

*Earle Yusa*

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Conditions and Need at Initial Induction.

It was apparent that the construction and reconstruction of buildings were hastily done as was shown by debris of wood scraps, shavings, and mud that covered the floors of each stable building and barracks. The roads and pathways were very muddy as they were not surfaced at all; drainage was very bad in spots. The rains that came occasionally made things rather discomforting for most of the occupants of the old stable barracks as the roofs leaked, and some things that were affected by the leaks were beddings and luggages. That last week of April and the greater part of May was rather cold especially with strong winds blowing, so together with wet bedding and cold nights the issuing of blankets was necessitated. The same electric lines that carried a load just for the functions of a stable are carrying a load for numerous families, so with electric troubles on hand something had to be done. Things were being missed from the mess halls, showers, latrines, and other public places so that necessitated a bit of regulating. There were procedures and regulations that had to be followed by all those concerned, but the problem of disseminating such was not taken care of. Invariably, sicknesses and injuries were to pop up so the problem of medical care and hospitalization had to be taken care of. Something had to be done to get the latrines and wash rooms cleaned and it seemed that no one was attending to those things. The equal distribution of a limited supply of brooms, mops, brushes, soaps, and buckets was a problem that had to be tackled. See supplements 1 + 2

A great part of the needs had to be taken care of by the Mess and Lodging Division under Mr. Cooper and more particularly by Mr. Speares, the Housing Superintendent. Perhaps thru past experience the system of representatives of each barrack or units of barracks being the actual contact persons to supply the needs of the camp was inaugurated by Mr. Speares.

~~Most~~ Most of them  
were seeking so ft jobs.

The youth around 19-26 seemed more active in trying to secure some sort of work. It was noted that those who were quite active on the outside not only looked for work but were trying to create jobs. (F.H., N.T., W.S., B.H., etc.) Many of those experienced in organizational work quickly caught on to the set-up of the camp and became familiar with the personnel and thus were able to become contact men. The employment office at this time seemed to have no function at all or if it did, was very impotent. However, there were numerous sign-ups and it did show that many were eager to work. The teen-age group seemed not too bent on working but were doing much bull-sessioning or

SFY. Y+JACL Y-USC  
Palo Alto

Berkman

## Supplement 1

Notes on initial induction week (April 28-May 3)

### Induction Process—Registration and Apt. Assignments

All the evacuees arrived by bus and disembarked under the Clubhouse Boxseat Balcony where they waited in line for physical examinations. Just rough physical check-ups were made and questions pertaining to venereal diseases and skin diseases were asked. Immediately the head of each family group registered and were assigned apts. It is interesting to note here that registered in one family group were all of the workers of a Berkeley laundry (Ashby). Assignments papers were given and each family were conducted to their respective apartments by guides who had volunteered for such duties. Only hand luggage was taken then and the heavier pieces were later delivered by panel trucks. It was noted that apartments were not assigned according to size of the family and that apartments were assigned to families in order as they came in the line, in other words, the head of the family standing next to me would become my neighbor. This left no room for friends or relatives to live near each other unless they knew of such procedure beforehand. All this necessitated mass and individual movings later on.

### Activities and Behavior

There were three major activities noted:

1. Cleaning and preparing each stall—this included making of furniture out of the various piles of scrap lumber lying around the barracks.
2. Hunting for work by many young persons or those working directly with the registration procedure performing work as guides, clerks, baggage haulers and mess workers.
3. Visiting, with friends or milling around the registration center or strolling around the Center grounds.

Most of the elders were busy in preparing their new household by making crude furnitures, tacking up boards and cardboard over holes and cracks in the floors and walls, sweeping and cleaning out the stalls with the few brooms that were available, and arranging cots, luggage, and furniture around the rooms (2).

On the first day of the induction of the Japanese to the Tanforan Assembly Center, seven stable type barracks were occupied holding a capacity of around 800 persons. There were physical needs that had to be fulfilled such as cleaning out the stalls that were filled with debris consisting of wood scraps, shavings, and mud as well as supplying blankets to those who may need them. Brooms, mops, blankets, and so forth could not be handed directly to the incoming evacuees because of its cumbersomeness so a man from each barrack had to <sup>be</sup> selected. The Housing Superintendent realized the necessity so he selected some young men who were acting as guides to the evacuees to show them to their ~~xxx~~ assigned barracks. He selected a runner one from each barrack, ie the one he was residing in to act as a manager for his particular house. Just three were selected on the first day, but one man from Barrack 4 took the initiative to select men for the remaining barracks. These men were instructed as to their duties of looking after the physical necessities of the tenants. The following day (April 29) the office of the Housing Superintendent was set up and a few supplies were issued then. The first meeting of the house managers was held that day to see what the main necessities were and instructions were given out concerning issuing of supplies and further duties. The process of selecting new managers for barracks that were opening up was just a matter of one of the old managers asking someone to become a manager for his particular building, or else someone hearing about the position of a house-manager just came into the Housing Office and said that he was interested in becoming a manager. Meetings were called ~~for~~ every day for 8:30 AM and 1:30 PM to discuss problems that they were faced with and consult with Mr. Speares, the Housing Superintendent. It was noted during the very beginning that the problems concerned with were the matter of bodily warmth and comfort, room cleanliness, hot running water, inadequate lavatory and bathing facilities, petty stealing,

### Procedure of the Initial Selection of the House Managers.

Because there wasn't any adequate system of employment the Housing Supt. in his process of looking around selected one of a number of guides and runners from each of the three or four barracks. These runners and guides voluntarily acted to help the incoming evacuees to their respective apartments. (All this is what happened on April 28, the first day of induction.) The four persons were acting voluntarily and because of lack of information and little knowledge of duties, their unorganized work resulted in long hours of toiling to fill the needs of the people. The second day no one was inducted save for a few but the valuable time that could have been used for setting up machinery to adequately take of the evacuees coming the next day, was used for haphazardly rounding up personnel for the various departments, one to be noted was the Employment Division. That day the office of the Housing Superintendent was set up and a Field Foreman and the Assistant were selected. Meanwhile during the evening of the day before and that day, the manager of Barrack 4 rounded up three more persons from Barracks 5, 6, & 7. (These barracks were only sparsely occupied) Because problems were mounting up, because the volunteer managers had many unanswered questions and because uniform information of supplies and regulations had to be given, a meeting was called for 8:30 for the morning of the 30th.

Activities of the First Week.  
(Met of the Hse. Mgrs.)

*(I'm trying to give a complete picture of the situation in all depts. before I try to give the activities of the Hse. Mgrs.)*

The great bulk of the problems were mostly physical in nature, that is that the needs centered around supplying the tenants with brooms, mops, soap, buckets, brushes, and blankets—all that were available. Most persons were engaged in the process of settling down, being occupied with making beds, hammering up shelves and closets, and making rough furniture out of the scrap wood lying in piles here and there between barracks. The days and nites were rather cold so that necessitated the issuing of blankets by the managers. Many had brought electric plates and heaters and that brought about the wave of blowing out of fuses. Almost immediately the managers set down rules and regulations about

Electric

the use of electrical appliances and bulbs. The managers made their effort in enforcing these rules but met with only average success. The problem came to a head when two transformers were blown. They then made a survey of all electrical appliances and investigate further into the matter of fuse-blowing. Results were that pennies were found in the fuse plugs and that there were short circuits in the lines of the lamps and heaters.

Mess

The managers were requested to obtain personnel for the running of the mess halls. The first requested was Mess Hall 7 located just behind Barrack 10. Just a week after the opening of the camp the first district mess hall was opened feeding about 700 persons. The rest of the camp ate at the Main Dining Room which is located at the Grandstand. The Army Emergency B rations that was served out for the first week and a half or so brought out many complaints especially from the niseis. These same rations of beans, pieces of meat, potatoes, bread, and very few vegetables were being served to those of all ages. However, the diet kitchen for babies prevented the very young ones from suffering the agonies of eating quantities of starch day after day. These complaints were freely aired at the managers' meetings and some of the speeches contained quite a bit of fire in them. These complaints had some backing by various cases of stomach disorders probably resulting from the over abundance of the B rations. The congestion at the Main Mess Hall resulting from the issuing of 3000 servings resulted in the using up of hot water for washing dishes. Consequently, the dishes were very badly washed and rinsed as was evidenced by particles of food sticking to the surfaces. Probably one of the great causes of upset stomachs resulted from the improper rinsing of soap from the dishes. The congestion also overworked the dishwashers, the waiters, and servers (also the kitchen crew and help) and thus their efficiency was cut down considerably. This brought on many complaints against the whole kitchen and mess hall staff. Results were that many minor strikes resulted---many had quit seeking "better jobs." As these new district mess halls opened up the con-

gestion was relieved somewhat. However, new hordes of evacuees kept the main mess constantly on the run.

Many families made much effort to eat together in that large dining hall -probably their first experience in communal eating. Being mostly people from the Bay Region they were accustomed to the use of knives and forks. It was noted that many expressed their desire for "nihon shoku" i.e. rice with tea and pickled vegetables and other Japanese and Oriental dishes. Some had brought along their chopsticks and were eating with them. It was also noted that few of the people approached expressed their apologies for not having full knowledge of table manners, but the novelty and confusion of the whole situation made many oblivious of each others behavior. The conversation in the majority at tables centered around on how the evacuation had affected them or their friends. Many of the teen age groups ate together with their friends and in some cases 6 fellows were sitting with one or two girls. Toward the latter part of the use of the Ration B, a few were indignant enough not to eat at the Main Mess but ate what they brought along to the center; some actually stayed away from three or four meals.

During that first week on top of the congestion in the mess hall there was existing a situation of a long waiting line sometimes 1500 persons strong. These lines began forming around 4:00 PM and dinner was served at 4:30 PM; this condition also existed around noon. In the lines were the crippled, aged, small youngsters, and pregnant women. The people sometimes stood in line from half to an hour at a time and even in spite of this condition the people in the lines maintained themselves rather in an orderly fashion. The meal times were shifted around a bit---one day at 5 PM, another around 6 PM, and perhaps another at 5:30 PM.; during the latter part of the induction week most of the meals were served around 4:30 in order to relieve a bit of the congestion. Workers were given the privilege of going direct to the servers instead of waiting in line---this also added to the congestion.

Canteen

The first canteen was set up in a booth within the main dining hall with such articles as cigarettes, candy, soda water, cigars, and oranges on sale. All things were on sale at regular retail prices and all transactions were in cash. There were quite a few times that the canteen ran out of one article or another and many criticisms were launched at it because of this. The fact that the canteen did not carry articles such as toiletries, greater line of edible commodities such as ready-made sandwiches and bakery goods, and perhaps hardware, especially nails, screws, locks, etc. It seems that all these desires expressed a need that existed in camp such as better food, a store of toiletries to fill a depleted supply of toothpaste, cosmetics, soap, etc., things by which to build furniture, shelves, door handles, etc. All these, every now and then were being demanded by the house managers in their meetings expressing the hushed up desires of the evacuees.

The personnel selected at one time or another had some experience in the line of a sales clerk with the exception of one. The source of supply for the canteen was at that time unknown to the people and many unjustified criticisms were launched at the personnel, especially at the head of the canteen dept. The rules and regulations were set down by the WCCA but the personnel received the complaints just the same. All these were not harsh, but it seems that much of the shifting around of the hours of business had inconvenienced the people. There was a time when the canteen was selling only cigars and gum. Many persons went day after day only to be told that there was only cigar on stock—even that was gone at times. The canteen continued to stay open even under those conditions.

*(A required no. of hours had to be put in to receive full pay)*

(to be continued)

ETY

Getting back to the mess situation, the congestion of having a great number of people running (scurrying around, I mean) around) was bad enough but having the canteen located in the middle of the right dining hall further complicated the situation. It is interesting to note here that most of the teen-age group preferred to drink soda-water with their meals than to drink the watery cocoa (also, sugerless), coffee, or tea, served at that time. The whole atmosphere of noise made by the loud clatter of dishwashing, the conversations, the noise from the kitchen, of pots and pans banging, and the scurrying of feet was certainly not conducive to restful dining. No doubt, much of the stomach disorders that resulted were certainly attributable to the restless condition existing in the main dining hall; nerves were ~~not~~ not exactly being soothed.

The dining hall personell and others that had direct associations with the many cooks were able to have special menus, i.e., perhaps a can of corned beef was opened when the regular menu included fish, or extra portions of jello were handed out. These were noted by some and thus voiced their objections. The justification that was brought forth by the cooks was that waitresses, servers, dishwashers, and kitchen staff were overworked and thus deserved special attention. And indeed they were, for theirs was a thankless job considering the overcrowding and congestion. ~~It~~ The late-comers, especially those that were working overtime also went directly to the kitchen and were given generous portions or else if the usual fare was depleted, something else was cooked for them.

Do you think  
I should con-  
tinue on this  
part showing general  
~~conditions~~ <sup>general</sup> following  
the first half  
of May?

Following the one week lull in the induction of evacuees, the new week starting the 16th of May saw the camp again busy in receiving new inductees. Nearly all of the managers for the camp were selected by the time Sunday, May 17 rolled around. These managers that were later appointed were selected mostly by Mas Wakai and perhaps a helper or two, to ~~please~~ appear at the Housing office to be interviewed by the superintendent. However, the supt. in these as well as the selection of the other managers left a great deal of discretion of appointing to the assistant who was an evacuee. The final ap-<sup>was</sup>pointment rested with the supt. though the only things he inquired about ~~his~~ (the managers) the desire for the job and his willingness. The only other consideration was that there wasn't any other manager in his barrack already. (Details about the managers in the "infield" barracks will be given later, as well as three or four others in the outfield barracks, when the data is available.)

Half of the managers are married and nine have children, none over the age of seven. Around 20 of the managers were quite active in organizational work and these are the most active among the managers group as far as discussions are concerned. The ones that make the best success of their jobs are among the 20. There are six who were educated in Japan (kibei) and two out of their group are considered very active both in discussion and in their relation to their jobs. These six have smooth sailing in their dealings with the issei tenants because of their ability to speak fluent Japanese. There are two isseis, both of whom are managers for the batchelor evacuees. Since both ~~of them~~ are bachelors themselves, they have constant contact with their tenants and understand their needs.

Though there several people who were housemanagers for a couple of days their stay was of little concern, however, out of the original group, five resigned for the following reasons. One went to Tule Lake, WRA; another be-

SELECTION OF HOUSE MANAGERS-TANFORAN*No Carbon Copy*

As the first group of inductees came thru registration and med exam. on April 28, '42, some of the responsible looking males were approached by one of the Caucasian registrars and were asked if they would like to serve as guides. Other guides were also selected by the inductee leaders. As the stable barracks began filling up, Capt. W. Speares, Supt. of Housing needed someone in each barrack to make contact with the residents so he approached one of the guides, Sam Naito of Bar. 4, age 32, a kibe-nisei, working for the New World Sun newspaper in SF. Sam went around to ask individuals from each barrack, 2,3,5,6, on the 28th. He then selected a manager for Bar. 7, on the 29th. On April 30th when more inductees came in, Sam's search took him up to 10 PM before he could find anyone to volunteer their services as a temporary house manager. He chose managers for Barracks 8,9,10,13, & 14. (no 11 or 12 barracks) on the 30th. In other words Sam was responsible for the selection of eleven managers. All of the people approached were told that all this was to be done voluntarily. Eight of the managers he selected because they were either his friends or had some acquaintance with them in SF. He selected the others merely on their OK.

Capt. Speares and Sam Naito went to Bar. 2 and the first man to step out in their approach was Tad Fujita, SF, age 33, married, one child, formerly manager of the Nippon Goldfish Co., UC grad. in Commerce, and an acquaintance of Sam's. Tad gave his OK after being asked and was thus selected. Ishida of 3, was selected because he was Sam's friend; Ishida is a kibe-nisei from SF who worked as a domestic and is married. A young fellow around 18 years of age was next selected for Bar. 5 who was displaced a few days later because he felt himself incapable of taking the responsibility. Masao Nakao another of Sam's friend was next approached and accepted. Masao, a kibe-nisei worked as a domestic in SF, around 30 years of age. On the 29th, Toby Ogawa, nisei, 32, married, clerk in a silk store on Grant Ave, U.C. grad, in commerce-

accounting, and an acquaintance of Sam's was next selected for the manager for Bar. 7. Toby later became chairman for the managers; he was chosen by popular consent. (Capt. Speares only accompanied Sam to his visit to Barrack 2.) Out of the new inductees on the 30th, K Inouye, an issei around his fifties, was selected for Bar. 8. Fred Yamashiro, 22, student of SFJC, resident of Berkeley, athlete, was selected for Bar. 9; no acquaintance of Sam's than. Tom Yamashita, age 30, formerly of Michigan and lately of SF, wife a dietetics nurse, acquaintance of Sam's was selected for Bar. 10. A good ways down the north edge of the center, Henry Kawahara, Berkeley, 23, student of UC was selected for Bar. 13, as was Harry Mayeda, 22, UC student from Richmond, Calif, son of a nurseryman. The latter two were chosen merely because they consented to Sam's request; no acquaintance of Sam's.

Bar. 8, having 103 apts was too much for one man to handle so Mr. Inouye asked James Hirano, issei, 40 fruit stand operator of Oakland, active in Oak. church and social circles, to be the co-manager. Henry Takahashi, 35, nisei, SF optometrist, resident of Berkeley, prominent in social, church, and political circles in the Bay Area was selected as the co-manager for Bar. 13 (106 apts) and after a few days ~~term~~, Shinji Yamamoto, nisei, 30, UC grad in architecture, employed with a building firm was selected as the co-manager of Bar. 14.

On April 29, the Housing Office was opened with a very green secretary, Earle Yusa, 25, sociology student of SF State College, resident of Berk. who was originally selected as a junior typist.

The first meeting was called for the 30th at 1:30 PM to discuss areas of responsibility and function. A work foreman, Nobu Nishimoto, UC grad in Public Speaking, lately worked in laundry in SF gathered up the work crews to clean out barracks.

SELECTION OF MANAGERS(Cont.)

The selection of managers for Barrack 16 (no Bar. 15 or 17) was made by direct approach by the secretary to the Housing Supt., both being rather close friends. Tomotsu Shibutani, UC grad in Social I, '42, and Torao Ichiyasu, insurance salesman and UC grad, age around 30, were the two selected for Bar. 16. Incidentally, these two had the least number of people under their care and had the best control over the inhabitants.

From the office standpoint, anyone that came in and requested that they wanted to be house managers were just required to sign a slip of paper stating their name, family number, and address. If these people were living in barracks or units of barracks which did not have any one assigned, they were appointed there on the spot with little or no inquiry as to their background and experience. The reason for this hasty selection, as reasoned by the supt., was that this was a sort of an emergency where the needs of the evacuees had to be taken care of promptly.

From this point on, the actual circumstances that led to the selection of the managers from Bar. 16 <sup>are</sup> ~~is~~ not quite clear. Mr. Mas Wakai, BD from the Pacific School of Religion, working as the assistant Field Foreman for the Housing office, took it upon himself to be a sort of a troubleshooter. He went around areas where the newly settled inductees were being housed and inquired around ~~if~~ to select someone to become a housemanager. The persons approached who gave their OK were sent to the regular meetings of the managers at 8:30 each morning. Mr. Mas Wakai and his friend, also a BD from the same school, went around trying their best to assist the new inductees in getting settled and selecting new managers was one of their performances.

In the new barracks, where there are only five rooms that hold a maximum of seven persons or ten rooms of four persons maximum, a manager was supposed to handle ten barracks of five rooms each or five barracks of ten rooms. These barracks numbered from 27 through 180. Original orders were to the effect that a manager

was to handle the needs of approximately 150 people. I will show later that this rule was not adhered to strictly.

Barracks 81 to 102 had managers as early as April 30th for this section was filled to a great extent at that time. Toshiro Kubokawa, employee of a Japanese bank, age 21, and a citizen, became the manager of Bar. 91 to 102; he was selected by one of several persons assigned to select personnel for the various departments. John Izumi, UC student in engineering from Hawaii, became the manager for 81 to 91 and he was selected, perhaps, by the same process as T. Kubokawa.

The first week of induction ending Monday, May 4th, saw Barracks 1-16 and 81-102 being filled. (not quite to full capacity). Bar. 18-22 had few persons housed.

During the week that followed, since no new inductions were being made, there were some changes. The quite young fellow of Bar. 5 felt that he could not hold his responsibility so he chose Thomas Suzuki, traveling salesman for an import-export company, employed previously in Japan in the same field, a nisei around 27. John Izumi quit in favor of Hi Kormematsu whom he recommended; Hi, a graduate of Cornell in horticulture and diversly prominent in too many activities, age 28, nisei, accepted the job. Henry Takahashi of Bar. 13 moved to Bar. 21 and became a manager there. George Kondo of Berkeley, UC grad, formerly employed in an import-export firm, was appointed as manager for 13 upon recommendation of H. Takahashi. Henry Kobayashi, chem student at UC, hearing about the position of house managing was appointed for Bar. 18. Though Bar. 19 and 20 were occupied by ~~an~~ a couple of families, no managers were appointed until the following week of induction. A manager was appointed for Barracks 67-75, though was replaced soon as he and his family was moved to Bar. 18.

During this week the Division of Service head, Mr. Green then in charge of assigning of apartments to the inductees made a few mass shifts that affected some of the managers. Affected were Thomas Suzuki of Bar. 5 to Barracks 47-54; Henry Kobay-

ayashi of Bar. 18 to Barracks 67-75 which were under the managership of Michio Nakajima who in turn had to move to Barrack 19.

From the very opening of camp the bachelors quarters had a few occupants. Around the 30th of April, Sam Naitox approached Mr. Kazuo Fujii, around his late fifties, and clerk at the Kashu Hotel in SF, to get him into taking the managership of the bachelors quarters which later held around 450 men. Mr. Fujii set up a little office of own to handle the needs of the men and about a week after his appointment, he selected Mr. Hitoshi Katayama, another issei, merchant, age around 60.

The managers chosen from Barracks 19 to 26 and from 27 to 46 and 104 to 161 were chosen on the understanding that they were temporary until approved by the Temporary center council.

The managers selected at this time were approached by Mas Wakai who requested their services for housing or friends had notified them of such an opening. However in most cases it was the work of Mas Wakai and his friend who was actually instrumental in getting the managers. Mr. Speares accepted them temporarily without any question. The council actually questioned<sup>ed</sup> four or five of the temporary managers and then asked the opinion of the supts. assistant if the rest were OK. To the asst. the temporary ~~council~~ managers seemed as capable as the first ones (which in some cases is certainly not complementary.) However, judgement was to rest entirely up to the council as it was the supts. request. Without further examination the temporary council chairman declared that all the temporary managers were permanently appointed.

Out of the this latter group one girl was appointed, a student of the U of C perhaps in commerce, around the age of 21. Also out of this group Nora Sakaki was selected; she proved to be very efficient contrary to the beliefs of many males. She came from southern Alameda County, a farmers daughter, age around 23. Koji Murata, mgr. for 18 ~~xxx~~ is the son of the owner of the Nippon Goldfish Co. grad.

of UC in econ-commerce, age around 28, and married. William Takeda of 19, garage mechanic, of Alameda and LA, married and around 28. John Yamashita of 20, AB, BD from the Pac. School of Rel., theology student going for a DD or Th.D, age around 30. John Yoshino, high-school grad. from Alameda, cleaners, age around 28; he's also the Public Relations man for the camp, apparently appointed by Greene--no pay. Alice Matsui, I've already mentioned, is one of the mgrs. for Bar. 23 and the other is Shig Nieda, 22, SFJC student in horticulture, from San Leandro. Tad Yamada son of the owner of a laundry in Oakland, UC student, age around 24, was the mgr. for 24. Bar. 21, Henry Takahashi resigned in favor of Ben Oishi, 35, Oakland, florist, no ed. info. T. Nishiyama, co-mgr. of 26, UC student, ~~XXXXXX~~, formerly no other info. and Hiroshi Yamauchi, a kibe-nisei, of LA and SF, lately worked in Grant Ave. Art shop. John Takeuchi, SFJC student in architecture, the youngest mgr. age 19, though inexperienced was very good. Dave Saito, age around 30, hi school ed., business unknown, perhaps cleaner. Kenji Fujii, mgr. for 104-113, age around 23, son of a nurseryman in Hayward, and active in young people's organizational work. Kaz Shikano, around 28, was a farmer around Irvington, and was a member of the JAFL, married. (Mgr. for 123-132) Sat Fujinaga, mgr. for 142-148, & 150, is a former student of the SFJC and UC, age around 25, and is married. Iwao Shimizu, mgr. for 150-157, a kibe-nisei, import-export co. worker, age around 30, was occasionally the interpreter for some occasions. Tamotsu Sakai, proprietor of ~~the~~ a ship's provisioning store, age around 30, and a ~~guz~~ JAFL member.

Twenty additional buildings were built around the middle of May for around 500-- 600 more evacuees. This increased the number of buildings from 160 to 180. Also during this period the number of showers and latrines were doubled on order from the United States Public Health Dept. There was only one additional member added to the manager's group. Shinji Y

Three managers, Victor Abe, Min Isuye, and Henry Kobayashi, I forgot to



mention are ~~the~~ taking care of barracks from 55-75. It was perhaps thru information from friends that they decided to take the managers position. Vic has his LL.B from Hastings, age around 27, just finished taking his bar exams; Min Iscoy UC grad in economics, age around 24, was lately working in a janitorial position; and Hank was attending UC, studying chemistry.

24 of the managers are married.

About 20 of them are either students or have graduated college.

About 15-18 have had previous organizational (social) experience. (other than business)

4 isseis were represented in the group. One in his late 30's and the rest 50 or over

6 kibeis-nisei are also represented.

The average of the ages of the mgrs. is around 31.

Three of the managers come from rural areas (Southern Alameda County) and the rest from Berkeley, Oakland, Alameda, or San Francisco.

(3)

The Division of Housing and Mess under Mr. Cooper were subdivided into two departments, Housing under W. E. Speares and Mess under Mr. Fogerty (Bailey was in charge for the first part of May). All matters of supplying household maintenance articles and cleaning equipment for the showers and latrines were under the housing division. The house managers organization were part of their function; they functioned as the clearing house for the complaints and requests of the evacuees. After the first half of May after induction of evacuees were thru, the housing dept. took over the function of housing assignment and transfer.

The function of the housing dept. centered around the house managers for the reason that they were voicing the requests and complaints of their particular residents and that they distributed supplies and the news of any regulations or requests of the administration. Plumbing, electrical, carpentry and roof repair matters were brought to the managers' office and then sent out to the Maintenance Division; road repairs and road construction came under the Works and Maintenance. The hospital representative, usually Dr. Carl Hirota, dentist, listened to the requests, complaints, and commendations (if any) concerning medical services. For the first three or four weeks, representatives from the Japanese Internal Security were present. Actually the managers concerned themselves with nearly all matters concerning physical matters of the camp, however, they concentrated on the canteen, the barber shops, the laundry and cleaning service, mess halls and the commissary, the shoe repair shop, politics, holidays, daily count, hospital and medical facilities, and matters concerning relocation. Sanitation was a definite concern, but for about a month it was a question as to whose concern it was. First it was the sanitation department under the San Mateo Dept. of Public Health, then it was ~~the~~ supposed to be the function of the housing, but then they pushed it back on the sanitation committee, since they were not recognized by Lawson, it was properly the housing's duty. Then the concern was shifted over to the Works and Maintenance. Then with a notice posted all over the camps' latrines and showers stating that they would concern themselves with

the inspection of these. The argument of the housing was that if they inspect they should supervise and maintain a crew that would clean according to their specification. It was evident that a crew under housing or the maintenance would hardly be expected to heed the recommendations of the sanitation committee. Speares more or less was adamant about housing functioning according to the dictates of the sanitation crew; this feeling carried thru to the managers. However, since the administration would not recognize this sanitation committee under the county of San Mateo, the personnel would not ~~place~~ be placed on the payroll. When the sanitation crew, composed of mostly college chem and engineering students and a graduate sanitation engineer, went on their inspection of the mess halls and the latrines they met a bit of opposition. On one occasion one of the inspectors ~~xx~~ made an attempt to direct a house manager in the process of cleaning up the shower and latrine. (The manager was a theology student studying for his doctor's degree in theology). This manager expressed ~~xx~~ the matter before the mgrs. meeting and questioned the right of the committee to direct ~~his~~ latrine cleaning duties. When the representatives of the sanitation crew went into <sup>one of</sup> ~~inspect~~/the mess halls, they made some suggestions to the kitchen crew. This raised the ire of the kitchen crew and this more or less lowered the reputation of ~~the~~ committee in the eyes of the house managers and probably the works and maintenance. Dr. Kondo, the head of the sanitation committee was brought forth to the mgrs. meeting and an explanation was demanded of him to clearly outline ~~the~~ function of his staff. However, because the line of function of the San Mateo Public Health Department was not too clearly defined ~~xxx~~ because of a conflict with the WCCA, there were many questions that remained unanswered.

A definite janitor crew was appointed under the wings of housing and all the supplies used for janitorial duties were directed to the housing. Definite allocating of supplies <sup>(janitorial)</sup> ~~xxx~~ to any particular depts. was a question in the supply dept because of the confusion existing in the administration, however, after

housing definitely took over the duties early in June, the supplies were destined to the supply room of housing. No formal inspection procedure was carried on by any department after this with the exception of a couple of inspection tours made by the officers of the manager's office and the house managers. Discipline of the janitors was maintained by a threat of discharge or a cooperation of the house manager in assisting the cleaning. In a few of the districts where a janitor was not available, a cooperative system was used where each adult member of the district or barrack took his turn perhaps once in a two or three weeks or even a month, in cleaning the latrine and shower in his section. This worked out successfully even with very reluctant people being made to participate who were held by the argument that the rest of the people of the district all participating and that it would be selfish on the part of the person to refuse service. Where there were very reluctant persons there were equal numbers of persons all too willing to clean the latrines and showers, these constituted the volunteers for janitors positions. These latter persons felt that it was better to participate in something useful than to lie idle. There was one woman in particular that was seen daily cleaning the grounds faithfully; remarks had it that she was member of a Shinto faith that made the practice of cleaning a virtue. She, back in San Francisco, faithfully cleaned the stairs and sidewalk of her whole block daily.

When the mess halls in various sections were ~~in readiness~~ to be opened, the house managers were called upon to recruit the kitchen and mess hall crew. The crews to be selected included waitresses, dish and pot washers, chefs and assistant chefs, pantry clerks, servers, and mess janitors, as well as the Mess Hall manager himself. Because ~~the~~ a list of qualified persons could not be obtained on notice from the employment office, the house managers/were required to get together ~~with~~ and select acquaintances and those whom they knew had past experience in these lines and ask them to serve in the mess halls.

Some volunteered, some reluctantly consented, and the cooks especially were eager to serve, especially when they had the run of the kitchen. The latter group though few, I believe felt their ego a bit boosted ~~and thus~~ for the reason that they gained a little power in the running of the mess halls. Their conflicts with the Mess Managers in some mess halls bears out the fact of their struggle for power. To get back on the matter of selecting of the mess personnel, the mess managers were as a rule, niseis, including one girl studying for her Master's degree. These niseis were 32 years of age and under and the youngest was a UC student around 21 years old. The chief cooks and the rest of the cooks crew were generally men around their 50s and over, though there were few kibeis and niseis, the rest were isseis who formerly were restaurant cooks, chefs in hotels, domestic cooks, or caterers. In the matters concerning kitchen and dining hall procedures, there was usually some conflict involved between the mess manager and the chief cook. The conflicts were usually about the function of the kitchen and mess personnel. There were conflicts among the isseis that were concerned with who was the actually chief cook. When the managers were selecting mess personnel, some did not go as far in naming the actual positions each individuals were to hold, so thus the matter of positions were to be determined among the personnel themselves, even though the managers were involved in the selection. Positions were determined at their initial meeting though many questioned the decisions from time to time as shown by challenges made of the chief ~~in~~ cooks and mess managers' positions by others of the mess personnel. Evidence of this was that some of the isseis employed (a couple ~~we~~ isseis were cooks who never had positions as cooks) had tended to "boss" the rest of the mess and kitchen personnel such as the waitresses and the dishwashers. Some conflicts ~~came~~ arose when a uniform/ of serving was to be instituted (the desires of Fogerty and Cooper). Two mess halls

(Instead of my continuing on this part, I will write a section under Mess + Commissary as it concerned the managers. Sanitation will be ~~more~~ elaborated upon a bit more)

Tanforan  
Personnel

( 15 )

Mr. Woelflen was a very short thin man giving an appearance of underfeeding and pallor. His movements were abnormal to such an extent that he would jerk himself abruptly every once in a while which made people think there was something queer about him. And there was something definitely queer about him because he was ousted as head of the hospital <sup>since</sup> ~~because~~ the residents could not stand his incompetency any longer. He did not know anything about medicine for he was not a Doctor and he did not know anything about administration. It was a loss rather than a gain to have him as head of the hospital for it took a long long time to get the hospital equipped, supplied and staffed enough to be serviceable to the artificial city of 8,000 people. He did not accomplish anything and was more of a bottleneck rather than an expediter. Probably the fault does not lie entirely with him, but it is true that he did not help the cause one iota. We do not know where he came from or where he went and neither do we care.

Mr. John E. Fogarty, Chief Steward of the Commissary, was a man who took a very genuine interest in the wellfare of the residents. He full-heartedly organized his business and really tried to please and satisfy the residents. Being in charge of Mess Halls it was the most vital concern to the people that they get fed the proper foods. Under him was Chef Alvin Griffis, who worked at the grand mess hall under the grandstands. He was born in Sweden able to speak five languages and was a hard working chef.

Mr. Gunder, who was the head of the employment section, came to Tanforan and made more enemies than any other caucasian staff member except Manager Davis. It so happened that Mr. Davis and

Mr. Gunder were very close friends and they worked together. Mr. Gunder was nicknamed Mr. "Blunder" for the number of unexcusable mistakes that he had made. Also he was called "Thunder" because he was a very highly strung, nervously inclined individual and easily 'blew the lid'.

Administrative Staff Personnel Changes

The Police Chiefs have been changed ~~four~~<sup>six</sup> times during the four months' stay: Mr. Arnold, Arrowwood, Esterbrooks, L. B. Hughes, Davies, and L. G. White. On June 4, William R. Lawson was succeeded by Frank E. Davis as Center Manager. Mr. Davis was formally the Assistant Manager. Lawson was called back to his former position as Administrator of the W.P.A.

Change of Chief Steward from Mr. Bailey to Mr. Fogarty was made because of the inefficiency and incompetency of Mr. Bailey. Mr. Fogarty was sincere in his efforts and was better liked than Mr. Bailey. The food improved considerably because Mr. Fogarty had the interest of the residents at heart and ordered food that the residents were accustomed to in their former life. (*Japanese styled dishes*)

Mr. Griffis, Chief Cook, was well liked but he had to quit because of reasons unknown to the residents and the residents regretted his departure. Mr. Griffis returned to Tanforan Assembly Center as head of the Butcher Department in the Commissary after about two weeks absence. Mr. Bowman succeeded Mr. Griffis as the Chief Cook. of the Tanforan Assembly Center. The caucasian cook was a mere figure head. The planning of the menus and the administrative details were taken care of by the steward and the Japanese chefs. The Japanese chefs resented any authority

exercised by Caucasian Chefs above them and whenever the Caucasian Chefs tried to boss the Japanese Chefs too much, trouble arose because the Japanese Chefs all banded together and presented a united front.

Mr. Woelflen was ousted as head of the Hospital because he was not able to perform his responsibilities. Dr. Don Wilde succeeded Mr. Woelflen as Supervisor of the Hospital.

The Caucasian head of the Receiving Department was Mr. Joe Gonzales. He was ousted because he was caught drunk on the premises. He violated the W.C.C.A. regulations which forbade any one, citizens and aliens alike, Caucasians or Japanese, to partake of any intoxicating liquors.

There was also a change of personnel at the Corporation Yard which was the dispatching office of trucks.

#### TANFORAN ASSEMBLY CENTER

#### ECONOMIC ORGANIZATIONS

#### Employment

At the Tanforan Assembly Center there were three classes of workers, unskilled at \$8.00, skilled at \$12.00 and professional and technical at \$16.00. In actual cash there were \$16,718 paid to 1,771 workers including men and women covering the three classifications for the first month at Tanforan. The first period ending May 21, the second period June 21 with the following breakdown of workers employed: 1,337 unskilled, 502 skilled workers, 174 professional and technical workers with an aggregate pay check value of \$16,200. The third month, June 22 through July 21 totaled \$21,000 for 1,144 unskilled workers, 951 skilled workers and 273 professional and technical workers. The fourth month totaled

\$21,762.72 for 2,427 workers. The fourth month ended August 21. Figures for the last month are not available since the checks were forwarded to the Topaz Relocation Center.

It could be noted from the figures given above that each succeeding period showed an increase of workers and at the same time showed an increase in the professional and technical ratings. From the figures given, it could also be shown that the unskilled workers decreased as the months passed at Tanforan, whereas the skilled and professional and technical rating workers increased. The reason for this is <sup>not</sup> apparent from the figures, but it seems that a number of unskilled workers would not work unless they were given skilled ratings or higher wages because of the nature of the work. For example, kitchen workers in Mess Halls refused to work at unskilled wages since their job was considered a real full time job compared to the others who were getting skilled ratings were taking it easy. So it was out of necessity that a number of the unskilled were transferred over to skilled to keep peace and harmony on the home front. With the opening of the Recreational Program and the Educational System, the Professional and Technical ratings as teachers, recreation supervisors, accountants and foremen of various workcrews. One Caucasian Statistical Project Supervisor remarked, "Without selective choosing, the College Grads seemed to fill the top positions, almost as if it were done by selective employment."

#### Who Got Jobs

On April 28, a volunteer contingent group of some odd 200 workers selected for their ability to handle the primary needs of setting up the Tanforan Assembly Center arrived. It was only

natural that these groups get jobs first. However, it was the understanding given by the Administration that everyone would work voluntarily until such time when the majority of the evacuees arrived at Tanforan. Before the total evacuees arrived, it became necessary to issue work orders and to take time for hours of work performed, because the workers would not work on certain jobs and would try to secure the softest jobs.--especially the white collar jobs. It would be difficult to recruit volunteer workers to fill straw into ticks, to sweep the streets, to wash dishes, scrub mess halls or to become janitors. So it was that it became necessary to issue work orders and to take the time so that the workers would be willing to work since they would be paid for the work. It would be easier for the foremen or the kitchen managers in charge to order the people around if they were employed rather than if they were on voluntary basis. However, when the employment office was temporarily opened there was a large line waiting for jobs. Tanforan Assembly Center being a temporary camp, the only type of work available was for operations and maintenance of the camp itself and there were no such things as special projects as there are in Relocation Centers. The top positions which gave skilled and professional and technical ratings were filled usually by those who arrived in the voluntary group, then they would put on their friends who were coming later. This happened so often that there was much criticism as to the employment procedure. It seemed that those who were very active in prewar community life became the natural leaders in this artificial camp life. A number of the YMCA, Buddhist and church leaders were accepted as leaders in the

Tanforan Assembly Center. An interesting corollary <sup>regarding</sup> to work groups was that social groups would form out of work groups. Pre-war home town cliques and social groups would all be found in one type of work such as Maintenance and Works or Mess Halls or in the Hospital or Education and these groups would hold their own parties, dances, form industrial soft ball league teams and in general associate as a social group as well as a work crew.

It was the endeavor of the recreation department to break up cliques and to provide well integrated social groups according to the new geographic settings, but there were some groups and cliques which were impossible to dissolve such as the Berkeley Niseis, Eden Cardinals, Oakland Demos, San Francisco Buddhists, San Francisco YMCA, San Francisco YWCA, and Oakland ME and a number of others. These groups had something which held them together such as common interests and spots, common alliance in an ideal or way of government, or had material interests which made it very difficult for the Recreation Program to dissolve such affiliations.

#### TANFORAN

##### Religious Organizations

There were the Seventh Day Adventists, the Protestant Churches, the Buddhist Church, <sup>and</sup> the Catholic Church comprising the main religious groups at Tanforan Assembly Center. These groups were given official sanction to hold their assemblies and invite outsiders <sup>to speak,</sup> and to carry on their normal activities.

There were approximately fourteen denominations and sects which joined together as one Protestant Church at the Center. However,

the church was divided into the English speaking and Japanese speaking groups, the Nisei and Issei Church respectively. The Buddhist Church did not have so many different divisions and their job was that of having an English Service and a Japanese Service using the same building which was formerly a Mess Hall. The Catholic Church had a great deal of pull with the Administration although the number of members was very small, being less than two hundred. Approximately 40 per cent were either one form or another of the Buddhist Faith with about 50 per cent of this group being active. 60 per cent of the Assembly Center residents belonged to the Protestant Faith and <sup>nearly</sup> ~~fairly~~ all of them were active in one way or another. The first several weeks, a period of about two months, the Churches were very popular. Each Sunday Service was filled to such an extent that very <sup>often</sup> ~~likely~~ there <sup>were</sup> ~~was~~ no standing room left. The interest, however, died down gradually with a declination as the weeks passed. Towards the end of the four months' period, the interest became so low in the Churches that the Ministers became alarmed and some of the conscientious young leaders decided to stage a campaign in order to incite religious interest again. There are various cognized reasons for this change in the religious interest. In the first few months of Tanforan life, there were very little recreation activities which were organized on a camp-wide basis. There were no mass actions in which everyone could meet friends except at Church. Thus the Church became a social force as well as a religious force which is true in any given time and place but especially was this social force effective at Tanforan. Then the Recreation Program became organized and the activities competed with the Churches and it was easier for the residents,

especially the youth, to attend a dance or a badminton tournaments, or a hobby show than it was to attend church. The second reason as it appears to the author is that in the first month or so the residents were bewildered. They were uprooted from their secluded and established pattern of living into an abnormal, jumbled and hurried camp life attended by much loss of property, anxieties and bewilderment. The yellow jingoism of the <sup>press</sup> peace, of the air, the clamor for evacuation, of deportation by super patriots such as the American Legion and other similar groups, caused a vortex in the lives of the Japanese Issei and Nisei. So it seems only natural that the Church might give a certain amount of strength and consolation.

The Seventh Day Adventists held their services on Saturday. The Protestant and Buddhist Churches held their services on Sunday mornings and evenings and the Protestant Church had a number of seminars, prayer meetings and bible study classes during the week. One of the big jobs or problems which involved the ministers was the fact that there were too many ministers and it was difficult <sup>not to</sup> ~~to select one~~ <sup>slight some</sup> while trying to use a few others. Sunday Schools were held in the mornings by both the Buddhist and Protestant Churches in English and the evening Nisei services were rather informal types of worships.

In order to interest attendance among the Buddhists, the Buddhist Church sponsored social dancing and Bon Odori which did bring a number of Buddhist and non-Buddhists to the Church. The Christian Churches frowned upon that type of activity to canvass for new members and to bring back old members; however, the Protestant Churches held forums and round table discussions to

to stimulate interest among the college and high school students. Out of approximately 8,000 residents, the average attendance on Sundays would be a mere 400 or 500 at the most. Most people would dress up on Sunday to attend Sunday School and Church Services and girls would be found in silk stockings and heels but casual attire seemed to be more in preponderance although for Sunday most of the residents wore better clothing than everyday wear.

#### TANFORAN

#### The Family Organization

#### Marriage

At Tanforan very few couples were married. It seems that all those who were going steady and were planning to get married, got married prior to the actual evacuation. The idea of being separated or the possibility of not meeting until after the war induced many couples to hasten their courtship to become culminated in marriage. However, there were two couples who were married at Tanforan. One was a marriage which took place in the Protestant Church with all the trimmings of normal civilian life and the invited guests were all dressed in formal attire. (formal attire at Tanforan meant suits for men, afternoon dress, coats, hats, high heels, gloves for women.) The other marriage was a hasty marriage which took place just the day before the couple left for Utah Relocation Center and was performed in the Administration Office with very few attendants. A number of new romances were in the making during the four months' stay in Tanforan, but those that wanted to get married were already married and these new romances were done just to pass the time away rather than for keeps. Both the boy and the girl

knew that this life is temporary and that it would be an unwise thing to jump into a hasty marriage in an unhealthy and unhappy environment and atmosphere. There were ~~4~~ divorces that took place at Tanforan but they were hushed in such a way that no details and information could be obtained. Many of the courtships were done on a temporary basis and when the groups moved out to Relocation Centers, they naturally dissolved. There were, however, a few courtships which seemed to be genuine that were started prior to war and both parties of the couple are waiting until after the war for marriage. It seems that most of the girls who wanted to <sup>still</sup> ~~set~~ off marriage during the wartime, look forward to a real church wedding in a civilized manner.

#### Parent-Child Relationships

There were a number of family disintegration and disorganization which resulted from breaking off of parent and child relationships. The parents no longer provided the necessary needs of the household and the child who was old enough to understand did not depend on the parents to any great extent. If the parents were too strict or got too bossy or were too critical of the off springs' actions, the off spring would resent it and feel that, they being citizens and the parents being aliens, they should have more freedom and privileges. As the off spring well-knew that if they were to leave home or caused any trouble, the parents would be embarrassed among their neighbors and friends. So it became necessary for the parents to make a number of concessions. No longer was the father the bread earner, no longer was the mother the mistress of the house, and the child could get free meals and free script and free clothing ( to a very limited extent)

So the child felt more independent. If the parents scolded the children too much, the neighbors could hear every word spoken and so the parents had to be more sparing in their reprimandings. There were a number of cases where the grown-up child would threaten the parents to leave home and there were actual cases where a boy has left home and slept with his friends. Most of the criticism which the parents gave to the child was the late hours, especially if the child was a young girl. The attending of too many socials and dances and associating with friends who were not of the best reputation and character, were other criticisms. The child resented any interference with his selections or choice of friends or his judgment of the proper hours to be home at night.

#### Children

The children were kept quite active during the day so most of them kept out of mischief. There were pre-school nurseries for children up to six years of age and a full recreation program for all age groups including adults and elementary and high school students. The activities for the children were of constructive and educational nature. It seems that a number of children missed their home life and they asked "Mommy, when are we going home?"

A number of mothers have expressed the thought that it would be undesirably to <sup>near</sup> receive a child in the atmosphere and environment which is to be found in an Assembly Center. As far as financial cost of bearing a child was concerned, there was no problem since the WCCA Hospital provided free medical services and furnished a certain amount of baby clothing. But the mothers feel that to bear a child in the Assembly Centers would be very disastrous

for the growth and personality of the child. So many of the mothers and mothers-to-be have determined not to have any children while at Assembly Centers. There were a number of children born however, during the four months' stay since many pregnant women were among the evacuees prior to the evacuation. This was something which was already beyond the control of the parents.

#### Household Arrangements

Most of the so-called homes and apartments ~~which~~ were found in barracks and horse stables. These homes had home-made furniture ranging from the crudest pieces of lumber put together for shelves, tables and chairs, to intricate designed and carefully made tables, chairs, and other furniture. Nails were found numerous on walls to hang up clothes and very little ornamentation was found in the homes. There were some artistically inclined people who found lots of time to make a number of ornamental pieces and real good furniture. Shortage of materials, lumber and needed constructing tools hampered the building of furniture, but the ingenious and the initiative of the Japanese people proved that there were people equal to the task and so when the Hobby Show opened it provided an opportunity for those with things to show. ~~These~~ <sup>H</sup> ~~showed~~ <sup>proved</sup> that very beautiful pieces could be made by hand from almost anything. In these so-called homes, the whole family slept in one room or if they were located in stables, these were divided in two rooms. Very little privacy existed, and this was the common complaint of every family--A sore spot which later gave rise to other maladjustments and family dis-organizations.

TANFORAN

Educational Organization

*Already submitted*

Formal education--documents to be prepared and presented. High School by Henry Tani, Pre School Nursery by <sup>Mrses</sup> Mrs. K. Uchida and Grace Fujii and Elementary and Junior High School by Ernie Takahashi.

Student Relocation

A committee was formed at Tanforan among the College students to help relocate students. The National Student Relocation Committee sent their representatives twice to the Assembly Center to interview and present their plans to prospective students for relocation. Their National Student Relocation Committee Council Questionnaire was passed out to interested students to be filled with the promise that within a short time education leaders would come to interview students for relocation. It developed later that the WCCA would not permit these interviewers <sup>into center</sup> ~~to be down~~. Thus, very few students left Tanforan Assembly Center for colleges in the east. A mere handful were able to leave the Assembly Center ~~as~~ since they were able to meet all the requirements needed for relocation <sup>on their own</sup>. One of the necessary requirements was financial adequacy in addition to FBI release and acceptance by community in which they wished to relocate themselves.

Library and Readings

The Library was organized under the Recreation Department with books which were donated through various sources such as the YMCA Mills College and Education Departments. One of the greatest contributions to the literary sphere of Tanforan was made by the Library. It provided study rooms for high school students and for Americanization Classes and for interested persons. The Library

was a very popular place where children dropped in to read comic books and it was not altogether impossible to find adults reading there. The Library consisted of a wide range of books which totaled at least 8,000 editions, including magazines. The Library was open all day and evenings and on Saturdays. It also conducted a story telling hour for the younger children. Very few Japanese printed books were available for use in the Library. Almost ~~most~~ <sup>all</sup> of the Japanese printed materials were considered contraband and, therefore, they were confiscated. *Phi Beta Psi graduate from Mills College headed the library.*

SELECTION OF THE TEMPORARY COUNCIL—TANFORAN

Either during a personal conversation with Mr. Lawson, Center Mgr. of Tanforan, or at a administrative personnel meeting, Capt. Speares suggested the use of the House Managers as a temporary representative body for advisory purposes for the administration. Mr. Lawson had ~~the~~ expressed the need for such a body before hand; he had plans of having one representative out of five districts he had outlined himself. Mr. Lawson took up the suggestion of Capt. Speares and the House Managers were called up to his office on May 5th.

During the course of the meeting, Mr. Lawson outlined his policy of having a representative body. He felt that the house managers would be as representative any other body, if not better as far as a temporary council was concerned. He stated that an election would be run off in the near future, perhaps within a couple of weeks, for the permanent council. Mr. Lawson gave the districts out which one representative is to be selected. Dist. 1, Bar. 2-10, about 1,200 persons; Dist. 2, Bars. 13-26, about 2300; Bars. 27-50, about 600 person; composed Dist. 3; and Dist. 4, Bars. 51-102, about 1550 persons. (The no. of barracks in each of the districts may not be accurate according to Lawson's plan) District 5 was not considered as it was yet unoccupied. He stated that the selecting body is to be the House Managers, but the persons to be selected did not necessarily have to come from their ranks. All internal matters were to be taken up by the council and meet with the center manager as well as the other department heads. Any orders from the center manager and the Whitcomb hotel would be transmitted thru this temporary council. However, the managers must bear in mind that this was not a representative body and as such would have to behave as such. At the time, the housing superintendents assistant was acting chairman of the house managers, but Henry Takahashi of Bar. 21 took the floor and seemed to act as the spokesman of the group though he was not selected as such. Mr. James Hirano and Mr. Henry Takahashi dominated the floor

and it seemed to impress the writer as a part of their "coming struggle for power."

On May.6, 1942, the following were selected: Tad Fujita, Dist. 1; Henry Takahashi, Dist. 2; Michio Nakajima, Dist. 3; and Aki Moriwaki, a non-manager, for Dist. 4.

Issues that were brought up in the manager's meetings were transmitted to the advisory council who were in constant attendance to these meetings. One of the council members expressed a reaction that he was merely being a messenger to Lawson from the house managers. However, at that time, Capt. Speares remarked that their position was more than that of a messenger, as it was up to them to see that the important internal issues were presented before Lawson and to make all effort to get results.

Getting back to the selection of the advisory council members, the house managers of each district were to get together and select someone for their district. Districts 1 and 2 had quite a few house managers, but Michio Nakajima at that time was the lone manager of Dist. 3 so he was automatically in. Because of Aki Moriwaki's presence at the time of the actual selection, he was chosen for Dist. 4. Selection was accomplished by each member of a district (house mgrs.) casting a vote for the one he deemed satisfactory for the position. No formal nominations were made. All in all the whole process seemed like a haphazard process. The fellows all standing around in a small room were trying to select someone for the council when very few of them were acquainted with each other. However, Tad Fujita and Henry Takahashi were both well known in Bay Region circles.

It seemed that most of the issues that were brought forth to Lawson by the council all had to be referred to the SF headquarters. Questions about the Canteen for instance were brought up <sup>but</sup> no headway was gained as far as

getting a variety of stocks on the store shelves, information about accounts and profits of the canteen, and the question <sup>answered</sup> whether or not a cooperative store could be set up in the camp. Out of all their efforts during their term, the one thing they accomplished (as far as I'm concerned) that I could dipat them on the back for was a large wash basin placed in each latrine for washing bed chambers. There's no doubt that the council was effective to some extent of preventing Laws on from getting too far off the beam of administering the camp. To the writer's knowledge such things as a curfew, contraband search, limiting self-rule, or <sup>limited</sup> controlling <sup>of</sup> visiting procedures was never mentioned to the council by Lawson.

When election process<sup>es</sup> for the permanent council ~~was~~ <sup>were</sup> being discussed by the temporary council, one of the more prominent members made attempts to have strict qualifications set down for the candidates such as that a person shall be married, some <sup>high</sup> age limit, <sup>(college ed.)</sup> high educational background, and some others that would definitely eliminate some people he didn't keep good company with. However, his efforts were in vain.

Before the temporary council was selected, any matters requiring administrative action ~~were~~ brought up in discussion at the managers' meetings were brought to the attention of Mr. Lawson thru Capt. Speares who was always present at each meeting. Important matters brought out in these mgrs. meetings were conveyed to Mr. Lawson by the temporary council who had meetings perhaps once or twice during <sup>a</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>a</sup> week. However, there is hint of Capt. Speares discussing matters of the managers before hand with the director. This perhaps was unknown to many, but some of the managers could not help but suspect that Speares was making contacting with the head, for the reason that Capt. was in constant contact with the administration offices. Some of the administrative staff members relied on Speares judgement quite a bit about decisions affecting the evacuees. Since he was in daily contact with representatives of the camp, his knowledge of the actual conditions and reactions of the people were a bit more thorough than the rest of the staff. Thus their reliance on Speares' ~~decisions~~ judgement.

Matters brought up to the director thru either Speares or the council were usually referred to Whitcomb Hotel ~~and~~ (so their story goes). In the matters concerning additional construction of bldgs., additons to bldgs., requests for equipment (hospital, kitchen, etc.) were referred to the Whitcomb Hotel, for these matters had to go thru the Engineer's Corp. (So I'm led to understand) However, the lieutenant-colonel of the U.S. Dept. of Public Health made ~~an~~ inspection of the camp, particularly the Main Mess Hall and its dishwashing facilities as well as the latrines and showers. Thru some source I found out (perhaps thru Speares) that he felt that too many people were eating at the Main Mess (around 2500 to 3000) at the time (this was around the second week after the opening) a Sunday) and the dishwashing facilities were very inadequate as each one <sup>was</sup> ~~were~~ capable of washing ~~500~~ the dishes of 500 persons. Harrison examined some of the dishes and nearly every one of them had particles of food stuck on to the surfaces. The capacity

per latrine and shower was far too inadequate to take care of the full capacity of the camp. Thru his efforts he had the number of latrines and showers doubled and the placing in of more hot water boilers in the mess halls.

It was perhaps thru inspection by the military that 20 additional barracks were built and 37 barracks were built to hold 30 persons but in 10 apts. with a full capacity of three (some had 4 in an apt.) to take care of small families of 2 & 3. (Mgrs. Meetings)

As far as I can recall very little ~~was~~ mention was made about inadequate housing or smaller rooms for small families. Perhaps this was due to the fact that construction began early in the life of Tanforan (around the 15th of May and perhaps earlier). Though there was a danger of a housing shortage around the third or fourth month because of incoming internees and evacuees from other centers and the Free Zone, it was never acute enough to be a subject of discussion in the meetings. The reason for this was that enough persons were going out to other centers or outside the WDC. to make room. <sup>enough</sup> sufficient/to handle the incoming persons. Because the advisory council and some of the ad staff consulted the mgrs. every once in a while for suggestion, some of the mgrs. seemed to think it was a sign for them to get tough in their dealings with their residents. A few of them weren't too fluent in their Japanese, both in approach and in language. When a request was made to the residents not to use the electric hot plates excessively some were undiplomatic in their request as it seemed like harsh commands to some of the residents. In their demands to have some heads of departments to appear before the meetings for a talk explaining the functions of his dept. and his limitations (these are brought out when the head is questioned from the floor), the process tends to become a cross-examination. Representatives of departments (Japanese) such as the hospital, maintenance, and the mess committee, are usually present at each meeting and it is usually here that the managers use power or rather make requests to the departments thru these representatives. The few managers make very demanding remarks here and resentment is expressed by these representatives to the personnel of the various depts. A conflict came up between the managers

and the warehouse crew after an accusation was made by the house managers that the truck crews transporting foodstuff to the messhalls were negligent and careless in their handling of the food. The managers made demands (not officially) to have the crew ousted or some strict measure placed on them to make them a bit more careful. This caused many remarks against the managers by the mess crew which spread among their friends. Some of the accusations had good ground as the truck crews left milk and meat out in the hot sun for quite a few hours without notifying the mess manager that it had been delivered to that particular mess hall. Each truck crew after making deliveries to the mess halls must have some responsible person of that mess hall sign for a receipt for the food. In this case all the deliveries had not been made in that one trip and that another delivery was to be made before the receipt could be signed. Chief Steward Fogerty was called in by the managers to explain the function of his dept. and the duties of the his employees; Fogerty mentioned that there had been some misfiring along the line in his work, but explained that that was not his doings, but that of his predecessor. In the matter of the question of food shortage he said that that was not his work and that he was empowered to make orders from July as the orders for May and June was put in by Mr. Bailey.

Internal Security Dept. --Japanese

About three or four days after the first day of induction (April 29), Mr. Arnold then head of the Internal Security appointed Frank Tsukamoto, age around 29 or 30, who has about 2 or 3 years of pre-legal training, and was working as a gardener just before evacuation in the Eastbay, as the chief of the Japanese police force, and the assistant to Arnold. On May 6, "a representative of the department reported (to the House Managers after an invitation by the Housing Dept.) that the department is now being organized and to date there are 15 on the force, which will be enlarged from time to time according to the need and size of the community. The office is located in the Engineers' Office behind the Employment Office and on duty 24 hours a day. Mr. Arnold is the Chief of Police, with Frank Tsukamoto acting as assistant. Vandalism and petty theiveries now prevailing throughout the camp was call to the immediate attention of the departmnet. The representative requested that house managers make direct reports to the Police Dept. instead of waiting until the next morning."<sup>1</sup> ~~from~~

On May 13, the representative to the police dept. stated that "there are 73 men on the force and the department is working 24 hours a day. Suggested that policemen be given numbers for identification. No court has been set up to date, and the matter has been brought to the attention of Mr. Lawson by the Advisory. "<sup>2</sup>

On May 14, the representative of the dept. announced the new visiting hours (of outsiders) from 10 AM to 4 PM. "Visitors will be required to obtain a permit at the main gate. If visitors are expected, kindly remain at home or arrange to have neighbors take the message so that runners can be dispatched to notify arrival of visitors. Be sure to ~~not~~ notify visitors of correct address. Evacuees must entertain visitors in the parking lot off the main gate. Request house managers to appoint a volunteer police for respective building."<sup>3</sup> (The request was never carried out by the managers.

On May 19, this announcement was presented to the managers. "Mr. Arnold requested the House Managers to discourage sending out money orders as much as possible in order to cut down the amount of packages coming in. The number is getting

Internal Security--Japanese

too great to handle." (The reason for this last statement was that number of packages coming in was too great for the one or two inspectors to handle effectively.) And after inspection, ~~notices~~ the packages were sent to the post office to be distributed. The inspection was carried out at the Engineers Office. The practice heretofore for the week and a half since the opening of camp, was that notices were sent out to ~~any~~ resident stating that a package had arrived for him and to obtain it at the Engineer's office. The package was inspected at the time of receipt. A few of the managers heeded the request of Mr. Arnold, but in general they just ignored it. Money orders were on the increase and Mr. Arnold's request had ~~been~~ <sup>been</sup> ignored or the majority of the people had no knowledge of his request. At any rate this did not increase Mr. Arnolds reputation as an amiable chief.

On May 20, it was announced that the Policed Force has been cut down to nine men. The managers were very much concerned with this as it raised some fears in their minds. However, many rumors were flying around at this time about the number of actual men on the force. Some feared at this time that there was to be a general displacement of the Japanese force by Caucasians and perhaps by the FBI.

On May 22nd, "James Hirano reported that effective 8:30 AM today, there was a rumor that the internal police has disbanded and policing to be done by the agents of the FBI. The Advisory Council to investigate this matter. The chair stressed that they ask for full explanation and also an opportunity be given to correct any wrong doings, (if any), before such drastic orders as above are given."

On May 28, "Mr Speares announced that Mr. Arnold is no longer in charge of the Police Dept. and Mr. Easterbrook has been appointed to take his place. Mr. Easterbrook, who is an U.C. graduate, appsing with high honors in his class a few years ago, will appear at the meeting tomorrow morning. Since a new policed force will be appointed, Mr Speares mentioned that this would be an opportune time for the house managers to present suggestions or plans as grand work." The managers were quite

Internal Security Dept.---Japanese

disturbed over this announcement and it bore out the ~~fact~~ fears of the managers. In bull sessions after ~~and~~ the meeting, the majority felt that the Japanese were not given an adequate chance and that a request be made to reorganize a new Japanese squad to Mr. Easterbrook. There were a few who felt that the matter of self-govt. was a joke for the reason that the army had all ~~this~~ the say in the fuling of Tanforan and this last announcement, so they stated, had indirectly borne out their opinion. By the time Mr. Arnold was no longer in charge, his~~x~~ reputation had gone down considerably especially because of his rumored ill-treatment of visitors. Some visitors who had overstayed their time were rudely told to leave by Arnold or one of his henchmen and the impression received both by the evacuee and his visitor had been spread around to other camp residents. The reputation of Arnold among the managers was rather unsavory because of this rumor. ~~Not~~ Not too much criticism was launched against the Japanese personnel of the police force only that many felt that there were inefficient men on the force. Those seeking easy and soft jobs found positions on the staff. During this month of May, the weather was rather cold and some of the patrolmen on their beats were found sitting inside~~s~~ of vacant buildings such as recreation halls or ~~at~~ sitting inside of the shower rooms, and this was the basis of some that inefficient men were on the force.

There were two men on each beat and each shift worked 8 hours. The caucasian staff had approx. 6-8 men and these men seemed to be working mostly on the inspection of ~~of~~ packages. No caucasians at this time were seen making the rounds. The Japanese force had a regular quarantine patrol that kept vigilance around Buildings 27 and 28 where quarantined persons were kept.

The first public mention of lumber stealing was made when it was "reported that lumber, which is government property, is being taken away from the infield. Anyone found guilty will be fined \$2,000 or given two years' ~~s~~ imprisonment." At this time 20 new barracks were being built by a construction company; aslo

Internal Security----Japanese

5 or 6 new showers were being put up as well as 10 latrine and shower units.

On May 22, the question of lumber came up again. "Due to stealing of lumber from the infield cannot be stopped, Ken Fujii requested that a police replace deputies assigned to watch the lumber. Suggested that an announcement be made in the mess room to ask cooperation of the public. The Police Dept. announced that each individual is to bring in all hatchets, axes and flashlights of all sizes for examination. However, this request not being official, to be held pending until thoroughly investigated by Mr. Speares." No cases of individuals stealing were brought up, but not too much lumber was actually stolen.

In regard to the latter statement of the above quote from the Manager's minutes the following report was made by Capt. Speares. "\_\_\_\_\_ reported that house managers are to disregard this morning's order regarding axes and flashlites until an official bulletin is issued by Mr. Lawson." The managers felt that a contraband search was inevitable, but they ~~did~~ themselves did not want to make the search. No search was actually made at the time of induction and the search was kept being put off. Mr. Arnold did attempt to ~~do something about contraband as~~ do something about contraband as evidenced by the two reports of ~~an anticipated search~~ a request for certain contraband articles to be turned in.

(I often wonder why Mr. Arnold did not have a Caucasian staff, other than the 6 or 8, such as Mr. Easterbrook had; he had about 29-35.)

The Japanese force took care of the visitors and most of the routine patrol.

Internal Security—Caucasian and Japanese

On May 29, "Mr. Speares introduced Mr. Easterbrook, new Chief of Police, who has had 7 years' experience with the Berkeley Police Dept. Mr. Easterbrook stated that he receives his order from and is directly responsible to Major Ashworth, not the Tanforan Administration. He realizes that there was considerable misunderstanding of the interior police and desires to make correction immediately. His duties are to see that law and order is maintained, inspect parcel post, and asks the cooperation and confidence of the people. He has no desire to regulate their lives. There are at present 13 patrolmen composed of Caucasians, 4 always on duty, 24 hours of the day, and has the authority to increase it to 29 if necessary, His superior does not deem it advisable to have an auxiliary police; however, Victor Abe and James Hirano strongly stressed that as long as the people are to enjoy self-government, that the camp be given an opportunity to reorganize a civilian force of qualified and competent men to inform the department of the actual situation. Mr. Easterbrook replied that he is in sympathy with the desires of the people and will endeavor to do his best along this line. He intends to:

- 1.- Recommend a formation of judiciary body composed of three civilians to hear minor cases.
- 2.- To issue a bulletin stipulating laws and regulations. All State and County laws are also to be enforced.
- 3.- To compile a list constituting contraband.
- 4.- In order to prevent further losses of large sums of money, he will recommend banking facilities be set up or that cashing of checks be limited to small amounts.

It was pointed out to Mr. Easterbrook there are rumors that stool pigeons or undercover men are in camp and this point should be clarified. He stated that there are no FBI men in camp to his knowledge and even if there were neither he nor the Administration would know of their presence. He will present all his recommendations to Major Ashworth and if he does not get any satisfactory action, he will try to get ~~him~~ Major Ashworth down and arrange a meeting with the house managers so they may present their own views. He added that the present force of 4 civilians are acting as guides only and Koji Murata requested that they be more courteous to visitors."

Internal Security—Caucasian and Japanese

The Caucasians started making their beats immediately after this with one man on each beat. The personnel in the opinion of the writer was of rather low quality and certainly untrained. Mr. Easterbrook mentioned in one of his talks to the managers that he would institute a course of training immediately, implying that the men were not trained in this type of police work. It was not a very easy matter for the evacuees to become friendly with these patrolmen ~~and~~ as it was obvious with some that they did not desire to become friendly. They seemed to present a "cold" attitude. The evacuees, especially the issei made little or no attempt to engage in conversation with these men, though ~~a~~ some of the nisei did strike up acquaintances.

The people that the Internal Security staff took into custody for questioning or apprehension ~~if~~ were not publically known. Two known cases of prostitution were under the constant eye of the staff and there were two known cases of sex offenses. They were known <sup>from</sup> ~~in~~ regards to grapevine conversation. Gambling offenses were often spotted by these men and were referred to the camp council. The council in some of these cases had made themselves investigators as well as judges. No actual punishment that was metted out was known, but the writer knows that the cases that were known to him were never punished, but warning was given not to indulge in the practice. The house managers aided the council in handling at least three ~~or~~ four of the cases as the council made it known to the mgrs. meetings and had asked for their aid. Usually the mgrs. chairman and some of the managers living in the area of the quarters of the gamblers were ~~and~~ aiding in the cases plus some of the councilmen. The offenders were called into the council chamber and were tried there. However, the writer does not definitely know if ~~the~~ any member(s) of the Internal Security and administration were seated in the hearings.

Of the four intentions of Mr. Easterbrooks listed in the above quotation from the manager's ~~in~~ minutes only No. 5--To compile a list ~~of~~ constituting contraband, was carried by his efforts. The 1st one did not materialize perhaps because of Mr. Easterbrooks short stay or perhaps because of the fact that the council acted as a

Internal Security—Caucasian and Japanese

judiciary body then. His second intention was carried out to a rather small degree in that he posted a notice in regard to certain visitor regulations to the effect that "Effective of this date (June 11) all negro visitors shall give his name, address, sex, & age and the name, address, and age of the person he is visiting. This list shall be kept separate and handed in daily." The quote is not accurate word for word, but the main idea is expressed. Other rulings included the area around the main gate which the residents were not allowed into and some blackout regulations. No general bulletin "stipulating laws and regulations" were ever posted. His fourth intention~~x~~ may or may not have had any weight in setting up banking facilities as the council was pushing this issue~~x~~ to some great extent.

On June 1, "Mr. Easterbrook reported the following cases that was brought to his attention:

- 1—There was a fracas between one of the guides and visitors.
- 2—Canteen burglary.
- 3—An attempt to attack a girl near Barrack 10 (Emiko Kikuchi)
- 4—Gambling.

It was reported that there are many complaints against bachelors from families in Barrack 14. Mr. Easterbrook brought the matter of resident patrol to this superior, but he was asked to leave this matter in its present state. Major Ashworth will make an effort to meet the house managers in the very near future. In the meantime, Mr. Davis will announce a substitute suggestion or plan shortly. While Mr. Easterbrook fully realizes the last patrol was not capable, in his opinion the best way to demonstrate ability to handle all immediate problems is to cooperate with the present situation. He mentioned that there seems to be a slight apprehension on the part of the people against his patrolmen, and it is up to the house managers to clarify to the people that the present of the patrolmen are for the welfare and safety of the people. T. S. asked for street lights. When rules and regulations are published, V. C. suggested that they be printed in Japanese also. Mr. Easterbrook reported that curfew will be put into effect shortly for the protection of the people."

Internal Security—Caucasian and Japanese

No curfew was put into effect up to the time the writer left for Gila. The complaints registered by families in Bar. 14 against the bachelors are based on the verbal fears of having "loose elements" as neighbors and the possibility that the daughters or women may be molested. As for street lites, they were slowly put up shortly after this.

On June 2, "The Advisory Council took the matter up with Mr. Davis, who reported that the Administration has no jurisdiction over the Interior Police. However, the administration will set a law enforcing body and members of the court will be appointed by the advisory committee. A bulletin in this regard will be issued tomorrow."

Actually no bulletin was issued in regards to a court as Mr. Lawson was replaced by Mr. Davis. The council did not meet very often after this under Mr. Davis. Mr. Lawson was replaced on June 4.

On June 4, "Mr. Easterbrook requested the cooperation of the house managers in telling their people that when a group is ordered to disband, as in the case of last night's alert, that they do so immediately."

On June 11, "Mr. Easterbrook reported that 200 feet of electric wire and 200 glazed insulators were stolen from the electric shop. Toby Ogawa to look into the matter." It was not exactly determined that the articles were stolen or misplaced, at any rate, no actual offender was found. On June 12, "Toby Ogawa reported that he contacted Mr. Easterbrook yesterday and exhibited a sample of the wire, porcelain insulators which were removed from the electric shop. Mr. Easterbrook requests the cooperation of the house managers to be on the lookout for same. Tad Fujita reported that he contacted Mr. Easterbrook, who is still on the lookout for evidence." Nothing was brought up about this situation again in the manager's meetings.

After the hulabaloo of election, Mr. Easterbrook asked the house managers to meet at 8:00 AM on the morning of June 22 and the purpose of the meeting was to be revealed then. The announcement was that a contraband search was to be made on that

Internal Security—Caucasian and Japanese (Contraband Search)

day by several crews of Internal Security men (all Caucasians). Each manager accompanied the search parties as they came around to their barrack(s) and assisted by acting as interpreters and guides. There was no meeting on this date. On June 24, "Mr. Easterbrook thanked the house managers for their cooperation during the search yesterday. He stated that lots of books, tools and knives were collected and he will submit a list of the items to Mr. Davis, who will decide what items can be returned to residents.

"Thomas Suzuki complained that there was no uniformity in the search. Knives belonging to cooks will be returned; screw drivers, blunt saws and alcohol in small quantities will be returned to owners, Mr. Easterbrook added.

"He also remarked that his men reported that they did not run into any opposition, which showed the splendid attitude of the people to cooperate and should be complemented."

What actually constituted contraband was certainly interpreted in as many ways as there were men on the search. Where one crew of men took scissors, keyhole saws, woodfiles, cook's knives, pharmaceuticals, screwdrivers, Bibles in Japanese as well as hymnals and other religious books, and all records in Japanese another perhaps never touched or asked for them (as in the case of the writer's case). There were many complaints that the men searching their particular apt. were very rude and discourteous. Some searched every single suitcase and luggage, overturned beds and looked in every place imaginable. Others merely asked questions if the party possessed any contraband and let it go at that. Every man was equipped with sheets of paper on which to list "contraband" collected and receipts for articles collected. On June 25, "Capt. Speares announced that Bibles, text books, hammers, blunt saws, paring knives, tools, etc., with the exception of key hole saws, axes, and hatchets, that were taken up during the search for contrabands will be returned to the residents through house managers." Flashlites of two cells or less were not taken. (In Gila they are rigid contrabands).

On June 27, it was announced that Mr. ~~XXXX~~ Davies was the new Police Chief.

Internal Security—Caucasian and Japanese (Resignation of Easterbrook)

On the same date, "Mr. Hess of the WCCA Headquarters ~~at~~ at Whitcomb Hotel, SF, introduced Mr. Davies, the new acting chief of police of Tanforan Assembly Center, succeeding Mr. Easterbrook. Mr Hess stated: "We recognize the hardships that have been placed upon you people and hav tried to make things as pleasant as possible. We also recognize the fact that among Japanese people the large majority are 100% American citizens, and yet as you all realize that some of you are not. This is true of any race. Therefore, good or bad, this policing problem is something that has to be worked out. I want you people to understand that the situation here is exactly the same as on the outside, that is, our officers are acting in the same capacity as the patrolmen where you lived. You are to call the police officer at any time and tell them what is wrong; that is what we want to hear. We want the cooperation of the people if we are to achieve any degree of success. There are 4 men to each 1,000 people. If yo have a problem you want to get cleared up through the police, come to them no injustice will be done. You are to act as spokesman for your people. As time goes on if defects appear in our patrolmen, we will get rid of them. However, you will have to realize you will have to abide by the same laws as in the outside. It is the patrolmen's duties to see that there is no violation. Get this over to the people that should an officer arrest them for violation or pick them up for any reason, not to become discourteous with the police until this thing can be straightened out in a sane manner. There is no point in argueing with the patrolmen. In the event a person is pprehended and is arrested, ther is no point of arguing with him that is his job. The place to take it up is with the proper authorities. — — — He further stated "that out of the 17 assembly centers, Tanforan is considered to be one of the most orderly—this is due to the fact that there are higher type of people in this center. Incidents happening elsewhere have incurred of people in this center. Incidents happening elsewhere have incurred many difficulties with the people in regard to contraband; thus, rules and regulations must govern all centers. Prevention of crime is ~~ax~~ far important than the crime com-

mitted . I will be glad to take up any suggestions as to rules and regulations that are to come out."

Many of the managers were indignant that rules and regulations that were placed on other unruly centers had to apply to Tanforan such as curfew regulations, no residentx patrols, and final police authority having to rest in the hands of the police. After hearing reports about the Tulare ~~police~~ Center, they seemed to have been much better behaved than Tanforan in spite of the build-up by Hess. The Tulare police had a large resident Japanese force that functioned until the end.

The writer heard this story from another former member of the Berkeley Police Force that was acquainted with Mr. Easterbrook. Mr. Easterbrook was never enthusiastic about being in police work while on the Berkeley force for several years. He quit and found another job until the war had broken out. Not being too enthusiastic about being drafted he tried to place himself in some vital position that would make him less eligible for the draft. Mr. Vollmer at this time suggested to Easterbrook that he try to obtain a position under the WCCA. He took this up and landed the position as chief in Tanforan. The informer stated that it was his opinion that Easterbrook did not care to carry out the orders of the WCCA headquarters and thus quit. Rumors at the time had it that Easterbrook did not want to become a jailer; all this perhaps stemming from his distaste for police work.

The writer reflecting back realizes that it was highly possible that the Caucasian patrolmen were <sup>great</sup> opportunists in that they <sup>took care never to</sup> ~~never~~ committed acts that invoked the wrath of anyone (as a few were fired because of defective acts such as discourtesy, or indiscreet apprehension or acts) nor did they freely extend themselves to become friendly so as to not have anyone put anything over on them. They followed all rules and regulations of the force (disciplinary), but they were little alert on activities that actually constituted a moral crime. Substantiating this is the fact that those patrolmen who acted as escorts for the evacuees to other relocation centers fraternized with the personnel of the relocation center (at least this was true in a couple cases at Gila) in an effort to gain employment there. The writer had spoken

Internal Security

to a couple of the escorts from Tanforan when they were in Gila and was surprised to note a friendly attitude quite out of line with their attitude at Tanforan. It was assumed that these patrolmen (as well as most of the other members of the ad staff) would be out of jobs after the relocation of evacuees from Tanfo. The writer knows that at least three of the Tanforan staff had made application for positions in relocation centers. The escort that was with the writer on his journey from Tanforan to Gila certainly assumed that getting a position in relocation center was easy and that he ~~bragged~~ would probably be stationed at Topaz.

(More later)

Tanforan

## Post Office and Package Inspection

The post office opened around the first part of the second week or the latter part of the first week. It was open only for delivery of letters, sale of stamps, posting, and in the afternoons, taking money orders. All incoming parcel post and other packages were first delivered to the ~~box~~ office located in <sup>the</sup> Engineer's building. Notices were sent out to those residents ~~to~~ whose package(s) had arrived and they came after them and had their package(s) inspected before them. In regards to mail, on May 14, "It was announced that make-shift boxes for pick-up mail will not be permitted. The only method will be either to give mail to the mail man or deposit them at the main post office." Mail by Federal regulations required regulation deposit boxes, which could not/obtained for the center. A couple of weeks later the packages were (for postal registration) ~~inspected~~ transferred to the post office bldg., but were sent back to the inspection office for disbursement. On May 25, "Tom Suzuki had a meeting of his block and his people were unanimous in having the packages first inspected at the post office and then have them delivered to them. This was to speed up the delivery by the post office. Mr. Davis came and asked the house managers to get a written consent of all the heads of the families in their packages inspected at the post office and delivered to their apartments. Those who refused to give their consent and sign their signatures can come to the post office and claim their packages. Each house manager could have all the signatures signed on a sheet of paper. The purpose of this system is to speed up delivery of packages and to make it agreeable to the people. Proper identification slips or mail order slips should be presented to the post office when packages are not delivered because of lack of name or address. There will be two deliveries made daily." When the managers went around the residents to get their signatures on a mimeographed form, the form was headed to the effect that these signing would consent to have their packages and mail inspected. Consequently a few who were sharp enough did not sign, but the majority took the word of the manager. (Most of them did not read the heading) The mistake was corrected immediately. "In the case of COD packages the sendee should give the

*Other than COD packages, all packages were delivered, consent or no consent (at least to the knowledge of the writer.)*

money to the mail orderly or come to the post office and claim them."

Mail deliveries were made by the Japanese to the apartments and each mail orderly as they were called, had definite areas of delivery.

On May 26, "Koji Murata suggested that qualified and competent people take charge of inspecting parcel post packages. The department requested that the list be turned in immediately for expediting deliveries of packages." There was some suspicion of packages being mishandled and articles being lost or perhaps stolen. On May 28, "Mr. Davis admitted through Mr. Speares that parcel post was being carelessly handled and will be remedied immediately. If any contraband is taken, a receipt will be issued. It was also recommended that drivers contact housemanagers in order to facilitate deliveries of packages to tenants. Thomas Suzuki reported that a tenant in his district reported confiscation of sugar, and would like to know where to report this matter. Mr. Speares will investigate."

The inability of the two clerk to under the "Japanese" English of the isseis caused them to be rather abrupt in their dealings with them. On May 29, "Kenji Fujii reported that the two Caucasian clerks in the post office are very discourteous to the evacuees, especially isseis who cannot readily express themselves in English. He asked for correction. Mr. Speares will take this matter up with Mr. Davis. "Kenji Fujii also volunteered to make a more convenient slot in the post office for mailing letters, provided he can get authority from the postmaster to do so." On June 2, "There are two specific cases where special delivery letters took more than four days to reach its destination. It was pointed out that the local (San Bruno) post office is closed on Saturday afternoons and all day Sunday. T.S. asked whether or not arrangements could be made to expedite deliveries of special delivery mail over the week-ends. Capt. Speares reported inspectors have been instructed to handle packages more carefully and that Mr. Davis will talk to the postal clerks personally and ask for more courtesy on their part. He also reported that he was asked by Mr. Davis to appoint an interpreter to work outside the window for the convenience of the people who cannot express themselves clearly, and he asked that house managers notify him of a qualified person. On June 3, "All special delivery letters arriving

at the San Bruno Post Office on Sat. afternoons and Sundays, will not be delivered until Monday morning."

Mr. Iyeki who formerly worked in some postal department, an issei, and who spoke English rather fluently was selected to act as an interpreter and guide for the isseis. On June 4, "Mr. Iyeki, newly appointed interpreter at the Post office recommended that the house managers notify their tenants the following:

- 1.-Cannot purchase postage stamps with scrip coupons.
- 2.-In order to cash money orders identification must be presented. Suggested drivers' license or alien registration card in case of an alien.
- 3.-In order to expedite matters, suggested that money orders be filled out before presentation at window.
- 4.-Post office will cash only Federal govt. checks.

It was rumored that the post office was handling up to \$1000 a day in mail order. On June 13, "James Hirano was approached by Mr. Iyeki and requested that house managers notify their tenants that his services are available at the Post Office." Many that isseis/were making purchases from mail order houses, or receiving packages, COD, etc. did not always avail themselves of Mr. Iyeki's services as they did not know of his purpose there.

Procedure followed for package inspection (parcel post) is as follows:

Packages were brought in by truck from the San Bruno Post Office ~~and~~ directly to the Tanforan Branch. Here all packages including COD were inspected by Caucasian inspectors before being delivered; none of the Japanese postal orderlies were allowed to touch these packages (opening) <sup>packages</sup> before the inspectors inspected them. Packages from department stores in San Francisco or mail order houses that made deliveries by their own private trucks or parcel delivery companies went thru without inspection for a few weeks, but later procedures required that all packages be delivered direct to the postal inspection room and delivered by the evacuee drivers. Packages brought in by visitors were inspected at the pass ~~win~~ box located at the front gate and deliveries made to the apts. of the evacuees by drivers. (see visitors package delivery in manager's minutes)