

QUESTIONS ARISING OUT OF THE BRIEF STUDY OF THE FAMILY AND ITS
READJUSTMENT TO POSTON----- *the housing situation*

- I. Trend of Child behavior as a result of communal living.
- II. Effects of community life at Poston upon married life.
 - A. Husband and wife relationships.
 - B. The newlywed situation.
- III. Differences in behaviors and reaction of families of differing classes.
 - A. Well-to-do. *background*
 - B. Average business type.
 - C. Wage earners.
- IV. Trend of behavior in the dining halls and its relationship to family disintegration.
 - A. Family style--its shortcomings.
 - B. Cafeteria style--its shortcomings.
- V. Influence of close contact of the Issei family and the Nisei family upon the latter's ~~development~~.
 - A. Speech
 - B. Thought
 - C. Mannerism
- VI. What is the lack of outside Caucasian contact doing to the Japanese family?
- VII. What do individuals think about the future behaviors of the family when thrust into the outside world?
- VIII. What of the mixed marriage families and their readjustments? *less than 50 - almost 20 gone*
- IX. What of juvenile delinquency and the relationship and responsibility to the family?
- X. What of the adolescents and their relationship to the family?--and the problem of the un-wed mother?
- XI. How are associations and friendships formed?
- XII. What of the divorce situation?

*divorce - in normal community
Plenty time here for this study*

XIII. What of the under-privileged families?

- A. Families on relief prior to evacuation?
- B. Families with interned husbands and fathers?
- C. Large families with only one - the father employed - at \$12 - \$16.

XIV. The problem of illicit living:-----

Registration of unmarried adults posing as married couples.

XV. The recreational problems of the family as a whole and individually.

(JNF)

XVI The problem of the aged man living in men's dormitory -

XVII Families with communicable disease -
Tuberculosis & other viral diseases.

9-15-42

A barrack is usually divided into four apartments, and, of these, 3 apartments are 24' long by 20' wide while the fourth is 28' long by 20' wide. A 24' by 20' apartment has a square footage of 480 square feet.

A standard army steel cot is 2.5' wide and 6.75' long, or 16.875' square feet. Now there is usually a space of a 2' x 6.75' flooring reserved between each bed. If there were 8 persons assigned to an apartment of 20' x 24' it means a total of 135 square feet for beds and a total of 108 square feet reserved as space between beds, adding to the total figure 243 square feet given to bed space alone, and which is more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the entire floor space of the apartment.

Granting that the 8 people can easily sleep in the 243 square feet thus allotted, how can they be expected to live in the small space that is the balance of the 480 square feet? Monterey sardines have nothing on the Japanese families when it comes to being packed in!

(JNF)

9-15-42

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 wash-room 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 wash-room located apart and away from the living quarters is one that has not been too easy for the people to take hold of. (JNF)

Conclusion
of chapt.

IMPRESSIONISTIC NOTES:

The following ideas are not the result of analysis, but are the net effect of my experience to date.

The basic uneasiness which pervades the evacuees is a general insecurity about life itself. The physical discomforts and the loss of home and property are bad enough in themselves, but they are much worse as evidence and as symbols that living is threatened. The future is a blank, and the discomforts of the present are feared out of proportion because they may be the beginning of worse things to come. By way of illustration, a chronic pain in the abdomen may give us little concern as long as we think it is indigestion, but it is a different matter if we believe it is the beginning of cancer. So here, for the Japanese little things which we might look on as trivial, may have unexpected powers to rouse emotions, and acts and events may get interpretations that would never occur to those not in their situation. One hears a variety of expressions of uneasiness and dissatisfaction, some slight, some serious, but all seem to flow from this basic insecurity about living. The full flow of life in working community will be helpful when it gets established, but in the meantime, what is needed more than anything else is leadership in which they can trust and which will reawaken hope and confidence in the future. When they ask speakers to give them something "inspiring" they are asking for this and they are asking for it too when they ask to see how much food there is in the warehouse. Some do trust the administration, some don't; many would like to, but can't quite.

Nothing should be left undone that will lead to a wider knowledge among the people concerning what the administration is trying to do. All things that lead to misinterpretations should be got rid of. The chief

stumbling block at present is the fact that the aims of the administration are inconsistent with the behavior of many white employees who do not understand. Yet it is these men who have of the contact with the Japanese in work and action. By them is the administration largely judged. In addition to this, the administration personnel, even those who are trying to further the democratic policy, who believe that the evacuees are American citizens, who want to see a community structure arise in which all will have equal opportunity, even these have prerogatives which to a sensitized people believ^e the^{ir} words. They have rooms, desks, better food and coolers in offices. Now, some of these are necessary, for it is true that the administrative group in any organization must be kept in the best possible condition, or the whole organization will suffer. It is also true that it is easy to over-emphasize these differences and to forget that many of the personnel do not have coolers and do work out in the sun all day. The point, however, is that the distribution of prerogative s is not strictly in terms of need throughout the community, but there is a piling up of them among the white personnel. The whole matter is symbolized by the distribution of the last eight coolers to arrive. Three went to the personnel mess and five went to the hospital. No other mess had coolers. It was felt by many people that the hospital needed more, especially the children. Whether or not the two babies who died were really killed by the heat, everyone who passes the personnel mess will think that it was so. A story like this will spread all over the community and people will fasten on it because it expresses in vivid and dramatic form what they have already felt from a multitude of smaller discriminations ---- such things, for example, as the organization chart which has a J after some names and a W after others. Little symbols may carry great significance.

Distrib. of Blocks by quads

Quad 1: Blocks 2, 15, 16, 19.

Quad 2: Blocks 3, 4, 13, 14.

Quad 3: Blocks 5, 6, 11, 12.

Quad 4: Blocks 17, 18, 31, 32

Quad 5: Blocks 21, 22, 27, 28

Quad 6: Blocks 35, 36, 45, 46, 30.

Quad 7: Blocks 37, 38, 43, 44.

Quad 8: Blocks 26, 39, 42.

Quad 9: Blocks 53, 5, 59, 60.

Housing

September 30, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Community Council and Block Managers

FROM: W. Wade Head

Will you please pass the information contained in this memorandum on to the residents in your block?

As you will recall, when I was speaking in the various blocks, I assured the people at that time we were doing everything possible to get material for lining their houses and putting in double floors. To date, no way has been found to secure the necessary material to accomplish this work. We are still doing everything possible to get this done but we do not feel it advisable to promise the people that we will secure the material; however, you may assure them it will be secured if and when possible. We find that material in the amount we need is not available. No one realizes the seriousness of this situation better than I, and I want to assure you that I am going to continue to do everything in my power to see that we are able to help you solve this problem in the best way possible.

The question has been raised regarding the partitioning of the long barracks in each block. You will also recall at the meetings I told you this material has been ordered and is now being received. I understand everything is on hand except the doors and the 2 x 4 lumber for framing. As soon as this is received, the partitioning work will be accomplished. All of the material which has been received for this use is being held until framing material arrives, and will not be used for anything except these partitions.

The U. S. Engineers assured me over the telephone this morning that oil burning non-explosive stoves had been ordered for each of the apartments and that they should arrive very soon. I feel sure the people have nothing to worry about regarding this matter.

W. Wade Head
Project Director

Housing

Letter from Wade Head, Poston, to Fryer.
May 12, 1942

Dear Cy:

I was glad to receive your letter and find that the Army Engineers would use our modified T.O. type of construction in future evacuee camps. Our construction in Camp No. 1 and No. 2 is miserable and every day as the lumber seasons more, it becomes worse. I hope you make every effort possible to get T.O. type construction in Camp No. 3. As you probably know, the increase to 30,000 colonists for this project has been approved by the Indian Office and we certainly want the new type of construction in these additional buildings.

As you recall, there has been placed in each block, two barrack type buildings, one for single men and one for single women; in my opinion, in this type of building there will be a lot of waste space. In the first 250 who arrived here there were only three single women. I suggest that instructions be issued to the effect that all these buildings be made into the regular apartment type and that the contractors be instructed by the Engineers to place partitions in the buildings already erected. I have talked this over with the local engineer and he has suggested I ask the Los Angeles office that this change be made. If you will send a wire to Col. Kelton this matter will probably be expedited. I would further suggest that in all your future camps the two barracks type buildings be eliminated.

I feel very much relieved on the transportation problem; we received a bill of lading this morning for 28 carloads of Dodge trucks. This will not be many trucks but it will certainly relieve the situation at the moment, which is serious.

It seems to me there is a complete lack of coordination and information given the evacuees, and, also, as to their movements. Can you influence the Army some to allow the WRA to handle the dispatching of all evacuees. All that would be necessary would be to notify the people by proclamation as to what is expected and let the WRA handle everything else. From wires we receive here and the "cockeyed" information we are receiving, it seems to me everybody from the WPA to the CIO is now interested in their movements. With every group giving evacuees different interpretations, we are unable to receive any ideas as to what we may expect. I am sure if they would handle everything through your office, a great deal of confusion could be eliminated. No single group has arrived here within two days of the time were notified to expect them; very few cooks and no nurses at all have arrived.

I am surprised at the wonderful morale these people have in spite of being told so many various stories and finding absolutely none of them to be facts.

Housing

V I A
(T E L E T Y P E)

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
SAN FRANCISCO REGIONAL OFFICE
WHITCOMB HOTEL BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

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GENERAL REPORT FROM COLORADO RIVER
WAR RELOCATION PROJECT

(Source: Teletype from Wade Head to Col. Ira K. Evans,
dated Parker, Ariz., May 30, 1942.)

IT IS REQUESTED THAT THE AREA ENGINEER BE AUTHORIZED TO FACILITATE CONSTRUCTION OF ONE STANDARD MENS LATRINE IN THE WAREHOUSE AREA IN BLOCK FIFTY ONE. THE EXACT SITE WILL BE DETERMINED BY THE AREA ENGINEER. IT IS FURTHER REQUESTED THAT THE ENGINEER BE AUTHORIZED TO FACILITATE THE INSTALLATION OF SIX HUNDRED FEET OF ONE INCH PIPE TO PROVIDE DRINKING FACILITIES IN BLOCK ONE FOR WAREHOUSEMEN. IT IS URGENTLY REQUESTED THAT FIFTEEN HUNDRED ADDITIONAL STEEL COTS BE RUSHED TO CAMP ONE. THESE ARE NECESSARY TO TAKE CARE OF THE FULL TEN THOUSAND EVACUEES. HEALTH CONDITIONS MUCH IMPROVED.

REPORT ON INSPECTION OF JAPANESE RELOCATION CENTER
Poston, Arizona

August 23 - 26, 1942

The Japanese Relocation Center at Poston, Arizona is located on one of the flood plains of the lower Colorado River, within the limits of the Colorado River Indian Reservation; the headquarters for the camp are located about 18 miles south of the headquarters for the Colorado River Agency at Parker, Arizona. The Japanese camp is divided into three units, Unit No. 1 to house 10,000 Japanese, the MP barracks, the Hospital, and administrative headquarters. Unit No. 2 is located three miles south of Unit No. 1 and Unit No. 3 three miles south of Unit No. 2. Each of the latter units will house 5,000 Japanese each.

The reservation is located on the west side of the Colorado River in Arizona at approximately 300 feet above sea level. There are low ranges of mountains to the east and also low ranges on the western side of the Colorado River coming fairly close to the river bank. The climate is quite equable during the winter months, but reaches extremely high temperatures during the summer. In fact a temperature of 128 F. at Poston has been recorded this last summer. The average annual rainfall will not exceed five inches; and, as the relative humidity is very low, the high temperatures are not distressing. The soil of the reservation, at least in the area around the Japanese Centers, is a very fine silt probably including some volcanic ash and does not absorb water readily. Because irrigation has not been placed in general operation as yet and because of the extremely light rainfall, traffic through the area is accompanied with great clouds of dust which are visible several miles from the centers. General cleanliness is difficult under these circumstances as fine dust gathers everywhere on everything.

WATER SUPPLIES

The water supplies for the camps are secured from drilled wells and apparently a sufficient number of wells of adequate capacity and satisfactory quality of water have been drilled to serve all three centers. A complete report on the water supply has been prepared by Mr. Arnold Nesheim, Associate Sanitary Engineer, Construction Division Field Office, Indian Field Service; the information secured will not be repeated in this portion of the report. This office feels that, once the contamination is removed from the wells

and the distribution system and proper protective measures are taken to prevent re-contamination, chlorination may be eliminated. It is pointed out that the probable source of the ground waters in this area is from the Colorado River filtered through several miles of sub-strata from the river itself. It is possible that, with the development of irrigation canals in the area, the canals will contribute to the ground water storage. In view of the experiences at the centers in attempting to dispose of sewage effluents through the soil, it is unlikely that much of the irrigation water will seep into the underground strata, especially as the wells are drilled into deeper formations. It may be expected that the waters from these sources will be quite hard and quite highly mineralized, but fluorine does not appear to be a factor.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

A report on sewerage and sewage disposal for the three units has also been prepared by Mr. Nesheim. Detailed comments, therefore, is not made on these systems. It is pointed out, however, that, with large areas of desert land available for lagooning and sewage farming, it is unnecessary to construct such complete sewage treatment plants as were installed by the U. S. Engineers on the advice of their consultant. Since the camps were laid out, it is now proposed to construct an industrial area immediately south of Unit No. 1 where camouflage factories and canning factories will employ Japanese. Plans for final sewage disposal called for the construction of lagoons immediately adjacent to this industrial area. As there is considerable odor nuisance, at the present time, noticeable within Camp No. 1 when the wind is blowing from the southwest from the existing lagoon which is to be retained in service, it is certainly undesirable, at least from the nuisance standpoint if not from the public health standpoint, to construct lagoons immediately south of the camp and immediately adjacent to this industrial area. Some of the products which will be canned will undoubtedly absorb odors from the outside unless the buildings are completely air-conditioned, and it is extremely unlikely that this will be the case. As recommended by Mr. Nesheim, there is ample area to the west and south in which the sewage lagoons should have been located and which may be utilized for future use if necessary. It is the opinion of this office, however, that due to the difficulties with absorption of the effluent by the soil, it will be desirable to continue to discharge settled effluent into the stream created by the overflow from the irrigation canal. There are two factors to be considered against this method of disposal. The first is that, when farm operations are underway, there may be little overflow into this channel and nuisance may result where the flow is

confined principally to sewage. The second is that the sewage may find itself into the Colorado River after flowing several miles to the south. As the reservation is located above the waterworks intake for the City of Yuma, the water supply of this city will be effected. It is proposed to chlorinate the effluent. If this is continued, no danger to the Yuma public water supply should result. It is interesting to note the biological changes now taking place in this stream due to the discharge of sewage effluents. There is considerable dilution, at present; but biological organisms, which will aid in the purification of sewage, are being established. Carp from the Colorado River have already appeared and the Japanese residents have discovered this and are using the carp for food to supplement the rations issued to them. This office is of the opinion that the sewage effluents might better be disposed for irrigation of forage crops in shallow furrows alternating the flow in different fields so that one field may be permitted to dry out and cultivate it between rows. These are problems which may best be worked out after the camp is in operation.

SWIMMING POOLS

Plans for the center call for construction of swimming pools by widening irrigation ditches in certain points as they flow through the camps. At present, these are not satisfactory because in a few minutes swimming stirs up the silt and makes the water too muddy for use. It is proposed to haul in sand which is available locally and place it in these pools to keep down the silt and to provide beaches which may be utilized without coming in contact with the soil itself. It is expected that the Japanese will do this work themselves although the Japanese seem to think that the work should be done for them. In this connection, it is pointed out that the source of water will be irrigation water which is taken from the Colorado River at the Parker Dam several miles upstream. The only community above this dam which discharges sewage without treatment into the Colorado River is the town of Needles, California. The dilution provided by the river together with a long flow and sedimentation behind the Parker Dam probable eliminates any danger to swimming in these waters. No wastes locally are permitted to discharge into the canals. Swimming, at present, is indulged in at Wade Head Park to the north of Unit No. 1. There does not appear to be any public health hazard resulting from swimming at this park as no human wastes are discharged into irrigation waters which serve as the source of supply for the pool at the park. Incidentally, the Japanese have cleared the area and created the park, leaving the larger Mesquite trees to provide shade

and otherwise make the park attractive. At Camp No. 2 swimming was indulged in by soldiers attached to the Signal Corps temporarily located at this camp and later by Japanese residents in the camp. The stream in which they were bathing was carrying untreated sewage effluents from Camp No. 1 and, therefore, the stream was posted by the local Board of Health. This office agrees with the action taken. Whether or not this stream may be used after flowing for five to six miles in a meandering course after the sewage treatment plant is placed in operation at Camp No. 1 depends entirely upon the effectiveness of sterilization of sewage effluents and recovery of the stream itself. It is recommended, however, that artificial swimming pools be constructed in this camp similar to those proposed for Camp No. 1.

At present there are no swimming facilities at all in Camp No. 3. Here again it is recommended that pools be provided by enlarging the irrigation canals.

There does not appear to be any reason why, with all the labor available, the Japanese should not construct these facilities themselves. As the Superintendent, Mr. Wade Head, indicated, trucks for hauling sand would be available and the spreading of the sand is essentially a hand labor job.

GARBAGE AND REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Garbage and refuse are collected daily from the mess halls and from such other trash cans or containers as are available for collection of trash. Tin cans are recovered to be baled and metal recovered. Wood boxes are recovered by the Japanese themselves for varied uses such as the construction of lattices, in making up plant stakes, in the making of wooden clogs and any other purpose where the material may be utilized. The balance of the rubbish and the garbage is dumped into a pit about half way between Camp No. 1 and Camp No. 2 about 100 yards east of the road where it is supposed to be buried. It had not been covered for about ten days previous to the inspection. Coyotes and buzzards were carrying off meat refuse. The pit had been scooped out with a bulldozer and this same bulldozer is used to cover the refuse. As it is also used for other purposes including the maintenance of streets, leveling of the play grounds and such other purposes, it is not always available. It is recommended that some of the natural sloughs and back water channels be used to cover the refuse as frequently as possible. It is desirable, of course, to cover this refuse daily; however, due to the intense heat, the material dries out fast and apparently fly breeding is not taking place to any great extent in the decomposing material. If existing sloughs, which incidentally are dry, are used the bulldozer will not be needed for

any other purpose except to cover the refuse. As a matter of fact, hand labor by Japanese could cover the refuse to a sufficient depth in a very short time.

It is understood that in the near future a hog farm will be established somewhere in the reservation within the portion which will be farmed by the Japanese. It is proposed to keep 200 hogs, but it is unlikely there will be enough garbage from 20,000 Japanese plus approximately 1,000 administrative personnel to maintain this number of hogs on garbage alone as there will be but little over five tons of garbage produced per day. It will be desirable to have an inspection made of this hog farm before it is placed in operation to assure proper construction of feeding trough platforms and that proper sanitary measures are instituted to prevent the creation of nuisances. Meanwhile there are enough isolated spots easy of access from all the camps which will not be farmed and which may be utilized for the disposal of wastes.

MILK AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS

Milk, at the present time, is being secured from the Golden State Dairy in Los Angeles, and is delivered in one-quart parafined containers. This milk is a grade "A" pasteurized homogenized milk. Approximately 6,00 quarts are shipped daily. The Chief Steward reports that he will probably not be able to increase his supply of fresh milk but that he has an ample supply of condensed milk on hand. However, he reports that Japanese will not use condensed milk.

Meats come from quartermaster depots and are inspected by the Veterinary Corps of the Army. Other foodstuffs such as fresh vegetables, fruits, staples and dairy products are furnished through the Quartermaster Corps of the Army under government contracts in which all foodstuffs are unloaded at the relocation center siding east of Parker and are trucked directly to refrigerator warehouses at Camp No. 1. There is one warehouse in which meats and dairy products are stored and another one in which fruits and vegetables are stored. The temperatures of both warehouses appear to be satisfactory. The only objection noticed was that hooks had not been provided for hanging meat and the sides and other cuts were placed on low platforms on the floor. This, of course, requires more storage space and exposes the products to contamination as these Army inspected meats are not covered. Meat is cut in these warehouses and delivered daily to the mess halls. Similarly other fruits and perishables are delivered daily to the mess halls as sufficient storage purposely not provided at mess halls for perishable products. Another

objection is that the warehousemen apparently permit the working rooms in these warehouses to be used as visiting centers for some of the younger Japanese residents. They should be instructed that the warehouses are not to be used for such or entered by persons other than those employed there or in some administrative capacity on inspection or otherwise.

It was reported that a shipment of spoiled onions had been donated to the center. Some of the cooks were able to utilize these, sorting out the firmer onions from the soft ones; other chefs immediately planted these onions and are assured of a crop while still others simply threw them away usually leaving them in crates outside messhall doors where they attracted flies and other wise created a nuisance from odors. While some of the residents had complained about these spoiled onions, it is apparent that there were different reactions toward them and they were not a total loss in all cases.

HOUSING

Housing at the center is of barrack-type construction in blocks with mess hall, recreation center, men's bath-house, women's bath-house and laundry room provided for each block. Each block contains two single men's units, reported to house 60 or more men. Each of these are approximately 20' x 100' in floor plan. The balance of the barracks in the blocks are divided into apartments, four apartments to each building, each apartment consisting of one room approximately 20' x 24' in plan. In some of the later barracks the buildings are divided into six apartments, each approximately 20' x 16' in floor plan. These barracks are not provided with any facilities for housekeeping although there are electric outlets available for irons, hot plates, and other electrical devices. There are no sinks, toilets or hand washing facilities. Each block is supposed to house approximately 350 persons. The actual number housed in each block, of course, depends entirely upon the number of single men and upon the number of children in the families. There have been reports of the crowding and inspection showed that there was crowding. Living conditions are not desirable to say the least, but not undue crowding in so far as the number of persons who may be placed in a room is concerned judging from the standards of occupancy of 400 cubic feet per person exists. The difficulties come primarily from placing unrelated families in the same room and occasionally housing bachelors in with families. Of course, when beds and other furniture are placed with as many as seven or eight persons in a room 20' x 24' there is very little privacy and room for actual living. Construction of the barracks is of wood frame, wood sheathing, tar paper roofs and walls. The wood used is green and since it has dried out cracks have developed on the floors, walls and in

the partitions between rooms. It would appear necessary to provide some additional sheathing to protect the occupants during the winter months. Floors should be covered with duplicate flooring or other suitable material for the same reason and also to protect them against the dust which filters in everywhere and covers everything. In the camp at Rivers, Arizona, for instance, wall board has been used to good advantage to protect against the elements and to insure a certain amount of privacy. The cracks between the sheathing over the rafters and the tops of the walls have opened up in many places admitting dust. Some of these cracks are due to faulty construction, but most of them are due to shrinkage of the wood structures. It would appear that, if materials are made available to the Japanese occupants, such cracks as these and cracks in partitions could be effectively closed. It is possible also to take up and relay the floors so that all cracks will be closed. During the recent wind storms some of the tar paper covering on sides and roofs was blown off. It may be expected that there will be recurrence of this condition unless additional protection is provided for the tar paper covering. Such conditions, which are now disturbing, through crowding and through hurried construction, it is believed that it can be and will be changed, once protection is given against dust and other climatic conditions. It is borne in mind that the camp is not intended under any circumstances to serve as a substitute for the homes from which these people came. It appears as though the block managers, and there is one for each block, have a great deal of discretion in management of the block including the assignment of occupants to quarters. It was to be expected that, during the days when great numbers of Japanese were brought into the camps, a great many of them would be thrown together without any regard for family relationships or without any regard to their former status on the coast. Certainly former residents of cities have had a harder time adapting themselves to these new conditions than have the farm groups. This was very evident when the blocks occupied by farm groups were inspected and it was noted that a great many gardens were already being developed and in some cases even trees had been planted. The problems relating to housing appeared to lie in the fields other than those of public health.

MESS HALLS

There were, at the time of inspection, 71 mess halls under the direction of the Chief Steward devoted exclusively to feeding Japanese occupants. In addition, the Chief Steward has jurisdiction over the hospital mess hall, which is used largely by Japanese personnel employed at the hospital, and the administrative mess hall, which is used by Caucasian employees of the administration. An inspection was made of a few of these

as all of them are essentially the same in construction and administration. The principal difference comes in the operation of the mess halls. Unfortunately, in laying out these camps, the mess halls were located adjacent to a street. This, of course, was for convenience in the delivery of food stuffs and in the taking away of garbage and refuse. The dust which has been mentioned before seeps in through the walls and the floors and cracks at the eaves as it does in the barracks and spreads over everything. In most cases, this has resulted in an excessive use of water in keeping the places clean. At the time of the inspection, a semi-permanent floor material was being laid over the wood floors to protect against dust and to provide for easier cleaning. The kitchens and store rooms were located at one end of the 100-foot buildings; and the other end, occupying the greater part of the building, was used for eating purposes. The kitchens were supplied with wood stoves adapted for oil burning with which the Japanese cooks were having difficulty. It was noticed in a few cases that the stoves were too heavy for the floors and their supports were tilting forward. An electric refrigerator of 40 cubic foot capacity was provided and intended primarily for the storage of milk and other dairy products. Some of these still had ice freezing units in the boxes which took away from the refrigerator capacity. These also, in many cases, were too heavy for the floors which supported them. In no case was any refrigeratory found which had not been cleaned or otherwise cared for.

A storage room for staples, dry cereals, canned goods, vegetables, fruit, spices and other foodstuffs is provided in the center of each kitchen. Access to the store room is through a single door. As these rooms were approximately 12 feet square and had not been provided with sufficient shelves and table space, the floors were invariably cluttered with boxes of foodstuffs. However, no public health hazards were noted in this connection and the suggestion is offered that orderly housekeeping will remove much of the clutter from these store rooms. In fact, some of the Japanese cooks were already utilizing space available next to the rafters for the storage of such light goods as packaged cereals. G. I. cans were used for the storage of such staples as rice, flour, sugar, meal, etc. These cans were large in capacity and were invariable kept covered. No objection can be entertained regarding the use of this method of storage.

The kitchens were provided with one three-compartment sink for the washing of dishes and a two compartment sink for the washing of vegetables and also for washing of pots and pans. Complaints had been made that plates were not

clean. None were found which might be considered unclean in so far as a visual examination could determine their state of cleanliness. At Camp No. 1 there is an ample supply of hot water and there will be at Camp No. 2 and Camp No. 3 when the water systems are completed. There was a lack of powdered soaps and chlorine solutions for disinfectant. Dishes were dried with cloths, and there is a shortage of cloths for this purpose. It is preferred, however, that wooden racks be made in which dishes might be placed for rinsing and that the dishes be so rinsed by immersion of two minutes in water of not less than 170° F. and that the cloths be done away with. There was a shortage of storage facilities for dishes although in some mess halls the Japanese cooks had provided additional storage so that dishes were more convenient to reach and to keep clean. It was reported that there is a shortage of dishes. Again, some mess halls seemed to be able to get along with the quantity of dishes they had on hand and others were not able to get along without re-washing dishes used by earlier diners to that the later diners might be fed. After an observation of different methods of feeding, the conclusion was reached that the family style of service is to be preferred as it involves less waste of food although it does require additional help of which there should be plenty available. This involves the setting of tables before each meal and then the placing of hot dishes upon the table as fast as each table, which seats eight persons, is filled. This is the system recommended by the Chief Steward. Breakage of dishes can be attributed to careless handling and possibly also to the use of metal scrapers of heavy construction to scrape dishes before being washed. These heavy metal scrapers should be replaced with wooden paddles or other of light construction. Kitchen floors in many cases had sagged under the weight of heavy equipment and storage of foodstuffs, frequently to the point where the drains provided in the floors actually extended above the floors. It is understood that these floors will be corrected as fast as carpenters are able to get to them. Tables used for eating were of wood construction with masonite tops and attached benches. In one or two instances, so much water had been used on the masonite tops that they were badly warped.

A cooking school has been established in one of the mess halls, which incidentally feeds 550 persons at the noon meal, where cooks are brought in and taught the use of stoves, kitchen equipment and care of the mess halls. This appears to be important if materials at hand are to be conserved, if foodstuffs are not to be wasted and if the mess halls are to be kept clean with a minimum use of water and effort.

The Chief Steward, Mr. E. A. Best, is to be commended for the work he has been able to do in the short time the camp has been in operation. The principal problems of sanitation noted in these mess halls concerned the actual washing of dishes as adequate facilities are provided, and the lack of garbage racks or platforms outside the kitchen doors. Some of the cooks are very careful to place garbage in cans and to keep them covered. Others appear indifferent, and consequently, there are messes existing on the ground outside the kitchens. There is a lack of bins for the storage of empty cans and combustible refuse such as paper boxes, wood boxes, and other similar materials. There is need, outside of all mess halls, for a platform of adequate size to keep garbage cans and trash bins off the ground. Some of the Japanese were interested enough in the general appearance of the mess halls and in the general appearance of their blocks to construct these platforms themselves. Such an attitude on the part of the other Japanese cooks and block managers should be encouraged. Some Japanese were also digging cellars underneath their store-rooms to provide additional storage space. Again the attitude of the particular individual was evident. Some of these merely asked permission to dig these holes and were building floors and shelves themselves from whatever scrap lumber they were able to salvage. Others dug the hole but wanted the administration to complete the work for them. Some provided storage above the store rooms and still others did nothing but complain about the lack of space. I was informed by the Chief Steward that it is not intended to issue meat or other perishables except in quantities sufficient to take care of the day's needs and that trucks were available to make rounds with the daily issue. It appears, however, that some mess halls may be deliberately neglected because of differences between the cooks and the warehousemen or their truck drivers. These are matters which the administration will have to clear up.

WASH HOUSES

There were separate wash houses for men and women. Each contained dressing rooms, showers, toilets; and, in addition, man's bath-houses contained urinals. These structures all had concrete floors and apparently were adequate in capacity to serve the needs of the particular blocks. There is, of course, some rush to use facilities at the close of the day's work; but, again, the block managers can regulate the use to a certain extent so that the non-workers will leave the facilities available for workers at the end of the day. Duck boards have been provided in the showers, but these have been removed in some places because they had proven unsatisfactory. It is believed that this lack of satisfaction was due to the fact that duplicate boards were not provided so that one set could be dried out and disinfected by the sunlight while the other set was in use. Another objection has been that no urinal has been provided for small boys. This has been over-

come in certain bath-houses by providing a platform for the youngsters, but this platform has certain objections in that it prevents the full use of the facility by adults and also tends to cause carelessness in the use of the facility. Small boys have been instructed to use the flush toilets, but it is believed better to provide a lower urinal for them as they will necessarily imitate their elders and prefer the use of the urinal to the flush toilets. The lack of water under pressure at Camp No. 3 has caused some block managers to close down the toilet facilities without making other provision for the occupants of the block. This lack of water was solved by other block managers who placed a barrel and a bucket in each bath-house and placed a sign on the barrel stating that a bucket of water was to be used for flushing after each toilet use. In general the bath-houses were very clean. Some of the urinals were foul smelling, apparently due to lack of scouring and disinfectant materials. The desire of the Japanese to be clean is evident throughout, but they need to be taught that a small amount of chlorine or carbolic acid solution is just as effective as the larger quantities. Therefore, they need instruction which may well be given by the Public Health Department in the proper use of such solutions for disinfecting purposes. Much of the shortage of disinfecting solutions, particularly chlorine, throughout the camp may be attributed to their excessive use.

LAUNDRY ROOMS

Back of each mess hall a small building has been set aside for laundry purposes. It is equipped with two rows of double-compartment laundry sinks and scrubbing boards. There are no washing machines furnished. A washing machine, like any other piece of mechanical equipment such as an electric refrigerator, may be brought in, but if used, must be available for use by other occupants of the block. Consequently, no washing machines were noted in any of the laundry houses. A separate heating plant is provided to furnish the necessary hot water. These rooms have concrete floors and are well lighted and ventilated. There does not appear to be any comments with regard to these buildings.

IRONING ROOMS

Adjacent to each laundry building is a second small building equipped with ironing boards and outlets for electric irons. Due to the lack of a transformer, these rooms have not been placed in operation. There are no specific comments to make about these rooms other than the suggestion that a portion of them be divided off and converted into small community kitchens where feeding for infants, small children and invalids may be prepared by the mothers. It is not considered advisable to divide the mess hall kitchens to provide such facilities for individual preparation of foods as the kitchens of the mess halls are barely adequate in size to serve the

purpose for which they are intended, i.e., community kitchens. For it is not advisable to separate off a portion of the dining room for the same purpose. In as much as these diet kitchens are seriously needed and should be provided with their own cooking equipment and refrigerators which have been ordered, it is believed advisable to utilize some other building such as a portion of the ironing room or perhaps a portion of the recreation hall or even one room in one of the barracks divided into family apartments for this purpose.

In general, it may be stated that conditions disclosed during the inspection of the Relocation Center during this period were not particularly hazardous in so far as public health is concerned. It is borne in mind that the construction was hurried and was, necessarily, of a temporary nature to provide shelter and protection for American citizens of Japanese ancestry; also, that these Relocation Centers were not intended, in any sense of the word, to replace the home which many of these people were accustomed. During the early days of occupancy of such a camp, it may be expected that there will be objectionable characteristics which may be overcome through proper administration, maintenance and operation of the centers. In Parker, chief complaints of Japanese occupants seem to hinge around shortages; shortages of soap powders, disinfectant, sish cloths, towels, kitchen equipment, swimming facilities and a number of othr things which may be expected and which will take some time to correct. There will be an ample water supply available if pumping equipment can meet specifications, and there will be excellent system of sewage dispoasl with plenty ofland to provide any amount of secondary treatment at a distace and so protected that there will be no hazards to the health of the residents nor any objectionable nuisances from odors. The principal objections on the part of the residents appear to be, first, the heat and second, the great volume of dust. If protective measures such as the installation of coolers and the effective elimination of dust from quarters and messhall can be obtained, it is believed that the Japanese themselves will make their quarters more livable than they are at present. Flies have not been a serious problem in the area at present, but there is no assurance that they may not become numerous unless garbage is promptly buried and elininated. Attention is invited to tne fact that, in the construction of these camps, all screen doors were hung to swing inward which merely means that whenever a person enters a building, he takes the flies into the rooms with him. One of the first tasks of the administration should be the changing of these doors so that they will swing outward.

It appears desirable, after inspection, to set up a working public health organization to instruct the men and women selected for duty in the public health field and to work with them until they are thoroughly familiar with their duties. There are no trained public health workers among the residents of this area, or at least none of them who may be so trained, have listed themselves as available for such duty. It is believed that the Chief Medical Officer should be relieved of any detail in connection with public health activities, but it is also believed that he should be ex-officio Chief Public Health Officer and should retain the right to review all recommendations and to make changes that he may deem necessary in order to secure the maximum amount of public health protection. It is suggested that the administration avail itself of trained Public health personnel available in the Indian Service and in the Public Health Service for organization and instruction of such Japanese residents who may be fitted for the tasks of public health administration. There is, for instance, one entomologist among the Japanese residents who should be encouraged to collect and classify the insects in the area, paying particular attention to flies and mosquitoes, particularly those which may be the vectors of encephalomyelitis. This man has also discovered the Triatoma, native to this area. In view of the recent studies made of the presence of Triatoma on the Mexican border and the fact that they are infectors of Chagas Disease, it is believed important that the existence of Triatoma should be definitely established in relation to the camps. There is a trained bacteriologist whose abilities may well be used in the various fields of bacteriology relating to medicine and public health. There are similarly trained individuals, such as pharmacist, who can well be use in the public health field. There are also a number of specialists whose abilities, education and experience can be utilized, but who will need some instruction in the field of public health before these faculties may be used to advantage.

It is further suggested that schools of instruction, similar to the cooking school now operated by the Chief Steward be established for other employees with community responsibilities. This would apply to block managers, janitors and others whose work brings them in direct contact with the resident population. It is also suggested, however, that little authority be placed directly in the hands of this trained personnel; otherwise, it is anticipated that there may be considerable resentment on the part of the residents toward their fellow-residents who would appear to be giving instructions without any authority to do so. Routine check ups should be made at infrequent intervals by trained public health workers from the Indian Service or from the Public Health Service in order

to assure that appropriate public health protection is given to the camps at all times. This office, at the request of the Indian Service, is ready to render such service upon call. Acknowledgement is made and appreciation extended for the assistance given during this inspection by Doctor Pressman, Doctor Leighton, and the Japanese members of their staffs, particularly Doctor Kawaichi and George Kido, entomologist, in charge of sanitation department.

SURVEY REPORT ON
WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE WORKS
JAPANESE RELOCATION CAMP
POSTON, ARIZONA

A survey of the water supply and sewerage works at the Japanese Relocation Camps, Poston, Arizona, was made by the writer on August 24 - 26 at the request of Captain V. B. Lamoureux, U. S. Public Health Service, Denver, Colorado. The survey was made in company with Dr. R. B. Snavely, District Medical Director, Captain Lamoureux, Mr. George Marx, State Sanitary Engineer, Mr. Ellis Georgia, Area Engineer, U. S. E. D., and Mr. Hammatt, Consulting Engineer for the U.S. E.D.

1.0 WATER SUPPLY

1.1 Camp No, 1

The water supply for Camp No. 1 is obtained from two wells equipped with Pomona deep well turbines. A third well has been completed but not yet equipped with a deep well turbine pump. Each turbine has a rated capacity of 800 gmp. and discharges to the distribution system in which there is a 50,000-gallon elevated wood stave tank on a 90-foot tower. Overflow from the elevated tank is piped to a 2000,000 gallon covered steel surface reservoir which is held in reserve for fire protection. Two horizontal centrifugal fire pumps are installed near the surface reservoir with suction connection to the reservoir and discharge connection back to the distribution system.

1.2 Sanitary Defects

There are four sanitary defects in each of the completed wells including the following:

- (1) an inspection hole has been provided in the concrete base through which contaminated material may enter the well.
- (2) well casing terminates about six inches below the top of the concrete pump base.
- (3) the vent hole through the pump base which is directly above the well is open.
- (4) an auxiliary tank is mounted on the pump house floor to provide lubricating water for the upper rubber bearings in the pump column. This tank can be easily opened and is subject to pollution.

Samples taken of this water from various points in the system have been reported by the State Health Department to contain coli-form organisms. This is due in part to the fact that the mains and wells have not been thoroughly sterilized and to the sanitary defects in the well construction and probably in part to the improper method employed in collecting samples.

1.3 Recommendations

It is recommended that the sanitary defects in the well constructed listed above be corrected by:

- 1st. - filling the inspection hole with concrete to the level of the top of the concrete base.
- 2nd. - providing a seal with mastic compound between the bottom of the pump base and top of the concrete base.
- 3rd. - close the vent hole in base of the pump head by inserting a plug or otherwise, and
- 4th. - by providing a pre-lubricating line for the upper rubber bearings direct from the distribution system.

These corrections are to be made as soon as possible in accordance with an agreement given by the Consulting Engineer, Mr. Hamma tt.

It is further recommended that the wells, mains, and storage tanks be thoroughly sterilized by adding hypo-chlorite solution or chlorine solution into the well until a residual of at least 50 gpm. is obtained from the most distant points on the distribution system. When this residual is obtained the waters should be allowed to stand in the mains for at least 12 hours and 14 hours if possible to do so. Chlorine solution under 100 gpm. will have no corrosive effect on water mains, valves, or other parts of the system.

It has been found from past experiences that coli-form organisms brought into wells and pipe lines during construction are difficult to remove. These organisms colonize in jute packing into which chlorine solution penetrates very slowly. Accordingly the sterilizing process should extend over as long a period of time as possible. About 125 # of chlorine or 200# of 65% hypo-chlorite will be required to sterilize the wells, mains and storage tanks.

Water samples must be carefully taken in accordance with the proper technique. First the tap must be flamed with a piece of burning paper until all extraneous material and clinging bacteria on the tap has been destroyed and the tap well heated. Second, the tap should then be opened and water allowed to run for about two minutes. Third, remove cap from sample bottle carefully so that the inner portions of the cap or neck of bottle are not touched by the hands. Fourth, collect sample, replace cap carefully, and label then return sample bottle to container. Only sterilized sample bottles furnished by the State Department of Health should be used and they should be returned to the State Laboratory promptly after the samples have been collected. Samples of water representing the sanitary quality of water within the mains cannot be obtained from outside taps while a dust storm is in progress nor can they be obtained from the ends of hose or hose nozzles.

1.4 Camps No. 2 and 3

The water supplies for Camps No. 2 and 3 are similar in design and layout to that provided for Camp No. 1, except that the deep well turbines are designed to discharge into a covered steel surface reservoir and horizontal centrifugal booster pumps are provided to raise the water from the surface tank to two 50,000 -gallon elevated wood stave tanks on 90-foot tower which are connected to the distribution system.

Camp No. 2 will be provided with two wells, each equipped with deep well turbines have a capacity of 500 gpm. Camp No. 3 will have two wells, each equipped with 1000 gpm. turbines.

No sanitary defects could be found in the construction of the wells or pump settings in Camps No. 2 and 3. Accordingly after the wells, mains and storage reservoirs have been thoroughly sterilized no further difficulties should be had with these water supplies.

1.5 Comments concerning water supplies at all camps

General

The water systems installed at each camp were designed to provide only the minimum essential requirements of a water system. Elevated storage capacity has been reduced to a minimum in order to economize on the cost of construction. For this reason the operation of these systems must be properly managed so that the storage reserve is maintained at full capacity at all times for fire protection. Water wastage from

desert coolers, leaks in fixtures and other parts of the system must be reduced to a minimum. Fire fighting companies at these camps should be given frequent drills, particularly in the operation of the booster pumps.

1.6 Wood stave tanks

In the hot dry climate at Poston, Arizona, it will be necessary to maintain as much water in the wood stave tanks as possible at all times in order to keep the wood stave joint watertight. Wood staves will dry out quickly in this climate if the tank is allowed to remain empty over any appreciable length of time.

1.7 Chlorination of water supplies.

Hypo-chlorinators have been provided or will be installed in all pumping stations. These installations are only precautionary measures providing chlorination during the initial operating stages following construction. After the wells mains and storage reservoirs have been properly chlorinated and a record of satisfactory samples have been obtained from the well, it is the writer's opinion that chlorination of the water supplies can be safely discontinued. After chlorination is discontinued, samples should be collected at least once each month for bacteriological analysis.

1.8 Operating Records

It is suggested that daily operating records be kept at each pumping station including length of time pump is in operation, quantity of water pumped, far down in well and static water level in well at the beginning of each operation period. Records of this kind provide valuable information for future use and are a means by which the well performance can be checked.

1.9 Mechanical defects noted in existing equipment

The pumping unit at well No. 1, Camp No. 1, was discharging at a rate of 692 gpm. against a pressure in the discharge outlet of about 40# whereas the rated capacity was reported to 800 gpm. against 60#. Mr. Hammatt advised that the Pamona Pump Company were prepared to make necessary adjustments in the equipment so that it would meet specification requirements. Field tests should be made of all pumping equipment to see that specification requirements have been met. The elevated wood stave tank at Camp No. 1 was valved off from the system at the time of this inspection for the

reason that the expansion joint at the top of the pipe riser was leaking badly. Mr. Hammatt advised that representatives of the tank manufacturers were enroute to Poston to make necessary adjustments.

1.10 Operating Personnel

It is recommended that three one-man, eight-hour shifts be provided for the operation of the water system at each camp. This will be necessary in order to assure an adequate reserve supply of water in the storage reservoir at all times.

1.11 Summary of recommendations and suggestions

- (1) Correct sanitary defects noted in construction of both wells at Camp No. 1.
- (2) Sterilize wells, mains and storage reservoirs at all camps.
- (3) Collect samples for bacteriological analysis as suggested.
- (4) Maintain as much reserve storage as possible in wood stave tanks.
- (5) Discontinue chlorination of water after record of safe samples have been collected from wells.
- (6) Maintain operating records at each pumping station.
- (7) Provide sufficient operating personnel for the water system as suggested.

2.0 Sewage Treatment Plants

Sewage treatment facilities provided at each camp are identical clarifier, two stage sludge digestion, sludge beds and lagooning of the effluent. Chlorine is to be applied preceding the clarifier and the lagoons. Approximately 1.5 acres of lagoon area has been provided per 1,000 population at Camp No. 1 and .5 acres per 1,000 population at Camps No. 2 and 3. None of the sewage plants is completed owing to delay in delivery of mechanical equipment. Sewage is being disposed of temporarily by pumping into natural lagoons at Camp No. 2 and 3 and into one of the prepared lagoons at Camp No. 1.

2.2 Final disposal of effluent

The lagoon area provided at each camp will not be sufficient for disposal of the effluent by evaporation and ground absorption. Consequently disposal of the effluent must be continued to the drainate channel which passes along the west edge of each camp and finally discharges to the Colorado River several miles below Camp No. 3.

2.3 Odor nuisance.

An odor nuisance already exists at the south end of Camp No. 1 where the raw sewage is being temporarily lagooned in one of the prepared lagoons. It is the writer's opinion that the odor nuisance will be intensified if either of the other two lagoons at Camp No. 1 are used since they are both nearer the camp. Chlorination in doses ordinarily applied to sewage will not reduce the odors appreciably. In case the odor nuisance becomes intolerable, the only economical solution will be to pass the lagoons entirely and discharge settled effluent direct to the drainage channel where it will be carried away rapidly. If the State objects to this procedure the only other solution will be to provide large lagoons or sewage farms located at least $\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of the camp sites.

2.4 Operation of sewage plant and operating records

Three one-man, eight-hour shifts will be required at each camp to operate these sewage plants satisfactorily. Additional help will be required occasionally during the day-time shift to assist in removing screenings and sludge and to assist in making repairs to equipment.

Operating records should be kept at the sewage plants including sewage flow, settleable solids at influent and effluent from clarifier, quantity of sludge production, amount of chlorine fed and residual chlorine of plant effluent.

Further data concerning the operation of the existing water supply and sewerage works or explanations concerning this report will be gladly furnished if needed.

Arnold S. Nesheim
Associate Sanitary Engineer

copied 10-29-42

The Family: - Housing Data

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 ^{big} 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 periscoped into the specific study of the family in the selected blocks).

J.N.F.

* A new ruling of 7-15-42 states that no moving will be permitted through "notes" from the medical staff—

9-4-42

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)

THE FAMILY STUDY:

Report on joint meeting of Block Managers' Housing Committee
and Housing-Registration staff:--

Those present:--

1. Tak Nishimoto - Asst. Supervisor of Block Managers
2. John Katano - Block Managers' Committee
3. Roy _____ - " " "
4. Elmer Suski - " " "
5. Mits Kaneke - Chairman, H. & R. office
6. Phyllis Kinoshita - Spec. Investigator Housing
Applications
7. John Fukushima

The above group met in the afternoon, as a result of Mits Kane-ko's report at the Blockmanagers' meeting in the morning, and its purpose was to further clarify the acute housing situation and discuss ways and means toward alleviating the present housing condition. I was asked to sit in at the study of the readjustment of the Japanese families to the Poston set-up.

Take Nishimoto opened the discussion with a brief remark about the dire need for finding a quick solution to the housing problem in view of the fact that the partitions had been promised the families, but that after weeks of waiting there still remains some doubt about the materialization of these promised partitions that would enable each family to have a unit of its own. Mits interrupted Tak at this point and said that the partitions were already bought, that is, plastic partitions and not wooden partitions, and that these plastic boards were already at a Los Angeles loading platform awaiting transportation. However, he was not certain of this point and said he would check with Mr. Evans. It seems that plastic materials do not have a priority rating, and in as much as funds are al-

ready provided for partitioning material there seems no apparent reason why plastic boards could not substitute for wooden partitions.

The housing problem should receive the united and individual attention of all the departments in Poston , avers John Katano. If families are dissatisfied here in Poston, no further progress can be made in the economic or agricultural fields. It is necessary that the importance of the housing of families be brought to the attention of all the people, and that the people maintain a common front in the plea for the alleviation of the situation.

During the course of discussion it was brought out that there should be a more equitable distribution of population by blocks, and that it would be wise to accomplish this before the partitions were put up. The partitions are not a definite arrangement, and so this matter can be adjusted with plenty of time. The difficulty confronting the process of equalizing population distribution is that of actually persuading the people of an overcrowded block to move into a lightly burdened block, and that of whether the latter type of block would welcome such a move. All those in the discussion felt that this was not a problem where personal selfishness should take the highlight but a problem that must and can only be solved by the willingness of all 36 blocks to cooperate with the program.

Mits explained why the earlier blocks are not as loaded to capacity as those blocks that were occupied at a later date. Blocks #6 and #11 were filled with volunteers and at that stage of registration these volunteers were assured that no families would be doubled up regardless of how small the family unit. The first evacuees were assigned in like manner to about 13 or 14 blocks before the housing

department awoke to the realization that there would not be sufficient room to house 10,000 evacuees at the rate the blocks were being filled, and so it was decided to establish a policy that said not less than five or more than 8 can be assigned per apartment. This policy led to the resultant overcrowding and the unequal distribution in those blocks that were filled at a later date. The overloaded blocks are not insisting that certain families be re-assigned to the lighter blocks, but are only asking for a larger number of partitions. However, the committee felt that it would only be fair to equalize the blocks before actually partitioning the apartments.

Of the 36 blocks in Unit #1 there are 8 blocks with a total population of 280 or more. These blocks would be termed "frozen blocks" and no movement can be made into the block, but movements out of these blocks to other "open" blocks will be advised. It was pointed out that most of the families are rather well settled and did not wish to move into a new neighborhood. And to overcome this hesitation to move on the part of the established families, it was suggested that an official bulletin be issued either by Mr. Evans or Mr. Head, or even by resorting to an appeal to Mr. Meyer of the W.R.A. This bulletin would officially freeze those 8 overloaded blocks, and would permit movements to other blocks until such time as an even figure that would approximate around 260 was reached. It was further suggested that blocks #6 and #11 be also included in the "frozen" list with the exception of those empty barracks and apartments to which movements can be made. These 2 above mentioned blocks would be thrown out of the "frozen" list only when it is found absolutely impossible to equalize the blocks without the aid of these two blocks. This would constitute a concession granted to the

volunteers.

The advantage of equalizing the blocks as regards the population total would lie in the fact that when the partitions become a reality the amount of floor space given per individual would then be almost equally distributed. Another decided advantage in the equalization of the population would be the fairness with which food can be distributed to the 36 kitchens. At present the 36 kitchens are divided into 4 classes, and some kitchens fall into a given class because they fall 1 Or 2 persons short of a given count, and distribution based on such a system is not fair in the long run to such unfortunate kitchens. However, an equitable distribution of population would enable the food allotment to be equal to all kitchens.

It was further suggested that all movements be made only on paper, and not involve the actual transfer of families. In this way, it would be possible to grasp an over-all picture of the housing distribution.

Mention was made of the laborers who were leaving camp for outside work under contracts that are to expire in Dec. 1942 and that this would enable openings of several apartments. It was also mentioned that these apartments must be kept open for these workers who might in all probability return to Boston at the termination of the contract. However, it seemed more advisable that the present housing situation be partially alleviated by the use of these new vacancies, and to consider later those laborers who left camp.

The meeting terminated with the decision to take a survey by the housing department of the 36 blocks and to find out exactly how many separate families there are with 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 members in the family.

(JNF)

THE FAMILY:--

The following is an excerpt from the proceedings of the Block Manager's meeting of September 18, 1942, and which excerpt is self explanatory.

Mits Kaneko, Housing Department: "Only the earlier blocks have populations which are below the minimum of 280. Today there are only twelve vacant apartments. These are necessary for all the social problems that arise in the community. Privacy is important, without it "explosions" are bound to occur. There are many cases where people are on edge and cause trouble because of the housing situation. Today we have 173 applications for small apartments which are considered urgent. We need the cooperation of the Block Managers to keep the vacant twelve/apartments to take care of serious social problems. 573 small apartments are needed in this unit (for housing families of two and three members) to accommodate all the requests that we have on file.

"There are nine or ten blocks that have over 280 in the block, and four blocks have over 300. In making changes in housing, we must think in terms of the community as a whole. An effort will be made to try to even the population in the different blocks.

"A suggestion has been made to move the partitions in the buildings to accommodate the people according to the number of persons in the family unit. This system can be tried as an experiment in one block. A large family will be given more floor space than one with fewer members. An average of 20 people to a building will be maintained."

At this point there was a discussion concerning the re-

ponsibility which the Block Managers should assume in problems involving housing. It was pointed out that there are two schools of thought among the Block Managers:

1. One group feels that Block Managers should assume responsibility about moving within the block.
2. The other group feels that Block Managers should keep their hands off moving because they want to avoid kickbacks later.

Mits Kaneko reported that in many cases residents move into vacant apartments without consulting the Housing Department first. They file their application to move after they have moved. Mits asked that the Block Managers cooperate with the Housing Department in discouraging this practice. He felt that the ideal procedure for moving from one block to another is to obtain the consent of the Block Manager in which the resident now lives, the permission of the Block Manager of the block to which he expects to move, and the OK of the Housing Department.

It was suggested that Block Managers bring persons wanting to move, to the Housing Department instead of having the individuals come by themselves. After careful consideration it was decided that this would not be the most satisfactory system because some residents might wish to move for reasons that they cannot discuss with Block Managers.

It is possible to move from Unit I to Unit III at any time.

The Housing Department will issue mimeographed instructions regarding the proper procedure for moving. These will be distributed to the Block Managers.

John Katano: "The housing problem is the most serious problem here. The only way to get cooperation from the people is to make them happy. One way to make people happy is to give them privacy in their homes. Right now on this Project we are spending money on things that are necessary and important (tractors, implements, etc.) But not as necessary as improved housing. We must give people privacy. We should stress to the authorities that we must get everything for our homes first. We must get our partitions first. If we cannot get lumber, then we must have canvas. Everyone must make known to the Administration and to all others above us that we need this done. We must ask that the councilmen work on housing first."

Mits Kaneke: "People will collapse if we do not have better housing facilities here. Before we buy a single tractor, we should get partitions. People cannot use the tractors and other equipment which are now being purchased if they are not well -unhappy at home. I suggest that the Community Council take this matter up - apply to Washington - tell them about Poston. Conditions in the dining halls and housing conditions are important. Because of the pressure brought to bear on the Housing Department by the residents, no one is willing to work in the department. Dr. Leighton has promised to cooperate with the Housing Department by sending one of his investigators to help."

Mr. Izue: "You should get more people to work for you in the Housing Department. There are 400 to 500 people employed in the Recreation Department so you should have a larger staff."

Tak Nishimoto: "Dr. Spicer is very anxious to hear of Block Manager's opinions through the Daily Log. Through you he

wants to learn the general atmosphere in the blocks. If you have housing trouble, put it in your Log. Through Dr. Spicer, it will get to Dr. Leighton, and finally to Washington."

Mits Kaneko: "The American Friends Service Committee has written to ask if they can be of assistance in some way. It is true that recreation is important and supplies are needed, but we feel that housing is more important so we are going to ask that these people help us with housing."

Mits Kaneko: "The physical condition of the applicant is our first consideration."

(JNF)

THE FAMILY:--

TRI-UNIT MEETING OF BLOCK MANAGER'S HOUSING COMMITTEE

There is a general feeling among the people of the three camps that the government is not keeping its promise of providing for adequate housing as is shown by the lack of screens on the windows, the failure to install additional flooring and wall insulation, and the apparent inaction with regard to the installation of heating units for the individual apartments. Hopes were high when the evacuees first came into Poston, but with the passing of each successive week without any signs of action on the part of the administration there seemed evident a gradual loss of confidence in the administrative promises of these improvements. This loss of confidence seems to increase as the nights and early mornings become cooler and cooler, and as the increase in the number of mosquitoes becomes more and more noticeable.

The consensus of opinion among the members of the Block Manager's committee of all three units seems to be that the most important thing in Poston now is the immediate and imperative necessity for making each family as comfortable and as happy as possible, and that without a happy family background no community project will receive the full-fledged cooperation of the people. And to bring about this happy family background nothing can contribute as much as physical comfort, and to this end, finished flooring and side walls, screens, heating, and adequate room space play a vital roll here in Poston.

The people are concerned very much about the approaching winter. They seem to feel that the government is of the opinion that it does not get cold enough here to warrant as much attention as the other relocation

centers located further to the north. The people from Imperial Valley point out that the cold here in the desert is a dry coldness that strikes quickly and is highly penetrative, whereas the cold of the northern snow is a warm kind of coldness. There seems to be much apprehension on the part of the families about how much cold they will actually have to endure this winter.

(JNF)

At a meeting of the Block Manager's housing committee of all three units held yesterday at Camp III to discuss the housing situation, there appeared throughout the meeting an underlying resentment on the part of the #3 unit representatives against Mr. Morris Burge whom they felt was too impractical for the position he held. They felt that "he has his fingers in too many small fires", and that "he should allocate more of the work to the departmental heads."

After the meeting, I requested the secretary who had taken notes on the proceedings, to make a copy for my files, and at that time she mentioned that the minutes are going to be kept off-the-record and not to be forwarded to Mr. Morris Burge.

One of the managers told me that Mr. Morris Burge has more or less intimated that he will dismiss any block manager who does not follow his instructions to the letter. He also told me that at one of the block manager's meetings, all the block managers had agreed that should any of their number be dismissed all the block managers would go on a sympathetic walk-out. This tacit agreement was made off-the-record and only the block managers are supposed to know of this--besides the secretary who was requested not to record it in the minutes.

(JMF)

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

9-29-42

via Mits Kaneko:

The explanation for the overlaid housing condition of those blocks located in the southwest section and in the entire western half of Unit #1 is that the housing department originally assigned an apartment a piece to a family. When almost one-third of the total blocks in the unit were occupied, the housing department awoke to the realization that at the rate the blocks were being assigned, it would be impossible to accommodate the 10,000 evacuees scheduled to be sent to Unit #1. And so with this condition in mind, the housing department established a regulation that called for the assignment of an apartment to not less than 5 people nor more than 8 people. When the families were small they were compelled to double/^{up}with other small families. This policy took definite shape after the Orange County-Oceanside intakes of May 15th and 17th at which time 1146 and 1234 evacuees respectively arrived. (JNF)

Date: 10/12/42

Organization:

Subject:

Filed under:

Place:

Principal Actors: Miss Nell Findley, Mrs. Goetting, Mrs. Spicer,
Mrs. Moody Palmer, Mr. Grant Nelson, Mr. Peabody,
Mr. Colbertson, Miss Vickers, Mr. McClarin.

The meeting was called by Miss Findley to attempt a solution on some of the housing problems in the personnel barracks. Miss Findley first asked for complaints from the people present, each of whom with the exception of Mrs. Spicer and Mrs. Goetting, represented one of the barracks. There were few very minor complaints. Then Miss Findley said she had some real ones pose such as treatment of towels where people use lipstick and finger nail polish on them and get them full of mud by wiping their shoes. She said the laundry man had complained that it was almost impossible to get these things clean with the present equipment. It was suggested that a note be written for each offender and pinned on their towel. Then there was a warning about accusing the girls who clean the rooms of stealing. It had been done and the garments had turned up in the accusers own drawers. The girls had been very disturbed and wanted to quit. Miss Findley said that this sort of thing was very unnecessary and people should be much more careful. She felt the girls would never steal. Their desire to quit was their only resource in this situation. Another thing that made the girls unhappy was having to pick up people's dirty clothes and she thought the people should do that themselves. It was decided that the girls should be instructed to leave them where they found them and sweep around them and the people would ^{soon} pick them up themselves. Another problem

was the children, particularly in Barrack A. There were people there, whom their noise bothered considerably. It was decided to see if it would not be possible to move the family with childrens from other barracks into A and move the people who complained into their place. It would be difficult because of the very crowded condition. There is not one vacant room in all the barracks. Several suggested the necessity of play grounds for the childrens but no motion was made to bring it about. The meeting adjourned with Miss Findley thanking the "fine committee" for their cooperation and said that for any future problems she and Mrs. Goetting would bring up before them.

(R.B.S.)

Housing

CLIPPINGS FROM PRESS BULLETIN

<u>Date</u>	<u>Article</u>
Oct. 3, 1942	<p><u>"Tables, Movable Partitions Now Ready for School-Rooms."</u></p> <p>Now under construction are 2,700 school tables to be ready by opening of schools, Oct. 5, according to reports released by Popkins, Construction and Maintenance Chief. Movable partitions for 30 Recreation Halls, which will divide up classrooms during day and be moved aside at night, also being installed. Materials to partition Bachelors' quarters ordered and window-screens for bldgs. will arrive in a few days, report concluded.</p>
Oct. 24, 1942	<p><u>"Screens Arrive"</u></p> <p>Larry Inouye of construction dept. stated enough screens have arrived to screen one side of all barracks. Work will start in a few days.</p>
Oct. 25, 1942	<p><u>"Unit 2 gets Mattresses"</u></p> <p>1100 mattresses will be distributed in unit 2 Monday thru blk. mgrs.</p>
Oct. 25, 1942	<p><u>"Project Director Announces Electrical Restrictions"</u></p> <p>No ironing will be allowed in barracks because of fire hazard is the order coming from project director's office. All ironing must be done in ironing rooms created expressly for that purpose.</p> <p>All permits for having hot plates in barracks are cancelled. Only exceptions are those families with babies and invalids.</p>
Oct. 25, 1942	<p><u>"Evacuees' Property coming in, W.R.A. Reports to Press"</u></p> <p>W.R.A. in San Francisco announced today that Federal Reserve warehouses at various locale are continuously shipping out evacuee's personal property to respective owners upon their request, which to date have been stored by them at govt. houses.</p> <p>If any items received are damaged or if certain articles are missing, owner should report it to Director of Supply and Transportation, Ad. II, in Poston 1 it was indicated.</p>

Oct. 31, 1942

"Heaters, - Linoleum to Arrive on Nov. - 5 for Residents"

"4,928 oil console type and 1,326 kerosene heaters are expected to arrive here on Nov. 5," Wade Head announced to the Press last evening. "Ceiling material, wall lining and linoleum are all ordered and mattresses which have arrived are being distributed",

"NO STOVES YET"

PRESS BULLETIN

Nov. 13, 1942, Friday

VOL.VII NO.4

The recent announcement of stoves arriving in Parker was rumor, according to Howard Palmer, procurement officer.

Dec. 17, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: MEMBERS OF THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL

FROM: HOUSING DEPARTMENT, UNIT I

SUBJECT: REQUEST TO RESIDENTS -- UNDERSTANDING OF HOUSING SITUATION

Excerpts:

1. There is not a single vacancy available to residents in unit I w to which maladjusted families and emergency cases can be moved. (A few typical housing cases have been attached to this report).

2. There are almost 500 families living with other families. This means that there is a constant source of irritation and friction within these households.

394 cases where 2 families are living together
82 cases where 3 families are living together
16 cases where 4 families are lving together

3. More than 60% of all changes of address in September and October due to reasons of Overcrowding, Lack of Privacy, and Incompatibility. (The other reasons include Health, Relatives and Freidnds, Proximity to employebt, convenience, and miscellaneous.)

4. Buildings 13 and 14 are for the most part, partitioned. (There are 21 families living in unpartitioned buildings).

5. Census report shows unequal distribution of population in the blocks of Unit I. Range from 188 to 307 in a block.

6. Schools are using one whole block for educational purposes in each of the other units, II and III. In Unit I schools occupy Recreation Halls. The recreation dept. invades the housing barracks in some cases. Result: shortage of housinh space.

7. Some apartments used for Community nterprise purposes and offices, thus decreasing housing space by so many apartments.

8. Five apatments must be reserved as "Honeymoon cottages" At present, 4 rooms are held in reservation.

~~Five apartments must be reserved~~

9. In the present housing set-up, some couples of families of 3 occupy a large apartment, while in other cases, families of 7, 8, or 9 occupy the same size apartments. The housing dept. knows that most changes of address requests are made by residents because of friction between families living together. herefore this dept. has avoided, as much as possible, the further doubling of families in one apartment.

WHAT HAS THE HOUSING DEPT. DONE?

The housing dept. has taken the following steps:

1. Prepared a general plan for Housing Readjustment in Unit I. This plan has been given approval by the admin. and was approved at the block managers meeting of Nov. 10, 1942. The Community Council was to discuss this plan on Nov. 18, 1942, but due to general unrest and turn of events from the routine procedure of community life, this schedule was cancelled. As yet, it has not been presented to the people. Purpose of plan -- distribute living space as equally as possible and to show, by maps, where partitions are needed.
2. Stopped all moves into Unit I from Unit II and III and also from other relocation centers. Moves within Unit I have been frozen, unless that move would aid or further the above adjustment plan.
3. Requested voluntary movements to Unit II and possibly III. Unit II has the most available unoccupied apartments for residential purposes at present.
4. To the best of its knowledge, answers have been prepared by this depart. to questions which are most frequently asked about the housing situation.

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
<u>60</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>14</u>
36	277	296	573

(JNF)

Housing

MEMO TO: Block Managers

SUBJECT: Stoves and Meeting

Stoves will be distributed to blocks in the order in which they were occupied: 6, 11, 5, 12, 21, 22, 27, 28, 37, 38, 43, 44, 42, 53, 54, 59, 60, 3, 4, 14, 13, 19, 30, 2, 26, 39, 35, 36, 45, 46, 15, 16, 17, 18, 31, 32. Please do not remove the stoves from the boxes. The U. S. Engineers will install them.

There will be a meeting of the Block Managers at Hospital Ward 7 Thursday Dec. 3, 2 p.m.

John G. Evans

Ass't Project Director

Central Executive Board

April 16, 1943

Housing

MEMO TO: Block Managers
FROM: Executive Board
SUBJECT: Freezing on Housing

In order to avoid confusion and adjust the Housing Problem caused by the WRA re-relocation program, the Housing Department and the Executive Board are endeavoring to draft some method ~~xxxx~~ and regulation to cope with the situation. The Executive Board upon the approval of the Unit Administrator announces a freezing order on movement within Unit I effective April 17, 1943 with the following specifications:

1. For the next ten days (until April 27, 1943) the movement within the Unit I nor the enlargement of an apartment will not be permitted. The transfers from Units 2 and 3 or from other Relocation Centers on special cases will be permitted.
2. This order does not cover recreational nor departmental quarters and those cases arranged prior to April 17.
3. Until further notice application for movement within the Unit or enlargement of apartment should be first submitted to the Block Manager and must be approved by the Housing Department before it is effective.

EXECUTIVE BOARD, V. C.
Masaru Kawashima

April 26, 1943

Housing

MEMO TO: Block Managers
FROM: Executive Board
RE: Extension on Freezing of Housing

The Housing Department was instructed by the Unit Administrator and the Executive Board to make a diagram survey of the existing housing condition in Unit I in order to establish some plan to alleviate the difficult condition and adjust confusing situations about housing. For this reason the Executive Board announces that the freezing order on Housing will be extended until the completion of the survey. Although this freezing will be continued for a few more days, the Housing Department and Executive Board will permit movement and changes on special cases upon approval.

/s/ Masaru Kawashima
EXECUTIVE BOARD, V. C.

August 17, 1941

MEMORANDUM TO: ALL RESIDENTS

ATTENTION: Block Managers

FROM: W. Wade Head

SUBJECT: Over-load on Electrical System

During the past three weeks numerous checks have been made on the main SUB-STATION BUNK and all BLOCK TRANSFORMERS to determine the extent of the over-load on the transformers in Poston.

This check has revealed that a serious condition exists and there is a grave danger from fire if it is not corrected immediately. When our project was constructed, the electrical installations were figured on the basis of two outlets in each apartment; provisions made for laundry and ironing service; mess hall equipment.

Since we are faced with the over-load of our electrical system, I am hereby ordering the Block Managers to pick up the following electrical appliances:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Irons | 7. Heating Pads |
| 2. Washing Machines | 8. Electric Grills |
| 3. Hot Plates | 9. Percolators |
| 4. Electric Cookers | 10. Waffle Irons |
| 5. Electric Stoves | 11. Toasters |
| 6. Electric Bean Pots | 12. Curling Irons |
| 13. Popcorn Poppers | |

It is further ordered that all unnecessary lights be turned off, particularly we wish to discourage the use of high wattage lamps only when necessary. Arrangements will be made to place all restricted electrical items in the warehouse. In the case of electric irons and washing machines, each Block Manager should prepare a schedule of use and in no case should more than two washing machines be in use at the same time. All irons to be used either in the laundry or ironing room.

For the time being, exemption is made of the following items: coolers, radios, bottle warmers.

If the above restrictions do not take care of the over-load and reduce the load to the safety factor, it will be necessary to give consideration in further restricting the use of electrical equipment including coolers.

This order supersedes all previous orders regarding this subject, and all permits issued covering the use of Electrical Appliances are hereby cancelled. Your cooperation is necessary in this matter.

W. Wade Head
W. Wade Head
Project Director

(45500)

電氣システムの過重に就き

オーガニスト

過去三週間來所内變壓器の過負荷の程度を見るために各部落の變壓器及び當所變電支所が調査されました。

この調査の結果、事態は樂觀を許さないものがあり、此のまゝ放置するに放てば火災を招來する重大なる危険が伏在してゐることが判明したのであります。元來このセンターは電氣裝置に関しては一室に二箇所の電氣取付口、洗濯場及びアエンスの設備並にメスホールの設備を基本として建設されてあります。それ故にこの變壓器のオーヴァーロードに直面して今日、私は次の電氣諸器具と總べて預るやう各部落長に命ぜざるを得なくなりました。

1. アイロン 2. 洗濯機械 3. ハットプレート 4. 電氣料理器
5. 電氣ストーヴ 6. 電氣ビーンハット 7. 電氣蒲團 8. 電氣鉄炙り 9. 濾過器 10. ワフル焼器 11. トスター 12. 毛髪鑢
13. パブコンクリ器

猶以上の外不必要なる電燈はすべて消燈する事、特にワット量の多い電球は必要は時以外は使用しない様に頼むのであります。前記の電氣器具は何處か倉庫の様な處に保管することとなりませう。この中、電氣アイロンと洗濯ミシンの使用に就いては部落長の方でその時間割當などを作る事となりますが如何なる場合でも二台の洗濯ミシンを同時に使用しては行かないことになつてをります。而してアイロンは洗濯室或はアイロン室以外の場所で使用出来ません。

現任の處、次の器具即ちクーラー、ラヂオ及びボトルウォーマーは使用して差支へありません。若し以上の電氣器具制限を以つてしても尚ほ安全な程度にまで電力荷重が降下しないときはクーラーの使用までも制限せざるを得ない状態に立ち到るかも知れません。

現任までに發令された電氣並に電氣器具使用に關する諸指令は總べて無効となり、今後は本指令のみ有効となります。

一般居住者諸氏の御協力を特に切望する次第であります。

一九四三年八月十七日

轉住所長

W. ウェード・ヘッド

*Soc. Research
Ad Bldg*

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 ~~two~~^{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

September 15, 1942

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

Mrs. 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

*Soc. Research
Ad Bldg I*

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 16, 1942

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

The above mentioned applicants are now unofficially residing in Apartment 14-A of Block 216 which has been taken over by the Salvation Army for their office purposes, making it necessary for them to seek other quarters.

Rather than going back to 216-8-B with their fellow ba chelors with whom they find it difficult to live, they wish to move to 214-8-A.

Upon speaking with the Block Managers of 216 and 214, we find that both assent to this move.

In view of these facts, we feel that this move should be granted.

The two applicants have been moved to 214-8-A.

HOUSING REGISTRATION OFFICE

John G. Evans

September 17, 1942

MEMO TO: Housing-Registration Office, Unit 1
FROM: Housing Department, Unit 2
SUBJECT: Change of Address
 Kuwabara, Paul
 ; George
 ; Harry

As a result of having incorrect letterings stamped on the apartments, the above mentioned parties went into the 'H' apartment instead of 'D'.

Upon investigation, the Housing Department has found this condition to be true.

When the Kuwabaras first arrived in Poston, Unit 2, they were assigned to 229-13-D. Upon arriving in Block 229, they went to Barrack 13, and went into the apartment designated 'D', which was, as they later found out, actually Apartment 'H'. Now that they are settled in Apartment 'H', they would like to have that apartment permanently.

The Housing Department feels that this mistake of apartment was made through no fault of the applicants and that this request should be granted.

The applicants have been officially moved to 229-13-H.

HOUSING DEPARTMENT
UNIT II

September 17, 1942

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

At the present, we have eight grown-ups in the Apartment 229-7-D. We find that we are very crowded and would like to move two of the family to 229-13-D. We have the consent of the Block Manager.

The Housing Department has had this block called to their attention many times. Block 229 is one of the most congested blocks in Unit 2, having the total population of 310 at the present.

In order to alleviate the congestion and any other obstacles which may arise in a block of this population, the Housing staff is strongly in favor of this move. The Department suggested this move before the applicants had actually handed in their request. We feel that this move will benefit all parties concerned.

With the approval of all parties concerned, we have accepted the application, and Frank and Nobuo Matsumoto have been moved to 229-13-D.

HOUSING DEPARTMENT
UNIT II

Soc. Research

September 18, 1942

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

SUBJECT: Change of Address
Enomoto family (5)

The application reads as follows:

"We would like to move because of a few of the neighbors making it unpleasant for us to live in this block, and also because of ~~their~~ aged mother who has no friends in this block. We would also like to move to a neighborhood where there is less noise in the evenings. William Enomoto is not well and he needs quiet and rest."

The Housing office has gone out to investigate this case, and talking to all parties concerned, we find that this unpleasantness of the neighbors is an outgrowth of misunderstanding between the Enomoto family and their neighbors in the Salinas Assembly Center.

In view of the above reasons, we feel that this application should be accepted. At the present, the population of Block 214 is 273, with six small apartments taken away for library and clothing purposes. This move will alleviate some of the block congestion and will also bring up the population of Block 215.

The Enomoto family have been moved to 215-3-C with the consent of the Block Manager of 215.

HOUSING DEPARTMENT
UNIT II

James D. Crawford

Doc. Research

September 18, 1942

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

SUBJECT: Change of Address
F. Hoshino
T. Matsushita

Mr. F. Hoshino from 219-9-B and Mr. T. Matsushita from 211-9-A wish to move to 213-14-C.

Mr. Hoshino is aged and would like to live nearer to his relative who is also in Block 213. It would be more convenient in case of sickness and any other emergency which may arise. Mr. Matsushita wishes to leave his present quarters because of family disagreement, and to share a small apartment with Mr. Hoshino.

Upon investigation by this department, these facts have been found true. Both applicants have the consent of the Block Manager of 213 to move into Apartment 14-C.

In view of Mr. Hoshino's age, he should be moved to quarters where he may be well taken care of by his relatives. Because of family unpleasantness, Mr. Matsushita should also be allowed to move.

F. Hoshino and T. Matsushita have been moved to 213-14-C.

HOUSING DEPARTMENT
UNIT II

James D. Crawford

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 I, 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

*See Research
Note Ends*

October 6, 1942

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

SUBJECT: Change of Address
Ichiro Fukunaga

Mr. Ichiro Fukunaga wishes to move from 2227-7-A
to 227-14-H.

Mr. Fukunaga wishes to move into 14-H, the Okamoto apartment. Gary Okamoto, the son, has left camp for outside work, and his father is now in the hospital. The Okamotos wish to have Mr. Fukunaga in that apartment to take care of the Okamoto belongings, and also to take care of Mr. Okamoto when he returns from the hospital.

We have investigated the above case and find the reasons to be true. At the present, there is no one occupying 14-H because son Gary has left camp and the father is in the hospital. These three were old friends before entering camp, and the Okamotos would like to have Mr. Fukunaga in with them.

All parties concerned are in favor of this move. We have the Okamotos permission, and also the approval of the Block Manager of 227.

Ichiro Fukunaga has been moved to 227-14-H.

HOUSING DEPARTMENT
UNIT II

Doc Research
Oats Ends

October 6, 1942

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

Masato Takemoto wishes to move to 222-12-D from 222-14-D, and Nobuko Nakatani to 222-14-D from 222-14-C.

Masato Takemoto wishes to move to his sister's place in 12-D because of marital difficulties with his wife, and his mother-in-law who is living in 14-C. Sister-in-law, Nobuko Nakatani, will move in with Mrs. Takemoto to fill the quota of the room vacated by Mr. Takemoto.

Upon investigation by this department, we find that Mr. Takemoto is a Kibei, and his wife, a Nisei. This fact seems to be the base of most of their difficulties. He cannot get along with the in-laws, particularly the sister-in-law because of the difference in Kibei and Nisei life and thoughts.

In view of the above reasons, and to avoid further ill feeling, we feel that both parties should be moved.

Both parties have been moved.

HOUSING DEPARTMENT
UNIT II

Soc. Research
Ad Bldg
Camp I

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

October 21, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Housing-Registration Office, Unit I
FROM Housing Department, unit II

SUBJECT: Change of Address
Mitsuru Suko

Mr. Mitsuru Suko, now living in 226-13-H wishes to move to 207-13-F.

Mr. Suko would like to move due to the over maximum population in Block 226. He is considering marriage in the very near future, and since there are no small apartments available in 226, he would like a small apartment in 207.

Upon investigating this case, we find the above to be true. The Housing Department had suggested to Block 226 that some persons move to 207 to relieve the congestion in 226. At present there are some small apartments vacant in 207 and none in 226.

The Housing Department feels that under the above circumstances, Mr. Suko be allowed to move to 207-13-F.

Mitsuru Suko has been moved to 207-13-F.

HOUSING DEPARTMENT
UNIT II

October 21, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Housing-Registration Office, Unit I
FROM Housing Department, Unit II

SUBJECT: Change of addresses
Yamamoto, M.
Kado, Shigeru
Kado, Mike
Shintani, Kazuo
Asami, Yoriyuki
Asami, Taro

Each of the above individuals wishes to move from their present address to 216-1-A.

With their present homes overcrowded with 7 to 8 persons to an apartment, these persons would like to relieve the pressure on their families by going together and getting one apartment for all six of them.

We have contacted the block manager of 216 (Ben Hashimoto) and the boys' parents, and they have given their approval to this move. Block 216 is well above their quota and the above move will not create future difficulties to our office for lack of housing apartments, etc.

This Housing Department feels this application should be accepted in view of the above reasons.

The six boys have been moved from their present address to 216-1-A.

HOUSING DEPARTMENT
UNIT II

October 21, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Housing-Registration Office, Unit I
FROM: Housing Department, Unit II
SUBJECT: Change of Address
Noritake, Sadao & Family (5)

Mr. Sadao Noritake and family would like to move to 207-1-B from 226-3-D.

"Would like to move due to over maximum capacity of population in 226. Want to live near Mitsuru Suko, as husband is going out of state for employment. Mitsuru (moving to 207-13-F) is a very close friend of Noritake."

On Thursday, Oct. 15, 1942--The Housing Department of Unit II suggested to block 226 that some persons move to block 207, 207 population being very low, to relieve the pressure on population in 226. On investigation, we find Mitsuru Suko is moving to 207 and it is understood he will look after Mr. Noritake's family during his absence.

In view of the above information, and owing to the fact that we the Housing Department suggested this move, this party should be allowed to move to 207-1-B.

The Noritake family has been moved to 207-1-B.

HOUSING DEPARTMENT
UNIT II

October 24, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Housing-Registration Office, Unit I
FROM: Housing Department, Unit II

SUBJECT: Change of Address
Ogata, Tanji and Family (6)

The above family wishes to move to 215-1-B from 214-9-D.

Their reasons in detail are: "I would like to move to 215-1-B because I have small children and would like to be near the laundry and latrine. There is no vacant apartment in 214 close to these facilities. Therefore, 215 block is best suited for these purposes. With winter coming, I would want this move for the benefit of my small children."

Upon investigating the above application, we find the above reasons to be true. We talked to the Blk. Mgr. of 215, Kenzo Yoshida, as to his opinion on the above move. He flatly refused to accept this family (or any other family) into his block because his recreation hall was being used for community purposes. He stated he had no place for the younger children of his block to play in other than the apartments that are supposed to be used for housing purposes. Taking the Blk. Mgr.'s reasons into consideration and also the difficulties that the other Blk. Mgrs. and their blocks are facing, we feel that Mr. Yoshida's reasons for keeping this particular family out of his block, as well as any other family, was very poor.

We took our argument directly to the Housing Comm, and they unanimously agreed that we were in the right on the above matter. To add more weight to our argument, the family involved wanted to reside in this block and after they heard all sides of the matter, they also felt that the Blk. Mgr. was being unreasonable in his demands.

In spite of Mr. Yoshida's refusal to accept this family into his block, we feel that Mr. Ogata is entitled to move.

Mr. Ogata and family have been officially moved to 215-1-B.

HOUSING DEPARTMENT
UNIT II

October 26, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Housing-Registration Office, Unit I
FROM: Housing Department, Unit II

SUBJECT: Change of address:
Yoshitaro Ohara & Family (8)

The above family wished to move to 207-10-A & B from 229-2-B.

Because of over-population in Block 229; and because we are overcrowded in our present apartment with 8 persons, we would like to move to this new address. The Housing Department has also requested voluntary movement from Block 229 to relieve the congestion in population.

In regards to the above applicant moving; Mr. Crawford administrator of Unit II and the Housing dep't. are decidedly in favor of it. If the above move is accomplished, we will reduce the congestion that now exists in Block 229 and will also help us to equalize the population of the blocks in Unit II. The Housing dep't approached the above applicant and suggested to them the above move. This move will definitely help our office and it will also help the family involved because they will receive better housing conditions.

In view of the above reasons and report, we are in favor of the move. It will help in equalizing the population of the blocks in this unit.

Mr. Ohara and family have been officially moved to 207-10-A & B.

HOUSING DEPARTMENT
UNIT II
