

Date: September 1, 1948
Place: Poston General Hospital

Present: Dr. Snavelly, Dr. Kawaichi, Miss Findley, Dr. Pressman,
Miss Gerkin, Dr. Leighton.

1. Miss Gerkin is working out plan to recruit Public Health nursing material.
2. Going to recommend that Public Health nursing program be directly under supervision of Director of Health & Sanitation.
3. Recommend that Miss Vickers be placed in charge of all nursing activity in the hospital, Out-Patient Department, and Dispensaries (in all three groups).
4. Discussed the medical care of the aged or old people.
5. Dr. Pressman suggested plan for home visit by a nurse to determine whether a patient should go to hospital or might be cared for in the home. It was believed that the hospital might not be able to care for all the demands for this type of service.
6. Discussed the subject of midwives and their services. It was suggested that the Board of Health issue a regulation requiring that all obstetric cases be taken care of in the hospital.

Miss Gerkin suggested a scheme which might be able to use the midwives in the Public Health Department.

Dr. Kawaichi says there are now three midwives in the community and it was suggested that arrangements be made to have them handle prenatal and postnatal care with supervision and after they have finished a special training.

7. Dr. Kawaichi stated that he has been asked to be the chairman of the Poston Red Cross.

Dr. Kawaichi suggested that a plan be worked out whereas each block manager and his assistant be given instructions in the Red Cross course of First Aid.

Infant Welfare

It was suggested by the group that child health conferences be held at monthly intervals and that all pre-school children be included.

If found practical, Baby Clinics will be held in each quad at stated intervals. It is estimated that there are about 300 children under 1 years of age in the community.

September 1, 1942

School Health Program

It is suggested that Dr. Pressman, Dr. Kawaichi, Dr. Leighton, and Miss Gerkin meet with Dr. Carey of the Educational Department at their earliest opportunity to discuss a School Health Program. The following points are considered:

1. Complete physical examination of each school child with a 5-354 and 5-353 forms and vision test cards to be used by the teachers.
2. Immunization. Vaccination for smallpox will be considered, and vaccination for diphtheria on all children entering school for the first time.
3. Dental Care. It was suggested by Miss Gerkin that our efforts be chiefly turned to the pre-school children and primary school age groups.

It is suggested that the School Health Program prepared by Miss Gerkin be considered for adoption for entirety or with any modifications which are necessary to meet the local demands.

Organization

It is recommended that the following services be set up with the following persons directed to assume charge of the particular service. It is understood that eventually these services will be under the charge of a physician in the Public Health.

1. Control of Communicable Diseases - Dr. Kawaichi in charge.
2. Sanitation - Mr. Kido in charge.
3. Dental Health Service - Dr. Shimizu in charge.
4. Tuberculosis Control - Dr. Kasuga in charge.
5. Child Health - Dr. Kazato in charge.
6. Public Health Education - Name of head to be supplied later.
It is suggested that the functions indicated in the attached memorandum be assumed by the Health Educator.
7. School Health - Person in charge to be named later.
8. Vital Statistics - Mr. Tanigoshi in charge.
Mr. Tanigoshi has been appointed Sub-Registrar of Poston under Yuma County.
9. Public Health Nursing - Person in charge to be named later.
10. Nutrition - An attempt will be made to secure a qualified nutritionist to head up this department.

September 1, 1942

It is recommended that Mr. Norris James be asked to print the names of the persons in charge of the various Public Health Services in the Press Bulletin.

Form letter to be sent to the persons in charge of the various Public Health Services. (This one sent to Dr. Kasuga)

Dear Dr. Kasuga:

At a meeting here on Tuesday, September 1, 1942 the organization of the Public Health Services was discussed and names of chiefs of services were considered.

You have been selected to assume charge of the Tuberculosis Control, and you are requested to confer with Dr. Pressman at your earliest convenience of your plan of organization and to the outline of duties.

Miss Findley

The summation of health information by means of a special bulletin has been discussed. It is agreed by all that there are definite needs for this type of service and plans will be considered by the public of a periodical health bulletin.

Recommendation to Nell Findley, Chief of Community Services.

The following functions should be assumed by a fulltime health educator working in Public Health under the Health Section of the Community Services Division to develop a community-wide program of health education.*

1. Assist in the planning and organization of health education of suitable scope and activities to meet adequately the needs of Camps I, II, and III.

(This will involve at the outset a study of the needs, the determination of health problems which may be solved at least in part by education, and an appraisal of resources.)
2. Assist the community in organizing itself to find and solve its health problems.
3. Assist in establishing and maintaining close cooperative working relationships between the various administrative divisions and the community organizations which contribute to health education.
4. Aid in the planning, development and conduct of training programs for personnel (or prospective personnel) who may have important educational opportunities either in the health department or in the school.
5. Assist in the organization, promotion, and guidance of study programs for adults in the field of health.
6. Contribute to the improvement of the quality of the health education of the school child through
 - a. Aid in planning school health program and the curriculum of health instruction.
 - b. Conferences with teachers, supervisors and school administrators on the conduct of the school health program.

*Formulated in line with recommendations of the Subcommittee on Educational qualifications of Health Educators of the Section on Public Health Education of the American Public Health Association.

7. Organize and operate an informational service to provide authentic information on problems that arise in the community and to supply source materials in answer to requests.
8. Be responsible for the preparation, selection, assembly and distribution of health education materials, using the services of special technicians and health experts as necessary. (Reports, printed materials, visual aids, and news releases.)
9. Organize and assist in conducting a speakers' bureau, conferences, meetings, and educational programs.
10. Assist in the continuing appraisal of health education methods and materials and in evaluating periodically the effectiveness of health education procedures.

August 21, 1942

John F. Fushon
September 29, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Project Director, Mr. Wade Head

SUBJECT: Housing

We, the Block Managers of Camp 1, voicing the needs of the residents of this community respectfully submit for your earnest consideration the following recommendations for the welfare and happiness of the people.

1. Immediate partitions for each family unit.
2. Adequate flooring (linoleum or substitute.)
3. Ceilings and walls of plaster board or other insulating material.
4. Screens for windows and doors for each apartment.

In making these requests we are mindful of the many difficulties involved such as transportation, priorities, etc. However, it is our firm conviction that the paramount need of this community is better housing.

The crowding of two or three and in many instances of four separate families into one room is not conducive to good morale or the happiness or the dignity of a people.

The extreme temperatures in this locality even in September has caused a lot of unnecessary sickness especially among small children and babies. The cracks in the floors, some $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, with single walls and no ceiling affords no insulations, will be extremely difficult to keep warm in winter. The improvement in the comfort of the residents is bound to produce better cooperation.

Men and woman lose their spirits, become depressed and discouraged, when their home life is unpleasant. One of the first steps towards transforming men and women into good citizens who will contribute to the welfare of the community is to give them pleasant surroundings.

We, the undersigned, therefore earnestly request immediate and favorably consideration of these recommendations.

Block #18 (Relocated from Assembly Ctr. Class)
(NOTES) Aug 19, 1942

I. There are 48 apts available in this block and of these, 45 are filled with 51 families. In other words, 16 families have had to double up into 8 apartments with 1 ^{large} family (49a, 49b) being assigned to 2 apartments. ~~On~~ 3 apartments are vacant, while barracks #13 & #14 are given over completely to ~~men~~ bachelors who number 33 men.

II. The greater part of the registrants come from the Central band, including Salinas, Watsonville, Gilroy, Hollister, Santa Cruz, Monterey, while 4 families are checked in from Southern California, & 3 likewise from Sebastopol.

III. Almost without exception these people were formerly occupied in rural activities or with work relative to the handling of farm products.

IV. 7 persons have chosen to live with a family or families of their own choosing, as against living in the

bachelors quarters.

V. Of the 51 families in the block, 28 families have grouped themselves in such a way as to have only 5 persons to an apartment, 5 being the minimum arbitrarily set by the housing committee. In the Salinas assembly centers from where these people came they had learned the disadvantages of having as many as 6, 7, or 8 people in an apartment, & thus, forewarned, they were prepared to register rather wisely. There is no doubling up of families in the "7 or 8" groups, and of the 11 apartments in the "6" group, only 2 apts have double families.

(As of July 31, 1942.)

BLOCK #18 (Relocated From Assembly Ctr. Class) (As of July 31, 1942.)

[illegible]

BLOCK #18 (Relocated From Assembly Ctr. Class) (As of July 31, 1942)

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY APARTMENTS.

Single families living in one separate apartment:- 26+1

Families #1, #3, #4, #6, #8, #11, #12, #13, #20, #21,
#22, #26, #27, #31, #33, #34, #37, #38, #40, #42, #45,
#46, #49a, #49b, #48, #51, #50.

Single families living with ~~one~~ or more in-laws in an apartment:- 6

Families #2, #5, #7, #14, #19, #25, ~~#30~~

Single families living with a friend or person unrelated in the
same apartment:- 4

Families #32, #39, #41, #47.

Single families living with two friends or persons unrelated in the
same apartment:- 0

None.

Two families living in one apartment:- 5 = 10

Families #9-10, #15-16, #23-24, #43-44. #30-52

Two families and one friend assigned to the same apartment:-

Families #17-18, #28-29, #35-36. 3 = 6

Bachelors:-

16 men to barrack #13, 17 men to barrack #14.

Block #18

Aug. 12th 1942

① apt 1A Higashis - H 43
 La 4 W 30

② Apt 1B Ura, S - F 65
 Sumi M 62
 Iruu D 29
 Dorothy D 17
 Watsonville Geo S 25
 Sawano D-1-L 23

③ apt 1C Dequchi, Frank - F 55
 Toshiko M 42
 Masako D 18
 Salinas Giko D 14
 Setsuko D 12

④ apt 2A Nishikawa, Isamu F 35
 Tamiako M 22
 Hiro S 4
 Yubio S 2 1/2
 Gilroy Thomas S 1

⑤ Apt 2B Iwanaga, M. F 29
 Haruyo M 27
 Janice D 3 1/2 mo.

Santa Cruz

Kuwata, Koichi Friend 17
 Otsuki Geo. B-1-L 22
 Thomas B-1-L 17

⑥ Apr 20	Otauki K	64	-	F
	Hama	55		M
<u>Santa Cruz</u>	Dorothy	20		D
	Rita	15		D
	Rose	10		D
	Gladya	7		D

⑦ Apr 20	Yamauchi, Mas	F	65
	Ichiu	S	34
<u>Watsonville</u>	Hew	D-1-L	26
	Jane	G.D.	2
	Sox	S	32
	Yaeko	D-1-L	21

⑧ Apr 3A	Koike, Rokuo	-	F	70
	Toshi		M	62
<u>Watsonville</u>	Mary		D	28
	Wuise		D	23
	Tomr		S	15

⑨ Apr 3B	Koike Julian Min	F	30
<u>Watsonville</u>	Dorothy	M	22
	Billy	S	1

⑩ Apr 3B	Mio, Marg.	^{rel from intern camp.}	Sis	20 /31
<u>Watsonville</u>	Lloyd		Neph	4
	Walter		Neph	1

⑪	Maeda, Misaku	F	69
Apr 3C	Nase	M	65
	Sueko	D	22
Yoshida	Robt	GS	14
<u>Watsonville</u>	Tomio	GS	9

⑫ apt 3D

Watsonville

Yoshida Wataru

Hatsue

Natsuko

Haruko

Asako

Shoichi

Yoshie

F

M

D

D

D

S

D

41

39

13

11

7

64

⑬ apt 4B.

Watsonville

Ikeeda, Sometichi

Midori

Takiko

Hideko

Geo.

Honey

F

M

D

D

S

S

67

54

27

25

22

16

⑭ apt 4C

Watsonville

Kadotani, Katsukiyo

Ayako

Kenneth

Chizuko

Ikeeda, Janice

F

M

S

D

S-I-L

32

29

6

1

13

⑮ apt 4D

Watsonville

Matsuda, Kunitaro

Hana

Tony

F

M

S

F

S

69

41

17

62

23

⑯ apt 4D

Watsonville

Sakai, Tsuke

Shigemi

F

S

①⑦ apt 5A Otsuki ~~Haruo~~ Masagoro 2 H 36
Salinas Miya 2 W 26
 ①⑧ apt 5A Watanabe, Kikuiro H 33
Gonzales Yoshi W 11-
 Tabuchi Akio 7 friend 24

①⑨ apt 5B Sasaki, Okuichi H 59
 Katone W 43
Salinas Joe Neph (H) 32
 Fusako Niece (W) 26
 Richard S 7
 Janet S 6
 Elizabeth D

②⑩ apt 5C Yamayoshi, John 39 F
 Yuriko 21 M
Spreckles Keiko 3 D
 Sumiko 1/2 D

②⑪ apt 5D. Oka, Masaso f 39
 Haruko M 31
Salinas Aze S 11✓
 Bobby S 3

②⑫ apt 6A Seta, Frank f 68
 Joe 29
Soguel Taira 17

②③ apt 6B.

Okumura, Kiyuji	f	41
<u>Nowalk</u> Kome	M	41

②④ apt 6B

fumi	D.	17
Kanemitsu, Tsuruyo	W.	51
<u>Downey</u> Manzuchi	H.	64

②⑤ apt 6C

<u>Watsonville</u> Kameo Rui	M	48
Shieko	D	19
Rina	D	15-
Babaoka, Masao	C	48

②⑥ apt 6D

<u>Salinas</u> Matsumoto, Shig	f	32
Shizu	M	31
Sunila	D	7
Anthony	S	4
Imai, Notou	S	

②⑦ apt 7a

<u>Salinas</u> Oka Jiro	f	45-
Disako	D	19
Masaki	S	18
Akiko	D	16
Nichiko	D	14
Hideo	S	10

②⑧ apt 7B

<u>Salinas</u> Imai Nizo	H	66
Fumi	W	66

②⑨

<u>Salinas</u> Nakao Sezaburo	H	63
Hatsuye	W	52
Sugizawa, Sui	friend M	66

③⑩ Apr 7C

Enma, Yasaku
Yae

H
W.

72
57

⑤⑪ Apr 7C Suzuki Take

M

45-

Salinas

Nobuko
Shoko

~~Sis~~ D
~~Sis~~ D

16
12✓

③① Apr 8A Koyama, Einaga

f

61

Hisano
Mitsuko

M
D

52
22✓

Gonzales

Emy,
Yukito

D
D

18
13

③② Apr 8B

Funato, Hana
Nakao, Aiko

M
D

44
17

Watsonville

Iwao
Tamotsu

S
S

16
13

Nagakura, Denkichi

friend

44

③③ Apr 8C Enomoto, M.

f

53

Kiku

M

46

Maegata, Mitsuo

W

22

Watsonville

Nobuo
Nancy

D

19
18

③④ Apr 8D

Hanamoto Tamazuke
Takashi

f
S

62
22

Salinas

Yoshida Yoshio

Sis

55-

Nakamichi, Higumi

neph

25-

③⑤ Apr 9A

Hasegawa, Sumi	M	67
<u>Salinas</u> Genjio	S	44
Nishikawa, Chujio	(M) friend	65
③⑥ Hagiwara, Haru	M	66✓
<u>Salinas</u> Shigeji	S	41

③⑦ Apr 9B.

Omoto, Shirohiko	F	60
Kiwa	M	52
<u>Salinas</u> Shunzo	S	21
Haruya	D	19
Hikida Ken	S	21
Richard	S	16

③⑧ Apr 9C

Hikida Shintaro	F	✓6
Shizu	M	✓2
<u>Salinas</u> Tom	S	18
Misako	D	14
Yoneko	D	12✓
Hideo	S	10

③⑨ Apr 9D

Yamakuchi, Torahiko	✓2	F
Oline	✓	M
Neri	L	D
<u>Salinas</u> Hisako	3 mo.	D
Chuman, Kesahichi	63	friend.

④② Apt 10A

<u>Los Angeles.</u>	Izumi, Harry	f	42
	Marg	M	39
	Bobby	S	18
	Dorothy	D	16

④① Apt 10B

<u>Sebastopol</u>	Hura, William	f	27
	Toshiya	M	26
	William	D	2
	Betty	D	3 mo.
	Nagase, Masagumi	friend	22

④② Apt 10C

<u>Watsonville</u>	Nagase, Pausy	m	31
	Harold	S	13
	Ed	S	10
	Magnus	S	3
	Kono	m	

④③ Apt 10D

<u>Salinas</u>	Sugiyama, Inosuke	H	66
	Fumi	W	55

④④ Apt 10D

<u>Sebastopol</u>	Oshida, Hashiro	H f	54
	Tate	M	51
	Henry	D	24
	Mae	D	20

④⑤ Apt 11A

<u>Hollister</u>	Kurata, Magosuke	f	63
	Tora	S	56
	Shizuko	S	22
	Yukiko	S	19
	Subesaburo	S	16

(46) Apt. 11B.

Kushi, Hamuatsu	f	63
otai	M	56
Yamasaki, Midori	A	21
Watsonville	A	19
Junji	A	16
June	A	13
Ida		

(47) Sugimoto, Mitsu

Watsonville	m	53
Ray	S	21
Kayo	D	17
Chester	S	20
Yamasaki, Hiro	friend	22

(48) Hiura, George

Sebastopol	f	33
Masaaya	M	8
Gregory	W	3
Jo Anne	W	1

(49a) Apt 12A

Hiura, Frank	f	41
Watsonville	M	32
Keini	A	11
June	M	4
Daniel		1
David		

(49b) Apt 12B.

Hiura, Floyd	S	17
Watsonville	S	16
Bob	S	18
Clarence	S	5
Paul	S	22
Matsuoka, Hiromitsu	Bro.	

⑤ Apr. 12 C.

Hima, Chas.	f	39
Watsonville. Grace	74	3✓
Tom	20	16
Dot	10	11
Howard	5	1✓

⑥ Apr 12 D.

Nagase Sam.	f	37
Anna	27	29
Gene	5	9
Dolly	10	1✓
Sue	10	1✓

16 Bachelors in Barrack #13

17 Bachelors in Barrack #14

Sept 9, 1945 ✓

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOUSING DEPT.

by BLOCK MANAGERS' COMMITTEE.

The readjustment of residents within the blocks and also among the blocks will require a great deal of headaches before its solution can be attained.

We have a few suggestions here that may aid in solving this acute problem. The major part of this taken up by that very fact that PARTITIONS are not available. Unless material can be had to put up these barriers, much cannot be accomplished.

However looking ahead to the time when materials do come, and the partitioning is an actuality, we must be prepared towards that end.

We make the following suggestions:

(1) The housing dept. to be handled by Mr. Evans as is the case at present. The block managers know the most about the respective housing conditions, so contacts can easily be made.

(2) A "preference list for moving" establishing a definite category for the eligibles would simplify minor cases who seek adjustment.

(3) Formation of a "housing board" to review the more serious cases and also the urgent cases should be made immediately. This board could have in its roster people from the different agencies such as the Social Welfare Dept., Housing Dept; Community Council as well as representatives from the issei groups.

(4) Transfer of families or individuals between different blocks should be made so that the blocks closest to the origin be utilized first. We believe transferring families from one end of camp to the other would be unwise, unless requested by parties involved.

(5) Requests made prior to this time should be given preference over those who seek changes now.

(6) Families who have had fathers return from internment camps should also be given careful consideration. Especially in cases where the return was wholly unexpected and hampers the normal living conditions.

(7) In all cases of two couples staying in one room, partition the room into two rather than to transfer the individuals to two separate smaller rooms. This is to eliminate the trouble of "selecting" rooms for the various parties who want to move to new quarters.

(8) There are eight blocks with approximately 300 population and over. These blocks seek immediate relief by requesting the emptying of one barrack (approximately 24 people) in each block, to blocks who have between 200 and 225 population.

Housing Dept. Unit #1
October 7, 1942

No. A1105

August 29, 1942

TO: Housing-Registration Department
FROM: Family Welfare Department
RE: Mizuye Tsuchida 20 years. 35-10-B

Following is our report on a request for housing change.

Mizuye Tsuchida has requested that she be moved into a different block preferably with her sister, Sachiko, if not in with another family who would accept her.

She is an unwed pregnant girl 20 years of age. She states that her condition is known by the present block residents, but that her reason for moving is to keep her younger brothers and sisters ignorant of her situation. She is the oldest of the seven children who live with their father: Their mother is a mental case in a state hospital.

Mr. Evans had verbally approved moving the two girls into an apartment in Camp 3 where the sister has a prospect of work in ght Housing under Mr. Wumine, but Sachiko states that she would have to return home often to help with the family laundry, as her sister, 16 yrs. old cannot do it. Under such condition it is believed that a similar arrangement in Camp 1 would be preferred.

Her condition is such that she is quite desperate and an immediate arrangement is considered very urgent.

Family Welfare Department

1) move temporarily into 16-7-A until small apts. are made.

September 9, 1942

REPORT TO: MR. JOHN G. EVANS,
ASSISTANT PROJECT DIRECTOR
HOUSING AND REGISTRATION OFFICE

SUBJECT: HOUSING

SUBMITTED BY: REV. JITSUO MORIKAWA ON REQUEST OF
MR. JOHN G. EVANS

I. THE HOUSING PROBLEM

It is an unquestioned fact that the most critically urgent and acute problem of Poston is the intolerable housing condition. It is hard for a normal human personality to be expected to create a home out of a floor space of eight feet square, except it were in the slums, and yet that is the Government allotment per person where a family of seven occupies one apartment. The community is baffled as to the moral ideals our democratic Government has when fathers and mothers and sons and daughters of one family, yes, two families and even three are thrown together into a moral and social heterogeneous company. The Japanese and the Americans of Japanese ancestry along with other races are fighting a determined battle, a battle for individual and family integrity, and it is most disheartening when conditions and circumstances forcibly superimposed threaten to defeat them in that fight.

To whom the criticism should be directed is not known nor whether it is a purposed plan or an unavoidable condition, but the improvement processes of Poston to the casual eye seem to have a very distorted sense of values. It is apparently proceeding on the assumption that smooth roads are more essential than happy homes and that community economics demand greater attention than community morale. But continue to proceed in this direction for a few more months and there will be danger of a collapse of morale, that will have serious repercussions in all the departments of our community.

What are the actual problems created by inadequate housing. It must be understood that anything presented on paper and read and interpreted from paper seriously lacks the drive of experiential reality. The subjective element is usually ignored by the reader and judgement is cast on the basis of objective data. But life's greatest agonies are subjective and no

figures and graphs are going to adequately present and interpret the deep sufferings of our people in Poston. The only fair opportunity that can be given these people is to set up a hearing board before whom their representatives can express and articulate their deep experiences as well as present and interpret the facts and figures of the problem. What are the problems. Those presented here in the following pages are but few but probably representative, and added to them are some suggestions as means of alleviating our housing condition.

1. CROWDED QUARTERS

Here is an apartment occupied by three families with a total of seven adults. In order to secure some measure of privacy the apartment is divided into three sections with curtains making the divisions, and a narrow hallway so that the family occupying the innersection need not disturb the other two families. What is the consequent result. Each family has a floor space of less than 12 feet square, and in that space there are two beds in two of the sections and three in the third. The rest of the floor space is congested with trunks, bags and boxes being unable to find lumber to build closets or shelves to conserve space. The curtains completely cut off the air current from some sections of the apartments, that during the hot spell the heat was unendurable to the point that many nights were spent absolutely sleepless. No man goes out the next day with mental balance but he is charged with tension and irritation. It is little wonder that men and women have been acting very abnormally since coming to Poston.

2. THE DIRE NEED OF PRIVACY

Life in Poston is a contradiction and a strange paradox. The people were brought from the crowded cities and thrown into immense desert plains with its unlimited space, and they find to their deep dismay that they can not have any privacy. There is plenty of space but not enough for a man to have the privilege of calling a little shelter his home. He can not have a little place where he can get away from the congested and compressed society of men and women and secure for himself a few moments of aloneness and quiet. He comes home from his day's work out in public life and finds his home just as public as any other place. Unrelieved tension continued over a period of months will have serious consequences.

3. BREAK OF MORALE

Many friendships of long standing have come to an end. Many more are being threatened to a breaking point because of the unhappy enforced living with other families. Japanese are a sensitive people and the breaking of friendships is a matter of serious concern, a matter that cannot be healed in a day or a week. Sometimes it means the complete termination of relations. There are rumors, though most must be utterly unfounded, that the moral condition of the young people is declining. If this is true it can hardly be other wise expected when housing conditions force children and young people regardless of age or sex to be thrown in together in one room. The housing of course cannot bare the full burden of responsibility but it is very evident that it is a decidedly contributing factor.

4. IMPOSSIBILITY OF HOME-LIFE

The lack of adequate room drives children into "the streets" and young people outside of their homes for their social life. Organized recreation is trying nobly to recompense this need, but nothing can adequately take the place of life in the home. It would not even be impossible to anticipate a reaction against everything organized, even organized recreation and a determination for individual freedom if we assume organization and regimentation to replace and become a substitute of the home. It is a common fact that nobody stays at home in Poston and that is an unhealthy and dangerous sign. The older people try to make front rooms of their doorsteps but the approaching fall and winter is going to deprive them even of this luxury and they must find room in the shelter of the barracks. The nights are going to be longer and there must be much consideration of leisure hours that cannot be comfortably spent in cramped quarters.

5. UNEQUAL HOUSING DISTRIBUTION

Much criticism is current in finding some blocks provided with conspicuously more space and privacy. With it there is added irritation that Camp Two and Three are proportionately much less crowded than Camp One. There are also reports that housing conditions in the Salinas Reception Center were far superior so far as adequate space is concerned, and it is wondered why a temporary center of a few month's duration would be given more consideration than a Relocation Center where men and women are expected to spend at least five or six years.

(6) FAMILIES WITH COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

When two or three families live together, so compressed, and there is even one individual who is afflicted with some serious contagious disease the situation is most unhappy and serious to say the least. Especially is this true when one understands the fact that tuberculosis is feared with almost superstitious repulsion especially by the older people and in many cases even with the young.

(7) SINGLE MEN'S BARRACKS

Their life is as remote from privacy and comforts of home as can possibly be conceived. It is almost discouraging and depressing sight to visit one of these barracks. Added to this, young men and older men are put together whose habits are radically different. For example, young men retire late and rise late while the older men retire early and rise early. Thus creating unavoidable difficulty, the young disturbing the old at night and the older men disturbing the young in the morning. This is merely one of the many existent problems in the single men's barracks.

(8) THE AGED SINGLE MEN

Some of the aged single men are too feeble to take care of themselves, are actually in need of institutional care but not critical enough for hospitalization.

(9) GRADUAL LOSS OF CONFIDENCE

Three months ago the community started hearing encouraging promises of how the living quarters would be improved and along with many other promises they created a healthy co-operative and an appreciative spirit toward the administration of Poston quite in contrast from the rather negative rebellious spirit with which they came. After three months there seems to be little sign of those promises being fulfilled and the people are gradually beginning to lose faith, coming to feel that all of those promises were just empty "pep talks" to infuse spirit into the discouraged people.

II SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENT

1. THE ABSOLUTE MINIMUM

The absolute minimum provision must be an apartment to each family. The demand is unreasonable to expect two families, regardless of congeniality, to live together for the duration.

2. LARGE FAMILIES

A family of seven cannot be expected to find sufficient room in one apartment. Such a family should be given the adjoining apartment, or at least part of it partitioned, with a door connecting the two. Dividing families, with some members living in other barracks with friends as is being done now must be thoroughly avoided and discouraged. The family unit should be by all means maintained.

3. FAIRNESS AND EQUALITY IN DISTRIBUTION

The purposed plan of constructing small apartments in each block will increase the problem, creating hard feelings, unless quarters are provided for all couples and all small families without exception and not just to a few or even many. One unfortunate and unhappy family will create a problem that will permeate the whole block. This is not to discourage constructing additional small apartment but an insistence on a one hundred percent alleviation of the need.

4. ADDITIONAL BARRACKS

It is very evident that there are not enough barracks in Camp No. 1 to comfortably house ten thousand people. There must be additional barracks built and the cost should not be a problem. If only the material is provided, the people themselves could and would build them as is being done in certain Relocation Projects of Canada. A rumor is current that the original plan called for sixty blocks in Camp No. 1 but for some unknown reason there are only thirty six.

5. IMPROVEMENT OF BARRACKS

The walls, floors, and ceilings should be lined for the winter season. In its present condition it can hardly weather the winter cold. Lumber should be provided to build shelves and closets to conserve the little enough space there is.

6. HEALTH PROBLEMS

The housing department should work in close cooperation with the public health department and segregate families with communicable diseases. Very frequently where sickness actually exists people are loathe to apply and request for a change of quarters for very apparent social reasons. In such cases the health department as well as the housing ought to take the initiative and insist upon their separation.

7. COMMUNITY SURVEY

Conduct a community survey through questionnaires to give the people opportunity to air their housing problems and to suggest improvements. Their tabulation will give direction to energies of alleviation.

8. SINGLE MEN'S BARRACKS

Partition single men's barracks into smaller units. Allow the young men to have quarters of their own separate from the older men and vice versa.

9. HOME FOR THE AGED

A home should be established to take care of the aged who are unable to take care of themselves but not sufficiently critical for hospital care.

10. YOUNG WOMEN'S SOCIAL HALLS

In the young women's barracks there should be a separately partitioned living room or social parlour where guests may be entertained.

11. INFORM THE PEOPLE

If plans of housing improvements are in progress, the people should be adequately informed to help keep up the morale and spirit lest they become tragically hardened and bitterly reconciled.

As is very evident, the report proposes no claim of scientific survey but is the observation and conviction of an unprofessional eye mingled also with his own personal experience.

Respectfully Submitted,

(Rev.) Jitsuo Morikawa

No. A1116

August 27, 1942

MEMO TO MR. EVANS

Change of address application of Furute, Hana
Nakao, Iwao
, Aiko (5)
, Tametsu
Nagakura, Denkichi

18-8-B to 18-7-D 8/27/42

Investigation Data:

Mrs. Furute, Hana would like to move as it is very noisy living next to a barber shop. The barber shop is located at 18-8-A.

Also she would like to be nearer friends who live near barrack 7. Mrs. Furute says some friends left a vegetable garden for the family to take care of when they left for another camp. Mrs. Furute also mentioned the fact that there were some sick neighbors in 7-C

PK.

Make moves before C.III moves into C.I

Housing Dept. Unit #1
October 7, 1942

No. A1117

August 28, 1942

Investigation Data 8/28/42

Geo. M. Ohi
Ayako Ohi

Ohi family are living with Naito Family. Incompatibility. Found that there is quarreling going on all the time, if not within the families, then with the other family. Mr. Ohi is planning to teach in the Peston and wishes more peaceful surroundings. Mrs. Ohi is expecting a child soon. Naitos keep a dog in their side of the apartment. The neighbors who were interviewed said the dog scratched the walls during the night, thus disturbing their sleep.

(Mrs. Ohi interviewed)

Was able to interview Mr. Naito also. He had various complaints to make about the other family and about not being able to have privacy in his own affairs. He said that the some of the block people had tried to have him removed from the block.

The best solution is in partitioning the apartment so this case must rest until the partitioning materials arrive

PK.

As 89-5-42

Notes: Family Survey

SUBJECT: Application for smaller apartments.

Block #18, Relocation Class

The following parties desire to move into smaller apartments:

(1)	Mr. and Mrs. Misaku Yamaguchi		18-2-D
(2)	Mrs. Suzuki	3	18-7-C
(3)	Bunzo Kamitani	3	18-14
(4)	Sumikichi Higashi	2	18-1-A
(5)	Matsuda	2	18-4-D
(6)	Minoru Koike	2	18-3-B
(7)	Watanabe and Otsuke		18-5-A

- (1) Newlyweds - living with family of husband at present.
- (2) Two family situation
- (3) 3 Bachelors - desiring smaller apt.
- (4) Living in large apt (husband & wife) fear of having to double up with another family.
- (5) Two family situation.
- (6) Two family situation.
- (7) Two family situation.

As of 9-5-42

Block 42, Rural Class.

The following parties desire to move into smaller apartments.

(1)	Kats Watanabe	2	42-1-A
(2)	Kiyomatsu Yoshida	2	42-5-D
(3)	Mamie Yoshida	3	42-5-D
(4)	Toshio Sugimoto	3	42-7-B
(5)	Koichi Tsunoda	2	42-8-D
(6)	Gihei Hirose	2	42-8-D
(7)	Laurie Masushige	3	42-8-B
(8)	Jim Masushige	2	42-8-B
(9)	T. Masushige	3	42-8-A
(10)	Jun Yano	3	42-8-A
(11)	Harry Futa	2	42-9-B
(12)	Kishiro Sasaki	2	42-9-D
(13)	Elmer Suski	2	42-10-C
(14)	Tome Kosuga	1	42-12-C
(15)	Ruby Riyoku	1	42-12-C
(16)	Yoshio Ikada	1	42-12-C
(17)	Naokichi Ito	2	42-12-D
(18)	Y. Okazaki	1	42-12-D
(19)	Fred Kohno	2	42-12-B

- (1) Fear of being doubled up with another party.
- (2)-(3) Two family set-up.
- (4) Fear of being doubled up with another party.
- (5) Two family set-up.
- (6) Two family set-up.
- (8)-(7) Two family set-up.
- (9)-(10) Two family set-up.
- (11) Fear of being doubled up with another party.
- (12) Two family set-up.
- (13) Young couple
- (14)-(15) privacy - single persons.
- (17)-(18) Two family set-up.
- (19) Two family set-up.

As of 9-5-4

TO: Housing Dept.
From: Block office #42

SUBJECT: housing

(1) The following rooms are occupied by three-two and one families.

Three families: 42-12-D

Yamashita	(5)	This room has three separate families. Frictions already evident. Mr. Yamashita recently returned from internment to make the eight in room.
Ito	(2)	
Okazaki	(1)	

Two families: 42-12-B

Sakurai	(6)	This room has two related families in the same room, however, it is Kohno's desire to have a separate room for his mother and himself.
Kohno	(2)	

One family of 8: 42-12-D

Takanos	(8)	Crowded facilities in one room. Desire transfer of boys only into some other room. Youngest boy 15.
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Kitagawas 42-6-B

(8)	Crowded family ranging from 21-5. Two oldest boys desire private room for themselves.
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(2) We have had two families who have long desired to move into our block since we were first placed in here. They are "orphans" from our origin Coachella Valley who have been placed in Block 44. We hope very much to have these people transferred into our block at the first opportunity.

Matsuishi	44-11-D	(5 people)
Mizutani	44-11-C	(7 people)

As of 9-5-42

Block #6, Volunteer Class

In this block there are no requests and applications for smaller apartments from the families in the block, but there is a request for partitioning of the women's barrack into smaller private apartments. No request was made by the bachelors quarters.

As of 9-5-42

Block #30, Urban Class.

Applications for smaller apartments.

- (1) "Two separate families. Three babies in one room means too much noise."
T. Mochizuki, wife and two children.
30-10-C
- (2) "Two separate families. Want privacy."
S. Nagai and wife.
30-10-B
- (3) "We have two couples and one children. The other couple are young. I have wife and a son, wich is nine years old. It is very bad for the children."
Eddie Yamamoto, wife and family.
30-11-D
- (4) "There are two families living in this one apartment so would like to have it partitioned off."
Y. Hamano and wife.
30-5-B
- (5) "Other party expecting father who's in ill health and with seven grownups it will be overcrowded. Minor irritations have added up to a point of high tension."
M. Nakamura and 2 children
30-9-B
- (6) Incompatibility; "Incapability; the other couple consistently fighting among themselves--sometime until one or two in the morning. Plays radio loudly until late. Keeps dog. We are not on talking terms--only when absolutely necessary. My wife is chronically ill health and is now pregnant. I am going to teach in the Poston School this fall and must have a quiet place to study and prepare the lessons. Also he is always banging away in the apartment until he retires. We no longer live peacefully together. The breaking point has been reached."
George Ohi and wife.
30-1-C
- (7) "Due to nervous breakdown on part of Mrs. C. Kuwahara desires more quiet place, with little more privacy, at present, we are living with another couple."
Henry Kuwahara and wife.
30-14-D

As of 9-5-42

- (8) "Living with another man Mr. Kimura in a small apartment totaling 8. We wish to move out or issue authorization to Mr. Kimura to move to some other apartment where it is not overcrowded."
- Hisa Nishi, wife and 3 children
and father and mother.
30-11-B
- (9) "Because at present there are two families in this apartment and we would like to have two separate apartments for more privacy."
- M. Ishibashi and wife.
30-5-A
- (10) "At present we are living together with Mr. Edward Onchi's family who also have a wife and a child. We request to have partition to eliminate unnecessary noise."
- Akira Kirashige, wife and child.
30-3-D
- (11) "Want privacy."
(Xmas family set-up)
- Frank Ishi and wife.
30-8-D
- (12) "Being a young married couple living with the family and wanting the privacy of our own room."
- George Ito and wife.
30-7-D

Aug. 14, 1942.

Here are presented a few generalizations arising out of a study of the many applications for a change of address within Camp #1 and of the attached reasons given by the applicants stating why they feel that their respective applications should be approved.

It is interesting to note that, in a study of the 799 applications for a change of address filed from the period of entry into Poston up until July 24, 1942, the majority of the reasons presented were labeled as either 'medical' or 'employment', the former having reference to the presence of a person in the family needing medical attention and desiring to be closer to hospital facilities, to wash-rooms, and to mess halls, and the latter referring to the desire to be as close as possible to the place of employment. Many other reasons were given, i.e. family disagreement, overcrowdedness, the presence of two and three families in one apartment, expectant mother in the apartment; however, in the majority of these instances the housing committee either flatly rejected the application or requested the applicant to wait a while longer and then to re-apply. In other words, those applicants who stated 'medical' or 'employment' as their reason generally received the approval to make the requested change of address.

In an interview with Mr. Mitsuo Kaneko, who is in charge of housing under Dr. Powell, I find him of the opinion that the greater portion of the stated reasons (other than that of desiring to be near to the place of employment) are superficial, and are not the true underlying causes for wanting to move elsewhere. In fact, some of the reasons given are mere camouflages and more than often "downright lies".

To the applications forms, many notes and requests signed by physicians, heads of departments, and other influential personalities about the camp were attached, indicating a feeling on the part of the applicants that such notes would carry great weight in the decision,

and from all apparent observation, these 'notes' have had quite a bearing in the decision of each individual case. Roughly, I would estimate that more than 90% of the applications with attached so-called affidavits received the official sanction to move. An estimated 25% of the applicants gave 'medical' as the reason for wanting to change, but as one doctor has put it, "if they were truly medical cases the only place they should request to be transferred to would be the hospital". Mr. Kaneko felt that only a mere handful of those who presented their reasons as 'medical' were justified in so doing.

Granting that those who gave 'medical' as their reason were justified in receiving the official approval to move, it is further interesting to note that those who presented 'employment' as their reason were given preference over those who desired to move because of overcrowdedness, incompatibility, etc. To make for the greatest happiness and comfort of the residents of the camp, the latter should have been given preference over those who were of good sound health and placed 'employment' as their reason simply because they desired to be near their place of employment.

In the study I have also found that those with 'employment' reasons do not have as many in their apartments as do those who presented incompatibility or overcrowdedness as the reason.

~~(The study of the applications is still incomplete, but upon its completion it will be periscopeed into the specific study of the family in the selected blocks).~~

J.N.F.

Notes on the reasons given by the various applicants for a change of address in Blocks #6, #19, #18, and #30.

Of the 799 applications filed from the period of entry into Poston up until July 24, 1942 the four sample blocks were involved in 62 applications for a change of address, of which 11 were rejected and 51 were approved.

A distribution of the 61 reasons that were given can be made into the following grouping:---(parenthesis indicates rejected applications)

- (1) Health. Application--#501, #508, #509, #590, #592, #593, #594, #595, #461, #491, #494, (#374) 11 approved-1 rejected
- (2) Relatives & Friends. Application--(#405), #442, #585, #635, #715, #739, #662, #663, #664, #665, #666, #667, #668, #669, #670, #672, #673, #674 18 approved-1 rejected.
- (3) Proximity to Employment. Application--#406, #408, #409, #410, #503, #538, #543, #555, #372, #528, (#546), #586, #587, #588, #589, #717 15 approved-one rejected.
- (4) Incompatibility. Application--(#363), #364, #371, #583, #750 3 approved-2 rejected.
- (5) Overcrowding. Application--(#382), #744 1 approved-1 rejected.
- (6) Convenience. Application--(413), #542, #59, (#400) (to work, to Mess Hall) 2 approved-2 rejected (to latrine, to washroom)

(7) Miscellaneous. Application--#577, (#389), (#390),
(#799) 1 approved-
3 rejected.

In looking for clues from the above list of reasons, there is much evidence that the leads must be obtained elsewhere than from this list, which shows the greater portion of the reason classified under "Relatives & Friends", "Employment", and "Health". If the reasons given were "incompatibility" and "overcrowding" one can assume that, here, there are sufficient reasons for looking into the family set-up. However, the study of the reasons become important and became applicable to the individual families that are surveyed only as they tie up into the general picture.

Yet another point why the above list cannot be used solely as an index for the family study is the feeling that not all of those who have problems to solve have sought the "change of residence" means as a way to the solution of their respective problems.

The following is a word by word transcription of the various reasons given by the applicants for a change of address:--

BLOCK 6 VOLUNTEER CLASS
#363--#364 (No)

"Family disturbances. City People. Sister Rural. "
6-9-A to 14-9-A

(No)
#405

"A brother and couple of his friends are on their way to join us. The father (who is a stranger to us) is going to join his family who is now living with us. Mother has to be near latrine especially in winter."
6-9-A to 6-3-D

#406--#408--409--411 (OK)

"All six applicants are working in SES Me

#406-#408-#409-#410 (ok)

"All six applicants are working in #59 Mess Hall and were not able to leave block #60 till request for change of address blanks were made."

60-10-B to 59-1-A

#413 (NO)

"The reason is I am working in Kitchen Blk. 35, and traveling back and forth is very inconvenient."

19-3-B to 35-14-D

#442 (ok)

"Closer to friends and better all around."

3-2-C to 6-3-D

#503 (ok)

"Employment!"

6-11-D to 31-12-D

#507-508-509 (ok)

"To take care of sick lady."

6-13- to 6-8-A

#538-(see #577) (ok)

"Employment."

6-4-A to 31-14-D

#542 (ok)

"Latrines and Laundry."

6-11-A to 6-11-D

#543 (ok)

"In order to be near place of employment and near hospital--wife is expecting child in two months."

6-2-D to 31-13-D

#577 (ok)

"To clear records".

31-14-D to 6-4-A

#555 (ok)

"Work in Adm. bldg. and in hospital on med.-sanitation division."

6-14 to 31-4-A

#585 (ok)

"Would like to stay with two boys in 11-2-D as guardian. There are two families in 3-A at the present, consisting of seven persons. It will leave a family of five if we move to 2-D."

6-3-A to 6-2-D

#590 (ok)

"Medical" with Ok. attached by doctor.

6-5-B to 6-13

(subsequently rejected on recommendation by Miss Tsukao of Soc. Serv. Dept. that her moving to women's quarters where only young girls live will create a social problem as Mrs. Yukawa is 53.)

#591 (ok)

"For convenience to be close to the adm. bldg. where the eng. dept. is located."

6-14- to 31-4-A

#592-#593-#594-#595 (ok)

"Miss Tsukao is ill and would like to live closer to the latrines."

6-8-A to 6-5-C

BLOCK 30 - URBAN CLASS

#371 (ok)

"Unable to sleep due to noise."

36-10-D to 30-13-A

#372 (ok)

"Being Fire Chief, I must be near the fire station and attend all fires."

6-3-D to 30-1-A

#382 (no)

"Family consis to eight. Expecting another child in October--mother is sick at present-one apartment insufficient."

30-12-A to 30-14-B-C

#461 (ok)

"Y. Akada was confined to the hospital for three weeks and was just released a few days ago. Present apartment being #8 barrack situated at cross street, dust problem is terrible. Am a cook and would like to be near Mess Hall when I am able to return to work."

30-8-A to 30-14-C

#491 (ok)

"Move desired because of daughter's illness(epilepsy). Father also has long standing illness."

(Dr.'s note--"Kindly move Higashi family from Blk. 35-80A to closer to women's latrine due to her daughter's illness (epilepsy).")

(Signed)

35-80A to 30-14-C

#635 (ok)

"We came from Salinas and were separated from our relatives and friends and wish to join them at Poston II."

30-8-A to 220-8-C

#715 (ok)

"Have part of family in other camp."

30-14-A to Poston II

#739 (ok)

"Relatives and employment."

30-13-B to 18-2-D

#424 (ok)

"The doctor has given me orders to move into a quiet apartment. Right now we live with a couple and a baby. I cannot sleep at night and need the rest."

46-10-D to 30-14-B

BLOCK 19 RURAL CLASS

#374 (no)

"We want to move because of the attached paper, (a statement from Dr. Wada that a member of the family has a pain in the knee) and all our close life-time friends lives in Blk 19. Also it will be close to work because I have to walk to work.

4-1-A to 19-13-C

#389-#390 (no)

"Of children". "Due to the children safety from being hurt."

19-11-A to 19-14-D

#400 (no)

"We wish to move in with my mother-in-law due to illness my wife has to help out with the family."

4-4-D to 19-3-B

#528 (ok)

"Works in Mess Hall, would like to be nearer working place."

19-13-D to 32-12-C

#799 (no)

No reason.

19-14-B to 18-9-B

BLOCK 18 RELOCATED CLASS

#546 (no)

"Son working in Medical warehouse, present home too far from his job."

2-8-C to 18-6-B

#583 (ok)

"Family Conflicts"

16-2-A to 18-14

#586 (ok)

"Employment"

18-13- to 54-13

#587 (ok)

"Employment"

18-13 to 6-14

#588 (ok)

"Employment"

18-13 to 54-13

#589 (ok)

"Employment"

18-13 to 54-13

#662-#663-#664-#665 (ok)

Employment possibilities and friends in #2 camp.

#18 to #2 Camp

#666 (ok)

"We would like to live near our friends and relatives.

We would like to live near the latrines and laundry

because of so many children and also because of an

elderly sick person. She needs medical attention.

18-10-A-B to #2 Camp

#667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674 (ok)

"Friends and employment possibilities".

From #1 to #2 Camp

#717 (ok)

"Employment"

18-14 to 11-14

#744 (ok)

"Eight residing in one apartment with four small children all under 3 yrs. One irritates each other and babies will not rest. One working in dental staff and I am working in factory planning. We ourselves because of children cannot rest or plan to do work constructively."

18-10-D to 18-10-B

#750 (ok)

"At present Mr. Uyehata is living with another family; it is too crowded, and Mrs. Uyehata is mentally ill."

18-6-A to 17-10-B

(JNF)

9-2-42

THE FAMILY

INTERVIEW: PHYLLIS KINOSHITA-(Housing Dept. Investigator)

"Up until last month we did not follow through with an investigation of the many requests for a change of address simply because we were too overburdened with the many intakes and the resultant work. Now we feel that we can give each request the kind of attention that should be given in each instance, and we are investigating each request as it comes in to us. We are cooperating with the Family Welfare Department in this respect. To date there have been 1121 applications for a change of address filed in Poston I, of which number 799 were filed before July 24, 1942. The applications are coming in at the rate of 6 to 10 per day. These investigations that we are now conducting were begun only a few days ago, and to date we have only about 15 that have been followed through. Our policy now is to follow each application, and weigh the evidences carefully before either rejecting or approving the change. There is every reason to be careful in this respect because there are only about 9 vacant apartments at present (as of Sept. 1), although there are about 5 or 6 empty barracks that are being reserved to be divided into small apartments as soon as the partition material comes in. The few vacant apartments that we have on file now must be kept for emergency cases, and for special transfers from other centers. There are altogether too many applications being brought in with letters or notes written by a member of the hospital staff.

We cannot issue transfers for purely medical reasons because the number of available apartments is so limited. We feel that in the first few months we issued transfers too freely, and sometimes not too wisely. There have been many cases where approval was not justified, and many more instances where rejection was not justified. However, we hope to give a more just treatment hereafter by our policy of investigation.

"Many families came into camp feeling that they could get along well even if they were assigned to the same apartment; however, in due time, the many small irritations became involved into a huge ball of friction, and soon the families find themselves not on speaking term, and so forth--leading into an application for transfer."

In almost every instance where an investigation was conducted prior to approval or rejection it was disclosed that there was a deeper reason underlying the written reasons on the surface. Only a thorough investigation brings out these true reasons, and so it is very necessary we conduct these personal investigations.

(JNF)

9-17-42

THE FAMILY: via Mits Kaneko--

There are chronic applicants who simply cannot get along with their neighbors. There is one case on record of a couple who have applied for a transfer four times. In each instance it was impossible to assign to this couple an individual apartment because of the lack of partitions, and it had been necessary to double up this couple with another family in each instance there was friction between the two families resulting in another request for transfer. Mr. Kaneko expects this couple back many more times until such a time as when partitions will enable a smaller room to be given this couple--just chronic, says Mits. (JNF)

Minutes of the Executive
Committee of the Block Managers'
September 23, 1942

by sec'y. camp #2

The Executive Committee of the Block Managers' with the Housing Committee of Poston 1 and 2, held at Block 306 Recreation Hall, Wednesday, September 23, 1942, at 4:15 p.m. was called to order by Tom Sakamoto.

Representatives were:

- Camp 1 Mr. John Katano, Mr. Johnny Fukushima, Mr. Elmer Suski, Mr. Tak Nishimoto, and Mr. Mits Kaneko--Housing.
- Camp 2 Mr. Mori, Mr. Shimizu, Mr. Hashimoto, Mr. Iwashige--Housing.
- Camp 3 Mr. Tom Sakamoto, Mr. Dale Okazaki, Mr. Sam Fujita, Mr. Yoshio Mamio, Mr. Kaye Watanabe, Representative for Mr. Toru Ikeda, Mr. Ichiro Okada, and Mr. Ben Furuta--Housing.

It was decided to be an open discussion.

It was an understanding that the three units would hold a meeting and discuss the various problems about housing. We had an understanding that we would receive flooring and some kind of insulation, and now we are told that we will not have any. It is up to us to get a general appeal directed to Mr. Head and demand that those things be given to us.

At Camp 1 and 2, it was suggested by Mr. Head that we gather all the facts and put this into a letter form, signed by all the Block Managers and also by the Health Department. He then will write to W.R.A. using this as a basis. Actual problems that exists will have a lot to do. In other words, we will appeal to him and he will write to the proper authority.

Mr. Tak Nishimoto introduced Dr. Powell from Camp 1, who suggested that there should be coordination between the three camps on this matter.

The following is the information and suggestions given at the meeting:

1. Flooring:

- a. There has been many cases of children catching cold because of the cold air coming through the cracks in the floors.
- b. Manzanar has linolium flooring, why can we not have it here? Of course the climatic condition is different, but the cold here is a dry cold and is very painful.

2. Insulation:
 - a. Plastic board be used for walls and ceilings, since this is not on priority.
 - b. Letters from the Health Departments with facts that it is necessary to have insulators in the building.
3. Heating:
 - a. We are to be given oil burners, but this will be burning day and night to keep the rooms warm. Of course, if we have better insulation and flooring this will aid a great deal.
4. Window screen:
 - a. Screens should be placed to keep insects, mosquitoes, etc. out. Especially those that carry disease.
 - b. Screens are here but they are too narrow and will not fit these windows. It is in the Warehouse and we are waiting for an replacement.
5. Partition:
 - a. Many families are living together at Camp 1, since they do not have the small apartments. They were friends when they first came, but some are not even speaking to each other now. It is not good for anyone on the Project that is unhappy at home. It would be better to have privacy and be crowded.
6. More Houses:
 - a. We will need more houses as time goes on. We do not know how long we must stay here.
7. Suggested that letters from the Health and Sanitation Department, Welfare Department, Medical Staff, and Churches be sent in at the same time; acting as a basis for putting in our request.
8. It was also suggested that the temperature of this locality be given, lowest at 9° as reported by the Agricultural Department. The medium temperature being 32° to 38°.
9. This petition letter is to be in the mail so that Mr. Head will receive it not later than Tuesday or Wednesday. This will be signed by all Block Managers.
10. If we should get any result in this manner, we should keep in mind other necessities of the camp that is needed.

Representative from Camp 1 explained that they have nine representatives in their Executive Committee; one from every "Quad". They are divided into groups to take care of certain problems, such as; housing, daily log, daily strength report, etc. Camp 3 explained that they have two from each "Roku" on the Executive Committee, but when they divided into groups to act as an investigating committee, it was vetoed by Mr. Burge and were told that they were to act as clearing house for the Administration. Mr. Nishimoto explained that at Camp 1 they do not act as investigating committee, but nevertheless try to get the correct information.

Representative from Camp 1 explained that those wishing to move to Camp 1 from Camp 2 or 3 were stopped because of the fact that they 9,500 people now. They do not want to fill it to 10,000 people unless the W.R.A. orders this, and at that time those people from Santa Anita will be given first choice. Those wishing to move from Camp 1 to Camp 2 or 3 may do so.

The family

9/15/42

A STUDY OF THE APPLICATIONS FOR SMALLER APARTMENTS.

With the limited number of available apartments to meet the needs of the applicants for a change of address, the Housing Registration Department has set aside a separate file for those wishing to be moved to smaller apartments if and when these smaller units are constructed. And to date there has been filed eighty some odd such applications.

In checking over the individual reasons given on the application form, I find that they can be classified into 5 groupings, namely:--

1. The fear of being doubled up with another family.
2. The two family situation and its resultant incompatibility.
3. The lack of privacy--especially for the newlyweds.
4. Overcrowding.
5. Employment, medical, and other reasons.

In direct contrast to the applications for transfer that were filed several months ago, the applications now pouring into the housing committee carry stronger and more definite reasons; that is, the families requesting the changes are beginning to put into writing the actual grievances that they are bearing, and not trying to camouflage their motives for wanting to move. In a sense these applications are an admission on the part of the families of the failure to readjust themselves to the apartment as assigned to them originally, and in other words, the families are still trying to readjust themselves to the basic 20' x 25' in the 20' x 12' apartments.

(JNF)

THE Family —

9-14-42

HOUSING

~~Interview The families~~ With the limited number of apartments available to meet the needs of the applicants for a change of address ~~the~~ Housing Registration Department has set aside a file for the applications for those desiring smaller apartments. To date there has been filed about eighty some odd such applications. The following are some of the reasons stated in detail by the applicants themselves.

1. "Living in unpartitioned dorm at present. Sixteen in here."
2. "There are eight of us. One child three years of age, an elderly fellow interned that must have urinal bowl and chamber pot which baby bothers with. Too many adults for the one child."
3. "At present there are two families living together. We have no privacy. And I have many interviewers -----especially pertaining to welfare and etc. As a block manager I believe I am entitled to an apartment of my own."
4. "At present there is eight in one apartment. It happens to be in the smaller rooms and is very uncomfortable and crowded."
5. "There is eight in one apartment and would like to move to an apartment adjacent to my parents. The room that we are now living is very small and inconvenient."
6. "My family is small. I would like to leave this large room for a large family and move into a smaller room."
7. "The room we have now is too big for our family so we will like to move to another quarter where there is vacancy."
8. "We have a ten month's old baby, requiring during certain parts of the day absolute quiet. This cannot be accomplished unless everyone in the household recognizes the importance of sleep to an infant. Another single room for our family will be in the best interest of health for our baby. Our family is living with another in a single room. It is difficult if not impossible to obtain any privacy under these conditions. Where there are two heads of families, there is bound to be misunderstanding, hence incompatibility."

9. "Work in the kitchen so it is better to live nearer the kitchen. Their is too in our family so we rather live in smaller room and give big room to big family."
10. "My son,-----, works in the night as an ambulance driver and at present with eight in one apartment it is very difficult for-----to rest during the day. I wish to have two apartments together because when the children run in and out as it is at present and when we have visitors my son has to get up and leave. With two apartments, one can be used for the family and the other for my son."
11. "Living with father, mother and my sister besides my own family seven altogethger. There are five adults and two babies. The babies take up just as much room as the adults if not more. Also we belong to the volunteer block so we feel that we are justified in making this request."
12. "My father is a cook at Block 6 and he would like to be able to keep an eye on the dining hall."
13. "Ground is not level. Neighbors are too noisy. My mother has to be near the latrine during the winter."
14. "Too noisy. Bad for ---- -nerves and ---- -heart. Want room for two people only. Want privacy."
15. "There is six in the room now and the baby needs more room now. The people with us cannot rest well with a baby crying at night. Also baby cannot sleep with noise in room during day so we like have an apartment of building 13."
16. "People with whom they are living were strangers before the came. The other family has a member very ill and when she uses the chamber, it leaves a very pugniant odor. The other day when she her illness became serious, she went as far as accusing Mrs.----- for it. As the result Mrs.----- has become extremely nervous more so than she was. Please move her."

17. "Family troubles. Volunteers."
18. "Want smaller apartment. Doubled up to make more room when room was needed."
19. "Want to move into smaller apartment because of baby."
20. "There are two couples and two single men in one room. The room is partitioned with curtains hanging all certain ways. The room is hot because of lack of air going through. Want to move to relieve some pressure."
21. "Want to move into smaller apartment. Cannot get along with the people with whom they live which is a different family and not related."
22. "At present we are occupying temporarily a large apartment and since we have to move when the smaller apartments are partitioned we would like to move to Block 5 because some of our friends reside there and for the added reason that it is relatively quiet."
23. "Desires to move to 31 because husband works in hospital."
24. "Living with -----family. Do not like living with another family."
25. "Being single and alone I desire an apartment by myself rather than to have an apartment with strangers."
26. "There is three family in the room. I have to go to work at 4 A.M. on water truck to Parker so it bothers the people who live with us early in the morning and so at night I can't not sleep early account of noise."
27. "There are three families in this one apartment. This is a very urgent case."
28. "Needs partitioning immediately due to cold weather."
29. "Wife is pregnant. Baby expected in two weeks."

30. "As a Block Manager present living quarters is too far from office, and not convenient to attend urgent matter after office hour."
31. "Majority of people of this block wishes them (---3) to move (-----) out because of mothers refusal of anyone elses entrance into latrine while any member of family occupies it."
32. "Employed as a night watchman, cannot sleep during day sharing the cabin with another family and child."
33. "Can't get along with other families."
34. "Mr. A and Mr. B who is now in 5C can't get along with Mr. C in the same apartment. This has been going along since the day they got together."
35. "Mr. A can't get along with the B's in Apartment C. They've arguing for a long time now, and they want to move immediately."
36. "Nine in apartment. Over-crowded so three wish to move to smaller apartment when they are completed."
37. "Living with another family. Wish privacy as need room for study."
38. "Mrs. ----has very sick heart. Needs absolute rest."
39. "Cannot get along with other family. Mr.----- at present cooking school. Over-crowded. Living at present with another family of four at above address."
40. "Two separate families, one of two people and the other of four people occupying one room. Would like to live as family unit. Also crowded now. Would like to change address before any difficulties should arise."
41. "Over-crowding and two separate families occupy same apartment. Two families with no previous acquaintance are sharing the intimacy of one single room. Another thing the boys are studiously inclined and need more room for study."

42. "Mrs.----is in poor health and would like to be as near latrines as possible. Other occupants of apartment are all elderly also and it would be convenient to be near kitchen and etc. They do not get along with other family they are living with at present time."
43. "Couple -----newlyweds would like to apply for small partitioned rooms."
44. "Very crowded."
45. "He's working at the pump house and it'll be a great help if he moves to Block 32. He's married and wishes to have a small room after the carpenters get through."
46. "Wishes to move to other end of barrack so they can be near water faucet. They are from Salinas and unaccustomed to hot weather so they water their house three or four times a day and it is hard to carry water from one end of the room to the other. The old people also wish to be as close to the latrine as possible."
47. "More privacy desired."
48. "Center apartment desired. More privacy desired."
49. "Two families living in one room. Losing family relationship be not being able to talk freely because of other family. Also plan to become teacher. Will need quiet for study."
50. "Seven in one room. Three different families."
51. "Wants small apartment. Eight in one apartment at the present time."
52. "Eight in one apartment. Too crowded."
53. "At present they are living with another family of three. But they would like to move into a smaller apartment for more privacy and because the baby is sick."
54. "-----being ill would like to get into a room where she can rest peacefully. There are seven in -----family and at present we are living with another family in Block 54. Therefore if a larger room is available all the members can live in the same block."
55. "Overcrowded with two families. Families do not get along very well."

56. "Inconvenient with two families. Expecting a baby."

cc of 9-5-42

Notes: Family Survey

SUBJECT: Application for smaller apartments.

Block #18, Relocation Class

The following parties desire to move into smaller apartments:

(1)	Mr. and Mrs. Misaku Yamaguchi		18-2-D
(2)	Mrs. Suzuki	3	18-7C
(3)	Bunzo Kamitani	3	18-14
(4)	Sumikichi Higashi	2	18-1-A
(5)	Matsuda	2	18-4-D
(6)	Minoru Koike	2	18-3-B
(7)	Watanabe and Otsuke		18-5-A

as of 9-5-42

Block 42, Rural Class.

The following parties desire to move into smaller apartments.

(1)	Kats Watanabe	2	42-1-A
(2)	Kiyomatsu Yoshida	2	42-5-D
(3)	Mamie Yoshida	3	42-5-D
(4)	Toshio Sugimoto	3	42-7-B
(5)	Koichi Tsunoda	2	42-8-D
(6)	Gihei Hirose	2	42-8-D
(7)	Laurie Masushige	3	42-8-B
(8)	Jim Masushige	2	42-8-B
(9)	T. Masushige	3	42-8-A
(10)	Jun Yano	3	42-8-A
(11)	Harry Futa	2	42-9-B
(12)	Kishiro Sasaki	2	42-9-D
(13)	Elmer Suski	2	42-10-C
(14)	Tome Kosuga	1	42-12-C
(15)	Ruby Riyoku	1	42-12-C
(16)	Yoshio Ikada	1	42-12-C
(17)	Naokichi Ito	2	42-12-D
(18)	Y. Okazaki	1	42-12-D
(19)	Fred Kohno	2	42-12-B

As of 9-5-4✓

TO: Housing Dept.
From: Block office #42

SUBJECT: housing

(1) The following rooms are occupied by three-two and one families.

Three families: 42-12-D

Yamashita	(5)	This room has three separate families. Frictions already evident. Mr. Yamashita recently returned from internment to make the eight in room.
Ito	(2)	
Ukazaki	(1)	

Two families: 42-12-B

Sakurai	(6)	This room has two related families in the same room, however, it is Kohno's desire to have a separate room for his mother and himself.
Kohno	(2)	

One family of 8: 42-12-D

Takanos	(8)	Crowded facilities in one room. Desire transfer of boys only into some other room. Youngest boy 15.
---------	-----	---

Kitagawas 42-6-B

(8)	Crowded family ranging from 21-5. Two oldest boys desire private room for themselves.
-----	---

(2) We have had two families who have long desired to move into our block since we were first placed in here. They are "orphans" from our origin Coachella Valley who have been placed in Block 44. We hope very much to have these people transferred into our block at the first opportunity.

Matsuishi	44-11-D	(5 people)
Mizutani	44-11-C	(7 people)

As of 9-5-4✓

Block #6, Volunteer Class

In this block there are no requests and applications for smaller apartments from the families in the block, but **there** is a request for partitioning of the women's barrack into smaller private apartments. No request was made by the bachelors quarters.

(J.N.F.)

As of 9-5-42

Block #30, Urban Class.

Applications for smaller apartments.

- (1) "Two separate families. Three babies in one room means too much noise."
T. Mochizuki, wife and two children.
30-10-C
- (2) "Two separate families. Want privacy."
S. Nagai and wife.
30-10-B
- (3) "We have two couples and one children. The other couple are young. I have wife and a son, wich is nine years old. It is very bad for the children."
Eddie Yamamoto, wife and family.
30-11-D
- (4) "There are two families living in this one apartment so would like to have it partitioned off."
Y. Hamano and wife.
30-5-B
- (5) "Other party expecting father who's in ill health and with seven grownups it will be overcrowded. Minor irritations have added up to a point of high tension."
M. Nakamura and 2 children
30-9-B
- (6) *Incompatibility*
"~~Incapability~~; the other couple consistently fighting among themselves--sometime until one or two in the morning. Plays radio loudly until late. Keeps dog. We are not on talking terms--only when absolutely necessary. My wife is chronically ill health and is now pregnant. I am going to teach in the Poston School this fall and must have a quiet place to study and prepare the lessons. Also he is always banging away in the apartment until he retires. We no longer live peacefully together. The breaking point has been reached."
George Ohi and wife.
30-1-C
- (7) "Due to nervous breakdown on part of Mrs. C. Kuwahara desires more quiet place, with little more privacy, at present, we are living with another couple."
Henry Kuwahara and wife.
30-14-D

As of 9-5-42

- (8) "Living with another man Mr. Kimura in a small apartment totaling 8. We wish to move out or issue authorization to Mr. Kimura to move to some other apartment where it is not overcrowded."

Hisa Nishi, wife and 3 children
and father and mother.
30-11-B

- (9) "Because at present there are two families in this apartment and we would like to have two separate apartments for more privacy."

M. Ishibashi and wife.
30-5-A

- (10) "At present we are living together with Mr. Edward Ouchi's family who also have a wife and a child. We request to have partition to eliminate unnecessary noise."

Akira Kirashige, wife and child.
30-3-D

- (11) "Want privacy."

Frank Ishi and wife.
30-8-D

- (12) "Being a young married couple living with the family and wanting the privacy of our own room."

George Ito and wife.
30-7-D

September 24, 1942

MEMO TO: Housing-Registration Office, Unit 1
FROM: Housing Department, Unit 2

SUBJECT: Change of Address
A. Shigehisa
R. Ikeda

Mr. R. Ikeda, at present a hospital patient, and Mr. A. Shigehisa, from Camp 1, 35-2-C, wish to move into Camp II, 209-14-C.

When Mr. Ikeda returns to his family, there will be seven persons in one apartment which will make it overcrowded. Especially in view of Mr. Ikeda's old age and weak condition, he requires a separate apartment to get the necessary rest and quiet. Mr. Shigehisa, a bachelor from Camp I, is an old friend of Mr. Ikeda's. He is a non-professional but he is qualified to treat Mr. Ikeda's diabetic condition.

Upon investigation, we find that Mr. Ikeda has been taking a daily medicine for the past twenty years, and has been a diabetic patient for the last ten years. He is easily upset and needs rest and quiet. Mr. Shigehisa will be of great assistance to the block as well as to Mr. Ikeda. He has been requested by the Block Manager of 209 to move there because of his wide interest and capability in understanding nisei problems.

The Housing Department feels that Mr. Ikeda should be granted a separate apartment in view of the above conditions. Mr. Shigehisa's presence here will also be a great aid to the community.

This application has been passed.

HOUSING DEPARTMENT
UNIT II

September 15, 1942

MEMO TO: Housing-Registration Office, Unit 1
FROM: Housing Department, Unit 2

SUBJECT: Change of Address

This office investigated on this date, the reasons for these two individuals, Koichi Kobayashi and Frank Matsumoto, to move from 209-13-B and 209-10-D, respectively, to 209-14-B.

With two other grown-ups in the apartment 13-B, Koichi Kobayashi and the others feel to crowded. The same condition prevails in Apartment 10-D, in which Frank Matsumoto resides with seven other occupants.

Upon speaking with various members of these two apartments, we find that the main reason for which K. Kobayashi wishes to move is because he is now residing with a married couple. Therefore, in order to receive another small apartment, he collaborated with a relative, Frank Matsumoto, to procure it.

This office feels that these reasons for making this change are not sufficient. There are numerous cases in Unit 2 of three adults in small apartments. Apartment 10-D also happens to be one of the larger apartments in the block. If K. Kobayashi still desires to move because of the married couple, we feel that he should move to Apartments 10-A, B, or C, the occupants of which are all his relatives, and each room houses only five persons.

This application was rejected.

HOUSING DEPARTMENT
UNIT II

September 15, 1942

MEMO TO: Housing-Registration Office, Unit 1
FROM: Housing Department, Unit 2
SUBJECT: Change of Address--William Furuya

Bachelor William Furuya was originally assigned to 214-C and D, with a family of ten, but wishes to move to avoid embarrassment and other inconveniences.

His presence makes it frequently inconvenient and embarrassing, especially to three young ladies of the household.

We find that Mr. Furuya does not reside with the Shiramizu family now because of these conditions. His baggage and other belongings are, however, still in their care, but they do not know where he now resides.

In view of his plight, the Block Manager of 214 is in favor of moving William Furuya to 8-A, bachelor quarters, which is now housing only a single man.

William Furuya has been moved to 214-8-A.

HOUSING DEPARTMENT
UNIT II

September 15, 1942

MEMO TO: Housing-Registration Office, Unit I
FROM: Housing Department, Unit 2

SUBJECT: Change of Address

Mr. John Kanemura, now residing in Block 213-8-A, wishes to move to 213-14-H, with his mother Mrs. Take Kanemura.

Mrs. Kanemura is at present in the Stockton Assembly Center. Arrangements have been made for her to come to Poston, Unit 2 to reside with her son, John, who is now registered as a bachelor.

John Kanemura is at the present residing with the Onoye family in 213-8-A and B. The arrival of his mother will cause a congestion in the Onoye family, and now that John and his mother will comprise a family, he feels he should have a separate apartment.

We have talked with the respective parties and the Block Manager of 213, and find the above statements to be correct. We feel that this move should be granted.

John Kanemura has been moved to 213-14-H.

HOUSING DEPARTMENT
UNIT II

September 15, 1942

MEMO TO: Housing-Registration Office, Unit 1
FROM: Housing Department, Unit 2
SUBJECT: Change of Address

This office investigated on this date, the reasons for these three individuals, Kawada, Otsujiro, Tsunekichi Nanami, and Kuichi Mayeda, to move to 211-6-A with three members of the Endo family who are residing in 211-4-A.

Two of the above individuals are over 70 years of age, and one is 60 years old. Prior to evacuation, they had resided with and had been under the care of the Endo family. All three of them being bachelors, when they were released from internment, again returned to the Endo family. The apartment in which these three are residing is rather far from the Endo apartment for the Endos to render proper care and assistance which they need from time to time because of their waning health caused by old age.

Upon speaking with the members of the Endo family, we find that they feel it is their responsibility to take care of the three individuals. Prior to evacuation they had done the same, and still feel that they should render their assistance.

By having three members of the Endo family move into a large apartment with the three bachelors, they would not only be closer for assistance, but it would also alleviate the congestion in the Endo apartment, making it ten persons in two large rooms. Despite the fact that this move will leave no vacant apartments for block purposes, the Block Manager of 211 and this department feel that the age and condition of the men, and also the situation of Endo's congested apartment merits this move.

The three bachelors and three members of the Endo family have been moved to 211-6-A.

HOUSING DEPARTMENT UNIT II

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
Poston, Arizona

January 25, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR: Department Heads and Branch Chiefs
FROM: Nell Findley, Chief of Community Services
SUBJECT: Housing accommodations

Due to the fact that so many new employees are coming to Poston, we are faced with an acute housing shortage for the administration employees and guests. It is almost impossible for us to maintain our records accurately because these new employees and guests arrive unannounced and at odd hours. We are, therefore, requesting that the following information be supplied this office regularly:

1. The date of arrival of new employees or guests at least 48 hours before they reach the Project.
2. The number of people in each family to be accommodated. (Often a request is made for one individual and he arrives with other members of the family.)
3. The proposed length of stay. (If the party is coming for two or three days, our arrangements will be made differently than if they were coming in on a permanent basis.)
4. The department in which a new employee is to be employed.

In the past we have been in the habit of placing short-time guests in the rooms of the permanent workers during their absence. This is to notify you that such a practice is to be discontinued as of this date, inasmuch as many of the permanent employees have fixed up their rooms comfortably and when they leave on short business trips, they do not put away their belongings. We feel it is wrong to put strangers in these rooms and for this reason we are discontinuing that practice.

Nell Findley
Nell Findley
Chief of Community Services

(1622)

1-25-43
[Signature]

TO: OCCUPANTS HAVING FAUCETS WITHIN BARRACKS

FROM: Department of Public Health
Division of Sanitation

*This notice came out
several days after this
report was written -*

Due to indiscriminate use of faucets within the barracks, the Division of Sanitation hereby formulates regulations regarding the use of the above faucets.

1. All forms of laundrying and dish washing is prohibited.
2. Morning and evening toilet within the barrack, such as brushing teeth, washing face, etc., is prohibited. This is permitted in the latrine only.
3. There must be a suitable receptacle such as a bucket to collect the water underneath the faucet and the waste water must be disposed of in the latrine.
4. When bathing is necessitated by the aged or by infants, the used water must be disposed of in the latrine.

Approved: A. Pressman, M.D.
Director of Health and Sanitation

(668)

Sept 2, 1942.

Close living conditions forbid any secrecy, especially within the block. There seems to be no room within the block for anything that is on the QT. Women, especially housewives, have very little to do at home outside of washing clothes by hand, and to top this off there is no place to go.....all this affords the women a great deal of time and energy towards observing the sayings and the actions of others within the block. Any little action or statement that is a bit out of the ordinary will be certain to catch the attention of someone in the block, and anything that goes on in the block seems to be interest to everyone in the block.

Gossip seems to run rampant, especially the chance variety. With neighbors living at such close quarters it is no wonder that news travels rapidly.

(JNF)

Tonight as I sit here and type at my portable placed on a card table that is used for almost everything under the sun, the thought came to me that I ought portray an actual evening at home in an overcrowded apartment. I consider mine an overcrowded apartment, for in it there are seven of us. At the present moment my wife is trying in vain to put our four month old baby girl to sleep. She is pacing the length of the 20' x 25' room with the baby in her arms, but the baby continues to cry. My elderly male cousin is lying prone on his bed in one corner of the apartment and trying hard to concentrate on the front page of a three day old newspaper, but I am certain that it is only with difficulty that he is reading the paper, for he is constantly casting glances toward my wife and the wailing baby. My middle aged female cousin is also lying prone on her bed which is located in the center of the room along side the bed of her ten year old daughter who is still very much full of pep and energy despite a strenuous day of play outdoors during the day. The young daughter is keeping herself busy between making a necklace of melon seeds and calling everyone's attention from time to time to the little minnows that some of her little boy friends had caught for her during the day in the nearby creek. My mother-in-law was puttering around for awhile with her sewing, but she must have tired of it, for I now note that she has gone outside and is carrying on a conversation with one of the neighbors on our front 'porch'.

The thing that strikes me just at this particular moment is this: ----- how long can we keep up this strain that is brought about by the lack of privacy?

So much for the thought of the moment. I must go on to other matters.

(J.N.F.)

Many of the families have resorted to the use of indoor clothes-lines. In every apartment is to be noticed either a short line or a series of ropes stretched across the room for drying purposes, the amount of line depending upon the size of the family. Many of the residents have constructed outdoor clotheslines along side the barracks, and many block units have built an area designed especially for clothes drying.

The dusty nature of Poston must have had a direct bearing on the utilization of these indoor clothes lines and ever so much more with families having baby clothes and diapers.

With the already over-crowded apartment structure, wet clothes hung indoors out of necessity adds to the difficulties of readjustment. (JNF)

Sept. 17, 1942.

Rural families on the whole are better readjusted to the conditions as found in Poston than are those families from the urban areas. Those in the rural blocks do not make as large an issue of the smallness of the apartment units as do those in the urban blocks. The homes of the farmers were in most cases no more than mere wooden shacks that might even fall below the type of barracks that are now being used. The majority of the farm homes had no finished flooring, no insulation on the wall save for newspaper or pasteboard attached to the wall, and in many cases no electricity. The food served here at Poston is much superior from the dietary point of view than that to which the Japanese farmers were accustomed to eating, and add to this the fact that the wives do not need to do any cooking, and one can begin to see why the farm group is more satisfied with this place than those who evacuated out of the urban areas. Then too, the farmers were accustomed to a great deal more hardship than their neighbors from the city. In general the farm group has readjusted itself ^{mentally} much more quickly than the city group. It is to be noticed however that the rural people are more prone to allow themselves to live in the apartments as they found them....bare, whereas the city people stress the improvement of the inside of the apartments and are prone to let the outside improvements remain till the last.

(JNF)

August 10, 1942 10

Mr. and Mrs. N. live with another couple, Mr. and Mrs. O. in the same apartment. Both are young couples and have been wed but a few years apiece; however, their many little minor frictions have contributed immensely to the building up of a great wall of difference between the two couples. At the present moment this difference almost verges on the point of hatred. I have written up of an interview with these two couples in another report, and I wish to record only one point here:-

The chief grievance on the part of the N's seems to be that they feel that the O's are not very thoughtful and considerate of the biological needs and urge of the other couple. The N's state that they go out for 'long walks' occasionally in the evenings so that the O's might have some measure of privacy in the early evening in which they could have sexual intercourse as they see fit. The N's state that the O's never go out of an evening, and thus give them no privacy. The N's feel that their sex life is held back because of this inconsiderate attitude on the part of the O's.

(JNF)

One phase of the readjustment process that has not been accepted too readily is that of the use of the outside faucets and the latrines for washing the face and brushing the teeth. People are simply not in the habit of traveling one-half block to wash their faces and teeth, having been accustomed to walking just a few steps to the bathroom for these personal duties. This has been especially true of the city folks; those evacuees from the rural areas are not so reluctant to walk to the washroom for their personal make-up, having had to do this sort of thing in the majority of the rural areas.

Specific orders have been issued through the block offices that the people refrain from the use of the outside faucets as face washing facilities in the mornings because of the unsanitary condition caused by the lack of a satisfactory drainage system. This readjustment to the use of a common washroom located apart and away from the living quarters is one that has not been too easy for the people to take hold of .

(JNF)

Sept. 14, 1942.

Last Sunday a new family moved into our block. The family is made up of a young couple, a young girl, and her mother. The young girl is sixteen years of age, an age when everything under the sun appears to put on a new hue.

One of the first remarks that one of the immediate neighbors made was in reference to the girl. "I suppose now there'll be a lot of boys hanging around her apartment, and raising a lot of noise in front of the apartment until late into the night."

Now, a young girl of sixteen would not be normal if she did not have a few boy admirers around her, and for that adult to condemn this seems to me to be entirely unjustified.

In view of the limited space within the apartment it is much better that the young girl and her boy friends spend the evening on the front porch than for them to go for a walk the-Lord-knows-where.

(JNF)

Sept. 14, 1942.

Where individuals are living in an apartment with another family at the mutual consent of the family and the individual there seems to be evident a close harmonious relationship that is not evident in a set-up where the individual was thrown in with a family through the housing-registration rush of the first intake day.

Where two families are placed in one unit together, the families are most likely to succeed in maintaining happy relationships for a longer period if not for the duration if there is a mutual interest of one kind or another. Indications from the personal interviews with the families point to differences arising chiefly out of families being placed together in the same unit when the families have nothing in common to share.

(JNF)

Sept. 13, 1942. ✓

The central location of the shower rooms makes its accessibility most convenient for the members of the block, and this factor is not overlooked by the residents as is made evident by the frequent use of the shower rooms. There seems to be one very important problem connected to the use of the common shower rooms, and that is in relation to the use of the showers by small children, adolescents, and mature adults all at the one and same time. Frequently in the showers I have noticed small boys fixing their gazes steadfastly on the matured nude bodies of the adults and upon the nude bodies of the adolescents in their transitional stage. Needless to say but that this is a situation that is not very wholesome. This situation might easily be tossed aside with the remark that after all there are only males involved and that it should make very little difference. However, I feel that the problem is a serious one to be thoughtfully considered.

I might suggest a staggering of hours so as to permit children of a certain age to make use of the shower at a certain time, while adolescent boys make use of another designated time, and the adults likewise. This might alleviate the situation which I deplored in the above statement. This plan would hold true for the women's shower facilities also.

(JNF)

Sept. 16, 1942

SURVEY OF FAMILIES OF 2 & 3 IN POSTON #1

<u>Blocks</u>	<u>Fam. of 2</u>	<u>Fam. of 3</u>	<u>Total</u>
2	1	4	5
3	12	14	26
4	8	10	18
5	5	8	13
6	5	4	9
11	11	13	24
12	4	7	11
13	3	4	7
14	12	10	22
15	8	11	19
16	2	5	7
17	1	3	4
18	13	12	25
19	11	12	23
21	16	4	20
22	3	1	4
26	9	14	23
27	1	10	11
28	5	4	9
30	21	18	39
31	12	12	24
32	5	3	8
35	14	24	38
36	9	11	20
37	7	6	13
38	?		
39	5	7	12
42	15	8	23
43	6	6	12
44	5	5	10
45	15	10	25
46	8	14	22
53	10	7	17
54	?		
59	6	10	16
60	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>14</u>
36	277	296	573

(JNF)

September 28, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. J. E. Evans
FROM: Housing-Registration Office - Unit #1
SUBJECT: HOUSING STATUS OF PERSONS LEAVING FOR
OUTSIDE EMPLOYMENT

1. Names of persons who are leaving or have left for employment outside of Poston and their Poston addresses shall be kept on file in the Housing Office.
2. All individuals upon their return to Poston after termination of their labor contracts will, in so far as possible, reside in the same apartment where they dwelled previous to leaving for outside employment.
3. Single men leaving for outside employment who have not been residing with their own family units but with other men in a separate apartment will be reassigned to dormitories upon their return.
4. Upon the completion of small apartments, there will follow the moving and adjustments of many families. Some of the individuals who have left Poston temporarily may be affected by this necessary re-locating of families. They may find that their home addresses have been changed.
5. Also, other individuals may find, on returning, that they have been assigned to altogether new blocks within the unit or to entirely different buildings within any certain block. These moves, if found to be necessary moves by the Housing Department, will be due to the present plan under way to equalize the population of every block in Unit #1 to an average quota of 280 per block.
6. (For Housing Office)
The names of these individuals leaving Poston shall be removed from the Block Files and a notation shall be made in the Consecutive Number Files that the person has left for outside employment.

HOUSING-REGISTRATION OFFICE
Unit #1

Unit #1

As of Aug. 29, 1942

North

	6 ✓	5 ✓	4 ✓	3 ✓	2 ✓	1
	11 ✓	12	13 ✓	14 ✓	15 ✓	16 ✓
	22 ✓	21 ✓	19 ✓		18 ✓	17
26 ✓	27 ✓	28 ✓	30 ✓		31 ✓	32 ✓
39 ✓	38	37 ✓	36 ✓	35 ✓	34	33
42 ✓	43 ✓	44 ✓	45 ✓	46 ✓	47	
	54	53 ✓	52	51		
	59 ✓	60 ✓	61	62		

over 300 ✓

BETWEEN 250-300 ✓

BETWEEN 200-250 ✓

UNDER 200 ✓

CLASSIFICATION OF
POPULATION BY
BLOCKS.

~~TEMPORARY OUTLINE OF THE STUDY OF THE FAMILY LIFE AT POSTON,~~
~~ITS BEHAVIORS AND ITS READJUSTMENT~~

Question answered right in personal interviews

- I. What is the lack of privacy and the communal mode of eating doing to the family? And in respect to this what are the individuals saying, and what are they doing about it? *what are satisfied + dissatisfied* *family*
- II. What is the structure of the family unit here at Poston?

- A. The single family.
- B. The double family.
- C. The bachelors and single women.
- D. The families with in-laws and relatives.

- III. Relationship of the family to the apartment.

to the barrack.
to the block.
to the dining hall.
to the common latrines.
to the washrooms.

- IV. Transition and readjustment of the families from a life of self sufficiency and self support to the community way of living--

- A. Rural community to Poston.
- B. Urban community to Poston.

(JNF)

✓ 23

S

COLORADO RIVER WAR RELOCATION PROJECT
Poston, Arizona
May 20, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Togie Ogata
Steward's Office

FROM: A. H. Leighton, Coordinator
Bureau of Sociological Research

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR MEAL TICKETS FOR SATURDAY FOR MEMBERS OF
THE BUREAU OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Request is herewith made for Saturday meal tickets (#32 mess) for the following members of the Bureau of Sociological Research inasmuch as all members work on Saturday afternoons.

1. Mary Kinoshita - 6-4-D, holding week-day ticket #260
2. Iwao Ishino - 11-11-A, holding week-day ticket #279
3. Tom Sasaki - 53-13-d, holding week-day ticket #211
4. George Yamaguchi - 5-7-B, holding week-day ticket #181

Family # 7 - 18

Aug 19, 1942

Mr. S. Y. is a brand new husband, ^{having} ~~been~~ married only a month, and lives with his married brother, wife, & child of ~~2~~ 2 yrs. Together with this group of 5 lives the father of both husbands.

In interviewing Mr. S. Y., I was especially interested in his views regarding family life, as he & his wife were quartered together with another family, the related.

^{lack of privacy} The apartment is divided into 4 sections, with the 2 families taking the inside 2 sections, the father one of the outside sections, and the 4th section serving as a living room. The father usually sleeps outside; however, neither couple seem to object to the lack of privacy, declaring that it is almost next to the impossible to hope for absolute privacy under a war-time emergency set-up. In fact, Mr. S. Y. is glad of the opportunity to be able to live once more with his own father. Mr. S. Y. says he has been the black sheep of the family, and had never spent much time at home, having

had to seek a place in the economic world early in life. His mother passed away when he was a child of 3, and his ~~cousin~~ relationship has never been very close with his father, and he truly welcomes this opportunity to know his father better. The two daughters-in-law of the father ~~both~~ both say that the father is a harder man to have around the premises, and very easy to get along with.

*hardly met
difficulties* Mr. S.Y. however feels that he & his wife do not see enough of each other, that each tends to seek friends of his or her sex for companionship. He & his wife both strongly feel that their lives are mixed up ~~too~~ too frequently with community doings, and that their lives are not their own. All that they have ever known as a home is the small one room apartment of this camp, and Mr S.Y. feels that in a way this war has brought about a disruption in the normal ways of family life as far as the Japanese are concerned.

Both Mr & Mrs. S.Y. are employed in the mess hall of the block, and too often there are times when each would like to "toss a few words at each other", but refrain from so doing because of the presence of others in the kitchen. These feelings cannot be brought into outbursts in their own apartment either, for then they have the father & the other family to consider. In time these feelings subside, and as Mr S.Y. puts it "maybe we'll learn how to ~~see~~ see & think things more clearly regarding family affairs because of the enforced life of the community."

Mr. S.Y. of course has no children of his own, but on the question of children he feels that they learn the good ways of life too slowly and that they pick up the evil ways very rapidly because of the proximity of the neighbors. Outside of camp, it was possible for the father or the mother to say to the child, "Now, junior, you

mustn't go around with so-and-so
because he is a bad boy. You ought
to play with so-and-so who is a
good boy." Here in camp, with
the ~~used~~ families living in the block
as a community unit, it is difficult
to tell one's child with whom to play
with & with whom not — ~~community~~
~~living is fine — were it not for~~

Community living is fine, but
he feels that the family as a definite
unit is submerged too deeply in the
process, and he fears that after the
duration there might be some difficulty
amongst the Japanese in once again
finding the family unit as the backbone
of society —

But no
Block Mgrs housing
survey

Of the 36 blocks in Poston Unit #1, 30 block managers turned in the survey reports conducted at the request of Mr. J. G. Evans and of the 30 reports only three managers reported that there is no housing trouble within their respective blocks. The population of these three blocks all fall below the 250 figure, there being a total of 238 in Block #22, 234 in Block #27, and 239 in Block #28.

There are four blocks whose total population fall under the 250 figure, but their respective problems are not as acute on paper as in the blocks reporting a total population figure of over 250. Those blocks reporting a population of more than 275 seem to have a heavier proportion of housing difficulties than those blocks having a population of between 250 and 275. In other words an analysis of the survey will show that the housing problem is directly correlated to the population count of the block, and that the problems increase as the population increases.

The reasons for the existing housing problem as given by the block managers in their reports show almost invariably that the doubling-up of families appears to be the prime reason for the difficulty in the readjustment process.

(JNF)

BLOCK	POPULA.	Housing Troub.		REASON:--
		YES	NO	
#2	268	x		
#3	306	x		"Obviously overcrowded, friction developing."
#4	291	x		"Apt. 7-A, 7-B, 7-C, 7-D, 6-D, 11-B have over 6 people with more than two families living crowded together."
#5	221	x		"Two different families living in one apartment doesn't make them feel at home and is a little crowded."
#6	204			(Survey report Missing)
#11	231	x		"We doubledup small families and in-laws earlier and we're afraid of trouble breaking any-time."
#12				(Survey report Missing)
#13	301	x		"Two families of 4 and 3 residing in one apartment; wish to live separately."
#14	297	x		"It isn't very serious one but there is an apartment occupied by two young couples with children, they like to separate if possible. (within a block)."
#15	274	x		"Due to overcrowdedness in some apartments-two families in one apartment."
#16	251	x		"Overcrowding and incompatibility."
#17				(Survey report Missing)
#18	261	x		"Too many families in together."
#19	284	x		"Barrack 14 has family living in it and the building is not partitioned."
#21	188	x		"A young couple who are expecting a baby wants room by themselves."
#22	238		x	
#26	300	x		(Overcrowded)
#27	234		x	
#28	239		x	
#30	286			(Survey report missing)
#31	268	x		"Apt. 8-c is overcrowded and a family of two would like to have a separate apt."
#32	276	x		"Two old couples in 5-C and Jo Asakunia in 4-C (Just married)."
#35	279	x		
#36	252	x		"Two families residing in one apartment want a partition installed."
#37	249	x		(Doubling up in 3 apts.)

BLOCK	POPULA.	Housing Troub.		REASON:--
		YES	NO	
#38				(Survey report missing.)
#39	306	x		"Some apartments have more than one family. Some have 9 to 10 people in one apartment."
#42	249	x		"Crowded rooms with families of parties of eight in one room prevails."
#43	287	x		"A family of six wants to have two rooms."
#44	251	x		"Small families occupying large apartments."
#45	259	x		"Above figures will show that there are apartments with multiple families which is a source of friction."
#46	269	x		"Yes, we are having trouble, some barracks are crowded and wish to be parted. Partition will solve our problem."
#53	256	x		"We have only a couple of cases of overcrowding. However, residents are complaining of unequal distribution in apartments; namely some families of six to eight in one apartment while others with two and three in family taking apartment to themselves."
#54				(survey report missing)
#59	270	x		"Entirely too many families sharing apartments. Not good. Always requesting single apartments."
#60	250	x		(lack of privacy for newlyweds) "also too many small children and too noisy." Also, "There's going to be a baby."

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Colorado River War Relocation Project
Poston, Arizona

35

Memo To: All Division Heads and Employees

From: W. Wade Head, Project Director

Date: July 1, 1943

Your attention is directed to the use of the telephone service on the Project. Since the installation of the new switchboards the number of telephone calls to be handled has more than tripled.

The Poston I exchange has 12 trunk lines: 3 long distance, 3 Parker and 3 each to Units II and III. In addition there are 80 stations on the board and this does not include all the telephones on party lines. During business hours it is not unusual for from 25 to 40 calls to come in per minute. These are both long distance and local calls. There are only 15 pairs of cords on this board and it takes one pair to complete each call. Obviously the calls come in faster than an operator can possibly handle them. Also, as happens increasingly often, all cords are engaged and it is impossible for the operator to answer an incoming call until a call in progress is completed. There is only one way this condition can be relieved and that is to reduce the number of telephone calls being made.

None of the telephones on the Project are here for personal or social calls. The only calls to be made over these phones are those pertaining to project business. Some offices are abusing the use of their telephones by holding long and unnecessary conversations thereby preventing other, possibly urgent, calls from being completed. Each person, both appointed personnel and evacuees is therefore requested:

- (1) To make every effort to reduce the number of telephone calls from his respective office.
- (2) To limit all calls to project business only.
- (3) To make his conversation as brief as reasonably possible.

W. Wade Head
W. Wade Head,
Project Director

CSB;c

(521)

COLORADO RIVER
WAR RELOCATION PROJECTJune 29, 1942
Poston, ArizonaMr. Wade Head
Poston, Arizona

Dear Sir:

We of the Pharmacy profession do hereby request your consideration for opening of a drug store separate and apart from the canteen or any other business enterprise. Our request is based on the following:

1. Pharmacy is foremost a profession.
2. Pharmacists are licensed under strick laws and are educated and trained to compound, dispense, and sell drugs and medicinals.
3. For the protection of the public, the drugs and medicines should be dispensed and sold by persons learned in the field of toxicology and pharmacology.
4. Drug department in the canteen will have the potential danger of untrained clerks selling dangerous drugs through carelessness which may cause irreparable damage and even death.
5. We believe that the dispensary at the hospital will be over-taxed if all drugs and medicines are dispensed there.
6. There are many drugs and medicine demanded by the public which will not necessarily be a dispnsary item.

The pharmacists of the City of Poston held a meeting on June 21, 1942 and organized an association and have passed a resolution pledging our full support to the medical staff and to the common welfare of the community.

The pharmacist's association of Poston await your earliest consideration and reply.

Sincerely yours,

S/ Mutsumi Nobe

Mutsumi Nobe
President

(AHL.)

57

Meetings

5

July 27, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Head

At your request I spoke briefly to the meeting of July 23, Friday, arranged in the mess hall of Block 27, which was called and addressed by Mr. Kurata. After your few words of greeting, you left. I was introduced and spoke briefly, ending my remarks with the statement that I would be happy to answer any questions that I could. Rev. Mitani, who was interpreter, was about to interpret that fact. Mr. Kurata and another man seemed to have suggested that Mr. Kurata's speech be delivered, which was done. I sat in the third row and listened to Mr. Kurata's address, which was delivered in English and translated by the Rev. Mitani.

Mr. Kurata spoke with considerable feeling; his black eyes flashed as he observed the audience during the translation. The text of his address was taken down by me and follows:

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If has happened
to many
National
people:
add.

Thank you all for coming. At the time of the evacuation I wondered what would become of us, and while wondering I came here with 75 pounds of baggage. Since then I kept wondering without any solution. It was a tragic affair, which never happened in the continental United States before. We were wandering aimlessly and wondering what we should do tomorrow. In such a condition, I noticed that my fellow men and women were suffering under the same condition which prevailed, without any definite relief. Mentally and physically, we were weaker and weaker and our morale was lowered. It was almost unbearable to watch our neighbors. I had decided then and there that a solution must be found; that this problem must be rectified; that that must be done now.

The immediate question which came to my mind was: First, what method should I use and when should I use it? I decided that I must analyze myself first. Why am I wondering today? Why have I a headache? Why am I wandering aimlessly? I have analyzed myself as to my condition. When I had thought what I was, I asked my neighbors to show me, according to their state of

Dr. Ligon

mind and their condition. Their suffering was very similar to what affected me. I decided that there must be found a solution to the moral conditions, that the interest of men must be preserved immediately.

I have had the happy opportunity to contact the men who are in office today in Boston. The affair came to the point when I realized that they were in the same quandary as I was. Our conversations ran into many difficult angles - social, economic, and political angles. We came to the conclusion that the people must be satisfied; they must have a mission; that the mission must be revised, otherwise all will be a failure. I saw that we must take your problems to heart. We were to approach a major problem but after we had pondered, it came to my mind the whole solution-you have forgotten practically all responsibility which you possessed before. The rest is not an easy matter - that you have lost all interest which you had in other days. Therefore, it was an important matter that first we must give you some point which will guide you so that you will not be "forgotten men", and we decided to let you know what the working conditions are. Progress then would not be very difficult.

There have been changes, but as conditions change we should change. But first, you will understand the condition under which we operate. It was to the interest of all to have one determination to serve, for gaining the good is not worthwhile, regardless of money involved; something to leave behind - that was the problem. We must maintain first the honor of the people, so that when we again face the world, we will be in a position to be accepted. We have a moral obligation to ourselves, our friends and our descendants, the aged and the young, that we accomplish this end. We must first preserve our morals and do not degenerate and to have interests as heretofore.

Therefore, we must have some objective on which to concentrate ourselves. Everything we do from this present day is all to our credit and everything we do not do is to our discredit, but if we do a good thing, this is work well done.

Considering matters as a whole and coming to our conclusion, I decided to formulate a plan under which you folks desire to live. This plan was formulated by myself;

I am responsible for every word of it. I have taken into consideration that in this solution, if you consider it thoroughly, will be the condition under which many of your questions will be answered.

There are, perhaps, problems facing you which I have not understood. We will take that into consideration also. In formulating this plan I had in mind that you folks of the first generation, fathers and mothers, you folks that have striven hard and preserved your family and have done so much to preserve your family ties and have gone so far - it should not be destroyed. I could not tolerate it. I consider it my duty to my fellow men that it shall not be ignored. The first generation of Japanese who have struggled so hard are being ignored in Foston. Therefore, I have exerted all my efforts to that they shall be given the rights the same way as the nisei. I have not asked for anything that you shouldn't ask for, but for the fair equality of all - you should get it.

Furthermore, I have considered many problems which were for your interest. This solution, you will understand, is equally beneficial to father as to son. The true point and the conclusion is that this proposition is for the mutual benefit of all. The major issue in my proposition, as I have understood, is to give you folks recognition in all forms, so that with your son and relatives you can talk together as man to man.

This proposition, which was accepted by Mr. Head is not to be construed as the final word from Washington, but it all depends on the conduct of ourselves whereby we shall be rewarded with perhaps a little added to what we asked. If you understand this proposition as a major issue, as it appears to you, it will bring friendship, respect of family - without that respect it is nothing. But we can build a moral standard in itself. There is a problem which exists that you will have the benefit as you go along.

In the why and when and if you are going to get anything from the federal government, you will just comply and it is waiting for you; and at the termination of the war, in which we all pray for, I have also asked the government for assurance of travel, to reside and enjoy American life in the United States as Americans, as free citizens.

I shall read it to you--perhaps you have read it. We should ask for equal rights for the residents of Poston, equal rights to all. (At this point, Mr. Kurata read the ten-point proposition to Mr. Head from him dated July 21 with slight variations, such as the pluralization of "privileges" in Proposition 2 and omitting the word, "granted.")

This, I am sure, includes most of the wishes you folks have today in adjusting yourselves to the conditions now present. None of you will get out of here as millionnaires, but you are proceeding in the way of successful accomplishment while you are here. It is a major undertaking, never before undertaken by a people in the continental United States, a gigantic problem that you folks had never dreamed of under conditions which ordinary people can hardly survive. This problem is in the interest of all not only yourself, in the interest of all to create friendship, spirit of the mind that the hereafter will come; that when it does come you will be there to handle all issues. Then, and then only, will you have the measure of strength in mind and spirit. It will be measured by the people. It will be that exertion toward that permanent improvement. I believe you will all understand the responsibility that rests on you. You will build the residents' morale, activities and other vital conditions, as well as their physical well-being.

You have now an idea of the condition, the basic idea of things existing; what you really want to know is how to accomplish this.

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At the close of the speech, questions were asked which, together with answers, lasted until after 11 o'clock. Although duststorms caused the closing of the windows several times and although the lights went off for short periods several times, almost everyone of the audience stayed until the end. The audience was composed almost exclusively of men; four-fifths were middle age or older. A few block managers were present. Two women, one middle age and the other in her late twenties were present.

Mr. Kurata said that the show a few blocks away diminished the attendance. I understand that the meeting was announced through the whole camp at the mess halls by block managers and at least one block manager, Block 36, knew about the meeting the next day. With the exception of three or four, all of the questions were directed to me. The three or four addressed to Mr. Kurata were in regard to the point as to whether Mr. Head had approved these propositions as Mr. Kurata had stated.

He was also asked why the memorandum was dated July 21, four days ago. He said, "We had a discussion together, forty representatives of the blocks, and very thoroughly read and discussed from Proposition One to Ten. I am solely responsible for these propositions. I wrote every word of them and I went to Mr. Head for his approval. In this case, there is no definite answer. We have his approval only, but we have no definite answer from the War Relocation Authority. The names were: (He held up the three or four pages containing names of individuals). They are the persons who attended the meeting where we discussed for half day in Mr. Head's office the propositions."

In answer to questions regarding whether office-holding by Issel was included in the proposition, Mr. Kurata said that Propositions One and Two both covered this and that in ninety days, maybe sooner, in fact it would be sooner, the Issel would be able to hold office too.

I asked Mr. Kurata, when he had finished, and the Rev. Mitani whether I could add a few words to this. They said, "Yes." I stressed the fact that while some of us favored the holding of office on the Council by Nisel and Issel, we did not know what decision the War Relocation Authority would make on this question. I added, however, that Mr. Head and Mr. Evans had frequently stated that they desired the younger folks to consult their fathers in gaining the experience and wisdom which comes through the years. I added that Mr. Evans in a speech before the Temporary Community Council a few days ago had again emphasized this point.

Date of event: 7-30-43
Date of writing 7-30-43

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30. City Management

Conversation heard by II on publication of news in the center
C.R. 11⁶ Local Council, Unit I

This morning at the canteen I overheard an Issei talking with another Issie about the troubles they have in the preparation of the news. This Issei who had only one finger on one hand^{is} presumably working on the Chronicle in some capacity or the other. He was saying that "those guys" in Unit II and III print news on heresay or on the basis of probabilities. He referred to this morning's newspaper which came out with a section written in Japanese on the front page. The reference is made towards these articles concerning the news of the segregation.

This reminds me of ~~what was~~ the long discussion held in the Local Council meeting ~~in it~~. One Council member stated that this center is slower than other centers in getting news, especially about this segregation business. This member said that the Chronicle got its news of the segregation from other center newspapers.

This is substantiated by an article quoted in the July 28 issue of the Chronicle.~~which~~ This article was taken ~~from~~ from the Tule Lake project newspaper. On July 29, the Chronicle reprinted an ~~article~~ article from the Rohwer center newspaper. However on the same day a short article was inserted in which it stated that a "telephonic message" from Wade Head verified the article printed in the July 28 Chronicle which quoted the Tule Lake project newspaper.

This morning's paper, July 30, has articles on the front page which quotes Moris Burge, acting Project Director, as saying that "there are no plans to close any relocation center. The statement in the Los Angeles Examiner of July 28 quoting Director Myer was misleading in the ~~extreme~~ extreme..." In the same page there is an article entitled "Closing of Centers Unknown, says WRA Historian". This is an article which quotes Miss Ruth McKee, historian for the Community Analysis section. The ~~base~~ bottom one-quarter of the page is taken up in an article written in Japanese. It is the translation of the above article which quotes Mr. Burge.

In discussing these articles with ~~the~~ two fellows in the Public Health section, I was told about the rumor that they have heard about Poston being closed in preparation for an Army camp. This person said that the people, especially the Isseis don't want to move again, but when they see the roads being oild, ^{and} when they see that huge land east of the hog ranch being cleared without any agricultural planting, they know that this center is being ~~a~~ prepared for the Army. Pretty soon they will have cannons in those hills over there, they say.

With the announcement that the school teachers will not be going to Fort Apache for their training session, it seems ~~to~~ some more rumors will be built around the theme that this center will be closed in the very near future in spite of the ~~past few~~ articles in today's Chronicle.

116 *h*
Date of Event: 7-28-43

Date of Entry: 7-28-43

~~116~~ Local Council, Unit I

Regular Meeting of the Local Council by I.I.

C.R. 30 City Management (Segregation)
40 Community Enterprise (Stone Polishing)
60 Employment (Labor Relations Board)
100 Outgroup (Spanish Consul)
161 Food (Food Survey)
61 Hospital

This observer came late to the meeting. (about 1:50 p.m.).

The meeting was being held in the Conference Room of the Administration building. Five councilmen were absent:

S. Yanada, Block 2
M. Nakamura, Block 17
G. Shibata, Block 42
S. Matsumoto, Block 59
R. Ono, Block 60

The agenda for the meeting included:

- (a) Attendance Regulations for Council Members.
- (b) Segregation
- (c) Treasurer's Report
- (d) "Stone polishing"
- (e) Report of Labor Relations Board meeting.
- (f) Spanish Consul
- (g) Food survey
- (h) Hospital equipment
- (i) Change of Meeting dates.

Discussion was just finishing up on the attendance regulations for the members. The final agreement made was expressed by Tom Sakai who said, "Is this 'right', that anybody absent for more than two meeting without an excuse will be dropped automatically?" Chairman Nomura just nodded his head.

CHAIRMAN: By the way, how many are there that haven't been formally inducted into office?

Just one person (Mr. Ernest Kozuma of Block 26) raised his hand.

NAKAI: (Looking at Kozuma) Oh, so you're back again?

(The only blocks that don't have representatives are Blocks 12, 28, and 53.)

The seating arrangement: Nomura was sitting at his usual place on the west-end of the large table, facing the audience; so was Fujii, secretary, ^{but he} who was sitting at the west-end of the table facing east. Next to Fujii was Tom Sakai, block 18, and Joe Nakai, block 27, next to Sakai. The Vice chairman Okamoto was sitting on the opposite end of the table from Fujii, right under the fan.

THE WHISKERED GENTLEMAN (PROBABLY KAWASAKI OF BLOCK 13):

"Shouldn't the Council do something about the talk about segregation? What can we tell our people? What is known about it?"

CHAIRMAN: "What is it that they want to know?" Everybody knows that segregation is going to be done..."

KAWASAKI (?): (In Japanese) Perhaps the Council should explain the details of the segregation rather than leaving it up to rumors to inform them.

CHAIRMAN: I don't think it is within the jurisdiction of the Council, especially when we haven't received any official information about it. That is Mr. Nelson's job more than it is ours.

NAKAI: (quite furious) But people are asking me all the time what's going to happen. Everywhere I go they ask me!"

SAKAI AND OTHERS: Well, tell them that you just don't know.

NAKAI: But, when you hear crazy rumors like the ones

I've been hearing you get sick and tired of them. You know they're oiling the roads out here and my black people tell me that they're not fixing these roads for the "Japs", they're going to kick us out of here. And you know that bridge out there on the road going down to the river? Well, the people are saying that that road ain't being built for the "Japs".

(Everybody laughs).

UNIDENTIFIED PERSON: "Let them kick us out here. We're getting tired of Poston, anyway."

A man in the back of the room stands and demands the floor. Without being fully recognized by the chair, he starts to read a memorandum sent out by the family Welfare section. It informs the receiver that he hasn't adequately filled out his repatriation papers and because he hasn't done anything about it since the last time he was informed, the welfare section is assuming that the receiver has changed his mind and therefore, his name is not placed on the official list for repatriation. However, if the receiver still desires to repatriate, then he must come to the family welfare office and fill in the proper forms, the memorandum read.

The reader of the memo comments: "This is proof that there isn't an official list made up yet for those that want to repatriate, but I want to know more about the details of it."

NAKAI: Sure, there's an official list, but Nelson bungled it up. It was Nelson's fault.

A MAN PRESUMABLY WORKING ON THE JAPANESE SECTION OF THE CHRONICLE: When you compare this center with other centers in getting news, this center is the slowest. All the other centers

get their news way before we do. Like this segregation news, we saw in the Tule Lake newspaper and other center papers about the segregation before anything was published in this center about it. People in this center hear more from letters and papers of other centers before they read it in our paper.

CHAIRMAN: But that must be unofficial news that they are printing.

FUJII: Of course Nelson knew several weeks ago that segregation was going to be, but that was still unofficial so it was not spread around.

THE NEWSPAPER MAN: The Heart Mountain paper wrote about the segregation question on July 21. It told about the wire that came from Washington on it.

CHAIRMAN: Anyway, Mr. Head is against this idea of segregation so he doesn't like that kind of talk. As far as knowing about segregation goes, that was known way back when Mr. Head went to Washington. That was the business when he went there. At that meeting the project director of Tule Lake mentioned half-jokingly that his center had the most repatriates and his center would be a good place for it. Well, that joke turned out to be true and Tule Lake was picked for the place where "they" go.

"Mr. Head, you know, is against the idea of segregation. He says just because you feel that you want to go back to Japan to live is not reason to punish you by putting you another camp. I bet you, Mr. Head is still talking it over with the other big shots in Denver right now.

NEWSPAPER MAN: This segregation thing is not the only subject that the people in this center has been slow in getting, but the wire from Washington telling about the wage cut was slow, too.

NAKAI: No sir, we got that into the papers on that afternoon that it came in. In fact it was in the hands of the "nihon-jin" before the "hakujin" division heads knew anything about it.

CHAIRMAN: Yeah, that's right. That wire came in around 3:00 o'clock and we had it ready for press at 3:15.

NEWSPAPER MAN: Well, the news may go out once it comes in the center but it still doesn't make our news earlier than other centers. Maybe it takes a longer time to come from Washington.

KAWASAKI: "I think, however, that we can make a request to Mr. Head that, in the future, news both official and unofficial be disseminated as rapidly as possible."

CHAIRMAN: Would you like to have the Chairman relay this message to Mr. Head? (Several people nod their heads) All right, somebody make that in form of a motion."

NEWSPAPER MAN: "Mr. Chairman, I move that we appoint you to request Mr. Head that he transmit official information to the residents as quickly as possible."

CHAIRMAN: "All those in favor say "aye" and those oppose?.... O.K. That's that."*

(George Fujii shoves a stack of papers in front of the Chairman.)

*For follow up of this see 7-30-43 entry of 30 City Management.

CHAIRMAN: "What's that?"

FUJII: "The Treasurer's report."

CHAIRMAN: "Oh yes, we haven't had a report from the treasurer since this new Council was formed. Mr. Fujii will read his report."

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(The report will be attached later to this minutes.)

CHAIRMAN: If the treasurer's report is satisfactory with you, then somebody make a motion to approve the report.

UNIDENTIFIED PERSON: Mr. Chairman, I so move.

NAKAI: I second it.

CHAIRMAN: All those in favor? ("aye") Passed.

FUKUDA: Is Ray One around here? I want to know. Maybe he wants to investigate the books. (Laughter)

CHAIRMAN: Gowan, this isn't the canteen.

UNIDENTIFIED PERSON: "Mr. Chairman, what happened to the Community Activities fund?"

CHAIRMAN: "You mean about the stone polishing outfit, don't you? Well, that's way out of our line. It's none of our business."

NAKAI: "That thing is all fixed up. The equipment is taken up and it's put away now."

CHAIRMAN: "Let's have a report from the last Labor Relations meeting."

NAKAI: "Frank, you give the report."

FUKUDA: "Well, all we decided was to let the Caucasian division heads do the cutting of the labor crew."

CHAIRMAN: Oh, there's another change in the original wire

from Washington on that labor cut. Originally, the 200 workers of the Canteen crew was included under the 5600 total supply. Now the latest news is that Canteen is to be considered separately, so that means our total labor supply is increased 200 more. We have now a total supply of 5600 instead of 5400.

NAKAI: "The Canteen will have to make a 30% cut "kubi-kiri" (neck cut-off) in the total they had as of June 1st. They have their own set of regulations coming in from Washington. They have to follow the same wage scale as the rest of us.

"Oh yes, the school construction crew of 51 is being cut but soon we are going to put in 187 workers coming from the emergency reserve crew that is put aside for purposes like this. So, tell the people in your blocks if they get their "necks cut off" from other jobs to come over to the school construction project. We've got to finish these buildings by September."

(The next thing that was discussed by the Council was something that was little too difficult for ^{the observer} me to understand. It was shrouded with a lot of mutual understanding between the Issei members. They all took it for granted that each one of them knew what they were talking about. When one Kibei-Issei (?) expressed ignorance, he was advised by the others to read the Chronicle because it was in there.

^{The observer} As I understand it, there seem to be a telegram delivered by the Spanish Consul that was addressed to "all nationals of Japan who are living in enemy country" bringing greetings and a word of hope in their victory. Now the gist of the discussion seems to have centered around the wish of some Isseis ^{to} the answer that telegram. Thus:)

A COUNCIL MEMBER: "I would like to know what has been done about that message that Spanish Consul delivered?"

CHAIRMAN: "You'd better ask Okamoto (vice-chairman) about that."

OKAMOTO: "There has been some desire expressed in answering that message. However the ways and means has not been worked out. As far as the expenses go, we must pay for it. The Spanish government won't. The rates are something like two dollars a word, I think, so that a twenty-five word message will cost about fifty dollars."

SECOND COUNCIL MEMBER: "Perhaps we can get together with Units II and III in this."

THE MAN WHO READ THE MEMO ABOUT REPATRIATION: "Why don't each block in this camp pay one dollar out of the block fund for this purpose?"

THIRD COUNCIL MEMBER: "That's a good idea, but there might be some who might object. A matter of one dollar, well, you might as well pay it out of your own pockets." (laughter)

SECOND COUNCIL MEMBER: "Perhaps the committee that met OKAMOTO: But you Nisei Council members better inform the Issei in with the your block, because we don't want any misunderstanding in this."

FOURTH COUNCIL MEMBER a (Kitei?): "I don't exactly know what you are talking about?"

OKAMOTO: "These details of this are quite long, but I am sure that you can read the Chronicle about it."

THIRD COUNCIL MEMBER (talking to the Fourth member): "This is just an answer to a message from Japan. We want to tell them that we are

*with the Consul might
get together again and
discuss them.*

that we are "sleeping" here peacefully." (laughter)

OKAMOTO: "All right then, the committee that met the Consul will remain here to discuss this."

CHAIRMAN: "If there isn't anything else to discuss then...."

A MEMBER OF THE FOOD COMMITTEE: "Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the rest of the members if they aren't hearing complaints about the food in their blocks?"

SEVERAL OTHERS: "Yes!"

CHAIRMAN: "I thought I instructed the food committee to look up the point system ^{in the block kitchens} at the last meeting? That committee better get together and go see Snelson and see what can be done about it."

KAKAI: "I got a letter from Camp Shelby where the Army boys are in training and the letter says that food ^{in Boston} ~~over here~~ is lots better. It's pretty hard to get good food on the outside. They're having a tough time getting it."

CHAIRMAN: "Yeah, and their allotment is 55 cents and ours is 31 cents. We're lucky."

FUJII: To make this complaint effective, we must know specifically various food troubles that you are having in your blocks. I suggest that you bring in the complaints written on paper so that they can be piled together to be shown to Snelson. Will you bring those into my office as soon as possible?

A COUNCIL MEMBER: "Recently I have been talking to the several doctors who complain to me about the poor equipment and supplies that they have to work with. I wonder if the Council can't do something about this?"

(The Chair looks over to Kawasaki, of the Hospital committee.)

KAWASAKI: "Yes, we have been very conscious of it. In fact we have talked with various members of the hospital staff. Right now we have a blown out X-ray tube, a vital and necessary thing. It costs about \$300 to replace it. The dentists need supplies. The optician want tools and equipment to work with. We have asked Dr. Pressman to see if he can't get these things ordered through WRA funds, but you see things don't come fast enough. The nurse's aide uniforms were ordered last October, took five months to get here. For some of these things we may be forced to use the \$2,000 hospital revolving fund that we have set aside."

(By this time, the men were very restless, hot and drenched in their own perspiration. The small cooler was ineffective in a room full of men. The men's clothes looked as if someone had thrown water over them with a bucket). In view of this, one Council member suggested: "Why don't we change the meeting time^{to} in the morning, something like 8:30 a.m.?"

CHAIRMAN: "But instead of changing the time, why don't we change the number of times that we meet? Instead of meeting every week, we can meet twice a month, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The meeting time will be the same, at 1:30."

MAJORITY OF OTHERS: "Yes, that's a very good idea."

CHAIRMAN: "If there is something important in between meetings, we can always send a message or a memorandum. Well, then,

shall we have it that way? (general consent). O.K. ; then we'll meet again next Wednesday which is the first Wednesday of the month. We're going to discuss what Mr. Head has brought back from that meeting in Denver. That's all."

(The meeting was adjourned at 3:10 p.m.)

After the meeting was over the observer went into Fujii's office to get his minutes on the Council. Fujii seemed rather disgusted and expressed himself in no uncertain terms how disgraceful the Council members carry on their meetings. "It does not look like a meeting of the Council anymore. It looks more like an informal get-together. The Japanese that they speak is not the kind that should be spoken in a meeting like this . they're too informal. It's darn tough to take minutes when they talk like that. It seems like the Council is getting worse everytime. Why, the first two Council were the best."

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Date of Event: 7-20-43
Date of Entry: 7-22-43

116 be
~~116~~ Local Council, Unit I

Regular Meeting of the Local Council by I.I.

C.R. 100 Outgroup Relations (Spanish Consul)
10 Associations (Youth Counselling Board)
161 Food

When this observer came into the meeting (about 1:50 p.m.), the meeting had already started and Chairman Nomura was reading a memo.

The Conference Room where the meeting was held was packed with people and cigarette smoke; every chair was taken. Later *it was* learned that there were (present) 33 members, two representatives from the Block Managers and two observers taking notes. The members absent were:

Mr. R. Ogi, Block 15
Mr. S. Takashima, Block 31
Mr. M. Nakamura, Block 17

The agenda for the meeting included:

1. Memorandums to the Council.
2. Resolution presented by the Block Managers in regard to "Youth Counselling Board".
3. Memorandum in regards to departure of "volunteers".
4. Letter of thanks to Mathiesen.
5. Report of the visit of the Spanish Consul.
6. Attendance regulations for Council Members.
7. Re: City Charter
8. Committee to investigate the ration point allotment for each block kitchen.
9. Report of the Community Enterprise Committee.

The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman (Okamoto) were sitting at the head table. Secretary Fujii was sitting on the East end of the table and next to him were Nakai, Sakai, and one unidentified member. The other members were jammed in the back of the hot room.

1. Memorandums to the Council.

When the observer came in, the chairman was reading the memorandum from the Project Director's office notifying the Council that Mr. Head and Mr. Gelvin will be in Denver at a meeting of the Project Directors to discuss this "segregation" problem. In their absence, Mr. Morris Burge, Administrator of Unit III will be acting Project Director.

The other memorandum was in regards to telegrams. It stated that there was a 20% increase in telegram rates and the Project Director's office urged that this means of communication be reduced. Nomura, then translated this into Japanese after reading the memo in English.

2. Resolution presented by the Block Managers in regard to "Youth Counselling Board".

CHAIRMAN: "The Block Managers have a resolution that they would like the Council to consider. Mr. Sumida is here from the Block Managers to explain the resolution."

(Sumida, stood up and sat next to the Chairman. He began to talk as he held the two page resolution, written in English.)

SUMIDA: "I think it would be good if somebody read this resolution."

CHAIRMAN: "Nah, that's all right. Go ahead and speak in Japanese."

SUMIDA: (In Japanese) "Well, then, this is a matter which the Block Managers have been confronted with for the past two or three months. The problems of children and child welfare have become increasingly important to all of us. The Block Managers are aware of this and have appointed a child welfare committee. Mr. (Dick) Nishimoto,

Mr. Tom Sakai, and I are serving on this committee..."

Then Sumida went on to explain the various groups that were interested in working together on this child problem such as the schools, the Social Welfare department, the PTA, the various women's clubs. In handling these delinquency cases, it was felt, especially by Dr. Harris and members of the school board that punishments in the sense of being applied through court trials and sentences should be discouraged. In taking this suggestion, the "Youth Counselling Board" idea was set up. Where problems in juvenile delinquency occurs, these cases are to be referred to this counselling board instead of the Judicial Commission. The Counselling Board then makes recommendations for the disposal of the case. It will have the cooperation of the schools, the Social Welfare committee, the PTA as well as the official organizations such as the Judicial Commission, the Project Director, Police Department, Sumida explained.

CHAIRMAN: "Have you anything further to say, Mr. Nishimoto?"

NISHIMOTO, Block Manager of 45 (very anxiously): "Yes, I have. I think I will say a little more." (And he talked for a good five minutes speaking in a high-pitched voice. He stands in front of the Chairman and leans gently on the table. His left hand holds a cigar butt and his right hand is busy emphasizing his words. He speaks in a rather formal and polite Japanese)

"One of the things that we Block Managers found difficult to handle in our blocks was these gangs. Now these gangs are good boys in their own blocks but they go to other blocks and do mischief. Here's where the Block Managers had trouble on their hands. My Block Manager tells another Block Manager that his block kids are coming over to my block and make a lot of trouble. But, the 2nd Block Manager's reaction is

something like what the parents answer would be to any charges made about the misconduct of their children: "But my children don't do things like that. My children are good children. Why, when they're home....."

"So finally, this situation was getting so big that something had to be done about it. We talked about it with various groups in the Project which were interested in this problem. We got the idea of a "Youth Counselling Group" instead of a juvenile court because such a name would be less obnoxious.

"But, the W.R.A. regulations we found that there were no provisions to set up such a board independently. However, there was authority placed in the hands of the Judicial Commission to establish such a board.

"Thus, this "Youth Counselling Board" has not the authority to apply any punishments to the juveniles, but can make recommendations to the Judicial Commission which can make the necessary arrangements for the disposal of the case.

"I want to describe the "physical structure" of this Board. The board will have 3 to 7 men. We made it flexible enough. Within two weeks the Chairman of the Local Council, Mr. Nomura; Block Manager Supervisor, Mr. Tom Sakai; the Chairman of the Executive Board, Mr. Mas Kawashima; and Mr. Nelson, the Unit Administration will meet to appoint the members of the Board.

"The one thing we would like to stress is that this board is interested in both correction and prevention in handling this juvenile problem."

KUSHIYAMA: Block 14 (He stands and very seriously speaks in Japanese) "I am in favor of doing something about this rising problem of

youth, but I am wondering, in view of children's problem really affecting all of Poston, if this matter shouldn't be taken up by the Community Council instead of the Local Council which we represent."

CHAIRMAN: "I don't think so. Since this board comes under the Judicial Commission and the Judicial Commission comes under the Local Council I feel that it is in our jurisdiction to pass upon this resolution."

KUSHIYAMA: "The point I am making is that this problem affects all of Poston, so I feel that the Community Council should take up the resolution."

NAKAI: Block 27 (After glancing up from his book, INSIDE ASIA, by Gunther) "I don't see why it should be that way. The Board is going to handle only the delinquency cases of Unit I. Let Unit II and Unit III take care of their own problems."

Question from the floor directed at Sumida who is still sitting next to the Chairman: "How about the penalties and how are the charges of these juvenile delinquency to be brought up?"

SUMIDA: "We will probably have a "probation officer" who will have the specific responsibility of bringing the cases to the attention of the Board."

NISHIMOTO: (Jumping out of his seat) "May I answer that question? As I said before, under the WRA regulations there are no provisions made for the Board, except to be a body under the Judicial Commission. Thus, all cases will be brought to the Board which in turn will make recommendations to the Judicial Commission. The Commission will apply the penalties and whatever is necessary to dispose of the case."

OKAMOTO: (Vice-chairman): "Who is to turn in these complaints?"

NISHIMOTO: (still standing) "Most of the complaints will go to

the Block Manager. The Block Manager will take the matter up to the Block Managers Supervisor to be reported to the Board."

OKAMOTO: "Won't the Block Managers who make these reports be "nikumareru" (to be ostracized) by the block residents?"

NISHIMOTO: (Very dramatically...) "The Block Manager must have 'guts'. In whatever the Block Manager does he must have 'guts'. Without 'guts' the Block Managers can't do anything. If a person is doing the right thing, he ought not be afraid to turn in the names of bad boys."

OKAMOTO: "That's fine if all the Block Managers have 'guts' like you, but they all don't. Some will be afraid to report the names."

NISHIMOTO: "The Block Managers have nothing to be afraid of. They are just acting as "messengers" to relay problems of the block to the right authorities so that something can be done about it."

CHAIRMAN: "We will put the resolution to a vote now. All those in favor of it say "aye". (majority voices: "aye") All those oppose say "no" (no one).

The resolution passed. Sumida and Nishimoto with cigar in his mouth make a quick exit from the Conference Room.

3. Memorandum in regards to departure of "volunteers".

Chairman Nomura read a memorandum prepared by Frank Fukuda announcing the departure ceremonies for the 19 "volunteers" leaving for Camp Shelby. The ceremony will be held at the Block 4 stage, Sunday, July 25.

Not much interest was shown among the members, except one person *who* asked how many were leaving from camp one.

4. Letter of thanks to Matheisen.

Fukuda
~~The chairman of the Agriculture committee~~ got up and asked the

Council if it was a good idea to write a letter of appreciation to Mathiesen who was leaving tomorrow morning, July 22. The consensus was favorable, so Chairman Nomura appointed him and T. Sakai who was sitting next to him to draft the letter.

5. Report of the visit of the Spanish Consul.

Chairman Nomura asks Okamoto to make the report of the visit of the Spanish Consul who was here last Friday. Okamoto stands up, digs into a large brown envelope and pulls out one manuscript written in Japanese. He refers to this paper as he speaks.

OKAMOTO: "Last week after being informed that the Spanish Consul will be here, a 6-man committee was formed to meet with him and bring to him the requests and problems of the Issei residents. Since there was not much time in his visit, there was no other opportunity to try to get at all the Isseis except by this committee's system.

Then Okamoto proceeded to tell about the things that the Consul said. (Most of the things, as stated by Okamoto, are recorded by this observer. However, inability to understand fully the Japanese used by Okamoto may result in a few omissions.)

Okamoto quoted the Consul as having in his visits to Camp II and III that the young men's "aikokushin no tsuwai no ga odoroki mashita" (meaning that the Consul was amazed at their patriotic appeal--translation by Bob Hashima).

"As to facilities, the Consul is to have said that Poston was the one of the worst relocation centers, but had one of the best administrative personnel.

"The Consul relayed the complaint about the food to the Project Director.

"As for the segregation question, the Consul stated that he and his staff were subjected to all kinds of pressure and therefore would

like some advice pertaining to this question.

"The Consul, although having accomplished a great deal in his short visit, felt that there were many more problems to be discussed with him. Consequently, if there were anything more to be done, he asked that the residents telegraph him at the San Francisco consulate and he will come again, if at all possible."

Okamoto pulled out another manuscript from the brown envelope. This time, it was a letter which listed some of the requests made by the Issei residents. To mention briefly some of the things he read:

- a. Suggestions for distribution of the clothing allowance.
- b. Request to have something done about the 45 to 51 cent cut in the food budget.
- c. Problems resulting from the reduction of labor, according to the new WRA policy.
- d. Improvement of hospital staff and facilities.
- e. Problem of the 8-hour day in view of the \$16 wage scale.
- f. Urging the early release of internees.
- g. Question about the exchange ship for repatriates.
- h. Greater cash leave grants requested for relocators (\$500).

Someone from the floor asked when the exchange of war prisoners is going to be made. Okamoto said that according to the way the Consul spoke, he made it appear that the exchange could be made soon. However, the Consul left a memorandum. This memorandum, written without a date, stated that the exchange is pending upon the negotiations between Japan and the U.S. The negotiations is held up due to the desire of the Japanese government to set up a priority for the 1,500 or so repatriates. The U.S. government doesn't ^{want the} desire Japanese government to hand-pick the repatriates from this country, but to take them as they come.

Chairman Nomura said that this memo was the same as the one brought by him last year. Nomura pointed to the fact that this memo did not have any date on it. Anyway, if anyone is interested in repatriation, he suggested that that person write to the Spanish Consulate.

Someone asked the question of how many attended the meeting held

with the Consul. Okamoto stated there were from 60 - 70 people. Then Okamoto sat down.

6. Attendance regulation for Council members.

CHAIRMAN: "I think there are some regulations about the attendance to these meetings. At the last Council meeting, it was voted that after a person was absent so-many meetings without a legitimate excuse, he would be dropped from the Council. I guess I'll appoint the Law and Order Committee a few other persons to look into this matter.

(He then, looked down his list of Council members and called a few names. Only one objection was raised on the ground that this person was too busy.)

7. Re: City Charter.

The Chairman in his matter-of-fact way stated that there were some misunderstanding about the charter, so he will take the trouble to explain it part by part at the next meeting so that all the members will understand it fully. One member suggested that the matter be taken up now. But the group sentiment was to have it next time, because it was too warm and they wanted to go home. (It was about 3:00 p.m.)

CHAIRMAN: "Yeah, we'll have it next time. Anyhow, I haven't prepared for it this time. If that is all we will adjourn this meeting until next Wednesday at 1:30."

8. Committee to investigate the ration point allotment for each kitchen.

Before the members got up to leave, Fujimura of Block 38 stood up and demanded "just a minute". He said that his block is "kicking" about the unequal distribution of the food to each block. He suggested that a committee be made by the Council to look into this matter.

There was a lot of comments among the Council members, most of which centered about how bad the food was getting since the 14 cent cut.

The matter was brought to a close when the Chairman told the Food Committee look into the matter and see what can be done about it.

9. Report of the Community Enterprise Committee.

When Ray Ono started to leave right after this, one of the Council Members shouted to Ray: "Oi, Ray, how are you guys coming along on that canteen business?"

Ray stopped and looked around and said, "Oh that, we are meeting tomorrow with the Board of Directors, so we'd better wait till next time when we meet again."

Chairman Nomura nodded his head and said, "O.K., that's all for this time."

The meeting was over about ten minutes after 3:00 p.m. There was a group getting the mimeographed copies of the City Charter at the Council Office.

(Enclosed: Copy of the resolution "Youth Counselling Board.")

YOUTH COUNSELLING BOARD

WHEREAS, problems concernin juvenile delinquency are peculiarly vested with a public interest, and

WHEREAS, in the interest of the residents of Unit I, it is hereby received and ordained as follows, to wit:

1. That a Youth Counselling Board is hereby established with a membership of not less than three (3) and not more than seven (7) to be appointed in the manner and for the periods as hereinafter more specifically set forth.

2. Within a period of two weeks after the adoption of this resolution, the Chairman of the Local Council of Unit I, Block Manager Supervisor of Unit I, Chairman of Executive Board of Unit I, and the Unit Director of Unit I, shall select or appoint the Youth Counselling Board and shall also determine the number of people that shall serve on this board. The Chairman of the Local Council, Unit I, shall call the first meeting of the Youth Counselling Board and shall act as Chairman Pro-tem of said meeting until the board elects its own chairman.

3. The term of office of the Youth Counselling Board shall be for a period of one year commencing the first day of July, 1943, and expiring on the thirtieth day of June, 1944, or until their successor has been appointed or designated.

4. The Youth Counselling Board shall investigate any and all cases involving juvenile delinquency and make recommendations to the Judicial Commission, the Project Director, the Police Department, or to any other official or department

concerning the disposition of the particular problem. The board shall also act as probation officers for juvenile delinquents and to act generally as a Counselling Board on any and all problems affecting juveniles.

5. This Board shall be under the jurisdiction of the Judicial Commission of Unit I, and any and all disciplinary orders shall be exercised only under the direct supervision and order of the Judicial Commission or the Project Director.

6. The Youth Counselling Board shall hear all matters involving minors under the age of eighteen (18) years referred to it by the Judicial Commission, and shall also hear all other matters involving the moral or delinquent conduct, and any other misconduct of minors under the age of eighteen (18) years.

7. The Youth Counselling Board may confer with the Judicial Commission, the Police Department, Department of Education, Social Welfare Department, Block Manager Supervisor's office, and any other law enforcing and all administrative agencies for such information and reports as said board may find necessary.