

(male)

Iwao Nakyama
English III, Period 5

The Block

It was June 19 and about 7:30 P.M. in the evening when we left Camp Walerga. We had a long rough train ride to Camp Tulalake. Next morning about 7:15 A.M. we reached the camp.

I never thought of coming this far north to a camp. A few hours later the group were taken to a mess hall to register. After registered the group were sent to block twenty-four. The first day in camp was the hardest: cleaning house, making beds, unpacking, bring lumber to make furniture, some people in our block planted a vegetable garden. A few days later when the block is settled, the population of our block is about 255. Later on we got acquainted with the neighbors. The block has a recreation hall, mess hall, laundry and ironing rooms, three shower rooms--one men's shower and two women's shower, and a block managers office. In our block there are four boilermen who keep the laundry and the shower rooms water hot until 10 o'clock at night. A chimney sweeper inspects and clean when necessary all the chimney in the block.

There is a block carpenter who repairs anything such as hinges of door come off, roof leak went it rains, another word he a handy man of the block. A volunteer firemen in our block, in case of fire they keep the flames from spreading until the firemen from the Fire Department come. The block managers is a head of the block. He settles all block argument, attends block meeting, recieves mails, Information desk, and Lost and Found Department. The four councilmen are elected by the people in the ward.

(cont'd.)

Iwao Nakyama

He must be able to speak both American and Japanese languages. The councilmen make the charter, and tell news what happen at the meeting to the block people. The young people in our block form a block club, to have dances, parties, and get better acquainted with the block people.

(female)

Machiko Kimura
American Life
Dec. 3, 1942
Period 1

Block Manager

As the days roll by and we become more and more familiar with the arrangement of the camp and its activities, have you ever stopped to realize the great task of our respective block managers?

These managers were chosen by the administration office and they should be the ones to create and maintain a very friendly atmosphere within their respective blocks. It will be the duty of the block managers to look not only after the material needs of colonists, but also the morale of the colonists.

Examples of some of the principal duties of a block manager are as follows:

1. Distribution of information

The manager shall inform the people of his block concerning any rules, regulations, instructions, information, and other orders issued by the administration.

2. Circulation of mail--The manager is personally responsible for the collection and distribution of mail.

3. Supplies--Household supplies and repairs for residents are handled through the block manager.

4. Mess hall--The block manager is not concerned in the organization or operation of the mess hall; but can act as a medium (or a go-between) between the mess hall and the people, and transmit complaints through the block manager.

These are only a part of the numerous tasks of the block manager.

re-written

Taki Sagara

Our Block 53

A few years ago we never even dreamt of being in a War Relocation Center. But such unbelievable things can happen. A few month after the war started, we were sent out to Pinedale assembly center, then to our Relocation center in Tulalake, California, we all thought the Relocation center was a huge place with barrack all lined up waiting for evacuees to come and fill up.

Our group were sent to block 53 with shells & sand from the bottom of the lake. Our friends were sent in block all around us. The block seemed deserted when we first came, like pioneers coming to a new land. Everything about us seemed so unfamiliar. As the days went by, the block had to open the mess hall in which two hundred to three hundred person ate. Like all block, this block took time to settle. The block held 280 persons, in which each barrack had six rooms that held four to three persons. There are 17 barrack and a Mess hall in each block.

As the people got a little settled, they elected a block manager and a secretary. Younger boys and girls named the block manager the block head. This block manger recieves the mail passes it out etc. being the head of the block. Later on elected was a block councilman whom called the meeting etc. Living in this block was good for we got acquainted with persons learning how to get along with group. But our wish is that the war would end and every thing be peaceful so we could go out again to enjoy our living and be free.

(Corrected)

Mary Mio
U.S. Const.

Block Managers and Their Assistants

The block managers of this colony have a very important task to do. He is or should be one that has common sense, capability, always on the alert etc. He is one that is always willing to help people out at any time or any hour of the day.

Every block has a manager of their own who they thought was capable of carrying on this work. They all have an office of their own with a secretary employed to assist them, relieving him of many routine duties.

The secretary takes dictation for him, sorts the incoming mail, files letters and other material, makes appointments and handles telephone calls and callers.

The duties of a block manager are to give information out to the people or receive information from them when it is needed by the administration. He also receives and distributes the mail to the apartments of the block.

If the colonists have family problem like not enough money to buy their family clothes, etc., he tries to straighten it out and arrange some ways to borrow money or something of that sort.

He also checks on safety precautions in each apartment and reports all emergency matters.

(Corrected)

James Saito
5th & 6th

What a Block is made of in Tule Lake

In Tule Lake there are sixty-five blocks. Each block consists of eighteen to twenty barracks including the showers and the mess halls. Each block has a block manager who is the head of the block. And if any confusion arises, the block manager is supposed to settle it.

In each barrack there are from four to six rooms. Each room is to receive a broom and a coal stove.

A barrack is about one hundred feet long and about twenty feet wide. The bottom of the floor is constructed with rock sheets which is supposed to keep the barrack warm in the winter time.

The shower and the wash room are combined into one building and the laundry room and ironing room consists of one building.

In the shower, laundry and mess halls are big boilers which produce hot water for certain purposes. In each block there is a recreation hall where they have some classes or play games or cards.

Sandra Morita
U.S. History
Period 1 & 2

Tule Lake Fire Department

The Fire Department is headed by Chief Ernest Rhoads. There are three stations: Station Number One which is located in back of the Tule Lake Hospital, Station Number Two which is located directly in front of Station Number One at the east end of the Center by Block 37, and Station Number Three which is located by Block 57. The Fire Department is very well equipped. The stations have a room where nine beds can be put up, but in the day time they are folded up and the room is used as a living room. There is a telephone booth, a locker room where the firemen keep their blankets, and a shower room. There are two firemen to each locker. The secretary's office is located at Station Number One.

There are three trucks, and each truck has twenty sections of fire hose or one thousand feet because there are fifty feet in a section. Each truck has three axes, two shovels, two phister pumps, one Indian pump, one (twenty four feet) ladder, one (twelve feet) ladder, five spanners, two adjustable wrenches, two suction hoses, one pike pole, one crow bar, four buckets, two nozzles, two hydrant wrenches, fifty feet of garden hose, one spot light, one $4\frac{1}{2}$ x $4\frac{1}{2}$ connection, one $4\frac{1}{2}$ x $2\frac{1}{2}$ connection, one $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3/4$ reducer, one hose jacket, etc. Every fire truck is equipped with a siren, red light, booster pump, and two rear lamps.

There are three crews at each station and each crew is headed by a captain who is under the supervision of the Assistant Chief. The Assistant Chief is under the supervision of the Chief. There are three Assistant Chiefs and they rotate every three days at Fire Station Number One. Each crew goes on duty for twenty-four hours every third day. Each fireman gets a day off every four weeks when that crew is on duty. In

(cont'd.)

Sandra Morita

other words, each member gets five days off once every month. When a crew is on duty, they play basketball, read books, magazines, and newspapers, play with horseshoes, and football.

At each station for each crew there are two drivers, one regular driver and one assistant driver. The assistant driver drives when the regular driver is taking a shower, eating, or whenever the regular driver is not there.

At meal times four members of the crew go to eat half an hour before the regular mess. One of the drivers remain at the station. When they get back the rest go to eat. There are eight members because one of them has a day off.

There are eighty-five members in the Fire Department.

In case of fire any person telephones to the Central Office and gives the information. Then the Central Office calls the fire stations and the stations go to the fire. In case of a big fire, the first truck which gets there lays out the booster hose, the second truck lays the 2¹/₂" fire hose, and the third truck comes back to Station Number One in case there is another fire.

In case of fire, they will keep the siren on as long as it seems necessary. They also blow the whistle at noon and at five fifteen.

(corrected)

Louise Tokuyoshi

Fire Department of Tule Lake

We should all consider the firemen as one of our great life savers. Without the firemen, just imagine what a tiny spark of fire could do to our lives the building and our clothing. Although every body does take extra precaution of the fire, nobody knows when a fire might really start.

There are altogether three fire stations in Tule Lake and they are on a twenty-four hour duty. Each station is willing to do the share in putting the fire out.

Fire Station No. 2 is located on the North-east end of the firebreak between block thirty-seven and thirty six in ward two. The building is separat into many sections such as the office, living quarters, garage and tool room. The truck is kept in the garage already equipped with hose, tools, nozzles, buckets, and lights, shovels, ax, and many small items in case of an emergency or a fire.

The firemen are alert all day and night to do their duty.

Whenever I hear a siren the firemen are already on the way. In the night they just grab their trouser and shoes and hop in the truck half undressed.

Fireman is a hazarous job, but when it comes to a real fire they just do anything to put the fire out to prevent further damages if possible. We should all be very grateful to our firemen for we never can tell when we will need their help.

Haruki Otsuka
History
Period VII
VIII
Dec. 5, 1942

The Development of the Tulean Dispatch

Before the Tulean Colony was fully occupied, things weren't quite fully developed as they are at the present. For example, the development of the Tulean Dispatch.

At first there were only about twelve on the staff because there were still not many people. When the new arrivals came, the staff was increased to almost twice the original number.

Now with better equipment and more reporters and writers the Dispatch has improved in many ways.

The newspaper originally started out as a crude one sheet. Later it grew into a six page edition which was distributed twice a week to the circulation of about 3000.

Although the distribution is quite great, there is not very much equipment. Equipment being used is stencils, ink, mimeographs and paper. Just recently they got an electric mimeographer.

Today with many more residents in camp, the newspaper is being distributed throughout the week. Every once a month a magazine section, which proves to be very interesting, is also circulated to the anxious readers.

All of the items written in the "Dispatch" are by Japanese. All items prove to be interesting and well written.

Mable Daniguchi
American Life
Period 1 & 2
Sept. 23, 1942

A

"A Little Cornerstone of Democracy"

As I timidly entered the noisy barrack of 1608, I was greeted by a hustling group of workers. "Hi, there!", "Did you want something?", "Look who came in.", and "I'm the editor." Explaining to the editor of the Tulean Dispatch (of) my mission, he politely invited me to watch their routine.

Trying my best to collect facts among the clicking noises of the mimeograph machines, pounding of the typewriters, and the pat of hurrying feet I sat in a corner and listened.

It was explained to me that this small but competent staff put out the paper with a circulation of 4,500. The paper has been thriving every since late in May. Frank Tanabe is responsible for the growth of it to a two-page daily.

I saw the main handicap. A small, well-worn mimeograph machine which serves a community of 15,000. Approximately 18,000 pages are printed. These pages were stacked and stapled. Then they were counted and bundled to be dropped off at the offices of block managers. A car then picked the bundles up and delivered in time to satisfy 4,500 news-hungry families.

After the rush of getting the paper, the office seemed to be in a lull. I took advantage of this. I interviewed the editor's past. Editor Howard Imazeki is a family man with one son and two daughters. He had been working on his father's poultry farm previous to evacuation. He formerly held the position of editor of the English section of the New World Sun for four years. He graduated from the School of Journalism at University of Missouri.

(cont'd.)

Mable Daniguchi

One of the eleven staff members told me of how he and two other reporters covered the fire at Canteen No. 3 and reported it the same day. He stated that the story took the whole front page.

In addition to a two-page daily a semi-monthly magazine is printed. The freedom of press is a right freely used by the editors.

Interrupting my meditative mood was the loud chime of a mess hall bell. Everyone was dashing madly about to answer the call in time.

Reluctantly I had to leave the gaily decorated office. Clippings from magazines, black smears of mimeograph machines, pencil marks, and bits of paper were all over the walls and floor.

As I stepped out of the office, I closed the doors on the little cornerstone of democracy.

Frances Kozuni
Dec. 4, 1942

The Beginning of the Tulean Dispatch

The first newspaper ever published in this Tulelake Relocation Center was in May, and it started out as the "Information Bulletin." It was first edited by three editors: Frank Tanabe, Ellen Nogata and Foki Kurimoto as temporary editors and Hunli Yoshida as assistant editor. The Information Bulletin started out from four-six pages but ended out with eight pages on June 10, 1942.

On June 13, 1942, the "Daily Dispatch" was published. It consisted of six pages and was published three times a week. The editorial was published twice a week, and it has an interesting article called "We, the People."

Again on July 20, 1942, the Tulean Dispatch was published. It consisted of four pages and some of the articles in it are Sports, which is edited three times a week, Spot News, Recreation Notes, Tulean Intermites, Food Prints Column, Noteworthy, Driftwood and many others.

If we get our Tulean Dispatch daily, we also get a pamphlet called the Magazine Section which comes to us twice a month. Some of the articles in it are, Editorial Yours, Strictly Feminine, etc.

Lately the dispatch has started a Japanese section for the issei's and this was started on Sept. third. It is published three times a week by a Japanese translator.

The staff members of the Tulean Dispatch are as follows:

3 editors - (two editors left for school to assist the teachers)

Literary Ed.

2 Sports

2 Japanese translator

3 Reporters

1 Promotion Manager

(cont'd.)

Frances Kozuni

- 3 circulation
- 2 Art staff
- 3 Stenographers
- 1 technician

Due to the lack of ink at one time and papers at another the dispatch now consists of two pages.

The news is brought in by the reporters daily by one page typewritten and double spaced. The news is typed in a dummy form. The pages are made up and it is cut on the stencil. It is then proof read and the heads are cut out by the artist. The papers go through the mimeograph machine which is turned 4,500 times by hand. All those who have spare time slip through the sheets (that is they go over the sheets to find any blank papers) which is often times found. After the four pages are run off on the stencil, they are stapled or folded and then distributed by the Circulation Dept. This is where the work of the newspaper staff ends for the day and the time comes where we quietly sit in our chair and start reading the everlasting "Tulean Dispatch."

When we first came here we did not have such things as newspaper, hospitals, etc. but now we have them all and so we should learn to appreciate them.

Corrected

Utako Kimura
U.S. History, and Eng.
December 2, 1942
Period V-VI

Our Colony Newspaper

The Tule lake newspaper made its first appearance in May, 1942 as the Information Bulletin. With but four members on the staff it was published just about every other day, a four to six pages.

The editor to start with was Frank D. Tanabe from Seattle, Washington, assisted by Toki Kumata, Ellen Nagata and Hiroshi Yashida "Our Man-Friday."

As the Information Bulletin, its last edition ended with a eight pager on June 11, 1942.

Under a new name, The Tulean Dispatch, its first appearance was made on June 13, 1942. With a staff of seven, it was published three times a week with six pages. A "We The People" column was one of the editorial at that time.

On July 20, 1942, with more members on the staff, a faster method was in mind, so the name of the paper was called The Daily Tulean Dispatch. From then on until the present a daily has been published. Such columns as: Editorially Yours, By Frank D. Tanabe, "Recreation Notes, Tulean Intermezzo by Ken Hayashi, Footprints Mutually Yours, Noteworthy, Star Dusting by Jolo Nakamura, Pink Tea, Merry Go Round by Yuri, Driftwood by G.T. Watanabe World On War by O.W.I. Strictly Feminine, by Alyce Hikiiji etc.

On Sept. 3, 1942, something new had been added: A Japanese Section so all those unable to understand the English section have the opportunity to know whats going on in the community (Up To Date). This Japanese page

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Utako Kimura

appears three times a week. English articles are translated by two person on the staff.

Two editors have left the newspaper work to assist the English and History department of the Tule Lake High School staff.

The present staff consists of twenty-six members. Heading the department is Howard Imazeki as editor, Literary Editor Jobo G. Nakamura; Sport Editors, Toko Fujii and Kunio Otani; Circulation, Tom Semba, Alyce Hikiiji, George Kawano; Art Staff, James Matsuo, Martha Mizuguchi, Dick Kurihara, Mas Inada; Office, Taki Kumata, Hilo Hasegawa, Masae Suito; Promotion Mgr. Stanely Sugiyama; Technician Hatsuro Murakami; Reporters Bryan Mayeda, Eugene Okada, Tsuyashi Nakamura, Ken Hayashi, Tom Seto, Yuri Kobukata, Rose Chikawa, and Bill Marutani. Two Japanese translators T. Hashide and S. Fuki.

Not only is there the newspaper for all of us, but the semi-monthly publication of The Tulean Dispatch Magazine Section. John D. Cook is the Publication Advisor. All manuscripts handed in for the magazine are to be double spaced and be accompanied with name and address of writer. In the latest, carried an article "Should We Get Married Here?" by Rev. D. Tanabe. Another short story was that written by James Sakoda, "Dutch Treat." Illustrations on Eternal-Feminine by Mildred Sasaki, and The Dispatch office and editors by Martha Mizuguchi.

There are many handicaps which cause the two page daily: Ink at one time, paper at another. More typewriters could be used also.

All the reporters are on their beats daily and by 1:00 p.m. they should bring in their reports, typewritten and doublespaced. Rewritten by the editor, typed in dummy form, (a column on a page or 25 spaces). Then

(cont'd.)

Utako Kimura

the page is made up in dummy form, cut on stencil, proof read. Heads are cut by artists. Then it is run off on the mimeograph machine 4,500 times by hand (another handicap). All those having spare time slip sheet through for blank papers. The back is later mimeographed then after all four pages are mimeographed, it is either stapled or folded and distributed by circulation mgs. Tom Semba and George Kawano. Exchange is taken care of by Alyce Hikiiji, which numbers around 60 copies a day.

This is how the Daily Tulean Dispatch makes its daily appearance. The office is located at 1608, opened all day from 8:00 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. except on Sundays.

406
330
(female)

Teruko Muira
English, Per. 1
December 3, 1942

The Stove Gang

The stove gang is working under the direct supervision of the maintenance department. The stove gang consists of three groups, each group having an individual foreman who is responsible for the working of his men. Each morning the crew report to the placement office where they are picked up by the truck, and they report to the office for their daily instruction.

The present job of the stove crew is the installation of the big coal stove into each individual room of the whole community. They obtain their supplies from the warehouse three hundred and ten and leave on their truck for their destination. Upon arrival at their destination, they distribute hand damper, draft regulator and chimney joints to each barracks of the block.

After unloading their stove parts, they carry the big stove into each apartment and fit each unit into a complete unit so that the stove is ready for the occupant's use.

The stove gang carries a crimping machine so that they can crimp the end of the chimney joint to fit into the roof jack, that portion of the stove unit that sits upon the roof and extends into the room. They also carry shears so they can cut the joints short if they are too long. Wires, nails and other essentials are always carried by the crew so that they can efficiently carry on their work.

Rose Hiraoka
U.S. History
September 20, 1942
Period I

The Record Office

The Record Office was first opened at the beginning of July and was supervised by Mr. Heath, but because it was not organized enough, the office was closed in a few days.

The second time, it was opened in the middle of July. The supervisor, who was formerly Mr. Heath, was changed to Mr. Shigekawa. Mr. Shigekawa retrained and increased the number of employees to Sixty people.

At the beginning there were no files to keep the many important papers in and everything was mixed up. Now, they have practically everything they need.

The purpose for the organization of the Record Office was to make a survey on different types of work the people in this camp are capable of doing and to be able to identify everybody. They also find out things such as: How many people still have to attend school and to learn what kinds of work to create to fit the need of the people.

At the present time one-half of the employees are making copies of records for the people who are going out-of state to work in the beet fields. The other half of the employees are classifying the people by their occupations. The working hours are from 8:00 till 12:00 and from 1:15 till 5:15.

The work is very interesting for the people who work in the Record Office. They meet many different kinds of people. Some of them are very cooperative, and others are very uncooperative.

Many years after this war ends or even a few years after, it would be very interesting to know what kind of people were in this camp and other interesting facts.

Q+

(male)

Sui Inami
Lit. History

Night Coal Crew

After school I go to work on the coal crew starting at six o'clock and finishing at ten o'clock. I get home from school about three o'clock and rest till five o'clock when I eat and get ready to go to work. A truck comes around at five forty-five to pick me up; and when we reach the motor pool, it is about six o'clock after picking up about fifteen person, when we reach the motor pool we check our time in and are assigned to a certain truck by the foreman. than we go to the frieght yard to load on the Coal directly from the Coal Car, if the Coal is dusty they wet it down with water so coal dust will not fly all over.

We usually unload one carload, on work untill ten oclock, then we are through for the day. They furnish us with cloth and soap, and the crew is supplied with one pair of shoes, one pair of jumper(s) two pair(s) of trouser(s), hat and goggeles.

The crew uses seven dump truck(s) every night; or if there are any more available, we use them; they all average about four loads to a truck a night.

The trucks are very badly damaged, but they are good enough to haul coal, so we are still using them; and we will use them till we get new ones which will be soon--we hope.

A week before school started in september, they could not get enough workers, so they had three person(s) from each block to haul coal which they help to unload ten carload which was coming in daily, but know the average is about 3 carload(s) a day.

corrected

Mary Sakata
U.S. Constitution
September 22, 1942

B

How We Live

Since we Japanese have evacuated to this Relocation Center, most of us are happy here, although we would all rather be back in our home towns.

We live like any other people would live. Even if we are in this Relocation Center, we all have rooms or apartments which takes place(s) ~~at~~ our home.

For the young people we have schools to attend, both high and grammar. We also have a lot of recreation, such as(,) baseball, ping-pong, dancing and hiking to occupy our spare time. On Sundays we have church services for different kinds of religions and a High School Fellowship for high school students.

The adults (men) work on the farm to help grow vegetable(s) for this project and for others. Some also work as Construction workers, Carpenters, Warehouse worker and many other valuable things to do with this project.

For young boys and girl who are out of high school, College and university, they have good office jobs. Some of the women and girls attend Sewing and drafting school(,) held at nights.

We people here have a grand hospital (in) which the doctors and nurses do their best to comfort the patients. We have a Post Office and four Canteens which we all enjoy having.

We enjoy very much, having a newspaper, and the high school students enjoy having American teachers like we did in our own home town school.

This camp is not quite as bad as most of us thought, but we will be happy until we leave this camp to go home, (then, which I know we will all remain happy.)

Jessie Adujama

School

The school here in Tule Lake was formed with Mr. Wilder as the principal.

The school started on Sept. 14th when we all got in line to get our schedule sheet in front of the principal's office. After we received the sheets we had our teachers sign it.

The school here is nothing like the ones we've been attending. It's not a large building with long halls and with nice desks to study on.

Here it is different. When we look at the building it doesn't seem like school at all. The school is in barracks without any walls put in yet but we hope to get them in soon. There's not even chairs for some people to sit down where the classes are large. Chairs and desks here are made by the people here in Camp. They don't come from the factories like the ones we had back home.

There's no black board for the teachers to write no pencil sharpeners. Everything is scarce. The school here consists of all Japanese. The courses they teach here are very nice courses. Some of these courses are the ones we never had back home.

But lets remember that U.S. was not built up in a day.

Jessie

continued

Toshiko Marita

Because of a lack of materials to make the school furniture we are now being supplied by the community activities classes furniture. The other lacking materials are the school supplies which are expected to arrive soon.

Wedly Monday morning Sept. 14 Tule Lake's little black school houses brought a bustle and confusion in front of the school office. This confusion was for assigning the students to their classes.

However the next day school began conducting its classes from 8:00 A.M. until 5:00 P.M. It is held 5 days a week with longer hours and is to be conducted the whole year round.

412
272
(Female)

U.S. History & Literature
period 1 & 2
Toshiko Karita

School

After two months of hard planning and working by the superintendent and vice-principal, Tule Lake's little black school houses were opened a week ago, welcoming the students from the shores of Lake Washington to the sunny side of California.

Long before the students had their minds turned toward school, the office staff and several men were scurrying around in #6615, the high school office, planning out the curriculum, and the credits, writing letters to book companies for sample copies and information, mimeographing hand books for the teachers and students, pre-registering the students to determine approximately how many were of school age.

These men as we know them now are Mr. Harkness, superintendent of school, Mr. Welder, high school principal, and Mr. Walker, dean, of men.

Since no school can be called a school without teachers, the superintendent was alert for any teachers who were willing to give up their liberties and comforts by becoming just another colonists' teacher. It was quite a difficult problem, trying to secure these teachers, as many other projects were looking for them at the same time. Amidst this complication they were able to secure 38 Caucasians and 19 colonists.

Two weeks before the opening day of school 5 colonist teachers and the office staff of 9 girls registered some 500 students per day in order to finish registering the students before school, so that each might be assigned to a designated class.

Block 66 which had been set aside for temporary school houses had been altered to provide enough classrooms and were sheet rocked to make them comfortable for school use.