included in the National Council of the Protestant Churches in America and likewise is not accepted by the Japanese Church Federation group.

Rev. Eto is believed to be a self-ordained minister. The Nazarene Church does not require that one must complete a specified amount of research and study before being ordained.

The Christian Church Council does not believe that it would be for the best interests of religious welfare of the Center members to have Rev. Eto preach his doctrines.

Social Welfare Department

GM:ki

By _____
G. Miura, Chief

CASE REPORT

Date June 8, 1942

Name: Yoshiro Harase

ID # 975-A USES # 34668 LOCATION L-26-4

Former Address: Compton, California

Case Classification: Hospital Welfare

Family Members:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>Age</u>
Yoshiro Harase (single)		60

June 15, 1942

Investigators: Martha Morooka Supervisor: G. Miura
Hisako Tanaka

Mr. Harase, a victim of a auto accident just before evacuation, came to the notice of our department last week.

The right forearm is in a cast. According to the victim the cast was applied shortly after the accident and must be kept on for two months. Due to the impact of the collision the entire left half of his body was temporarily paralyzed. The numbness is diminishing and Mr. Harase is gradually gaining control of the left arm but there is no sensation whatsoever in the fourth and fifth fingers of the left hand.

A head injury at the time caused considerable loss of blood. He is bothered with dizzy spells and is forced to stay in bed. During these spells he feels himself lapsing into semi-consciousness. No medical or special treatment has been administered by the infirmary but he has been taking massage treatments which he thinks is helping him.

The above description regarding the extent of his injuries is as the patient told us. We would suggest that some form of diet be provided him and even vitamin pills would be recommended to counteract the loss of blood caused by the accident.

C A S E R E P O R T II

PROGRESS REPORT

In Re: Yoshiro Harase

DATE June 24, 1942 Mr. Harase came again to this office.

Since no response was forthcoming from the Infirmary staff in regard to this case, a personal interview was arranged with Mr. Stump head of the Service Division.

1. Mr. Heycke, Superintendent of the Infirmary was consulted.
- 2.

DATE June 26, 1942 As a result of the above interview, Mr. Harase was taken to the Tulare County Hospital for examination.

1. He was diagnosed as a physio-therapeutic patient.
Since the specialist was leaving that evening for his vacation, the patient was returned to the Center the same day.

DATE July 9, (on or about) The above patient was taken to the Tulare County Hospital where he was kept for a week.

DATE July 22, 1942 Mr. Harase has been making daily trips to the County Hospital for therapeutic treatments.

1. The patient who had very little control over his left arm is now able to lift it, with some effort, above his shoulder.
 - a. treatments of this nature over a prolonged period seems necessary.

DATE July 26, 1942 The patient's trips have been reduced to every other day.

- a. He is now able to raise his hand to his head.

DATE July 29, 1942 Since no record was on hand regarding the return of cash and articles which were left by Mr. Harase at the Los Angeles County Hospital, an investigation was made on this day. (Refer to our letter dated June 8, sent to the L. A. Co. Hosp.)

1. On June 10, a package containing all the articles mentioned above were received by the patient.
2. A check from L. A. County covering the full amount of cash left by Mr. Harase was received on June 11.

July 30, 1942
DATE

Amy Morooka
CASE WORKER

SUPERVISOR

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM
WCCA Assembly Center
Tulare, California

June 8, 1942

To: Mr. Harwood P. Stump, Supervisor
Service Division

From: Social Welfare Department

Subject: Yashiro Harase

LOCATION: L-26-4

Attached is a letter requested to be sent to the General Hospital by Mr. Yashiro Harase.

He was inducted into the Center on June 4, 1942.

Social Welfare Department

BY _____
G. Miura, Chief

GM ks
Att: 1

LOS ANGELES COUNTY GENERAL HOSPITAL

CLOTHES RECORD

PATIENT'S RECEIPT

C 41897

Patient's Clothes Bundle Number

803 673 5400 5-13 1942

Permanent File Number

Ward Number

Date

Horace Yoshino

ma

Surname

First Name

Middle Name

Sex

INVENTORY OF PATIENT'S CLOTHING (See INSTRUCTIONS below):

_____ Artificial Leg	_____ Drawers	_____ Purse	_____ Sweater
_____ Bath Robe	_____ Dress	_____ Quilt	_____ Ties
_____ Belt	_____ Garters (pr.)	_____ Scarf	_____ Trousers
_____ Blankets	_____ Gloves (pr.)	_____ Shawl	_____ Truss
_____ Brassiere	_____ Handkerchief	_____ Shirt	_____ Umbrella
_____ Cane	_____ Hat	_____ Shoes (pr.)	_____ Undershirt
_____ Cap	_____ Jacket	_____ Shorts	_____ Union Suit
_____ Chemise	_____ Kimono	_____ Skirt	_____ Vest
_____ Coat	_____ Middie	_____ Slip	_____ Waist
_____ Collars	_____ Nightdress	_____ Slippers (pr.)	_____ Handbag
_____ Corset	_____ Overalls	_____ Smock	_____ Haversack
_____ Crutches	_____ Oyercoat	_____ Socks (pr.)	_____ Suitcase
_____ Diaper	_____ Pajama Coat	_____ Stock'gs (pr.)	_____ Valise
	_____ Pajama Pants	_____ Suspenders	_____ Bundle

The above listing is a correct statement of clothing deposited with the Los Angeles County General Hospital on the above date and the patient releases the County of Los Angeles and the General Hospital from any liability for loss of clothing, etc. retained by him. The Hospital is NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR CLOTHING UNCLAIMED within 90 days after Patient's Discharge.

Signature of Employee Receiving Clothing for Hospital

Sig. of Patient (Relative or friend or second employee)

TO HOSPITAL EMPLOYEES

DO NOT DESTROY THIS SET

IF VOIDED, send all but green property tag to Patient Property Room.

NOTE: See Bulletins
1488 & 1488A

- INSTRUCTIONS: 1. Put both carbons in place.
2. Fill out entire form (including Tag) except "Receipt for Return of Clothing."
3. If patient's clothing is being taken from Hospital, have "Receipt for Return of Clothing" signed on Duplicate and Clothes Card.
4. Sign, and have patient sign, the inventory as correct.
5. If patient is unable to sign inventory, have relative or friend sign; if such patient is unaccompanied, have a second employee sign.
6. Remove carbons and tear set from book. Original Copy of tag must never be torn out of book.
7. Give Original Copy of Receipt to patient.
8. Pin the Duplicate (including tag) to chart as memo.
9. Attach Clothes Card and tag (in one piece) to bundle, using holes in tag. DO NOT BEND CLOTHES CARD.
10. Send bundle to Patient Property Room, via dumbwaiter in Floor Office, between 7:00 A. M. and 11:30 P. M. Send no clothing after 11:30 P. M., nor before 7:00 A. M.

WCCA Assembly Center
Tulare
California

June 8, 1942

Los Angeles County
General Hospital
Los Angeles, California

Gentlemen:

Mr. Yashiro Harase, a former patient at the Los Angeles County General Hospital has asked this department to inquire about some articles deposited in his name at the hospital which he failed to receive when released. Mr. Harase was registered at your hospital on May 1, 1942 and discharged on June 4, 1942 and sent to the Tulare Assembly Center.

On May 6th, Mr. Harase's cousin, Mr. Ichiro Watanabe left these with the head nurse in Ward 5200 to be forwarded to Mr. Harase when discharged:

- 1 Lord Elgin watch (solid rose gold case)
- 1 Suit (dark color)
- Cash - \$100.00
- 1 pr. Rosary Beads
- Alien Registration and Identification Card
- Selective Service Card
- Wallet containing \$18.00 cash
- Clothing - socks, shirts, leather belt, garter

Then on May 13th, Mr. Floyd Seekins, visited him leaving:

- 1 hat
- 1 overcoat

The nurse in ward 5400 received these articles.

The patient had been changed from Ward 5200 to ~~the~~ Ward 5400, thus the change in Ward numbers.

Mr. Harase has his receipt for the latter articles. They were recorded as: Patient's Clothes Bundle Number C41898, Permanent File Numbers 803673.

Please check on all these articles as Mr. Harase is in immediate need of them.

Yours very truly,
Social Welfare Department

By _____
G. Miura, Chief

GM ks

Case Report: 2

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM
WCCA Assembly Center
Tulare, California

June 12, 1942

To: Mr. Harwood P. Stump, Supervisor
Service Division

From: Social Welfare Department

Subject: Mr. Yoshiro Harase, Age: 60
Uses #34668,

LOCATION: L-26-4

The above person was involved in an auto accident in which he suffered a fractured right wrist and a dislocated collar bone besides some minor cuts and bruises just before evacuation.

According to information received by this department, preliminary X-Ray was taken and splint was applied to his wrist at the Los Angeles County General Hospital on May 2nd.

Mr. Harase's collar bone was not set properly at the time. When he had recovered sufficiently to make the trip to Tulare Center, his left arm was drawn and would not function normally.

Mr. Harase entered this Center June 5th and reported to Dr. Suenaga at the infirmary for a check-up. The patient knew that ~~enexcusable~~ work had been done on his shoulder. He therefore requested another X-Ray examination. Because the doctors have no such equipment and egress to the outside is prohibited his request was denied.

It has been several days since the patient saw Dr. Suenaga but continued discomfort brought his neighbors to this department demanding that attention be given.

Dr. Suenaga was contacted and an ambulance was sent out after Mr. Harase for another examination. So far as we can determine, he was given medicine to help his present low condition.

To correct this patient's deformity, further X-Rays must be taken and an operation must ensue to reset this injured part.

Continued

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM
WCCA Assembly Center
Tulare, California

June 12, 1942

(Continued--Mr. Yoshiro Harase)

Because the present policy prohibits non-emergency cases from going out to where needed equipment is available, it means that this man will remain permanently crippled.

The above information is the result of our investigation into this case.

The Welfare Department would greatly appreciate any suggestions pertaining to the future care and welfare of this patient.

SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

GM ks

By G. Miura, Chief

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM
WCCA Assembly Center
Tulare, California

June 15, 1942

To: Harwood P. Stump, Supervisor
Service Division

From: Social Welfare Department

In Re: Mr. Yoshiro Harase
Age 60
Uses No: 34668
Location: L-26-4

Case Report: No. 3

Mr. Harase, a victim of auto accident just before evacuation came to the notice of our department last week.

When we called on him this morning his right forearm was in a cast. According to the victim, the cast was applied shortly after the accident and must be kept on for two months. Due to the impact of the collision, the entire left half of his body was temporarily paralyzed. The numbness is diminishing and Mr. Harase is gradually gaining control of his left arm but there is no sensation whatsoever in the fourth and fifth fingers of the same arm.

A head injury at the time, caused loss of 30 per cent of his blood. He is bothered with dizzy spells and is forced to stay in bed. During these spells, he feels himself lapsing into semi-consciousness.

His glasses were broken in the accident, thus causing his vision to be handicapped. A new pair of properly fitted glasses would ease the discomfort caused by his poor eye-sight.

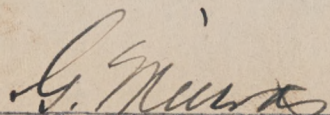
No medicine or special treatment has been administered by the local doctors, but he has been taking massage treatments which he thinks is helping him.

The above description regarding the extent of his injuries is as the patient told us.

We would suggest that some form of diet be provided him and even vitamin pills would be recommended to counteract the loss of blood caused by the accident.

Social Welfare Department

By


G. Miura, Chief

GM ki

#255

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM
WCCA Assembly Center
Tulare, California

June 15, 1942

To: Harwood P. Stump, Supervisor
Service Division

From: Social Welfare Department

In Re: Mr. Yoshiro Harase
Age 60
Uses No: 34668
Location: L-26-4

Case Report: No. 3

Mr. Harase, a victim of auto accident just before evacuation came to the notice of our department last week.

~~When we called on him this morning his right forearm was in a cast. According to the victim, the cast was applied shortly after the accident and must be kept on for two months. Due to the impact of the collision, the entire left half of his body was temporarily paralyzed. The numbness is diminishing and Mr. Harase is gradually gaining control of his left arm but there is no sensation whatsoever in the fourth and fifth fingers of the same arm.~~ *left hand.*

considerable
A head injury at the time, caused loss of 30 per cent of his blood. He is bothered with dizzy spells and is forced to stay in bed. During these spells, he feels himself lapsing into semi-consciousness.

~~His glasses were broken in the accident, thus causing his vision to be handicapped. A new pair of properly fitted glasses would ease the discomfort caused by his poor eye-sight.~~

No medicine or special treatment has been administered by the local doctors, but he has been taking massage treatments which he thinks is helping him.

The above description regarding the extent of his injuries is as the patient told us.

We would suggest that some form of diet be provided him and even vitamin pills would be recommended to counteract the loss of blood caused by the accident.

Social Welfare Department

By _____
G. Miura, Chief

GM ki

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM
WCCA Assembly Center
Tulare, California

August 10, 1942

To: Mr. C. R. Carter, Supervisor
Service Division

From: Social Welfare Department

Subject: Report on Institutional Cases

Blind

Sakamoto, Kengo Age 10 D-2-5 198H

Became blind a month and a half after birth, cornea clouded over, seems as though there is not much hope even with an operation. Child is being taught by Mrs. Susu Mago. Is very bright; in fact, he is the brightest in the family.

Due to present unsettled conditions, mother is afraid and unwilling to part with son Kengo to send him to any institution. Knowing that mother love is very strong for such unfortunate children, and also as he is no bother to the rest of the community, institutional care is not so important; however, for the sake of the child's future, he should be given training by an able vocational director, by discovering his special aptitudes and developing same.

- - - - -

Mrs. Shizuko Mukai, 38, wife of Minekichi Mukai and mother of 7 children became blind shortly before the birth of the last child. Mother has undergone operations in trying to save her eyesight, but now has lost one eye and the other is partially gone. Can't see people or objects, but could discern the light from the dark, has not seen the youngest child. Older girls look after mother and the children, so special institutional care is not needed. Believe it is for the best to all concerned if mother stays with her family.

- - - - -

Yai Yoichi Kawamoto, 57, is partially blind due to an accident a long time ago. He could discern objects and as his wife and daughter are here with him, he will be happy with his own family.

- - - - -

Deaf

Hiroyuki Nakagawa, 12, deaf and partially dumb. Parents claim he can say "Mama and Papa" but aside from that, he cannot talk but uses his hands. Only able to write own name. Explained to father and mother about the opportunity that was offered for institutional care for unfortunates. Mother did not object but father raised vigorous objection as he claims that conditions are unsettled and he wants the boy to be with them.

Father claims that he is waiting for an opportune time to have an

operation performed to restore boy's hearing, but as this is a delicate one, he has been waiting till the child grew older. Claims that as soon as son is able to hear, he will be alright as he is mentally bright.

During early June, the department was faced with problems created by Hiroyuki in the latrines. Mother was contacted and told of the situation and cautioned to put a stricter watch on son. Since that time, there has been no reported misbehavior by Hiroyuki.

Mentak

Mitsukazu Makino, 18, was born subnormal. He is mentally and physically unfit, but has been harmless. Mother claims that she is well able to take care of son and both, we believe, will be happier together.

Masao Yamasaki, 21, became deaf in childhood after suffering from mastoids. Although he looks mentally below normal, he talks and seems to be harmless. Mother and father will look after him.

Hugo Yonekawa, 14, mentally subnormal, is harmless and good natured. Mother and family will take care of him and that seems to be the best solution in as much as he is happy with family and also because he is well-liked by everyone.

Yoshiko Tsutsumi, 18, is getting along alright after she and her family have been moved to a quieter section. She has been learning flower-making, also has taken a course under Miss Krug in Home Nursing. She goes about by herself yet, but laughs with the group when something funny is told, still does not talk to us.

Mother is able to care for her and we believe as long as she is left alone, she may be alright.

Social Welfare Department

By

G. Miura, Chief

GMrk

Robert Hayashi - (Helen)
Mildred Kono - (Mrs. Shimizu)

C A S E R E P O R T

Date August 26, 1942

Name: Mrs. Hatsuki Tachihara

ID # 479B

USES # 14208

LOCATION C-17-3

Former Address: Santa Maria

Case Classification: Semi M. C.

Family Members:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>Age</u>
Tachihara, Masayoshi	Husband	53
Hatsuki	Wife (subject)	44
Miye	Daughter	23
Hama	Daughter	21
Ben	Son	19
John	Son	17
Sam	Son	14
Sue	Daughter	12
Joyce	Daughter	10

SOURCE OF REPORT:

Mr. Masayoshi Tachihara and Miss Miye Tachihara, husband and daughter of the subject asked advice on the case of their mother.

INVESTIGATION:

FACTS OF CASE:

Mrs. Tachihara is undergoing change of life period. Her husband was interned in Bismarck, North Dakota prior to the evacuation. Before this period she was in the habit of mumbling to herself and was also abnormal in her actions. Her husband's internment and the evacuation taxed her already abnormal mental condition. Consequently her condition was aggravated which results in a very unpleasant family environment. The younger children cannot eat or sleep because of worry over their mother's condition.

Mr. Tachihara returned to Camp to join his family on August 11. It was hoped that Mrs. Tachihara's condition would improve upon her husband's return but no improvement can be seen. She continues to talk about nothings day and night. She cannot sleep and keeps the family awake.

Whereas, Mr. Tachihara and Miss Miye Tachihara feel that, in the interest of all the members of the family and friends, Mrs. Tachihara should be separated from the family.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Complete separation from the family unit would not be recommended. When the family relocates to Gila, authorities will be advised to place Mrs. Tachihara and one member of the family in a separate room away from other members of the family.

August 26, 1942

Helen Kimura
Case Worker

C A S E R E P O R T

Date June 11, 1942

Name: Tamaki, Yoneko (Mrs.)

ID # 1193 B

USES # 23330

LOCATION M-11-5

Former Address: El Monte

Case Classification: Mental case

Family Members:

<u>Names</u>	<u>Relationship</u>	<u>Age</u>
Tamaki, Yoneko (Mrs.)	Wife	44
" Kishichi	Husband	52
" Kiho	Son	20
" Yoshiko	Daughter	18
" Hisaye	"	17
" Tom	Son	15
" Setsuko	Daughter	13
" Rose	"	11
" Tomiko	"	9
" Toyoko	"	7

June 11, 1942

Investigators: Martha Morooka Supervisor: G. Miura
Hisako Tanaka

Family History:

Mrs. Tamaki is a mother of nine children, the youngest being seven years old. Until about five years ago, she had been a husky woman and worked diligently with her husband in the field. During these days they had their financial ups and downs.

Personal History:

About six or seven years ago, she suddenly became intensely absorbed in the Christian religion. She frequently walked a distance of three miles to interview a minister. Reading the Bible became so extreme, she even forgot her meals.

Mr. Tamaki informed us that since about five or six years ago, she gradually became pessimistic and began to worry continuously over something which she kept to herself. The reason for her worries probably may have been:

1. Financial
2. Physical condition, or
3. religious intoxication.

As time went on, symptoms of amnesia and nervous breakdown became obvious.

in February 1940 she had a major operation of the female organs. As a result her condition was aggravated.

According to her family she has improved a great deal since coming into the camp, but at times her mind is affected. She is in bed most of the time and occasionally gets up to walk around in her apartment, but does not go out much. All her meals are brought in to her which she eats regularly.

Since she has improved and seems to be getting along fairly well, and also since her husband believes that medical attention is not necessary, we believe that she be left as she is.

PROGRESS REPORT In Re: Tamaki, Yoneko (Mrs.)

REPORT NO: 2

Martha Morooka

Hisako Tanaka

CASE WORKER

G. Miura

SUPERVISOR

DATE July 31, 1942 According to her son, Mrs. Tamaki has improved slightly, but on the whole she is about the same since arriving in camp. She has gone out to do some washing a few times; aside from that she is inclined to stay indoors. The heat has affected neither her condition nor appetite.

Because she is weak on train trips, the son desired to have his mother included with the group who are going on the sleeper.

CASE REPORT

Date July 28, 1942

Name: Tsutsumi Yoshiko

ID # 858 C Tsutsumi, Yoshiko USES # 10461 LOCATION

Former Address: 10461 E-2-1

Case Classification Gardena

Family Members: Names	Mental case Relationship	Age
--------------------------	-----------------------------	-----

Tsutsumi, Torajiro	Father	63
" Shizuye	Mother	48
" Yoshiko	Subject	18
" Matsuko	Sister	15

May 25, 1942 Investigator: Helen Kimura Supervisor: G. Miura

SOURCE OF REPORT: A complaint had been sent in by the Civil Council group.

INVESTIGATION: This case was investigated and reported as follows: On the morning of May 23rd said Yoshiko Tsutsumi grabbed five year old Yoriko Satsuma by the arm and would not release the child's arm until two people came to wrench away the clutching hands. The mother of the child requested that something be done to prevent such a thing from happening again.

The mother of said Yoshiko Tsutsumi was interviewed. Said mother states that her daughter is beyond her control when she is in such spasms, that her condition has become acute since coming to the Center.

Said Mrs. Tsutsumi feels that if their room can be changed to a quieter location the fits of spasm may subside.

CONCLUSION: This department accepted the mother's suggestion and has issued a change of location to a quieter locality.

PROGRESS REPORT In Re: Tsutsumi, Yoshiko

REPORT NO: 2

Helen Kimura
Case Worker

G. Miura
Supervisor

DATE May 30, 1942 Family was comfortable in E-2-1. The change of location had helped Miss Tsutsumi in getting needed rest, until disturbances created during the night has continued for some time.

these disturbances are presumably created by the guards at the gate near A-2-1.

This matter has been referred to the Police Department who have assured us that they will investigate this matter.

PROGRESS REPORT In Re: Tsutsumi, Yoshiko

REPORT NO: 3

Helen Kimura
Case Worker

G. Miura
Supervisor

DATE June 1, 1942 Report from Police Department: Noise and singing near E-2-1 at night investigated. Due to change of Sentry, no noise of any kind was reported by night watchmen during weekend of 30th and 31st. However, a strict watch will be kept temporarily.

REPORT NO: 4

Hisako Tanaka, Martha Morooka
Case Worker

G. Miura
Supervisor

DATE June 3, 1942 Through Yoshiko's friend we have found that from grammar school days, Yoshiko had been extremely shy, sensitive, and had very few friends. Her I. Q. was below normal in school.

Her mother seems to hold the following incident responsible for her ensuing mental condition. When Yoshiko was attending Japanese School, the teacher noticed her nose was constantly running and reprimanded her before the class. To deepen the embarrassment, her classmates made her the center of mockery. Following this incident, she suffered a gradual nervous breakdown.

Dr. Honda of Gardena examined her and traced the cause to defect in her ovaries. He suggested an operation. Her menstrual cycle is still irregular.

Yoshiko has been out of school since the sixth grade, but still has a desire for continuing her education. Because she disliked being placed among younger children in the public school, she attended a dressmaking school in Gardena. She is at present attending sewing class in the center.

Yoshiko is extremely shy and inaccessible when spoken to. Her only answer is a nod of the head. Over a period of years, being as she is, her posture has become decidedly stooped.

Her sister Mary is normal and strong-minded which causes many of their quarrels.

when asked if she would care to knit for the Red Cross she nodded agreeably; so we have promised to give her some yarns as soon as the new supply came in.

PROGRESS REPORT In Re: Tsutsumi, Yoshiko

REPORT NO: 7 MARtha Morooka, Hisako Tanaka
Case Worker

G. Miura
Supervisor

DATE July 29, 1942

INVESTIGATION: Yoshiko was not home at the time of our visit, but according to her sister she has improved considerably. Lately she has been accompanying her mother to the artificial flower making class. Although she does not attempt to make any flowers in class, on coming home she ventures to make a few of her own.

On July third, Mrs. Tsutsumi took some yarn to have Yoshiko knit a sweater for the Red Cross. It was completed and brought in on July 23rd. We frequently see Yoshiko wandering around the grounds.

She attends church meetings regularly and appears to take great pleasure in the services.

CONCLUSION: Regarding the knitting, we believe that most of the work was done by her mother; nevertheless, we hope it gave Yoshiko even a sense of responsibility.

In attending church, it seems Yoshiko is unable to comprehend the sermons and lessons, but she probably finds satisfaction in the atmosphere.

On the whole, Yoshiko is not a problem at present.

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Tulare Assembly Center

May 31, 1942

Report #4

Tulare Assembly Center
May 31, 1942

Religion in the Tulare Assembly Center

General Organization

Three different church organizations are allowed here in the Tulare Assembly Center--Protestants, Buddhists, and Catholics. Worship must be as a group, and no proselyting for individual sects is allowed. English must be used, unless it interferes with the understanding of what is said. Japanese, however, can only be used with the consent of the Center manager.

Christian Organization

The Christians were already organized when the Pasadena group came in. They have a Christian Church Council, which decides the general policies for the Protestant group in the Center. There are two reverends, and Rev. T. has been put in charge of the Issei, and Rev. S. in charge of the young people. As activities the Protestant group has a Sunday school service in the morning for children, and services for elders and for young people in the evening in separate places. Besides these, they have Quiet Hour, Bible study, prayer meeting, and choir practice three times a week.

Buddhist Organization

The Buddhists have been having services and choir practice, but were poorly organized. There seemed to be a reluctance on the part of leaders to take an active part in organizing the Buddhists. As far as numbers went, there was a good representation from Santa Maria Valley and Santa Barbara, and other rural districts. Those connected with the administration office encouraged the Buddhists to organize because they did not want to seem partial to the Christians, who went ahead and requisitioned for whatever facilities they desired.

On May 24, 25, and 29 meetings were held by former Buddhist leaders to organize themselves. A leader was selected, committees and officers chosen, and a program mapped out. This included a service in English on Sunday morning, with Sunday school classes for children, service in Japanese on Tuesday nights, choir practice two nights a week, and a meeting of Sunday school teachers and leaders to discuss methods of presenting material to the children, of improving the service, and of increasing knowledge and understanding of Buddhism.

This morning about 800 turned out for the morning service, including 200 Issei and 200 Sunday school children. From

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a group of 15 girls the choir has expanded to 30, and plans were made to make the choir a mixed-voice one. There has been complaints that even the Nisei found it difficult to understand the reverend's sermon delivered in English, and a compromise was reached this morning by his giving a rough summary of his sermon in Japanese for the benefit of the Issei who appeared for the young people's service. There is only one Buddhist minister here, a Nissei, with only a fair command of English.

Conflict over use of facilities

In the use of facilities there were no conflicts until recently. The Christians went ahead and requisitioned what facilities they wanted to use, whereas the Buddhists did not have enough activities to cause much conflict. When the Pasadena group came in, however, Rev. T. had his church piano sent up from Pasadena. At the same time his church members took over the management of the Christian choir in the Center. The Buddhists and other groups were given to understand that they would be allowed the use of the piano. But Rev. T. told the Buddhist group that he was sorry that all of the evenings were taken up with Christian programs, which meant that L-4 where the piano was located, could not be used by others. At the same time he went ahead, without consulting the Council, it seems, and said that private use of the piano would have to be on a rental basis.

There seemed to be several factors at work in this problem. One was the introduction of private ownership of a property which should have been publically owned. One way of solving this difficulty would have been to wait till enough pianos could be gotten so that everybody who wanted to would be able to use it. As it turned out, the Buddhists were promised the use of the piano, but were told that the evening hours, the only time they could meet, were all taken up.

The other factor seems to be the desire of the Pasadena group to assert their power through ownership of the piano. It was Rev. T., the choir leader, the girl in charge of the piano--all from Pasadena--who thought that others should pay fees or make donations for the use of the piano.

The repercussions to this issue were immediate. The Buddhists felt that they didn't want to use the Christian piano, and decided to get one of their own, which, they said, they would let everybody use. Individual piano players were indignant, and one took steps to purchase a piano of his own. Among the Christians themselves there were protests against what Rev. T. had said. The Pasadena group declared that people were spreading malicious gossip. Protests came in to the administration office, and taken up by the social welfare division, who told Rev. T. that if his piano is going to be private it must be kept in his own barrack and taken out of the recreation hall. He was also instructed that no fees could be charged inside the Center, although free-will contributions were allowed. Rev. T. agreed to let others use the piano free of charge, but those in charge of the piano still seemed reluctant to let people use it freely.

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The religious committee of the civil government ruled that facilities for the religious groups would be requisitioned for a week ahead at the same time, in order to apportion the facilities fairly. The Buddhists were advised to use K-4, and the Christians L-4, as much as possible.

It was discussed by the religious group that between the two a public address system would be desirable. The Buddhists did not want the Christian group alone to purchase it because they felt that they would not be able to use it. Joint purchase was suggested, but was dropped because there seemed to be no way of determining the final ownership when the Center broke up and were relocated to scattered places. The Buddhists have decided to purchase one of their own, and the Christians are also getting one for themselves.

Rev. E.

Rev. E. is a Nazarene minister. The rest of the Protestants does not accept him into their Council because his teaching and standing is not the same as those of Rev. T. and Rev. S. Rev. E. has preached several times wherever he could find audience. Since this is against the rule of the Center, he has been warned not to do it any more. He is said to be a religious fanatic, who does not get along with the rest of his family.

Problem of income.

The ministers are not being paid for their work either by the administration or by the Church. They probably do receive gifts when they perform funeral services, etc., but they are faced with the problem of having a great deal of work to do without any definite source of income.

Pasadena

Group differences are beginning to become evident. The Pasadena group is conspicuous for several reasons. They live at the south end of the Center, which people now call Pasadena. They are from an urban district, whereas most of the others are from the country. Usually they dress more carefully. On Sundays, especially, they wear their Sunday clothes to attend Church services. This is noticeable to others and one hears such remarks as these:

"Here comes Pasadena."

"I hear the Pasadena folks dress up to go to Church" (This in Japanese).

The Pasadena group has held private dances of their own, and this clannishness has again been noticed. The desire of the group to control church activities is also a good possibility, although not too evident yet.

Resentments

After two or three weeks of residence here, people seem to have settled down enough to pick up their old habit of holding resentments and jealousies, often of petty nature. One lady in the Welfare Division is

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being sneered at by a former influential member of her community because she thinks she's "good" in her present position. Her tasks are often difficult, especially when she has to move people out of a room, to make way for mental cases, etc. Mr. K. who is organizing the talent show to be put on soon and to be continued as a weekly feature, says he has a difficult time approaching the Issei. Some of them think that he is a strutting cock, displaying a large insignia on his arm. The complaint that there is favoritism in the selection of employees is widespread, and where the selection is poor or unfair there is outright resentment. a brilliant commerce student, who has been doing plumbing and carpenter work here, doesn't believe in getting white collar jobs. He thinks that those in such positions are snobs, and can't see why so many strive to get those jobs.

Taking Advantage

There seems to be an attempt on the part of some in the outside world to take advantage of the Japanese in the Center. In the matter of funerals, for instance, the Hanford Cemetary bit \$50 for the disposal of bodies, whereas the local cemetary bid \$85 and lost the contract. This means that a plain burial will cost the Army only \$50. However, from the reports of the four funerals held here already, it seems that the cost of the private funeral runs well over \$200. The cheapest coffin is said to cost \$150, and with a few flowers and cost of transportation, etc., the cost to the individual runs into over \$200, even if the Army pays \$50.

There is also the story of the Negro opportunist who used to hang around on a corner to do errands for workers who came out from the Center and want something bought. For a few days the Negro was faithful, but when eight dollars were put in his hands one day, he never showed up again.

News

Although the Tulare News Office is receiving very little supply from the office and is now running on donations from the residents here, it is now coming out regularly two times a week. All of it, however, is in English. There seems to be an order from San Francisco, forbidding all publications in Japanese. Newspapers are coming into the Center in large number, but not many Issei can read them intelligently. It seems foolish to keep the Issei ignorant, when there is a good opportunity to improve their morale. If the news is censored in English, there is reason why the same can't be done in Japanese.

Election

An election of representatives from the nine districts is to be held next week. Something to watch out for is how many of the temporary councilmen (many of them JACL leaders) will be reelected, and how many

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Isseis will be put into office. On the part of Nisei there is fear that if too many Issei get into office, things will not go smoothly. There is a definite attitude of superiority in handling organizational matter on the part of Nisei, one which I have felt myself in church work.

Taking Advantage

Several cases have come up in the Welfare Office where the lawyer in charge of financial matters of residents has taken advantage of the situation. One failed to make a collection, and in payment for his fees demanded the automobile of the resident, left in another's care. Another had the power of attorney to take care of a store, and he was never heard from since.

Rowdies

The so-called rowdy group here is^a rather mild one. They consist of boys who wear dirty cords and run around together. There's a Pasadena group, and there may be others. Most of the Pasadena group work in the mess hall together. Three of the fellows have gotten peculiar sort of haircuts. At the community sing there was a group of boys (not Pasadena) who were singing off time purposely, and raising loud whoops. One of the fellows threw a roll of toilet paper into the air, and everyone laughed. Several of the Pasadena group have been learning how to dance. So far they have caused very little trouble. Their favorite pasttime seems to be to get milk from the kitchen for girls they like.

REPORT

From the Social Welfare Department Report

drafted May 26, 1942

Number of cases

Since the organization of the Department on May 9th, there have been 109 cases.

Births and deathFour funerals

Two deaths within the Center

Two births

Three new-borns that were admitted to the Center

Relocation

36 cases pertaining to relocation and permissions to transfer between Centers, to colleges, etc.

Marriage

Couple of requests for transfer to other centers where the prospective mate is located.

Family adjustment

Several cases of families having to be moved into different barracks.

Women's service unit

Tulare Red Cross contacted, and some yarns were sent in here, although not sufficient for all volunteers.

Requests have been sent in for better facilities such as toilets and showers; also for the sale of personal effects in the Canteen.

Church

Three religious groups allowed,

Protestant, Buddhist, and Catholic.

Protestant churches have formed the Tulare Center Christian Church, which is interdenominational. There are two ordained ministers, one to supervise the activities of the adults and one for the young people.

Activities: Sunday morning worship services, quiet hour, Bible studies, prayer meetings, and choir.

The Buddhist group is organized under an ordained Buddhist priest, who conducts both the Japanese and English services for adult and young people. There is also a choir.

Occupation

A big problem. Probably only one third enough work for 2000 adults. School classes and recreational programs should provide a well-balanced diet for the physical and moral well-being of the youngsters. There is a need for classes for those in the teen ages.

Complaints

Much of the complaints had to do with lack of facilities and sanitations. Lack of proper food for children, lack of Japanese food, lack of facilities for expectant mothers are sources of complaints.