

(Female)
Tominatsu Chizie

WHAT MAKES A GOOD SOCIAL WORKER AT TULE LAKE

Because of the manner in which the Japanese people were forced to give up their homes and community and evacuate into various centers for military or other reasons, problems of social nature will undoubtedly prevail in great numbers, and the manner, and methods by which they are to be properly cared for are of prime importance to the community and are the responsibilities of the governmental agency set up to look after the welfare of the people and of the military whose order has brought about great hardship and suffering.

In spite of what may be done by the War Relocation Authority and the people in charge of Tule Lake Relocation Center, this community cannot be made into one that is normal in any sense of the word. First we must not forget that all communities, regardless of their refined background and tradition have been confronted with social problems differing only in degree and numbers.

Our Tule Lake community is an abnormal one, a city which 15000 people were forced to create against their will and wishes. The background of these people is nothing but bitterness, distrust and heartbreaks from loss of homes, family holdings, life's work and all what the families had built up by sweat and toil. To us and to our responsible government, the whole War Relocation Authority is a social problem itself as well as political.

In our little community we have families residing in little rooms known as apartments. These apartments give little or no privacy to the entire family which are compelled to reside therein. Individuality of

persons and family units has been lost to us for the duration. Such life has not been theirs in the past and adjustment to meet this drastic change is the order of the day.

Ours is a community wherein people are forced to involuntary idleness in spite of their willingness and desire to do whatever they can to keep themselves occupied. They who are provided with work have very little incentive to perform their work to their best ability because there is nothing to encourage them to do so. "Idleness breeds mischief."

This is a community for which the people had given up their home, their business and employment on assurance of the government that everything will be done to look after their well-being, provide adequate education for their children, to give compensating work and other promises of appealing nature in order to insure that the evacuation will receive the fullest cooperation and support of the people themselves. The people, though reluctant, did their share to abide with the evacuation. Broken, forgotten and discarded promises of the governmental agents are more than handful.

We are dissatisfied people and embittered by not only the fact that this evacuation was unjust, undemocratic and un-American, but also because it has brought a situation wherein the little hope for our future. In order to prevent such a happening our leaders have done their best to prove that "Nisei" are American, first, last and always; that their ideals are based on American ideals, and that the United States of America is our home. In spite of their effort to prove our loyalty, all favorable evidences were discarded or never considered and the very thing which Americans had opposed has happened here, and we are the victims.

As previously stated ours is an abnormal community and therefore problems of all nature including social problems will rise from time to time in undesirable number. To meet them we must prepare well and fortify our community with men and women fully qualified to assume responsibility as Social Workers. People entering into such field of work must be sympathetic for the very reason which the Japanese people have been forcefully and indiscriminately evacuated into these compounds. Social workers must be individuals who will place themselves first in the position of those who are troubled and endeavor to assist in the solving of the problems as their own.

True there will be great deal of red tape, unavoidable rules and hard regulations, all of which are hard to understand. Difficulties of organization and regulations must be overlooked when good can only be accomplished by such method. He who serves the people must have the welfare of the people as the goal of his endeavor and services. Sound welfare does not exist to serve its own end as it has none. It exist because its services are invaluable to the needs and wants of the people.

Theme
U.S. Const.
Hawaii, Lilly
1st & 2nd Period

Hospital

The Base Hospital is offering to the Community many services but is still in the stages of development. Primarily, there is the hospital, offering through its staff of thirteen physician and surgeons and two internes, complete medical and surgical care. Assisting this staff are nine registered nurses, twelve student nurses, seventeen orderlies and fifty-eight nurses' aides.

Included in other divisions of the hospital are thirteen registered pharmacists, eight laboratory technicians, twelve dentists, two x-ray technicians and two dental technicians. Orderlies and nurses' aides, in some cases, have had some preliminary training in reception centers. There are doctors, nurses and orderlies, as well as pharmacists, laboratory technicians, hospital drivers, boilermen and all others serving the functions of the hospital on duty twenty-four hours a day.

The hospital itself is designed for two hundred & twenty-five beds. A small psychopathic ward is now under construction.

The arrangement is for now temporary and awkward, between three hundred and four hundred patients daily are being given service in the combined clinics.

Sub-divisions of the various clinics offered are outlined in each block manager's office together with schedules of the times specific clinics are held.

A recent innovation is the addition of taxi service through hospital cars and ambulances, designed to bring those unable to walk or mothers with infants. There is also a well-organized pharmacy department where prescriptions for all standard drugs can be prepared.

Tarioku Lilly
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Special drugs are obtained only under very restrictive conditions. Representatives are on duty twenty-four hours a day. The laboratory is also open twenty-four hours a day.

The number of prescriptions has increased from three to four a day when the project was first opened to the present number of about one hundred and fifty.

End

Corrected

(Female)
Kimie Kagayama

Hospital

The hospital protects the Tule Lake health. In the hospital staff are physicians and surgeons, assistance of the hospital which completes medical and surgical care. Those who help this staff are 9 registered nurses, 12 students nurses, 17 orderlies and 58 nurses' aides,

In the other division are 13 registered pharmacists, 8 laboratory technicians, 12 dentists, 2 x-ray technicians and 2 dental technicians.

The orderlies and nurses' aides have had some preliminary training in reception center. The training is increased and are in regular classes held under the supervision of the nursing staff.

There are doctors, pharmacists, orderlies, nurses, laboratory technicians, boilermen and hospital drivers serving the functions of hospital on duty 24 hours of the day.

The hospital itself is planned for 225 beds. There are other clinics that are working. The present out-patient department is designed for doctors' quarters.

There is a well organized pharmacy department where prescriptions for all standard drugs can be prepared. Special drugs are obtained only under very restrictive conditions.

The arrangement is temporary and awkward because there are too many patients daily being given service in the combined clinics.

The addition of taxi service through hospital cars and ambulances. They have planned to bring those patients unable to walk or for mothers with infants to the clinics.

corrected

(Female)
Fumiye Masunaga

Medical Care for Colonists

Tule Lake colonists have been free medicine and medical care, which we should highly appreciate. On cold mornings when the chill wind is blowing and on wet-rainy days, the clinic is lined with men, women & children who, very much need medical care. If we took more advantage of it, and take more care of our health, by listening to the public forums, follow & consider the rules that are posted on the bulletin boards given by the proper authorities I think this one way we can prevent sickness.

We should give our appreciation to the doctors & nurses who are on duty night and day, taking care of emergency cases and invalids who have been long confined to the hospital.

Let us all cooperate and show that our project is the cleanest & the most sanitary hospital in all the Relocation Centers.

Fumiye Masunaga

(Corrected)

Hazuko Takagi
U.S. Cons. Literature

Pharmacy Laboratory of Tule Lake Project

The Tule Lake Hospital unit styled after the Army Base Hospital unit among other units, contains the pharmacy laboratory. The pharmacy unit is located at the right wing upon entering the hospital. In it's combined area with limited equipment and medicines, the unit serves the Tule Lake populace of over 16,000. There are 15 pharmacists and student pharmacists in the unit. They operate on a schedule of 8 hour shifts. There are three pharmacists to each shift, comprising in total twenty-four hours. In addition, there is a head pharmacist of the unit, who, during the day shift supervises the entire unit. Serving under him in each shift is also a pharmacist in charge of each shift. Also there are four pharmacists working in the ward. There are two in the morning and two in the evening shift. Out of the many pharmacists serving the hospital only one pharmacist is serving in the medical warehouse. These pharmacists in conjunction with the other professional people help to serve the community's welfare from the hygienic point of view. The day shift fills all the prescriptions which daily total over one-hundred. The evening shift prepares solutions and medication for the following days dispensation. The night shift continues the work; files all the prescriptions. Also prepares requisition and stands by to serve on any emergency. The ward pharmacist supervises medication in the wards. The ward pharmacist also checks on the supplies of the wards medical midst in such a manner, the pharmacy unit functions as an important part of the base hospital. We assume that the action routine work carried is very interesting and efficient.

(incomplete)

the hospital, so signed up as "Nurse Aide" and handed in my work slip. Within an hour a messenger came to my apartment and told me to report for work. So I started for hospital and couldn't find it. I asked one of the workmen where the hospital was located, he told me. I went toward the hospital and couldn't find the entrance. Finally I found a boy who was working in the hospital, and I asked him where I could find the office. He took me to Dr. Carson and explained to him. Then Dr. Carson assigned me to work right away. Before long I found my self scrubing the floors and many other kinds of work. From June, the first I found my self working besides the patient and still scrubing floors. Before long more peoples moved into this camp, which meant more Nurse Aides; how glad we were to see more girls coming in the Hospital to work with us for there was only one Dr. and in the hospital. Dr. Carson was glad to show us how to apply the Buck traction on a soldier's leg. It was very interesting.

Miss Graham came to work with us and we were able to attend nurses' aide classes for two weeks and learn many interesting things. As we were attending this class new problems came to us. We do our best to solve the problems by ourself. About middle of July we were able to attend the Pharmacology classes which was also about two weeks. Pharmacology was very hard for us but we learned all we can.

Before long we had to return to school. Miss Graham asked us to work part time. But some of the Aides quit the work until the suier vacation comes.

collected

Yoshio Satow
U. S. Const.
Dec. 2, 1942
Per. V

Our Farm

The W. R. A. farm has an acreage of two thousand. It produces all kinds of vegetables such as potatoes, grain, onions, turnips, parsnips, squashes, table beets, lettuce, peas, and beans.

The transportation to the farm is by trucks from the Civilian Conservation Corps. The farmers leave for the farm about 8:00 o'clock and return at about 5:00 o'clock to this camp.

The farm has an _____ of eight hundred people. When the people reach the farm, they are divided into groups by senior foremen. Workers all have work numbers which indentifies them when they turn their time in. Workers hand their time in when they reach the farm.

The farm has a mess hall built of tule plants and lumber. The food for the farm arrives about 12:00 o'clock. The workers will all come to the mess and form a line, then the food is passed out. The farmers have a resting period of one hour. When the resting period is over they will report back to work.

The wages are nineteen dollars to senior foremen and sixteen dollars for junior foremen and tractor drivers, and farm laborers receives twelve dollars.

The farm has all sorts of tractors such as caterpillars and wheel tractors. These tractors do all the work in our farm.

Presal Wakimada
December 3, 1942
American Life Course
Seventh period

Farmer's Life in Tule

Oh, for the life of a farmer! Each morning, clad in brown uniforms furnished them by the government, farmers are ready for that beautiful ride out to the farm. There is such a marvelous, scenic, view to attract their eyes--solid, jagged, purplish-brown hills silhouetted against the blue sky. They ride past large, fertile barley fields that sway to the playfulness of the cool breezes; rows and rows of carefully planted potatoes, sugar beets, turnips etc.

Upon reaching the farm headquarters, they are given their duties and are ready for the day's work. In one view one can see over 2,000 acres that are under cultivation, he can't help but be proud of the fact that he has helped to accomplish this enormous task.

At 11:30 they report at headquarters and clean up for mealtime. Meals are served cafeteria style at the outdoor dining hall adjoining the farm office. The rafters of the hall are covered with those famous Tule weeds that the lake was named after. This day the 250 farmers were served two cauldrons of roast beef, twenty gallons of milk, twenty gallons of tea, two boxes of oranges, eleven boxes of sandwiches, rice balls and pickled white radishes.

After meals they talk among themselves; most of their talk among Isei were war news, and some of Hesei go boat riding in the canals. At 1:00 they are ready for work again until 4:40.

Tule Lake is a regular birds' paradise--this vast blue lake, although it's only four or five feet deep is filled with grebes, loons, seagulls, eveners, white pelicans, and blackbirds.

(cont'd.)

Fred Wakinoka

It's so beautiful and peaceful in the country that we do not feel that the nation is at war. Yes, farmer's life is really swell in Tule.

Hobayubi Tomita, 11th
U.S. History, VII period
December 7, 1942

Farming at Tululake

When the Japanese isseis and nisseis were sent to the different, wide-spread Assembly and Relocation Centers, the problem of fresh food for the evacuees quickly arose.

Near the Tululake Relocation Center was a Wildlife Refuge, and it was decided that on this ground the job of growing food was to take place.

Mr. Kallum, the head foreman on the farm, started on this almost impossible task of providing food for over 15,000 people with only 20 to 30 men. The call for farm laborers went throughout the camp, and the number of farmers increased rapidly until it became close to eight hundred men. Of this, nearly half were high school students.

Every morning, the farmers would report to Farm Headquarter, put in their number, get on the trucks and go out to the farm. They were allowed one hour for lunch period with the exception of the irrigators who had to go back to work immediately after they ate. The lunch was brought to the farm from the camp. They would go back to work until four o'clock, then stop working in order to get back to camp by five o'clock.

It was promised that clothing would be furnished to the farmers. With this knowledge in mind, the men worked uncomplainingly, but after weeks of waiting when they had not yet received their clothing, they decided to strike. It was not only the clothing problem that finally forced the farm laborers to take this drastic measure, but it was because of the lack of food which was necessary to uphold these hard working men. Although a general meeting of the laborers and farm officials had been called to arbitrate on this matter, it was in vain. They could not possibly do a man's

job with such meager food, and the promise to furnish them with proper clothing seemed to be fruitless. They thought it fair to wait a few days to see if the food condition would improve and the clothes would be issued. But the few days of waiting did no good, for nothing happened to improve this situation, so the farmers were forced to strike. Finally after weeks of waiting, the clothing were issued piece by piece and the food was slightly improved.

Then it was learned that school was to open soon and all the farm laborers who were yet of school age got terminated from their work and went back to school. This decreased the number of farmers to about half of its original number. Now, again, Mr. Kellum is asking for workers to help harvest the much needed crop before the frost hits and ruins it. Those who are not working and are willing to work, should help to harvest this food which is vital to the health of their community.

Richard Kishimuda
U. S. History & Const.
Period VII
Sept. 22 1942

The Farm Project of Tule Lake

The farm project of Tule Lake is located about five miles from this Colony. In 1935 they started draining the land where now, the project farm is located.

They started planting the Victory Garden for this center and many other Relocation Centers in June 1942. There are approximately 2,500 acres planted.

The leading products are Barley and potato. There are three varieties of potatoes. The nettled gem, (white) bliss triumph, (red) and white rose (white). There are many varieties of vegetables. They are: Mustard, nappa, (Chinese Cabbage) celery, lettuce, onion, carrots, rutabagus, cabbage, table beets, turnips, pea, parsnips, beans, cauliflower, spinach squash, pumpkin, lettuce, Swiss Chard, carrot, radish, cucumbers, daikon, (Japanese radish) Endive. There are certain vegetables such as corn cucumbers, and a few others which have been planted to see if the soil was suitable or not for this crop.

All farm products are sold to other projects at the prevailing marketing price, and all profits realized are turned over to the community fund. Many orders have been received from other Relocation Centers. Because the vegetables are in full harvest, they are shipped out daily.

Because of the early winter in this vicinity, it is doubted whether all of the vegetables can be harvested. Another problem on the farm recently when migratory flocks of geese and ducks began raiding the grain fields at night, ruining the crops of immature grain. To stop this problem, guards armed with guns patrolled the farm.

11 100
Toyoko Kawata
Period I, II
December 3, 1942

Farm

As the weather is changing into cold days, the farmers are still busy harvesting some more of the vegetables, such as carrots, parsnips, cabbage, and few of others.

Two months ago, the month of October, Tri-State high school students volunteered to go help harvest the crop on our project farm for about three weeks. Not only did Tri-State high school close to help the farmers harvest the crop, but many other schools in the United States did too.

After the school started from the three weeks farm work, Tulean Dispatch, Block managers, and many of our parents also volunteered to help.

Also many of the boys from this camp volunteered to go harvest the sugar beets in Eastern Oregon and Idaho. Many are now returning to the camp. Many of the families moved out to work on the farm of their own.

Before I shell start my story I shell report that I can not write, read, understand English. Because I went back Japan when I was in six grade. I was back in Japan for six years. Six years in Japan I forgot all the English because there wasn't any book, any one to talk with. Maybe because I was not smart. When I came back I attend Continuate High School for one month. In January I attend C.K. McClatchy Senior High School. When I first attend McClatchy I was very sick because I could not understand what teacher said or wrote. Learning History today I feel like as if I am an Indian of those early days.

When we first came to this camp, I went to the Placement Office to get a job, I asked them for a truck driving but they said, "There is about four hundred people waiting on the list," so I asked them if they had any space for tractor driving, they said, "Yes" so I got myself as a tractor driver. The tractor driving was in Construction Division." Foreman for construction division was Mr. Sheehan, Foreman for Tractor Division was Fay Hamatani, assistance foreman Fred Iwasaki, assistance mechanic Jim Fusuta. We started to work from July first. The kind of tractor we drove was TD18 International scraper, Caterpillar D8 scraper, dozer Cat D7, dozer Cat. D50, dozer International TD40, the sum of the driver were 40 people. The wages were sixteen dollar monthly. If we were out of the camp would get payed sixty five to seventy five cent per hour. For hard work like this is kind of cheap. We scraped the land level so the construction people who build houses could build the house on the level land, so the they could work faster. If it was uncivilized days they will take longer time and still they could not do a perfect job like these day.

continued

Terry Tanaka

The tractor raned twenty four hours a day, and on Sunday too.

When the tractor broked down we had our mechanic to fix it. The mechanic were busy fixing tractor. These days the people are most educated that they could do most thing. The more the people is educated, they will invent more thing, the more they invent they will have war--unless we educate their spirits.

Dear Teacher may I ask you this question if so please answer it.

In the book of International law it is written that they could not put citizen people in Camp.

[There is no international law in wartime. That is one of the worst tragedies of war. Ordinarily good citizens cannot be taken away from their families and forced to do any kind of labor. Today just that is happening to 8,000,000 American soldiers and to all armies everywhere. Such great tragedy calls for endurance and the determination that it shall not happen again.]

B.K.