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Manzanar

Quarterly Report, Oct-Dec 1942

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## QUARTERLY REPORT OF MANZANAR WRA PROJECT

October - December, 1942

Edited by Office of Reports---Robert L. Brown (by Roy M. Takano)

### INTRODUCTION

Climaxing event of the entire October-December quarter was the riot on December 6. It was the result of cumulative expression of views and minor incidents brewing over a period of months prior to the riot.

Manzanar started the quarter in October with furlough workers' departure to the Idaho and Montana beet fields. The departure of some 1000 men left an apathetic void for a while among the remaining residents. For the workers it was the revival of at least a semblance of the spirit of adventure into the unknown. Six weeks later, most of the workers had returned. The camp returned to normalcy, if indeed so much credit can be given to the beet workers. It was true to the extent that the return of the boys helped to revive the camp from the state of semi-apathy.

Facts disclosed, however, that the factions behind the riot had been working undisturbed by these commotions. They had been fanning steadily the flame of discord and revenge and antagonism toward the certain members of the appointed personnel and the "dogs" among the evacuees. The riot ended the first act of the saga of Manzanar's evacuees.

### ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

A qualified Assistant Personnel Officer was secured. This improved the personnel records and technique. Ninety-nine additional appointments were made.

All procurement phases were transferred to the Procurement Division. This enabled, in most instances, the securing of necessary supplies with more rapidity than through requisitions as formerly done by the regional office.

The responsibility for payments of all purchase orders was added, beginning October 1. Although operation of the Fiscal Department is satisfactory, there is an urgent need for a cost accountant. The position was vacated by Mr. Muir, who was drafted.

The new warehouse procedure was installed under Mr. Paul Lorenzino, warehousing and property control head. Another accomplishment was made by the telephone operators who worked fearlessly and tirelessly during the Manzanar incident.



## PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT

### STAFF AND ATTENDANCE

The assistants in the Personnel Department were evacuees. The appointed personnel totaled between 125 to 130.

A semi-monthly attendance report was submitted. There were no leave attendance cards maintained to show annual sick, leave without pay, absences, and accrued leaves by the employees.

### WAR SAVING BONDS

All appointed personnel were requested to sign war savings bond subscription cards. These cards were submitted to the Fiscal Department for deductions as indicated.

### APPOINTED MALE EMPLOYEES (18 to 37 years of age)

A draft classification and selective status survey shows:  
Class 1-A ---3, 1-C ---1, 2-A ---1, 3-A ---31, 3-B ---3, 4-F ---11, Enlisted ---5.

Draft classification: No longer here--not known ---4, Drafted ---1, Classification not yet received ---1, Deferments requested or granted ---0, In armed forces ---6.

### STAFF CHANGES

Until December, there were about 130 appointed personnel. After December, it increased to about 202. Substitution of an appointed personnel for the former evacuee personnel occasioned recruiting and hiring of about 80 to 85. Until the increased personnel were inducted, project teachers substituted in clerical and other odd jobs.

### WRA OPERATION

The transfer of the San Francisco WRA office to the Washington office, occasioned a change. Personnel recruiting and procedure was transferred to the Central Administrative Service. A personnel form and procedure from San Francisco were instituted. Increased activities necessitated hiring appointed personnel on one month temporary emergency appointments, with subsequent change of status for those people to indefinite, and, or one year temporary appointments.

### REQUEST FOR READJUSTMENT

Due to substitution in many cases of appointed personnel instead of evacuee help, a request has been wired to the WRA



director for a change of the "J" positions on the organizational chart to the "WJ" positions, to facilitate appointments.

#### RECRUITING ACTIVITIES

Recruiting activities were started by the Educational Department because of a teacher shortage, and also due to numerous resignation of teachers in December. This recruiting reached out to the middle West and East through placement agencies, etc.

Recruiting was also instituted on a fairly large scale for assistant Internal Security Officers through numerous agencies and Police Protective organizations.

Director Myer authorized the employment of 12 Internal Security officers. To date, ten have been employed.

Organizational chart provisions: (1) Assistant Personnel Officer, (1) Payroll Clerk, (4) Junior Clerk Typists.

#### EMERGENCY REQUIRES EXPANSION

During December, it was necessary to employ a few temporary emergency appointees above that number to handle the expanded operations, which had increased far above the organizational expectations at the time of WRA inauguration. This same emergency condition will doubtless continue to exist for an indefinite period.

#### APPLICATION FORM REQUESTED

Letter of request was sent to San Francisco, asking for the application forms and datas to list the experience and educational background of incumbent appointed employees. This will enable the proper evaluation of individual qualifications of appointed personnel with justified promotions, reassignments, etc.

#### PROPERTY CONTROL DEPARTMENT

During the above mentioned period, 9 warehouses were used for the storage of materials and supplies and an additional 9 warehouses were used for the storage of subsistence.

The Property Control and Warehouse Section Office was moved to 1-7-4 on November 16 and both offices have now been consolidated to facilitate keeping of records.

Lumber received during this period was sent directly to the lumber yard which has been moved outside the center area proper.



Five trucks were used during this period for delivery of subsistence supplies and three trucks and one panel body were used for delivery of materials and other supplies. During this period approximately 65 tons of materials, supplies and subsistence were received daily and approximately 61 tons were distributed daily.

The personnel in the Property Control and Warehouse Division was increased during this period to five persons. All the warehouses have been inspected periodically for fire hazards and for cleanliness. During this period two of the warehouses were broken into and our losses were negligible.

#### PROCUREMENT DEPARTMENT

Procurement for this project involves full compliance with federal regulations governing, i.e., obtaining quotes from various sources and the preparation of purchases orders, issuance of bills of lading, contracts, etc.

Receipt of additional equipment permitted a much needed increase. This, however, was offset by the fact that the removal of the San Francisco office transferred additional responsibilities to this department. Presently, all materials and supplies required for this project are purchased by the procurement division.

Purchase of much of the supplies required for the project is made through the U. S. Engineers and the Quartermaster Corps.

#### MAIL AND FILE DEPARTMENT

##### MAIL AND FILES STAFF

This staff consisted of six evacuee mail clerks, supervised by an appointed personnel. Two evacuee clerks were added. The work of evacuee did not prove satisfactory. There is at least one definite case of interception of official mail and diversion to the personal interests of one of the evacuee clerks. Meanwhile the file outline of May 30, was completely changed as of October 9 under Administrative Instruction No. 15. Very little work was done as of December 15, the date the appointed personnel supervisor of the Mail and Files Department resigned and the present head entered.

##### UNFAVORABLE CONDITION

At the time of the riot on December 7, all the evacuee



workers left and the replacement of school teachers (appointed personnel) was made. The inefficiency of the evacuees as clerks and lack of specific training on the part of teachers, resulted in the chaotic condition of the central files.

There were four new appointed personnel. This number is insufficient to remedy the existing condition. Under the War Relocation Authority schedule, this department is short two clerks.

#### TELEGRAPH CLERKS

An evacuee telegraph clerk, acting also as receptionist, was employed to handle both official and evacuee telegrams. This clerk left at the time of the riot. Since the incident, official telegrams and incoming and outgoing evacuee telegrams have increased tremendously. It is planned that an evacuee assistant telegraph clerk will be employed to handle only the evacuee telegrams.

All records of these telegrams are always under lock and key. However, the locks on all Manzanar filing cabinets for central files and telegraph files should be changed.

#### TELEPHONE OPERATORS

There were four appointed personnel telephone operators and one evacuee relief operator. The switch board has been open 24 hours daily, the operators working in regular shifts.

All messengers are evacuees. Service has been satisfactory, although it stopped completely during the riot, and until December 18. Work has resumed with a complete change of messengers. After December 18, all mail has been delivered in sealed envelopes to the department heads who forwarded a receipt upon acceptance.

### SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

#### FAMILY COUNSELLORS

Sixteen regular family counsellors, who are not accredited family case workers, have been responsible for reporting any problem cases or needy families. One hundred and sixty-five families and 63 orphans in the Children's Village, whose upkeep is \$1,472.25 monthly, were recommended for grants in aid. Visits were made to compile the data needed for basic family cards.

In addition to the full-time family counsellors there are ten Protestant clergy, three Buddhist priests, and two Catholic sisters who acted as family counsellors.



### ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Total of 68,974 garments were distributed, 1,245 garments were altered, 1,245 jute suits, and 2,740 Christmas candy bags made. Christmas gifts distributed totaled 2,500. Two dormitories by the YMA and YWA were completed. Contracts for transferring the evacuees' storage to this center has been made with four federal warehouses and seven private storages.

### PLANS FOR HOSTEL

Plans for a community hostel, estimated at \$793.32, was drawn by the hospital head and the Social Welfare Department. It will care for the blind, handicapped, and mild mental patients. Plans for an indoor theater was also drawn. Organization of an American Red Cross chapter is being contemplated. This organization will be responsible for letters, cables, etc., through the International Red Cross.

### STATISTICS

Five evacuees applied for repatriation. Husbands of 115 families are in internment camps. The riot interrupted a survey and complete figures were not available. There were eight marriages and twenty-three funerals.

## EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

### ORGANIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Under unfavorable housing conditions and a teacher and textbook shortages, the elementary schools opened October 22, 1942. With no chairs and few stoves, pupils sat on the cold bare floor. Winter insulation of classrooms were delayed because all of the evacuee housing had not yet been completed. This caused frequent dismissals during sand storms. Inexperienced nisei student teachers were required because the elementary department had only one-third of its allotted teachers and the high school about four-fifth of its required number. Inadequate school housing, limited personnel and supplies made disciplinary problems serious. There was considerable delay in improvement of teachers' living quarters. Los Angeles furnished ninety per-cent of the enrollment. Much of the Los Angeles curriculum was incorporated. A summary of major developments are as follows:

### CONSTRUCTIONAL IMPROVEMENTS

With school closed for five weeks as the result of the riot, constructional improvements were made possible. Procurement policies on supplies were eased during November. The following are



the constructional improvements: (1) Linoleum added and winter insulation made, (2) Classrooms partitioned, (3) Stoves, chairs, and blackboards furnished, (4) Tables furnished to the elementary school, (5) Bookcase or shelves equipped to almost every classroom, (6) Door and steps constructed to classrooms.

#### PERSONNEL CHANGES

As a elementary principal, Mr. Clyde Simpson replaced Mr. Marshal Miller, deceased. There has been ten resignations and eight additions in teachers. The educational staff ~~are~~<sup>is</sup> composed of forty-seven credentialed teachers, 34 evacuee student teachers, and 27 evacuee nursery and kindergarten teachers. There are also an elementary principal and supervisor of physical education and health.

#### TEACHERS' PREPARATORY SCHOOL

Organization of a teachers' training classes in program planning and curriculum development studies proceeded. A professional library is being used by the teachers' training division.

School and community books totaled 45,000 volumes. Supplies are available with the exceptions of vocational and laboratory materials due to war priorities.

#### STUDENT BODY

Disciplinary problems ~~are~~<sup>decreased</sup> better with the improvement of school buildings. The student body consists of 4,100 pupils--- about 40 per-cent of the total population of Manzanar. They are composed of 1,400 in high school, 1,200 in elementary nurseries, and 1,500 in adult education.

#### COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES DIVISION

The program and policy are governed by leaders in the Community Activities. The leaders are named by department heads. Stimulation and guidance in community activities were given by block representatives for only the male population. Full time workers numbering 148 assisted in this program.

Responsible for the operation of the Community Activities program under the supervision of Aksel G. Nielsen, are 12 evacuee directors.

#### WORKERS AND CASH ADVANCES

The Community Activities government is comprised of 127 instructors and leaders, plus 35 administration office workers. Of these, 25 receive \$19 monthly while the remaining 137 receive \$16.



Volunteers have cooperated in social functions, educational endeavors, recreational lines, entertainment phases, and community flower and vegetable productions.

The Community Activities have been financed by the WRA, donations from evacuees, outside parties, and social organizations. The Consumer Enterprises have not contributed toward this program with the exception of motion pictures which they operate.

### RECREATION HALLS

Eleven recreation halls are in use. Formerly there were 36, one to each block, but some of them now are occupied by the education department, religious groups, etc. Twenty-one of the larger recreation halls are used by the Arts & Crafts, churches, goh and shogi, library, music, social activities, YMA and the YWA. The remaining eleven halls are employed by the Arts & Crafts, Boys' work, Boy Scouts, Entertainment, and Equipments departments.

### BOY SCOUTS

This is the only nationally affiliated organization, composed of 150 boys, organized on May 4, 1942, with Assistant District Commissioner Yoshie Kiyohiro and his troop from the Crescent Bay District.

There are 17 girls' clubs in addition to 15 clubs affiliated with the YWA. They are indigenous to the project and the common denominator are socials and athletics. It is comprised of citizens and aliens from twelve to twenty-five years of age, and is a part of the Community Activities program.

Adult clubs are comprised of about 300 males who are mostly aliens and are 40 years and over. Their identifiable common denominator is social activities and hobbies. The group had roots in Japanese-American communities prior to evacuation.

Youth and adults of both sexes make up block clubs. They are indigenous to the project. Their purpose is to promote social and welfare activities. They are self supporting, being backed by 21 to 100 members.

Boys' and men's clubs are a combination of 35 athletic teams and clubs for men over 17 years of age. Their chief object is to promote interest in recreation and hobby.

"Techniques in Recreational Leadership," a junior college course, is sponsored by the Community Activities Department for in-service training to leaders and anyone interested. It is now jointly sponsored with the Adult Education Department.

### HOSPITAL

### STAFF

Gradual improvement, especially on nurses' care, has been made



with the present staff that includes five physicians, five dentists, and 12 regular nurses. The addition of a full-time dietician has been made to bring more adequate food for patients and make available special diet cases.

#### SUPPLIES

Past inadequacies on supplies have been relieved by the three month orders. With few exceptions, basic equipment and supply list are complete. This was made possible by available stocks from the outside. Emergency requisitions have decreased as the result.

#### CLINICAL WORK SUMMARY

In comparison to the last quarter, a slight decrease is reported: Out-Patient Clinic cases, 10,384; In-Patient cases, 582; Dental Clinic cases, 5,284; Well-Baby Clinic, 403; Obstetrical Clinic, 362.

#### RIOT CASES

During the incident one man was killed instantly, one was injured by inhalation gas, and nine cases were injured by gun shots. Of the nine wounded, two required major surgery, one involving a resection of 14 inches of small bowel; the other, a perforation of the stomach. Other cases treated included a compound fracture of the femur and several gun shot wounds. Of these nine cared for, one died from hemorrhage of the lungs. The others are recovering. The majority of these persons were in critical conditions, and their recovery is attributed to the use of plasma, lyovac, sulfathiazole, and sulfanilimide.

#### HOUSING DEPARTMENT

Far from being insignificant is the family relations problem, arising from the factor of 928 cases in which at least two families are sharing apartments. Intra-family squabbles are inevitable as repeated cases have proven. The only solution is the erection of additional barracks, a procedure prevented by the inability of the management to secure additional lumber for this purpose. The Family Relations Office will bear out the incipient presence of the problem arising from this defect.

A steady decline in moving from 263 in October to 126 in November, to 60 in December shows the result of the department's effort to discourage residents from moving out of an into apartments in different sections.

The Housing Division was called upon to house additional units of the military police sent here to reinforce the local 322nd military police under Captain Hall. Bedding facilities were provided



for these soldiers in the camouflage buildings. Following the lifting of the martial law, the reinforcement left the project.

#### PUBLIC WORKS DIVISION

Ceiled and lined with plasterboards were 339 evacuee barracks, 20' x 100', thirty-five No. 15 buildings, 20' x 100', and sixteen kitchens, 40' x 100', plus the ironing and laundry rooms used for school classes. Twenty partitions were erected in the buildings used for temporary schools to divide the classrooms.

Thirty-six side doors were constructed for 36 mess halls. There were a construction of fifteen side doors for the temporary school buildings, fifteen for the temporary school buildings, and 108 screen doors in the No. 14 buildings.

Erected were an oil house, a small rock house for the Internal Police Department, and annex to warehouses No. 31 and 32, and a house at the reservoir for tools and shelter for the maintenance men. Concrete was used to erect a base for the gasoline pump, the safes in the administration building, walks for the soy sauce factory, and for warehouses No. 31 and 39, as well as for the foundation at the garment factory.

About two miles of irrigation ditches were dug and a half mile of ditch was lined, whole four miles of roads were constructed and culverts were installed to the watch towers and garbage pits. Constructed for the hospital was 400 feet of clothes line. Twelve warehouses were double floored. Windows in 72 latrines were painted, while six employees' quarters also were painted. About 1800 chairs were varnished for schools.

Surveyed were five miles of proposed irrigation ditches and pipe lines in regards to location and profile. Also surveyed were the sites for the proposed new buildings and water and sewer lines.

Miscellaneous constructions included quantities of file boxes, steno stands, tables, ramps, cabinets, stools, shelves, cement mixing box, waste baskets, curtain rods, signs, and 1800 chairs for schools.

#### MAINTENANCE DIVISION

Plumbing department performed 371 jobs on the water and sanitary utility systems, answered requests for heater installations, etc., as approved by the work orders.

Carpenter Crew completed 444 minor repair jobs by repairing and remodelling buildings and answering various work orders.



Stove crews and tin smith repaired approximately 2,430 oil heaters, serviced 113 mess hall ranges, manufactured eighteen roof jacks and seventy-five pipe caps, and performed considerable repair work on sheet metal sinks.

#### OIL CREW

Oil used for heating and cooking purposes were ordered, checked, and distributed by the oil crew. Complete records were maintained for all departments that used oil. Total of 2,461 tons of oil were used.

1,122 gross tons were collected and buried four miles outside the center area. Grease from mess halls and grease traps has produced after dehydration, six and one half tons, which are stored in barrels ready for shipment. The rubbish crew collected, hauled, and burned 1,708 truck loads of dry trash and eleven truck loads of tin cans, which are being flattened ready for shipment. Two truck loads of glass jars and bottles were also removed from mess halls. The water supply from Sheppard Creek, Well No. 75, furnished an average of 1,600,000 gallons per day as occasion arose.

The sewage disposal was handled by chlorination and ponding of residue, where the required chlorine tests were made and maintained as specified.

An adequate supply of steam and hot water were provided for hospital and laundry needs. Minor repairs were made. Water supply pump No. 2 was overhauled completely.

As oil was not obtainable for road repairs, only minor dirt fills could be made. This proved unsatisfactory because the wind storms made the holes worse.

### AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

#### CROP RESULTS

With the carrots and radishes harvesting, all crops were completed. About 717 tons of vegetables, melons, and pears were harvested with a value of \$43,500, based on the Los Angeles market reports. All the products were consumed at the center with the exception of three carloads of Swiss chard and two carloads of watermelon. These were sent to other relocation centers. There were no planting after September because of frost dangers. The cabbage crop was planted on September 15 mainly as an experiment to see how vegetables will stand under fall conditions. It was very poor because of the late planting. On October 29, the frost damaged part of the crop but most of the tomato crop was saved by green picking.



### FARMING TERRITORY

Only about one-third of the available acreage was utilized due to the shortage of farm implements, makeshift irrigation system, and the late planting. For 1943, we have laid plans for planting a little more than 300 acres. Since the later part of October, the clearing of approximately 150 acres of new land on the north side of the center has been started. Land clearing, disking, and plowing of harvested areas made the total to 225 developed acres.

### SOIL ANALYSES

Analyses<sup>s</sup> of the soil has revealed the type of fertilizer that is needed. Tests show the north side of the center to be slightly alkali. There was a high potassium and phosphorous content, but a very low nitrogen content. The soil was sandy and low in organic matter.

### JACKRABBITS DAMAGE CROP

The crops were damaged by jackrabbits during the summer, so four greyhound dogs were acquired in October, and they have helped to control this partially.

### TREES PRUNED

Twenty-two men in the orchard crew nearly finished the pruning of 600 apple and 400 pear trees, and will be ready to spray the trees when the spraying rig arrives.

### ADJUSTMENT COMMITTEE ORGANIZED

An adjustment committee was organized, composed of the key members of the Agricultural Division, whose object is to make justly decisions and recommendations that will improve working conditions, morale and efficiency within the division, and attend to any other matter that may be brought to their attention in order to increase the quantity and quality of production. This committee in some sense replaces or ~~interferes~~ with the Manzanar Fair Practice Committee.

### PLANS NOT MATERIALIZED

Plans to start a chicken and a hog project did not materialize due to the lack of materials.

## EMPLOYMENT DIVISION

### WORKER SHORTAGE

During October, 1,018 harvest workers went to Montana and Idaho,



causing a decrease in workers from 5,200 to 4,200. Although this resulted in a scarcity of available workers, it brought about a more healthy evacuee attitude toward relocation. In that same month, approximately 500 evacuees withdrew from their jobs to attend school.

#### BEST WORKERS' REPORTS

During November, approximately 800 of the harvest workers returned, bringing varied reports regarding their earnings, housing conditions, crop yields and general treatment in the surrounding communities. They reported that most of the crop yields were anywhere from 10 to 50 per-cent under the estimate of the farmers with a proportionate reduction in earnings. They also reported discrimination in practically all of the communities in Montana. Housing conditions were not mentioned. The returning harvest workers were re-absorbed into the project work on a fairly satisfactory basis.

#### MANZANAR DISTURBANCE

The disturbance at Manzanar on December 6 disrupted employment, excepting divisions connected with the feeding and housing and hospital. On December 19, all workers returned to their jobs. Following December 19, a drastic organization took place and many evacuees were replaced by the appointed personnel. The camouflage project was permanently discontinued.

#### UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION AND ASSIGNMENTS

From December 19 to 31, 386 were registered for unemployment compensation with 191 work assignments made. Fifty-one of these were for those who registered for unemployment compensation.

#### CENSUS FORMS

Transcribing of the census forms (WRA Form 26) for Individual Record, was completed and the last shipment forwarded to Tule Lake. Checking of the original registration records and the establishment of a central index for the entire population in numerical order has not yet been completed. A key file was developed which affords complete control. The family record cards were returned by the WCCA with a corrected roster. Receiptance of 4,000 blank forms, WRA Form 12, completed the employment record master index. Statistical studies in occupations and employment have been made to obtain a clearer understanding of our employment and training needs.

#### RELOCATION DEPARTMENT

With 217 experimental applications, relocation policy and procedure were familiarized, thus replacing the thumb of the rule system with an established precedent.



In October, 1,018 beet harvesters joined the 58 agricultural workers who remained on work furlough from the spring season. Rumors sprang out of reports received from these workers. "Prejudices against Japanese are unbearable," some said. Most of them agreed that the fine houses promised in the farmer's contract turned out to be filthy shacks unfit for human habitation. Earnings? Enough for board and a little more. The center newspaper carried many lines from disappointed workers and only occasionally did it carry a letter from individuals who claimed they were treated as agreed in the contract. Mention was made that the back-breaking work brought low wages. Even after the workers acquired sufficient skill, this enabled only the earning of a fair livelihood.

With the return of crew leaders, an interview revealed that there were few that had considered themselves poorly received in the communities to which they had gone. The notable exceptions were those who went to Pondera County, Montana, who were excluded from most stores and shops. The majority reported a fine reception.

Earnings were not high and the average wages were little over \$3.25 per day. The most prevalent complaint, however, was that the farmers had over-estimated the acre yield, painting a rosy picture of easy money. It seems certain that farmers, on an average, over-estimated their crops by about 50 per-cent. A contributing factor was an unusually poor crop which fooled even the farmers. Yet, several persons who knew sugar beets, including at least one company official, agreed that an error of 20 per-cent was all that should honestly have been made; perhaps the farmer wasn't intentionally dishonest; perhaps he was just playing safe. At any rate it was indicated that he needed help from county agents or company official in making his estimate to protect laborers.

At least 50 per-cent of the crew leaders reported that housing conditions were unfavorable, and not as written in the contract. Perhaps the farmers thought he was furnishing good labor houses. For years the Mexican help, which they had previously hired, accepted what was offered without complaint. Many complaints were due to the absence of electric lights and modern plumbing, which the farmers themselves did not have. If, however, complaints on this score are to be reduced in the future, an objective system of reporting housing conditions should be adopted, and perhaps the labor quarters should be inspected by a disinterested third party. Despite these complaints, many workers looked forward to spring for beet work.

Indefinite leave workers (183) remained away from Manzanar and are established in new communities. After the first few evacuees left for other communities and sent back word of satisfactory reception, especially by beet workers, relocation sky-rocketed. Early in December as many as 30 evacuees a day applied for leave clearance. Nine hundred sixty-one applications had been taken in despite the interruption occasioned by the rioting.



Many applicants, mostly girls, changed their decision to relocate when an offer developed. Reasons for waiting did not seem sound and appeared to indicate the fear of the unknown. On the other hand, many persons expressed an anxiety to leave at the earliest moment.

An increasing number of offers of employment were received. These were almost without exception for domestic workers. A few offers were received for skilled and professional people and fewer yet for the men. Offers came largely through the result of religious organizations' interest in assisting the relocation program.

The first relocation departure occurred October 30. By the end of the year 64 relocated. Approximately 50 per-cent of these had found their own employment and the efforts of the WRA were responsible for the rest.

#### SHORT TERM LEAVE

Applications for short term leave remained at the minimum because of the difficulty of obtaining military travel permit.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT

There were no major conflagrations. The total loss was less than twenty-five dollars. That was due to the faulty installation of a hot water heater.

Fire consciousness has been instilled in the residents through our educational program on fire prevention and extinguishment. Volunteer fire brigades from 40 to 100 men have been formed in every block.

The drills have proven the necessity of a fire alarm system. Past cases have shown that it takes from two to five minutes to report a fire. Improper location of the Fire Department was partly the cause.

The station is too small to accommodate the equipment and the personnel. Additional apparatus is expected to complete the minimum requirement. A dormitory is not provided for the second company. The heating facilities are very inadequate. The fire truck discharge valves, nozzles, pump, etc., froze twice. Purchases of badly needed equipment were impossible due to priorities. The cold weather, with high winds, make proper fire fighting clothes imperative. Uniforms for the personnel are being made by the Sewing Project.

To combat major conflagration, the water pressure on the west end of the center is too low. It averages around 27 pounds. The sprinkler system in the hospital does not operate properly at this pressure.



## INTERNAL SECURITY DEPARTMENT

### PERSONNEL AND DUTIES

Chief John W. Gilkey is assisted by Mr. Arthur Williams. Their duties consists of furnishing at least one appointed personnel Internal Security staff officer to each project, to organize a trained internal police force, and to enforce regulations adopted by the Community Council, Federal, State, and local laws or regulations specifically applicable to the relocation center.

### PREPARATORY SCHOOL INAUGURATED

A preparatory institution was inaugurated November, 1942 for training the Japanese police personnel. Under a new system of indexing and a Japanese officer in charge, a marked improvement was noticed. A suicide-murder case revealed the extent of training they received.

### JAPANESE POLICE AND EVACUEES

Police training for the Japanese policemen resulted in winning the confidence and respect of the residents. However, complaints were few in number. Conflicts by the Japanese evacuees were settled between the parties concerned and legal steps were taken only as a last resort. The Japanese police were successful in coping with police problems as far as evacuee problems were concerned. However, in the case of emergencies beyond ordinary police problems, an additional appointed personnel is required.

### RECOMMENDATIONS BY CHIEF

The chief recommended the use of motor vehicles for the appointed personnel staff and for patrol work by the Japanese police. The removal of the PBX board from the administration building was also recommended. So that police cars can overtake private cars, governors were removed from other vehicles. Other recommendations were as follows: (1) Street lighting in warehouses and appointed personnel building areas; (2) Isolation ward for insane at hospital; (3) Quarantine cage for dogs; (4) Direct communication from administration building to military police; (5) Removal of main power switches from center; (6) Communication system for fire and police departments; (7) Issuing of uniforms; (8) White-washing outside buildings, especially latrines and warehouses for crime detection purposes.

### RIOT AND THE POLICE

Although the 82 evacuee police remained on duty until the day of the riot on December 6, there were only five or six evacuee policemen left that evening. Chief Gilkey and Assistant Chief



Williams were the only police officers in charge, December 7. Working from sixteen to twenty hours a day until December 26, these officers cooperated with the military police to restore peace and order. On Mr. Fryer's arrival, approval was given to secure ten additional men. They were drawn from the deputy sheriff and WCCA rolls.

#### JAPANESE OFFICERS RETURN

Japanese officers returned after the block managers gave their vote of confidence, permitting the use of the evacuee personnel. The system of receiving the block managers' approval for entry in the police force was adopted.

#### REORGANIZATION

After one year, a new system was adopted. (1) Elimination of the detective division by substituting investigators who worked in police uniforms; (2) Formation of an advisory council to control dissension within the department and between the police force and evacuees; (3) Organization of the Peace Committee by the judo group headed by Mr. Murakami as instructor and leader.

#### PEACE COMMITTEE

This organization has received the sanction of the administrative authorities after demonstrating their ability to maintain peace and order after the Manzanar incident. Their assistance has proved valuable to the police department. The name judo suggests physical force, and possible danger is recognized, but as they are already known under this name the changing of the name would not make matters different.

#### POLICE

Ten police officers are posted to guard the appointed personnel quarters, government warehouses, and administration buildings. A appointed personnel is provided in the police department 24 hours a day. Many warehouse burglaries have occurred in the past.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS MADE

Recommendations for 44 appointed personnel as civilian guards were made. They are to be trained in patrol duties and handling of Japanese evacuees. Upon completion of training, they can serve as a pool where Internal Security Officer for other centers can be made available. This would serve as a means to safeguard teachers and the appointed personnel.

#### CHANGE MADE

Japanese officers in charge of records had insufficient training.



Strictly confidential information, known only to the police department and the administration personnel, was made public. Therefore, Mr. Wilbur F. Lutzow was appointed. Mr. John McLaughlin was chosen coordinator of records by the project director at the request of the chief of Internal Security. His duties consists of coordinating reports and records of all departments into a single file so that rumors, threats, and possible trouble can be checked.

#### PROJECT DIRECTOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS

- (1) Whitewash outside of all latrines; (2) Whitewash outside of all warehouses; (3) Increase street lighting facilities in the street between the administration and appointed personnel buildings; (4) Improve lighting in yard area for school teachers' barracks; (5) Improve lighting in the warehouse area.

Because whitewash will not stick on black building paper, it was felt that recommendations 1 and 2 could not be fulfilled. However, the Public Works Division was instructed to proceed with 3, 4, 5.

#### ADDITIONAL PERSONNEL NEEDED

An increased appointed personnel will be an insurance of protection for the non-Japanese residents and government warehouses. The question of the Japanese police staying on their job when a major trouble arises is problematical. The appointed personnel police can at least give protection if a sufficient number is employed.

#### LEGAL AID DEPARTMENT

##### EVACUEE PROPERTY

During the evacuation, numerous evacuees entrusted personal belongings to private parties with the agreement that the property would be sent to them upon request. While there are proofs of where these agreement were fulfilled, there were also cases where the property were misused, and instances of difficulties in securing the property. Instrumental in recovering the evacuees' property to some degree are the WRA Field Offices, Evacuee Property Divisions in Los Angeles, San Francisco, and Seattle. Losses resulted particularly when question of ownership arose, and evacuation forbade the direct settlement of such matters.

##### LEGAL CASES

The question of jurisdiction delayed settlement of divorce suits, guardianship matters, and adoption cases. These are now pending. The problem on continuation or termination of life insurance policies arose from the present financial situation. Some desired to exchange their policies for cash surrender value. Others



preferred an extended term insurance payment. Still, some continued payments as usual. The Legal Aid Department has asked the State Labor Commissioner to recover back wages for the evacuees from the evacuees from the pre-evacuation employers. This office also handled Federal Old-Age Insurance applications, following announcement that evacuees are qualified. The question of tax liability on evacuee property, which the United States Government condemned before the tax liability date, has been referred to the property authority for clarification, and is now pending.

Clarification has also been asked on the ruling made by the California Department of Employment, forbidding California evacuees at Manzanar from receiving unemployment insurance benefits on the grounds that they were unavailable for work. California evacuees in the Granada Relocation Center have not been effected by this ruling, however. Washington has been referred in regards to this California unemployment insurance ruling.

### MANZANAR COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISES

#### THREE PROBLEMS

The Consumer Enterprises Division faced three problems. They were as follows: (1) Negotiation to transfer assets and liabilities of the temporary Community Enterprises to the newly incorporated Manzanar Cooperative Enterprises, Incorporated; (2) Determination of tax liabilities of the temporary Community Enterprises and the Co-op, particularly for May 24 to September 30; (3) Consideration of an operating agreement and a rental memorandum.

#### PROBLEMS PARTIALLY SETTLED

The first two problems were successfully solved with number three as the most vexing problem. The ruling from the Bureau of Internal Revenue, permitting the temporary Community Enterprises and the Co-op to be considered as one entity for income tax purposes, aided materially in the solution. The transfer agreement was drawn up by the division and accepted by the Co-op. Only one aspect of this problem remains and that pertains to the liability of the Co-op for renting the government buildings and space used. Formation of an operating agreement and rental memorandum, as suggested by the WRA regional and Washington offices, did not receive the project's approval, therefore delaying negotiations.

#### CHANGES

The Manzanar Cooperative Enterprises, Incorporated, replaced the Manzanar Community Enterprises, starting the new quarter. Monthly sales of all enterprises increased from \$50,000 in October to \$65,000 in December. The December figure represents only twenty days sales with operations discontinued between December 6 to 19.



New enterprises added to the cooperative were barber and beauty shops, mail order service, and a shoe repair shop.

#### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors of the Manzanar Cooperative Enterprises, Incorporated, formed a resolution, barring "blocked nationals" from membership, prepared the procedures necessary for the sale of memberships, and authorized the long-awaited distribution of patronage rebates.

#### MESS MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

##### KITCHEN OPENING AND MAINTENANCE

Kitchens No. 32 and 34 opened, October 2 and 18, completing the opening of all mess halls.

Very little new kitchen equipments were received. Equipments and replacements for broken dishes have been contracted for and expected soon.

Intense heat from oil burners installed in all kitchen ranges forced the replacement of light tops with heavier tops. This has not been completed owing to the difficulty in securing heavier plates. Eighteen new stoves were received as replacements where stoves had burned out to the point where they were dangerous. Stoves in all kitchens have been raised approximately three inches from the floor and the insulation installed to eliminate the fire hazard.

Practically all the kitchens have been lined with plasterboard. This furnished protection against cold weather, partially eliminated dust, caused by wind storms, and improved the general appearance.

##### PERSONNEL

An assistant steward (appointed personnel) has been added. His duties are to check all subsistence orders from the kitchens and see that proper amounts of foodstuffs are delivered to fill the menu requisitions. A butcher (appointed personnel) has been employed to supervise the receiving, preparation, and distribution of all meat and dairy products.

##### RATIONING

The rationing program has been enforced strictly. In most cases, rationing was in effect before it went into effect for the general public.

The acute shortage of butter, eggs, and milk has caused difficulty in maintaining a well balanced diet in the past. Recent ship-



ments of these items have overcome the shortage to a great extent.

Meat has been rationed since the first of November. Amounts requisitioned are based on three-fourth pounds for children up to six years of age, 1½ pounds for children from six to 12 years of age, and 2½ pounds for persons over twelve years of age. Our meat requisitions also includes amounts furnished to the army personnel stationed at this center.

#### ESTABLISHING OF NEW CAMP

During December, it was necessary to open another kitchen in Death Valley to care for approximately sixty evacuees who had been moved there for protection. The food for this kitchen has not been rationed as closely as for other kitchens because this kitchen must feed the army personnel as well as the evacuees.

This center furnished kitchen equipments for approximately 50 people for the camp at Meab, Utah. Staple food supplies for two weeks also were furnished.

#### MOTOR POOL DEPARTMENT

This department designated as the "Motor Pool," was just beginning to function and the general system of control, then inaugurated, was in partial working order in October.

Driver tests and the granting of WRA licenses were interrupted by the exodus of manpower to the Idaho and Montana farms, and it was the middle of November before these employees returned. These tests were intended to enforce the employment of only qualified drivers and to assure proper care and efficient handling of the vehicles.

On September 30, the fleet consisted of 106 vehicles, and during the last quarter 62 more have been added, making the total 167. The makeup of these vehicles are as follows: Passenger cars, 28; Pick-ups, 5; Panels, 17; ½ ton army trucks, 20; 1½ ton army trucks, 14; Stakes 1½ ton, 79; Ambulances, 4.

This shows a decided predominance of 1½ ton stake trucks, many more than our requirements call for, and a scarcity of the lighter types, with the addition of a few station wagons, would suit requirements better, and assist in meeting the conservation program more satisfactorily. This department does not possess a single dump truck, the only one being rented.

The administration employed appointed personnel labor, many of them mechanics and mechanic helpers, after the Manzanar incident. Workmen of this type are scarce in this community so the department is at present understaffed.



Difficulty in obtaining automobile parts have been partially relieved by the Ordnance Service Command at Camp Haan where a shipment of recapped tires and parts were secured. There is still an urgent need for certain shop equipments and the Ordnance Service Command's assistance is being waited. Gas tanks and a pump are now in operation and an oil and tire repair shop has been erected.

## MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT

### CLOTHING FACTORY

The clothing factory was reconditioned for occupancy. Power machines of all types were received. Until November, most of the work were done on domestic machines. Articles manufactured were camouflage masks, beauty shop smocks and uniforms, kitchen aprons, waitresses' uniforms for the appointed personnel mess hall, towels, ladies' denim coats, and internal security policemen's shirts. There are 25 employees in this division.

### SOY SAUCE

This department was installed about the middle of November with production starting the latter part of that month. Production for consumption in this center was to be maintained for several months and then stepped up to supply other centers. Production for November was 1,580 gallons, and for December, 1,000 gallons. Personnel totaled to four men.

### BEAN SPROUT

Production began in the middle of October with four workers. Each week the bean sprouts are delivered to the mess halls. Production for October totaled, 857 pounds, and for November, 6,213 pounds. The weekly production amounts to about 1,600 pounds.

### CAMOUFLAGE NET PROJECT

This project engaged only citizens for producing camouflage nets for the United States Engineers. This department was halted by the disturbances at Manzanar on December 5, and finally abandoned by administrative order in December. The average number of personnel employed were: October 135; November 126; December 110.

### WOODCRAFT

This division was in a formative stage and a shop was reconditioned for their use. Tools and equipment were set up. A temporary toy shop was set up and toy samples were produced. Eleven were employed by this department.