



TANFORAN Totalizer

FINAL ISSUE

Vol. 1, No. 19

Tanforan Assembly Center

September 12, 1942

ADVANCE TANFORAN CONTINGENT LEAVES FOR UTAH WRA PROJECT

ADMINISTRATIVE MESSAGES TO TANFORAN RESIDENTS

TO THE RESIDENTS:

As the operations of the Tanforan Assembly Center near completion and its residents are destined for Shangri-la, let us pause in retrospect and contemplate the events and happenings since that day of April 20, 1942, when some 400 of the residents arrived as a vanguard of our Center, which was in such a short time to become home and habitation for some 7800 persons.

Time, work, patience and perseverance have transformed what was on that eventful day, a rather gloomy, muddy, inconvinient converted racetrack into the semblance of a living community of business, social, spiritual, educational, recreational and leisure time activities.

Time has passed, as it is what to do; the work has been provided by the willing hands of the residents, the trials and tribulations have tried the patience of all concerned and perseverance has overcome many obstacles--all of which have resulted in the Tanforan Assembly Center we view in these days of departure.

I, as the present Center Manager, express to you a sincere appreciation of your cooperation in all phases of Center activity and congratulate you on your work "well done."

FRANK E. DAVIS,
Center Manager

TO THE RESIDENTS:

With the closing of Tanforan Center and the moving to a relocation center near at hand, the residents can look back on a difficult job well done.

Too much credit cannot be given to the residents for their full cooperation and assistance in making the past four months at Tanforan the success we believe it to have been.

Because of the many activities of the Service Division, space will not permit, with one exception, the naming of individuals who have been of such great assistance to this division. However, I take this means to express my appreciation and thanks to each and all.

To Mrs. Mary Koba, who worked expertly with me as my secretary, I am most grateful--for long hours and volume of work, without a complaint and always a smile.

I am certain the same spirit shown in this Center by the residents will carry them through in the relocation center, and to all I wish good luck.

GEORGE A. GREENE
Supervisor, Service Division

Main Evacuation of Center to Start Sept. 15

Tanforan's relocation got under way last Wednesday evening with the departure of an advance work contingent of 214 Center residents for the WRA project at Abraham, Millard County, in central Utah. This nuclear work group will help get things in readiness at the relocation site for the main body of Tanforan residents, to follow in the near future.

General evacuation of this center will begin on September 15. It was officially announced by Center Manager Frank E. Davis. From the 15th through the 22nd, mess hall areas will be cleared in the following tentative sequence in daily groups of 500:

Mess 8, mess 9, mess 11, mess 10, mess 12, mess 15.

(Schedules of departure beyond September 22 will be released later, Davis stated.)

Residents are reminded that departure according to mess hall groupings does not mean that all those in any given mess hall area will leave on the same day, since there will be a certain amount of overlapping between adjoining areas to keep to the daily trainload quota of 500.

Notices of departure, giving specific dates for reporting to the embarkation point, names of assigned car captains and instructions on baggage preparation, will go out to family heads and single (Cont'd. on next page)

EMBARKATION PROCEDURE GIVEN FOR RELOCATION

Embarkation procedure for the evacuation of Tanforan residents was announced today by Center Manager Frank E. Davis as follows:

The residents will report at the designated time at the checking station near laundry building No. 3. Each family will proceed to the baggage checking tables, south of the building, where the hand baggage to be carried on the train will be inspected; after which, the baggage will be taken by workers into the south wing of the building and arranged by group or car numbers, except for pullman groups.

The residents will proceed from the inspection table around the west end of the building and the first 4 groups will enter the west door of the north wing of the building and proceed to the section of that wing marked with their group number. The appointed car captain will there arrange the individuals within the section according to the listing on the group sheets.

The next 4 groups (5 to 8, inclusive) will enter the west door of the center wing of the building where the same procedure will be followed as to arranging by group lists.

The last 4 groups (9 to 12, inclusive) will remain in the open area to the west of the building until the first 4 groups have been checked out, and will then proceed into the north wing of the building where the group arrangement will be made.

At the proper time, each group in turn will proceed along the north-south aisle of the building through the checking station between the center and south wings, where the name check will be made. After the name check, each family will proceed through the south wing, pick up their hand baggage and pass out the east door of the south wing of the building and thence to the east gate and on to the train, which will be spotted near the east gate.

Hand baggage for pullman groups will be taken directly to the pullman by the baggage crew immediately after inspection. All other groups will carry their own hand luggage to the coaches.

CO-OP CANTEEN ENVISIONED FOR UTAH RELOCATION SITE

Recent letters received from WRA officials indicated that the possibilities of immediately setting up a cooperative store at the relocation center were excellent.

Among those who expressed this opinion were E.R. Fryer, regional director of the WRA; Larry Collins, supervisor of cooperatives for the WRA; and Lee Poole, director of cooperative enterprises at Manzanar.

Arrangements have been made with wholesalers, Collins reported, to extend credit to the relocation store, which will include such departments as dry goods, drugs, grocery, hardware, mail order, coffee shop, etc.

Other contemplated services on the cooperative basis are barber shop,

beauty salon, shoe repair and laundry.

It was emphasized, however, that 100 per cent cooperation was necessary for the success of these enterprises.

To expedite the understanding of the cooperative set-up and to lay a basis for efficient management, the cooperative seminars, which were initiated in Tanforan, will be continued in the relocation project, it was disclosed.

MORE ON 1ST CONTINGENT

(Cont'd from front page)
individuals 5 days in advance, it was disclosed.

Wednesday's advance contingent was made up of individuals from every work division in this Center. Heading the group were 38 members of the hospital unit, including: one doctor (Dr. Ben Kondo), one dentist (Dr. Carl Hirota), one pharmacist (Min Tamaki), one optometrist (Dr. Henry Takahashi), one dental assistant, 2 nurses, one laboratory technician, one dietician, 13 orderlies, 2 hospital clerks, one hospital secretary and 13 hospital maids.

Other workers who left were: 69 laborers, 10 dishwashers, 2 retail clerks, 5 senior clerks, 10 first cooks, 10 second cooks, 20 waiters, 2 barbers, one butcher, 2 carpenters, one electrician, one plumber, 4 recreation leaders, 10 guides, one store manager, 10 stenotypists, one social worker (Rev. Taro Goto), 10 truck drivers.

Immediate family members of three of the workers completed the contingent.

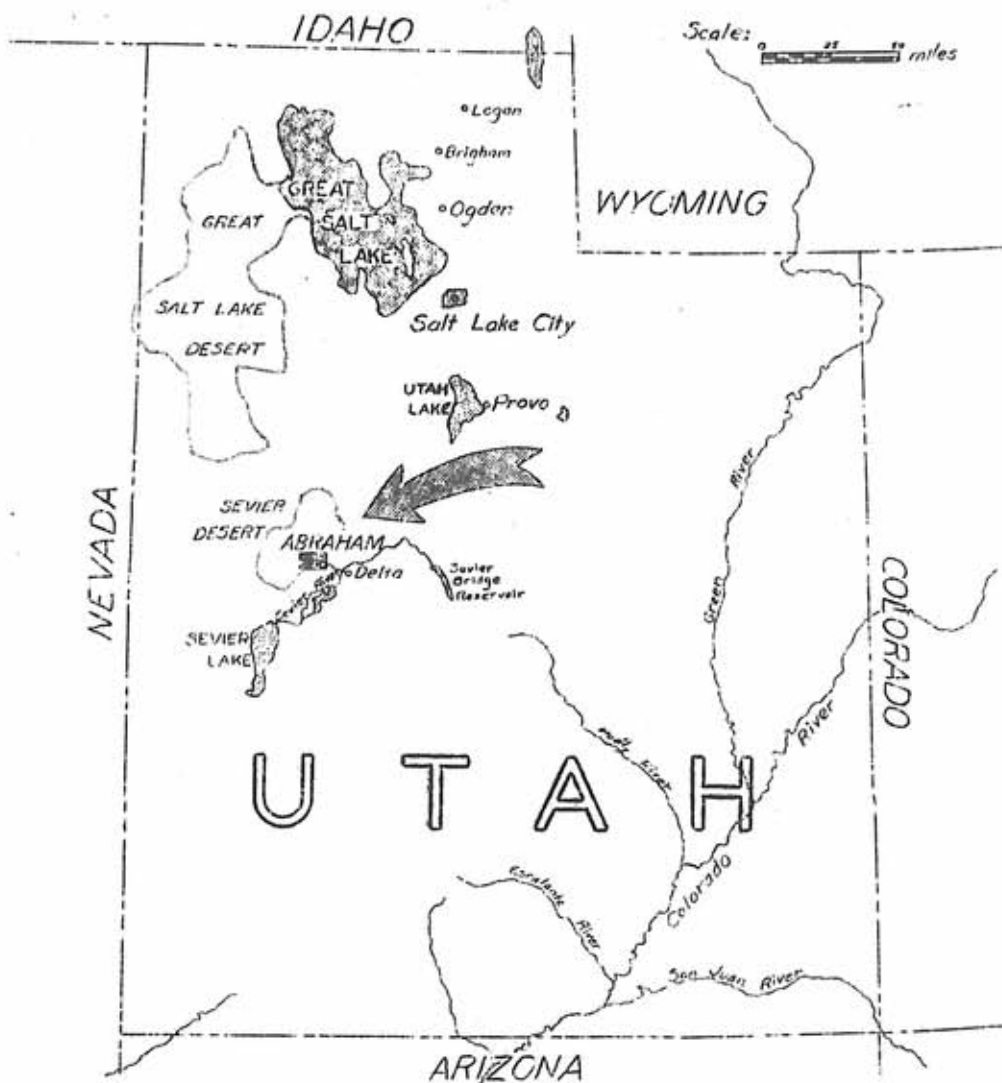
POSTOFFICE TO REMAIN OPEN

No orders for closing the Center postoffice have yet been received, and it would probably continue to function as usual until the last day of Tanforan's operation. Postmaster Gilbert Juchert disclosed this week.

Juchert advised, however, that because of the pending general evacuation of Tanforan, residents should no longer place orders with mail order companies located in eastern or midwestern states.

Packages received at the postoffice after addressees have left for the relocation area cannot be forwarded until the required amount of postage is received, since forwarding service does not apply to second, third or fourth class mail, Juchert explained.

SO THIS IS SHANGRI-LA...



More than half-century ago, a Mormon church leader prophesied that a dusty, quiet settlement on the edge of the Sevier Desert in central Utah would one day be the biggest city in Millard County and would have more people than all the rest of the county. But nothing happened for quite a while, and the prophesy was gradually forgotten.

Now, oldtimers in Millard County are recalling the prediction. For the name of the community was Abraham, and the relocation there of this Center's residents will raise its population from 114 to 10,000, a thousand more than the entire population of Millard County.

But of more immediate interest to the evacuees than the acuity of a sage is information of a more secular nature about Abraham and its vicinity.

Facts on the Central Utah WRA Project follow:

PROJECT SITE: Abraham is about 140 miles southwest of Salt Lake City, on the edge of the Sevier Desert. Nearest town is Delta, county seat of Millard County, a-

bout 15 miles east, with a population of 1304.

TOPOGRAPHY: Elevation of the relocation site is approximately 4650 feet, making it slightly higher than Salt Lake City (4366). It is situated on semi-desert land, covered with sagebrush and stunted cedar, with hills on 3 sides. The area around Abraham was the site of an unsuccessful Mormon agricultural colony which failed because of lack of water, but

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SO THIS IS SHANGRI-LA...

sufficient water for the project will be available through a contract with the Deseret Land and Water Company which controls the water rights in that area.



AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES: The area has possibilities for the raising of sugar beets, alfalfa and grains such as wheat and barley. Delta, in fact, is a center of alfalfa seed production. Already 9700 of the 19,500 irrigable acres have been planted in sugar beets and grains.

Part of the land now embraced in the relocation area was farmed early this spring by evacuee Japanese farmers, who planted sugar-beets. This land was among the acreage taken over by the government for the relocation community. An agricultural group of Santa Clara County Japanese is still farming the Abraham area.

The land may not be suitable for large scale farming of crops other than sugar-beet and grain because of its mineral and alkali content, but it should produce truck crops for the project's subsistence needs.

The growing season is rather short—from April to the first frost of October.

WEATHER: Generally the air is very dry. Because of its elevation, the project site has hot, but not unbearable, summers. Reports indicate that Sacramento and Stockton have hotter summers, and even Salt Lake City's summers may often be warmer and more sultry. Temperature rarely goes above 100°. Usually nights are cool, even in summer, dropping occasionally into the low 50's. The winters are quite cold; evacuees are likely to see plenty of snow.



TRANSPORTATION: Delta is on the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad, and a spur is being built from there to Abraham. An "improved road" (not paved) also connects Delta with Abraham. Delta is on U.S. Highway 6.

POSTOFFICE: Topaz will

probably be the postoffice designation for the relocation project, but will not function until the project opens. At present the nearest postoffice is at Abraham.

WATER: At Abraham, the drinking water, from deep artesian wells, is reported to be cool and good. Two wells have already been dug at the project for the construction workers' water supply, and more are being drilled at present. Most of the water, however, comes from the reservoir at Delta.

OTHER OBSERVATIONS: There are no trees at the project. Dust is pretty bad in the summer when the land dries up. However, dust is bad everywhere in Utah.

Construction workers at camp say that the evacuees will have more comforts than the people of Millard County generally. In fact, the latter are looking forward to the medical facilities the project will provide, since there isn't a decent hospital within a radius of 100 miles of Abraham. The farmers in that area are anticipating the arrival of the evacuees as a source of much-needed farm labor.

UTAH WRA PERSONNEL

Director of the Central Utah WRA Project is Charles F. Ernst, former Olympia, Wash., public welfare official and American Red Cross chief. For 8 years, he headed the Washington State Department of Public Welfare and was recently in charge of the armed forces services of the American Red Cross. He has had wide contact with the Japanese through his work in the Northwest.

Ernst was not transferred to his present post from another civil service position, but, as he says, "asked for the job." He endorses the WRA's position that its most important job is to depopulate the relocation centers as rapidly as possible and to resettle the people so that there will not be "islands" of Japanese colonies left in the West at the end of the war. And he opposes conscripting or regimenting of evacuee labor as being contrary to WRA policy.

Listed below are other administrative officers. Positions are still being filled, so the personnel isn't complete.

CHIEF OF COMMUNITY SERVICES: Lorne W. Bell, former Los Angeles public health and social service worker.

ASSISTANT PROJECT DIRECTOR: James F. Hughes of San Francisco.

INFORMATION OFFICER: Irving Hull, former assistant state director of the National Youth Administration in Utah; also associated with radio work.

EMPLOYMENT AND HOUSING DIRECTOR: Claude Cornwall, formerly of the Indian Service in Utah; considered one of the best known men in the state; set up recreational program for the Mormon Church in Utah.

AGRICULTURAL DIRECTOR: Roscoe Bell of Pullman, Wash.

PROJECT ENGINEER: Lee J. Naufske, California public works engineer.

WRA REVIEW

Dillon S. Myer, who succeeded Milton S. Eisenhower as Director of the War Relocation Authority on June 17, has been in the field of agricultural education and program administration for the major part of his life (from the Pacific Citizen, July 2).

Myer came to the WRA from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, where he served as Assistant Administrator of the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration (since December, 1941) and later as Acting Administrator (since March 16). For more than 6 years prior to joining the ACAA, he was with the Soil Conservation Service, first as Chief of the Cooperative Relations and Planning Division and later as Assistant Chief of the Service. During most of 1934 and the early months of 1935, he was with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration as Chief of the Compliance Section and as Assistant Chief of the Program Planning Division.

A native of Hebron, Ohio, Myer entered his field right after receiving his degree, in agriculture, from Ohio State University in 1914. After serving 4 years with the State Extension Service of Indiana and 2 years as county agent for Franklin county, Ohio, he was appointed Supervisor of the Ohio Extension service in 1922 and held this post until he joined the Federal service in 1934. During this period, he obtained a leave of absence to study at Columbia University, where he received a M.A. degree in 1926.



Director Myer came to the West Coast some weeks ago, and a national WRA policy conference was held in San Francisco in mid-August, attended by all project directors and national officials of the WRA. A national announcement on the decisions reached at this conference is expected to be made. In the meanwhile, according to the Free Press (issues of Aug. 26 and Aug. 31), certain regulations have been released tentatively as follows:

BASIC PROVISIONS: Subsistence needs, food, shelter, medical care, elementary and high school education shall be provided by the WRA. Cash wage advances and clothing allowances, as distinct from subsistence provisions, shall be treated as compensation for work and be paid only to those who work.

In addition to the above provisions, relief care shall be given to needy individuals and families.

COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES: Standard cash advances plus clothing allowances shall be paid by community enterprises to their employes on the same basis as War Relocation Authority employes. Workers

in community enterprises and their dependents will be provided with subsistence by the WRA until such time as the enterprises are financially able to assume these obligations.



WORK AND PAY: Cash advances of \$12, \$16 and \$19 per month shall be paid to those evacuees employed by the WRA and those employed in consumer or producer enterprises, according to the following schedule:

1. \$12 per month. This is an "entrance rate" applying to new workers, trainees, partially qualified workers, apprentices, etc. Everyone in this group will work under the immediate supervision of a more experienced worker. This rate shall not apply to common labor on simple tasks requiring hard physical work.

2. \$16 per month. This group shall include the majority of the evacuees: all those not in groups 1 and 3.

3. \$19 per month. This group shall include complex or responsible jobs requiring for their proper execution considerable formal training, or experience of such scope and character as to be equivalent to such training. These include:

a. Jobs involving responsible supervision and coordination of the work of other employes.

b. Positions on the project chart in grades CU-8, SP-6, CAF-5, P-1.

c. Jobs requiring professional training.

d. Jobs making an exceptional contribution to project operation, entailing extremely hard work essential to the welfare and morals of large numbers of people, and which involve irreplaceable skills.

ORDER OF MERIT: Upon acceptance for employment, each worker automatically becomes a member of the War Relocation Work Corps. Further, upon completion of 3 months' employment, if his conduct and the quality and quantity of his work for that period are certified as outstanding by the Merit Rating Board, he may be cited by the Project Director for special recognition and made a member of the Order of Merit.

Preferential consideration shall be given to members of the Order of Merit, in connection with work furloughs, private employment, assignment to various types of employment within the relocation area and promotion to supervisory positions.

The Merit Rating Board, as planned, will be composed of 7 members: 3 Caucasian members named by the project director and 4 evacuee members appointed

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WRA REVIEW

by the council.

HOURS OF WORK: The following regulations will apply to the hours of work:

1. The work week shall conform to the National Standard for employes. The standard, as of the date of issuance of these instructions, is 44 hours per week. Unless the nature of the specific work requires other arrangements, the working hours shall ordinarily be from 8 AM to 12 noon and from 1 PM to 5 PM on weekdays; from 8 AM to 12 noon on Saturdays.

2. Workers employed in excess of the standard work week shall be entitled to compensatory leave, upon application to their immediate supervisors and with the approval of the Chief of the Division of Employment and Housing. The workers may elect the date of such compensatory leave with approval of the Chief of the Division.

3. Nothing in the above shall be construed to prevent workers, as aged men, students or others in a like category from being employed on a part-time basis and being paid proportionately.

PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT: The following regulations shall apply to private employment:

1. Evacuees who accept private employment and reside outside the relocation project may retain all earnings received but forfeit for the period of such employment any rights to share in the general distribution of the proceeds of producer enterprises of the community. They and their dependents, if any, will not be eligible for the period to receive any compensation or allowances from the WRA, or from enterprises except that dependents who are held involuntarily within the relocation center shall be entitled to subsistence.

2. An evacuee and his family who continue to reside within the project must agree with the WRA to deposit an amount equivalent to the difference between an employe's actual wages and the actual cost to the Government if employed by the WRA on similar work. The employer shall deposit in a trust fund for the benefit of the community the amounts withheld from the employe's wages.

3. All of the above regulations are subject to change by the Director of the Authority without notice.



CLOTHING ALLOWANCES: Unofficially and tentatively (from the Manzanar Free Press, Sept. 2), the following regulations have been announced in regard to clothing allowances:

1. In addition to the cash remuneration, each employed evacuee and those eligible for unemployment compensation shall also receive a supplementary al-

lowance for clothing, for himself and his dependents. Clothing allowances shall be in the form of scrip, redeemable at the community stores.

2. An evacuee shall be eligible for a clothing allowance at the end of each monthly pay period in which he has been employed, or has been eligible for unemployment compensation, during the last 15 days of the preceding month.

3. Where there is more than one employe in a family, the clothing allowances shall be paid only to the family head.

4. The following schedule for clothing allowances shall apply to Tulelake, Minidoka, Heart Mountain, Central Utah, Manzanar and Granada:

Employed man, 18 years or older, \$46 annually, \$3.85 monthly; boy, 13 to 17, \$40 annually, \$3.30 monthly; boy, 6 to 12, \$38 annually, \$3.20 monthly.

Woman, 18 years or older, \$39 annually, \$3.25 monthly; girl, 13-17, \$36 annually, \$3 monthly; girl, 6-12, \$29 annually, \$2.40 monthly.

Child, 2-5, \$20 annually, \$1.65 monthly; infant, \$21 annually, \$1.75 monthly; aged man (not able to work), \$38 annually, \$3.20 monthly; aged woman (not able to work), \$31.50 annually, \$2.60 monthly.



SELF-GOVERNMENT: Latest regulations on self-government in WRA centers provide that all elective positions shall be held only by U.S. citizens. However, non-citizens shall be eligible to hold appointive positions. Residents over 18 years of age, citizens and non-citizens, shall be eligible to vote in block and other elections.

Besides the Community Council, there shall be set up a judicial commission with limited power to try and to recommend penalties for violators of minor laws. In cases involving felonies, the project director is authorized to turn the defendants over to local and state officials for prosecution.

The final veto power on any regulation made by the Council shall be vested in the project director, to be exercised when he deems the regulation to be in excess of the powers of the Council.

The entire plan for self-government shall be presented to the residents for their approval and shall become effective when the majority of the qualified voters in the center vote in its favor. Once it is approved, any changes in the plan must be initiated by a two-thirds vote of the Council or by a signed petition of one-fourth of the qualified voters. Amendments become effective only when approved by a majority vote at a general or special election.

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The Moving Finger writes; and, having writ,
Moves on: nor all your Piety nor Wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a Line,
Nor all your Tears wash out a Word of it.

--OMAR KHAYYAM

~ Prologue ~

On April 27, 1942, the first Greyhound busloads of San Francisco and Bay area evacuees nosed through the main gate of San Bruno's 118-acre racetrack. With the debarkation of this advance work group, Tanforan Assembly Center began its brief, war-born existence.

In between that rainy last week of April and the now impending date of a new exodus lies the story of how nearly 8000 people lived together for over four months--how, coming here without homes, they made homes and a community and a way of life in that period of time.

We cannot here give the whole of that story, or even a good summary of it. The moving finger of time writes many things in four months, and what it writes reads differently to different people. Portions of the story are told on other pages of this final issue, in the quoted words of Tanforan residents, in the articles on the various phases of Center activity.

We can, in this particular section, merely indicate the general pattern of the story as it is reflected in the days, weeks and months of the calendar, in the events and trends associated with them, in the retrospective highlights they conjure up. Here, then, is that part of Tanforan's life and times which is mirrored, sometimes sharply, sometimes darkly or obliquely, in the log of May, June, July and August.

MAY



This was the month of the first--and the hardest--adjustments to the new mode of life. This was the month of bootstrap morale-lifting; of ingenuity working overtime to make naked barracks and white-washed stalls into habitations; of latent energies and talents groping fitfully toward integrated community existence. This was the month of getting used to such things as these:

- The general lack of privacy everywhere--from the grandstand dorm, where 400 bachelors slept and snored, dressed and undressed in one continuous public performance, to the stalls and barracks, whose thin or incomplete partitions made a single symphony of yours and your neighbors' loves and hates and joys.

- The long grandstand mess queues in which you stood thrice daily, rain or shine, hot or cold, wondering if journey's end would reward you with fare more palatable than you had the meal before.

- The blown fuses that left you in the darkness, guiltily pondering if it was your hot-plate or your neighbor's that did the trick.

- The women everywhere in slacks or jeans, from grandmothers to toddlers, with feminine frills temporarily taking a back seat to trousered seats.

- The afternoon wind which swept out of the northwest daily without fail, conspiring with mother earth to make mock of all your efforts to keep dust out of your hair and eyes--and homes.

- The typhoid and smallpox shots that periodically inflated Center biceps and left half the residents wistfully wishing that someone would somehow put them

out of their misery.

May was also the month of many Center "firsts," some memorable, some not; some that wore the germs of bigger things to come, some that remained just "firsts." Remember these?

- May 6--fresh meat for the first time;
- 8--first visitors come to see residents;
- 9--first big dance in social hall;
- 11--first baby born (7½ pound Judy Naruo);
- 15--first issue of TOTALIZER, featuring Kim Obata's unofficial map of Tanforan;
- 20--first mess hall tickets, signaling the opening of the smaller, subsidiary mess halls and the end of the congestion and the waiting at the grandstand mess;
- 27--first Town Hall meeting.

Along with the adjustments and the "firsts," May also saw these things happen, important then or in their later developments:

- May 4--opening of library (with 65 books, later to be parlayed into several thousand);
- 6--appointment of a temporary resident advisory group to assist the Center manager;
- 11--official launching of recreation program;
- 18--announcement of wage scale of \$8, \$12, and \$16 for resident workers;
- 24--starting of Personal Aid bureau;
- 25--official opening of art center;
- 26--beginning of school for first, second and third graders. (The last week of the month also saw the music school getting under way.)

The general pattern of May, then, was not the pattern of spectacular achievements, but of hard work and beginnings. The drama of the month was not in individual outward events. Such things as the escape and attempted suicide of a

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Eurasian boy and a big robbery in the bachelors' dorm created momentary stirrs but were soon swallowed up in the general daily flow of living. The real story of May was in minds confronted by a hundred new questions and experiences and

not always finding answers to them; in morale struggling upward out of its early glooms and despairs; in life beginning to return to a normalcy fashioned out of ingenuity, scrap lumber and Montgomery Ward catalogues.

JUNE

If May was the month of beginnings, June was the month of their further development; of energies finding wider and more varied outlets; of minds becoming gradually more emancipated from the demands of mere physical acclimatization.

It was, first of all, a month of political activity and the inception of Tanforan's brief experience of self government. The business of naming an official Center advisory council traced the familiar pattern of campaign slogans, rallies and electioneering over much of the first part of the month. On the 10th, 19 candidates made the deadline for filing petitions to run in the contest for the five council posts. The TOTALIZER, editorializing on the election, noted: "For the issei parent generation it will be their first opportunity to participate on an equal footing with their citizen offspring in a balloting. For them, an initiation; for us, a renewal of a cherished and accustomed American practice."

On the 16th, 80% of the Center's eligible voters turned out in the five precincts and cast their ballots. The issei, capitalizing on their right of franchise, outvoted their children four to one, and the successful candidates rode into office on this wave of issei interest. (One oldster, 86, cast his first vote in the 55 years he had been in this country. Another, 80, voted from his sickbed.) On June 25, the five councilmen were duly inducted into their posts and began the task of trying to put their campaign promises into practice.

Along with this political activity, June was also the month in which recreational and cultural pursuits were working out of the bud toward the flower. In athletics, for example, softball attained the stature of 17 leagues, 110 teams, 1670 players and a collective weekly audience of thousands. Tuesday musicales, Thursday talent shows and Saturday dances became a part of the established social habits of the Center. And on June



20, the music school gave its first Saturday concert. A dozen hobbies, germinating in the relatively more leisurely atmosphere of this second month, grew toward the status of semi-official activities. Lake Tanforan's sailboat flotilla, for instance, grew during June to over 100 vessels of assorted sizes and shapes. The art school's enrollment was nearing the five hundred mark and a display of student work was being readied for exhibition at Mills College in Oakland from June 27 to July 7.

June was the month, too, in which the employment picture crystallized into its more or less final outlines, with approximately 22% of the Center population on the official payroll, making the best of their respective classifications and anticipating their first paychecks. In the fourth week of the month, the WCCA master file project on evacuee records was added to the Tanforan scene and over 100 Center residents, mainly girls, went to work as clerical help.

The educational program, rapidly expanding during this month, added fourth, fifth and sixth grades (June 4) and high school (June 15) to the previously opened lower primary grades. The end of the month found approximately 40% of the Center population participating in the educational setup as students or teachers.

It was in this month, too, that Frank E. Davis, erstwhile assistant Center manager, succeeded William R. Lawson as administrative head of Tanforan.

That is the picture of June--a month of organized activity definitely getting into stride after the preliminary shufflo-steps of May. Like May, it was a busy month, but its emphasis and ends were different. It was the month of proliferating energies and interests, when the attentions of residents were turning, if not toward any definitely formulated future, at least away from the concerns of merely scratching for physical comfort.

JULY

This was the month of harvesting the plantings of May and June, of things coming into flower after the period of germination and growth. Among the blooms of July were the following:

The first and second paychecks, covering the toil of April 28 to June 21--



distributed during the second and third weeks of July.

The first issue of free scrip books--a windfall to residents which was immediately translated into landslide business at the Center canteen (July 8).

The first big art and hobby show, at-

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tended by over 9000 during its four-day stand. (July 11, 12, 13 and 14)/

The art school's student work exhibit, sent out to Mills college, which rated a plug in the SF Chronicle by art pundit Alfred Frankenstein. (June 27 to July 7).

The recreation department's big July doings--the "Derby Day" and dance on the 4th, and the extravaganza, "Horse's Stall and That Ain't All," on the 17th.

The opening of Tanforan's pitch and putt golf course, crowning glory of the flourishing recreational scene.

The inception of three much-needed Center services--basic clothing, laundry and cleaning and barber shop--on July 13.

In July, the political impetus of the preceding month slowed down, following Army orders limiting self-government offices and votes to American citizens. However, within these limitations, the constitutional committee drafted the Constitution of the Tanforan Assembly (the week of July 4) and had it officially approved (July 13); the Council held its first and only open meeting before the residents at large (July 14); nominations of candidates were made for the Legislative Congress from the five precincts (July 21); and on the last day of the month, 38 of the 80 nominees were duly voted into office in a quiet election in marked contrast to the earlier balloting for the Councilmen.

July was also the month in which the minds of residents were burning more and more toward relocation and the future.

AUGUST

August was the month of final fruits and finishing touches, of some late flowers blooming on the matured growth, of existence completing a phase and preparing for another to come.

In this month, self-government came to the end of its never too sure course. The Army order of August 3, dissolving all assembly center self-government bodies, came as a coup de grace to waning political interest. And the scheduled election of an advisory panel to replace the defunct council and congress was called off by Center Manager Davis on August 18, after only two petitions of candidacy met the deadline.

But if political activity came to an end, other activities achieved climaxes appropriate to their preceding growth, and some even pushed forth adventitious new buds and blooms. The miscellany of these climactic, continuing and new-sprouting developments included, among others:

August 2--the formal opening of the Center's North Lake, transformed by the work of resident architects and the maintenance department from a mere wet spot in the Tanforan scenery into a miniature aquatic park, complete with bridge, promenade and islands.

One index of this was the Town Hall discussions. All five of this month's public forums were devoted to the various aspects of the life ahead, from the general challenge of relocation through such concomitant considerations as co-operatives, marriage, raising of children and the role of religion in the WRA centers. Inevitably, too, the latter part of the month saw a rise in the incidence of rumors regarding sites and dates and conditions of Tanforan's relocation. And on July 30, when the SF Chronicle, misinterpreting an Army announcement, included this Center among those to be removed during the first week of August, resident excitement and conjecture had a brief, emotional field day.

Finally, July was the month of two incidents, not important in themselves or related to any general trends, but persisting in the mind for reasons of their own. One was the laying of Tanforan's "ghost" on July 3, when a small intrepid group of residents emerged from the scene of the haunt with proof that the spectre which had disturbed the slumbers and imaginations of the Center population was naught but a wayward moonbeam. The other was the recall of the July 4 TOTALIZER by the Administration as a result of a slip 'twixt copy and stencil, giving that issue the dubious distinction of eliciting the greatest reader response before or since.



August 3-8--beginning of watch, radio and shoe repairing services.

August 14-15--The Wild West Carnival staged by Rec hall 9, taking its motif from the anticipated pioneering period of relocation looming ahead.

August 10--first Center-wide showing of feature movies, with Deanna Durbin in "Spring Parade" starting off what was to become an established weekly item in the Center's entertainment fare.

August 20--the Center Little Theater group's presentation of "The Works of Stephen Foster," top achievement in the field of resident talent entertainment.

August 22--Tanforan "Summer Formal," the Center's dressiest dance, with a full-fledged and expert resident band making its debut.

Apart from these achievements indigenous to the Tanforan scene, August was also the month in which a letter written by 103 residents was read at the Second Front mass meeting in San Francisco (August 9) and over 500 Tanforan nisei cast absentee votes in the State primary election (August 24-25).

In August, too, Cupid, stymied for over three months by the reluctance of local swains and maidens to commit them-

(Over)

TANFORAN CALENDAR

selves, finally snared his first Tanforan couple (August 16).

Last of all, this was the month in which relocation assumed the shape of advancing reality in the minds of all. Rumors flourished as before, but were becoming narrowed down to the limits of probabilities and near certainties. Although official word was not forthcoming on specific details, Center residents were putting two and two together and arriving at approximately similar ans-

wers. In the last half of the month, such straws in the wind as the Center-wide count of Federal property (August 24), the Administration bulletins on such matters as baggage preparations, the approximate dates of the movement out of Tanforan and conduct on trains--all built up a picture whose import was pretty plain. At month's end, the residents knew for certain they were going to leave soon and had more than a suspicion as to where they were headed.

~ Epilogue ~

So reads the calendar of the four months which saw the essential growth of Tanforan Assembly Center. The approach of mid-September finds the story rapidly drawing to a close. There is little left to tell, for as this final issue goes to press, Tanforan is witnessing the last days and weeks of its existence as an integrated community. Already, the advance contingent of resident workers has left for the relocation site to make things ready for the rest, shortly to follow.

Everywhere, there is the stir of final preparations, of individuals and departments packing and crating and somehow squeezing in farewell festivities.

Looking backward, successive groups of departing residents will remember many things--the first trials and adjustments, the gradually unfolding sense of communal life, the achievements of individual and collective talents and energies working on not always tractable materials. They will depart in the knowledge that the community they are leaving behind is far different from that which began in the rain and the mud of April's final week. And they will go, knowing that the transformation was largely of their own making.

The Moving Finger continues to write, inexorably and indelibly. What it will write for this Center's residents in the new life ahead, only time can reveal.



WIN THE WAR

Tanforan, like all the other communities of America, supports the cry of "Win the War!" and has its own portion of citizens who wish to do their part by joining the armed forces or going into some vital defense work.

Take the case of Howard T. Imada, 23 years old and single. Howard was inducted into the Army last year from San Mateo, received his 13-week basic training at Camp Roberts and then was assigned to the regulars--Company C, in the 184th Infantry at Camp San Luis Obispo. A sharpshooter, Howard was given honorable discharge after serving 7 months in the Army.

And Howard says: "If they'd take me, I'd like to be a soldier in the Army. In fact, there are a number more of nisei in this center like myself (honorably discharged) who would like to see some action for the good old U.S.A. It's a good way to show our patriotism."

"America has to win this war. If Japan wins, it'll be tough on us because our ideas and customs are totally different from those of Japan. We're Americans in every sense of the word. We've lived here all our lives, and we hope to live like ordinary Americans after the war, if given the chance."



Then there's Jack Mizuno, also 23 and unmarried, who works in the commissary department. Before evacuation, Jack worked as a shipfitter at the Bethlehem Steel Shipbuilding Company in S. F. and was a member of the AFL Boilermakers Union.

This is the way Jack feels: "I sure would like to get out and start working, as do a large number of nisei workers. If we can't work at the coast shipyards, they have these inland yards where prefabricated ships are made for assembly on the coast. In any case, I'm willing to work my darndest for the United States, without reservation; all I want is a chance to help in the war program to show my loyalty."

Among others at Tanforan who, like Jack, have worked in the shipyards are Sam Yagy, Bill Ogo, Fred Korematsu, Frank Tsuru, Harry Takahashi and Jiro Suemga. Also, there could be added to this group those who were in the U.S. merchant marine, such as Walter Nagata, Joe Yoshino, Alex Yoriichi, Frank Fukuda. They are all raring to return to their work; and when they say they want to go into defense work, they are, no doubt, joined by all the citizens here.



And the men have no monopoly on this. Lydia Mochizuki, a student nurse on the hospital staff, is a Red Cross Nurses' Aide. On duty, she wears a uniform of light blue denim jumper and cap, to which are added a Red Cross insignia, on her shirt sleeve and cap, and a Red Cross pin. Ly-

dia volunteered for Berkeley's first RCMA course and has completed 180 hours of lectures and practical experience. To qualify for her RCMA position, Lydia has to volunteer for 150 hours a year on a non-remunerative basis.

Lydia believes that: "Since men can enlist in the Army to show their patriotism, women can show theirs by joining the Red Cross program. Most of us want to take part in the war effort by contributing something, even though we are in these centers. By being on the Red Cross list, we are liable to be called at any time and be sent to any battlefield; and it's worthwhile just to know that we are in a position to assist in America's fight for the existence of democracy. I am hoping that a RCMA course will be opened at the WRA centers."



Tanforan has done its bit, too, by collecting its tin cans and sending them to the "de-tinning" factory in South S.F. A load of 22,820 lbs. of flattened tins, carried by 3 trucks, left here not long ago. The maintenance salvage crew, under Kaz Masuda, were in charge of collecting the tin cans from the mess halls and stripping and flattening them (Totalizer, June 6).

Also in line with the national defense program, Tanforan made its own soap, marked with a large "V" (see story in Kitchin section of this issue).

And early in June, a group of 13 residents left here for the beet fields of Idaho to aid the nation's war effort on the farm front. They were the first to leave from Tanforan, and they were among those volunteers from various centers that helped to save Idaho's vitally needed sugar beet crops.

Then there was Bill Kochiyama, who received a \$2000 inheritance and put the entire amount (lacking taxes) into U. S. war bonds. Bill's story was retold in a number of newspapers and was mentioned in Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's "My Day." And there were those 103 residents, citizens and aliens, who sent a letter to the Citizens for Victory Second Front Rally in S.F. E. Guy Talbott, director of Citizens for Victory, wrote that "...and it was one of the most dramatic moments at the mass meeting last night when this letter was read (Totalizer, Aug. 15)."



This cry of "Win the War!" and this eagerness to share in the nation's war program have not, of course, been confined to the individuals and groups mentioned here, or to any special groups at Tanforan. These mentions have been made as illustrative instances of the fact that Tanforan, in this respect of wanting and working to win the war, has been no different from all the other communities of our U.S.A.



EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

EDUCATION

The Educational Department wrote "30" to its Tanforan session yesterday and prepared for relocation. It had come a long way in the 3½ months of its existence.

It started from scratch--without books, without experienced teachers. With only the will to develop something worthwhile, Director Frank E. Kilpatrick and the principals and teachers nursed a promising brain-child to the reality of a full-fledged educational program, administering to 3650 students. It has been ranked the best and the most complete of any educational set-up in the assembly centers by high WCCA and WKA officials.

The program was divided into 3 main branches: ACADEMIC (kindergarten, elementary, junior high, high school and adult education), CULTURAL (art, music and flower arrangement) and EXTRA-CURRICULAR (cooperative education, first aid and Town Hall). The biggest division naturally was the ACADEMIC, which claimed 72 of the 100 instructors in the educational system.

What the Educational Department accomplished surpassed the brightest expectations of its supporters. Probably its biggest single achievement was securing promotions for students from schools outside. On the strength of their work in the Center schools, 90% of the elementary, junior high and high school students were advanced by the schools which they attended prior to evacuation.

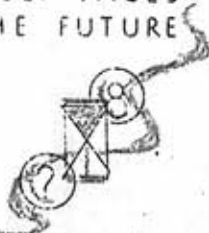
The success of the program is all the more amazing when it is remembered that none of the teachers had taught previously, although 4 had teaching credentials and another 4 were majoring in education. In regards to the faculty, Director Kilpatrick said, "Without the hard work and cooperation of the instructors, there would have been nothing."

The table below illustrates graphically the growth of the educational system:

	OPENING DATE	ORIGINAL ENROLLMENT	FINAL ENROLLMENT	INCREASE	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	PRINCIPAL OR DIRECTOR
FIRST AID	May 18	230	50	-180*	1	Yoshio Katayama
ART	May 25	500	636	136	15	Chiura Obata
MUSIC	May 25	280	498	218	9	Frank Iwaraga
ELEMENTARY	May 25	550	658	108	26	Ernest Takahashi
HI SCHOOL	June 15	670	680	10	18	Henry Tani
JUNIOR HI	June 15	225	233	8	9	John Izumi
ADULT ED.	June 18	282	558	276	14	Tomoyo Takahashi
CO-OP ED.	July 6	10	112	102	1	Hi Korematsu
KINDERGARTEN	July 7	101	101	0	5	Hisano Takiguchi
FLOWER ARR.	July 23	80	125	45	2	Mrs. C. Obata

*First Aid graduated most of its students.

NISEI FACES THE FUTURE



The success of relocation and subsequent resettlement depends to a great extent on how lucidly the nisei sees his situation now. What are his hopes? Does he face the future with optimism, pessimism or apathy? What does he consider his stake in the war?

To find answers to these questions, high school English instructors recently assigned essays to their classes. The general consensus was that students should continue their education as far as possible so that they would at least have a good academic background when they are ready again to enter the mainstream of American life.

Some saw relocation as a picnic, in which their responsibility extended only to active participation in the recreation program. But most of the students were vitally aware of far deeper responsibilities. For example, Jimmie Toda, a junior, wrote: "In relocation, we can look forward to a stay which will show its effect on our lives and thoughts...Our being concentrated will definitely turn us toward Japanese ways and customs unless we strive hard to become and stay Americanized. It will be very hard for many because most of the parents speak little if any English. Reading good books and speaking good English will help us. Our parents, too, can help by realizing that since we are to live in this country, we must be Americanized. Then we can become a part of American society, thereby minimizing racial discrimination and prejudice..."

On the whole, the students viewed the future with optimism. But not all was sweetness and light. The challenge of relocation left certain students cold. "As for my preparation for the future," wrote one senior satirically, "I am starting to learn how to clean my house, iron my shirt and wash my own clothes, so that I can prepare to be a houseboy when I get out into the city..." But attitudes like this were rare.

The outstanding essay from each class follows on the next page:

EDUCATION



NATSU IKEDA, freshman, "What Our Part Should Be in the War Effort."

In this time of stress in wartime America, it is necessary for everyone to do his or her part. This means buying defense bonds and stamps--important in efforts to keep the New World safe from Axis aggression--conserving paper, rubber, tin, steel, and other materials vital to the war effort.

Men and women should volunteer for training as nurses, doctors, engineers, or other war services. They should volunteer to donate to the hospital or Red Cross blood banks. Children should do their part by going to school for higher education and broader concept of life.

We should realize with full recognition and devotion, what this nation is, and what we should owe to it. Even though we are meeting a most difficult test, we still can do our part in the war.

It is recognized that the future of this democratic government is at stake in this conflict, and if we lose, all the freedoms will perish. We all must make any sacrifices that will help America to victory. This is an important task of making this new and better world, in which peace can exist.



TERUKO KANEKO, sophomore, "What Our Part Should Be in the War Effort."

Americans of all races are contributing their whole energies to the war effort. This means that we shall have to produce as much as we can, while the thousands of Americans of Japanese ancestry in the army do their share on the fighting front. Those in agricultural production will be working under handicaps for awhile, because it will take time to meet new conditions, to familiarize themselves with the soil and climate of these new areas where we will soon be going. However, it must be done quickly, in order that the shortage in production caused by our temporary relocation can be rectified.

Many Japanese evacuees are volunteering their services as field laborers to meet the manpower shortage in the sugar beet fields. Their efforts will make more sugar available to convert into alcohol for explosives. Still others are working on camouflage projects; likewise, they all want only a chance to do more work and contribute their full share toward ultimate victory.

We should all face the inconveniences, the hot or cold climate, the dust and the barrack life of the assembly and relocation centers cheerfully.

To do our share toward winning the war in any way we can is the duty and responsibility which we must undertake as a public demonstration of our loyalty

and devotion to this country.



MOTOICHI YANAGI, junior, "What We Can Look Forward To in Relocation." (The next essay is particularly interesting because it was composed by a kibe!--ED.)

The evacuation order gave us a feeling of a tenseness, great hope and new enthusiasm for seeing new phase of the life as evacuee.

There will be a work for each of us with great task of feeding entire world with our hands and great space to stretch our bodies. There will be hope of gaining the confidence of outsiders. We will fight for victory with picks and shovels in home fronts with our shoulders to the wheels of progress.

There will be more complete family life among the residents of WRA center with large participation in camp activities because of feeling of settledness and ease after the moving in from WCCA center.

We will gain our foothold in new fields of life with hope of winning our future after the war. There will be equal basis in business with those of outsiders and more opportunities at hand through long hard experiences of war time progress.

The task of winning the future for American-Japanese is what we can look forward to in relocation center.



AYAKO OTA, senior, "Preparation For What?"

Relocation will really be a test of proving to ourselves the strength of our characters. Our attitudes, whether that of hope for the future or that of defeatism, depends entirely upon ourselves. Our future after relocation will be only that which we make it by our preparations for it while in camp.

It is quite probable that the war will continue for at least several years. However, we should always be preparing for our future life in Caucasian society. This can be done best by maintaining our correspondence with Caucasian friends. In this way, when we come to the readjustment period, we will have sympathetic friends to give us a helping hand. Also, it is up to us to keep up to date on happenings in the outside world. Otherwise, we would find it very difficult to go back into the normal routine of life after the war.

Students will undoubtedly be given a chance to finish through high school. So it will be up to us to take advantage of it and to become intelligent, educated people, able to meet Caucasians on an equal footing as far as knowledge goes.

Relocation will be what we make it, and our future after the war depends again on ourselves--our preparation for it.



YOUR OPINION, Please!



Our brief life at Tanforan is now to end, but its memories will remain with us for the rest of our lives--and perhaps with considerable influence. What will these remembrances be? What are the pictures of Tanforan that we shall take away with us? To obtain some clues to this question, it was asked: "What will you remember most about Tanforan?" The replies given below may provide some indications as to what the life at Tanforan has meant to its residents, and as to what part it may play in the shaping of their lives.



LORRAINE YAMATE, 18, senior clerk: "The master file work. It was extremely interesting and a good experience in the commercial field. I have learned to work with other people closely and found that I like to do things together. I'll remember the swell music school, with its excellent staff. I also learned to knit here and I can make my own socks and even sweaters now. The lakes and stables will remain in my mind, and I'll miss the Bayshore highway with the sound of automobiles swishing by at night. And the scenery, what I could see of it from the grandstand, is something that I really will miss."

ROY WATANABE, landscape architect: "I'll remember best the work we did, such as building the golf course and the North Lake. And the swell baseball team we had! We got beaten every time, but we had a lot of fun. It was very interesting, too, to watch the development of close cooperation between the East Bay and San Francisco residents and getting to know a lot of them for the first time. This sort of thing will prove a good start toward relocation. I also had the pleasure of associating with gardeners for the first time, and they are talented and not drab people, as many people believe. It has been these workers that have contributed most to our center."

KIM OBATA, 28, art school instructor and head of art staff of rec department: "Things that come to my mind are the rapid adjustments of the people to very abnormal situations, the experience of being a part of a history making exodus and working with likeable fellows--all interested in lifting the center morale."

KAY UCHIDA, 24, pre-school nursery teacher: "I shall remember best my work in the pre-school nursery because it was an opportunity to do what I always wanted to do and put into practice the formal training I received in school (Mills College graduate). The creativity of the residents will also remain vivid in my mind, such as revealed by the various hobby shows. And how can one ever for-

get the improvements in our living quarters, which were started from nothing? I shall remember, too, how the people cooperated as a whole, with each individual contributing toward the building of our well-organized community."

KIYOSUKE NCMURA, 22, mess hall manager: "The thing that has impressed me about Tanforan is the willingness and cooperation of the people, especially in the kitchens. Although handicapped by inadequate facilities and strange tasks, we were able to survive. It's too bad that many of us regarded this place as temporary, with the result that we did things in an half-way fashion."

MINORU IKEDA, 28, foreman of maintenance crew: "I shall never forget the swell bunch of fellows that I've had the pleasure of working with. We accomplished a lot of work around here. One of the outstanding things was the improvement of center roads so that the residents wouldn't have to walk in the mud. I think that our boys made Tanforan a more liveable place."

FUMIO OBAYASHI, 21, rec leader: "I'll remember best the way we were able to make friends with people we did not consider before. There used to be various cliques into which the people limited themselves. I have tried to get away from these small cliques while here and everybody seems to be doing the same thing."

HENRY TANAKA, 37, house captain: "The mess hall! It was such an unusual experience to line up for meals and eat with tin plates. I was accustomed only to eating privately at home before coming here. I'll also remember the sailboats on Lake Tanforan. I made 3 boats and I intend to take 1 along as a souvenir."



BOB AKAMATSU, 24: "The unique experience of living in converted stalls, the sharing of community facilities and the gradual molding of the people into an institutional pattern are things to be remembered. I have been able to observe the breakdown of the former Japanese communities into a more unified whole. In this testing period, I have been able to see people either 'making' or 'breaking' to this new life."

TORU OKAWACHI, 21, hospital specialist: "The thing that has struck me most is that the young people have finally come to realize that they've come into their own, for the old folks will be completely dependent on us after the war. I know, for I've seen many become inactive in the short time we have been here. For them the cycle is completed, and now it's our turn to buckle down in earnest to support our parents."



YOUR OPINION, Please!



The final question, of course, could only be this: "What do you hope to accomplish in the relocation centers?" So this question was asked, and the majority of the replies said that the relocation centers were not their true love, that their hearts were lost to "a spot on the outside"; but that during the time they were in a center, they would make the best of it and try to work for the common good of their community. The following replies may reveal to some extent the hopes and aspirations of the people of Tanforan as they prepare to leave for their new center.

MAS ITO, 24, UC graduate in pharmacy: "It's my desire to go to some eastern hospital to study hospital pharmacy a little more. If this isn't possible, I will get into my field of work. To make the whole program more successful, we'll try to work out a project whereby we can manufacture the drugs ourselves. The prime idea is to keep our expenses down so that more profits can accrue to the community in this cooperative set-up. If responsible management is left up to the people, they will make a success of the program. But everyone will have to contribute to this effort."

JIMMY SUGIHARA, 24, teacher in Tanforan High School: "Well, I'd just as soon stick to the education field. It's something in which we can accomplish a great deal among the younger nisei, and at the same time learn a lot ourselves."

KINGE OKAUCHI, 18, engineering student: "I'd like to get practical experience in engineering because this is going to be my life work. I hope they will give us an opportunity to do what we are interested in. If there's a good school, I would go and take up some more training in this field. Afterwards, I hope to go back to school and continue with my formal training at some large university."

JUNE TATSUGUCHI, 19, mess hall worker: "I'd like to go back to school and take a commercial course. I'd then be prepared to enter some business work. My basic wish is to go home. Gee, I hate to think of going such a long way from home."

ROY TAKAGI, 39, UC graduate, senior timekeeper: "I'd like to see a community where the work and everything is done for the benefit of the whole group and not for the selfish individuals. This will be necessary to carry out the true principles of good for the majority. No matter what work I'll be doing there, this is the idea which I will try to carry out."

NOBU TAKAHASHI, 25, UC graduate in agricultural economics: "It's possible that I will go into the Army in some specialized type of work. In the event I don't, I'll go into relocation with the idea of entering some type of agricultural work, which will be based on the co-op idea. We have many fellows here inter-

ested in the co-op movement, and something good may develop out of this. I also wish to prepare myself for a career in agriculture in post-war America. I believe there is unlimited opportunity here because of the tremendous dislocation after the war, and this country will need many trained men."

TETSUO TAKAYANAGI, 23, asst. house manager: "I'd like to get into a spot in the outside world most of all. But if I have to stay in a relocation center, I'd make the best of things and go into something in the art line."

GRACE FUJII, 23, Mills College graduate and supervisor of nursery schools at Tanforan: "I'm hoping to continue in the field for which I have received training. There is so much that can be done in this line of endeavor. For instance, we can help the young mothers who are going to work by taking care of their children and seeing they are helped in making constructive adjustments."



DR. CARL HIROTA, 32, dentist and head of Tanforan's dental clinic: "My goal is to have this group attain the best possible in dental health. If the clinic is free, we can do it. I am also going to do some research work on dental-facial relationships of this group. From the scientific standpoint, we will never have such another controlled group. I will thus be able to study in my field and help in the program to bring the teeth of the nisei up to a healthy level!"

HIDEO KARIYA, 30, accountant: "I'd like to go into accounting because this is the field I have always been in. The people will have to plan with the idea that the program will be a success, as it is up to us now."

ROY AKIYOSHI, 25, foreman of maintenance crew: "I'd like to go into some line of defense work in machinery so that when I get out I'll have a different trade. I used to run a market, but I'd like to do something new, and this is my chance. After the war, we'll have to start over again under different conditions, and I want to be prepared for it."

KAZU IKEDA, 24, former civil service worker: "I'd like to see the nisei get into the war effort more definitely. Our relationship with the world will be brought that much closer by this participation. I hope we can do some kind of factory work for the Army or the Red Cross, making clothing and vital war materials. This is very important because what we do in the relocation camps will directly affect our place in the post-war world. If we remain isolated, it will make our place in post-war America isolated, too." CK-

TANFORAN MEDICAL CENTER

Already 34 doctors, nurses and other medical specialists have left Tanforan for relocation. More will be going with each new contingent of evacuees. And, with the general clinic handling only emergency cases from today, the last days of the Medical Center rapidly approach.

But the residents, who watched it grow from an embryo of 3 empty barracks to an efficient hospital unit, won't soon forget its accomplishments, under conditions far from ideal. Nor will they forget soon the men and women who made it the finest medical lay-out in the assembly centers, in the judgement of WCCA officials and U.S. Public Health authorities.

Resident chief of staff was Dr. K. Kitagawa, who succeeded Dr. Hajime Uyoyama when the latter departed for Tule Lake. A member of the American Medical Association, he has practiced medicine for 23 years, after graduating from the Stanford Medical School.

Working with him were 9 doctors, each with a forte: Kazuo Togasaki, obstetrics; Eugenia Fujita, pediatrics; Masayuki Hara, cardiac cases; Kuniyada Kiyasu, pediatrics; Benjamin Kondo, communicable disease and cardiac cases; Koichi Shimizu, hospital; John Teshima, clinic; California Ushiro, chest; and Paul Yamuchi, cardiac cases and clinic.

Head nurse was Masayo Mori, who, after graduating from U C Nursing School, was appointed supervisor of surgery at U C Hospital, a position she held for 3½ years. Assisting her were 8 registered nurses, 7 student nurses, 30 nurses' aides and 6 orderlies, constituting 26% of the hospital personnel.

Total number of persons employed by the Medical Center, including those working in the pharmacy, laboratory and diet and formulae kitchens, was 188.

Perhaps the man most responsible for the administrative success was Don Wild, superintendent of the Center infirmary, who was formerly supervisor of medical welfare at San Mateo Community Hospital. Since his appointment, about 2½ months ago, Wild initiated improvements in the dental and optometry clinics, enlarged the laboratory, and instituted an office routine patterned after regular hospital procedure.

Close coordination between the various units resulted in an average of 200 treatments per day, about 1000 to 1500 a week. Between April 30 and Sept. 4, more than 35,000 cases were diagnosed or treated by the general clinic. Most common ailments were diarrhea, sprains and colds.

But the general clinic wasn't the only busy department around the Medical Center. The dental clinic averaged 80 to 90 patients daily, and was so busy that appointments were made a month ahead. Up to the beginning of this week, it had treated 4777 cases, including 610 extractions, 854 temporary fillings and 555 permanent fillings.

The optometry clinic, before closing, issued approximately 1000 prescriptions. Of the average of 30 persons who daily visited the clinic, 3 or 4 walked in with broken glasses. The usual jobs were



adjustments, replacements and repairs.

Another vital cog in the Tanforan medical machinery was the maternity ward, where 47 of the 52 babies born to Center residents were delivered. The ward contains pre-natal and post-natal rooms and constitutes one complete maternity set-up. The usual term of stay for a mother and her baby was 14 days, but many mothers were reluctant about leaving. "I don't blame some of the issei mothers," said Obstetrician Kazuo Togasaki, "with nurses and fellow patients they can speak Japanese to, it's better than the hospitals outside."

Beside her job as obstetrician, Dr. Togasaki headed the Center-wide immunization program. With 22 girls assisting (a number which was later cut to 12), she vaccinated 99.8% of the Center population, sometimes going to the homes of those who didn't show up at the hospital. Immunization against typhoid, small pox and diphtheria was mandatory; pertussis and tuberculin tests, voluntary. At present the immunization department is completing its records for forwarding to relocation.

With the medical program ramifying into so many clinics and departments, it was necessary to establish a central agency for testing and analyzing. This was provided by the laboratory, which obtained a blood count and uric acid test from every patient to register in the hospital. Other tests conducted by Technicians Yoshiko Kanzaki, Hise Suyemoto and Yoshio Sato included appendicitis exams, Wassermanns, sedimentation, blood typing and sputum tests.

But even with these facilities, many cases were beyond the scope of the Medical Center. About 396 cases were transferred to San Mateo Community Hospital.

In relocation, there won't be a big hospital like that to which "hard" cases may be conveniently sent. But observers who have watched the Medical Center staff at work feel that it has the ability and the guts to meet the challenge of administering to the needs of a pioneer community.



TANFORAN CENTER LIBRARY

The Center library which closed last week was a house that jack didn't build. On donations alone, it developed from an empty barrack in the infield to a library of 5000 books.

It grew gradually. During the first week of May, when the library opened, there weren't many books that would warm a bibliophile's heart. Shakespeare was flanked by Superman and Tom Swift. Most of the clients then were escapists finding solace in comic books.

But with the arrival of more books and magazines the quality of the stock improved, and interest in the library sharpened. Within 2 months, the circulation bounded from the first recorded figure of 41 books and magazines per day to the daily total of 370. Daily attendance average for August was about 850.

Most readers sought answers to vital contemporary issues--not escape. This was particularly true among the young nisei (between 18 and 20 years of age), who were strong for current news mags and books like "Berlin Diary." Among certain cliques in the older age groups, there was a tendency toward Temple Bailey, Kathleen Norris and other fiction merchants of the "love conquers all" school.

But generally the level of reading taste among adults was fairly high. Books most in demand in the Center were usually the ones near the top of best seller lists outside.



Among the magazines, the biggest circulators were LIFE and the women's magazines. But often specialized magazines achieved great popularity.

During the zenith of the model ship-building craze, for example, the library's one copy of RUDDER was nearly thumbed to shreds. It contained the only dependable information on boat dimensions. A book with similar data was considered untrustworthy after a yacht constructed from the specifications sank on its trial spin in Lake Tanforan.

Though an average of 800 books were out at a given time, the number of lost books was small--about 10, including a Thorne Smith. In most cases, patrons were conscientious not only in returning the books, but in returning them on time. Consequently, the biggest single assessment amounted to only 39¢.

The librarians reported that often readers volunteered to contribute a few cents when they weren't obligated to do so. The kitty was used to buy needed supplies for the library.

Library personnel consisted of Head Librarian Kyoko Hoshiga, Librarians Ida Shimanouchi and Mary Ogi, and Assistants Alice Watanabe, Nobuo Kitagaki and Kay Kagami. Also on the staff at the beginning was Ayame Iohiyasu, but she trans-



ferred to Manzanar where she is head librarian. Miss Hoshiga credits her with initiating the present system of indexing.

Custodian was Y. Tsuno, who constructed the 537 feet of book shelves and kept the building in good shape. The card file he built was one of the prides of the library. It received admiring comments from several high library officials who have visited the Center.

Much of the librarians' work was routine. The constant bright spot, however, was the anticipation of a new shipment of books. During the first month, boxes of books and magazines were coming in every week. "We were fortunate," said one of the librarians, "in coming here in May--just in time to catch the discards from the outside libraries. This accounts for the high standard of our titles."

Probably the biggest single thrill was provided by the receipt of 3 biographies by Andre Maurois, especially autographed for the library by the author. Another famous donator was Anne Carrol Moore, authority of children's books, who presented several autographed copies of her works.

Among the institutions that contributed heavily were Mills College, San Francisco State Teachers College, Stanford Library of Education, Oakland Public Library, Berkeley City Library, Alameda County Library, San Mateo County Library, Berkeley Friends Service Committee and Japanese YMWCA.



The Center library is particularly grateful to the following persons: Dr. Evelyn Steel Little, head librarian at Mills; Miss Clara Dills of the San Mateo County Library; and Miss Nanette V. Morgan, Mrs. Helen Savard and Franklyn Thwing, of the Oakland Library. There were many other individuals, both in the Center and on the outside, who donated books and aided in other ways. Without their help it would have been impossible for the library to succeed.

The library is packed and ready to leave now for relocation. But what it accomplished in the 4 months of its existence is one of the highlights of Tanforan's development.

KITCHEN OF MESS AND

It was largely out of the voluntary efforts of the residents to meet community needs that the various field mess halls began functioning. The congestion at the Grand Mess, and the distance to it from various outlying sections of the Center, spurred energetic residents to start their respective mess halls. It wasn't pleasant to see small children, pregnant women, invalids and cripples, standing in long lines with their eating utensils at each mealtime.



Everyone wanted to cooperate in order to alleviate the situation. Florists and gardeners became cooks; college students and stenographers worked as kitchen helpers and waitresses. No one was certain about eventual compensation.

Food was rationed to each new mess hall, but the ever increasing population caused shortages. This was partially remedied with the arrival of John E. Fogarty, chief steward. The difficulties were ironed out and the mess halls began to function smoothly.

Then came the proverbial troubles over wages and hours, but these, too, were straightened out. And now with our departure from Tanforan imminent, the workers are prepared to apply the lessons learned here in the relocation center.

LODGING AND MESS

REPORTS THAT:

Until May 7, when Mess 2 made its debut, all residents were accommodated at the Grand Mess. The opening of the first field kitchen took the load off the main mess hall, which was feeding 4542 evacuees. It had started on April 28 by serving a vanguard of 400, but its clientele increased to 2029 on May 1 and then to 3936 on May 6.

But soon the population of the Center grew to 7492, and to accommodate the diners the Skyroom and the Brass Rail were opened on May 14 and 15. Between May 19 and 21, when the number of residents was 7765, 3 more kitchens (Brown Derby, Mess Ten-foran and 9) began.

Other mess halls were ready for service in the following order: May 23, Coconut Grove and Lettuce Inn; May 27 and 28, Lakeside Inn and Knotty Pine Inn; and June 1, Ciro's.

The amount of food consumed by the Center in a typical month was about 8000 lbs. butter, 4000 lbs. cheese, 10,200

MESS	MONIKER	DAILY TAKE	MANAGER
2		595	CHARLES TESHIMA
7	SKYROOM	666	ICHIRO YOSHIMOTO
8	BRASS RAIL	685	HIROSUKE INOUE
9		714	KIYOSUKE NOMURA
10	MESS TEN-FORAN	800	HIDESO NEISHI
11	BROWN DERBY	850	NOBUO KAJIWARA
12	COCONUT GROVE	733	HAROLD T. MURAI
15	LETTUCE INN	585	HARRY KOREMATSU
16	LAKESIDE INN	672	JACK IZUKA
17	KNOTTY PINE INN	674	LEE YANO
18	CIRO'S	828	TAK YAMAMOTO
1	GRANDSTAND MESS	60	HIDEO SUYETSUGU

gals. bulk milk, 22,000 qts. bottle milk, 476,300 lbs. fresh vegetables, 78,000 loaves of bread, 176,440 lbs. meat, 193,654 lbs. staple commodities, 1500 gals. ice cream and 23,200 lbs. fish.

Supervisor P.H. Cooper of the lodging and mess division disclosed that the total ration strength (the count of person per 3 meals a day) for the past 4 months was as follows: May, 204,044; June, 232,796; July, 241,626; and August, 241,764.

DIETARY KITCHENS SPECIAL RATIONS AND JUNIOR SIZE MEALS

Among the oldest services in the Center are the special diet and baby foods kitchens, located in the former short-order counter under the grandstand. Also started at the same time was a baby formulae kitchen, but it moved to Hospital 4 about a month after its opening (See TOTALIZER, Aug. 8).

The special diet kitchen began operations in the 10x25 compartment on May 4, 6 days after the opening of the Center. It was staffed by 2 students in dietetics and served 10 patients requiring special dietary attention.

But after 2 months, the number of patients increased to 100. Busiest days at the diet kitchen were in late July, when it was daily preparing food for 200. At the same time, the baby foods kitchen was accommodating 250 infants.

At first there was very little kit-

chen equipment or other facilities, according to Head Dietitian Masa Obata. Workers prepared all the vegetables in #10 cans or in large bake pans borrowed from the Grand Mess.

But as time went on, some of the necessary cooking utensils gradually arrived. Among the recent acquisitions are 2 large steam trays and a 4-burner gas range with oven. However, most of the cooking is still being done in the adjacent main kitchen.

The crowded condition of the compartment was somewhat alleviated about the first of July. A small room nearby was secured as a combined store-room for supplies and locker room for personal belongings of the workers.

The baby food kitchen prepares meals for infants between 1 and 3 years of age. Lunches and dinners are delivered

MEN OR LIFE WITH FODDER

to the babies' respective mess halls for service there.

Specialty of the diet kitchen is in providing the correct kind of food for cases of ulcer, diabetes, hypertension, etc. The food there is so good that persons not authorized to eat there have tried to muscle in.

The 2 departments together employ 31 workers. In the baby foods division are 2 cooks, 2 cooks' helpers and 6 girl helpers who prepare and apportion the meals to each mess hall. The diet kitchen personnel consists of 2 cooks and

12 girl servers, working in 2 8-hour shifts of 6 girls each.

Though the set-up is not completely satisfactory, primarily because of the lack of certain equipment, the 2 kitchens have been able to meet all baby and special diet feedings. Another disadvantage is that the diet kitchen is situated apart from the hospital proper, making it difficult to carry out doctors' orders as quickly as desired.

The workers hope that, on arrival at the relocation project, a complete institutional kitchen will be established.

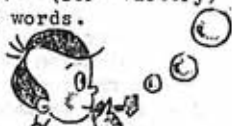
FROM GREASE TO SOAP

One of the big problems of mess hall managers and workers during the early days of Tanforan was the disposal of grease. No one was terribly eager to touch the stuff as it accumulated in the grease traps.

Then early in June, an idea hatched in the heads of P. H. Cooper, supervisor of lodging and mess, and John E. Fogarty, chief steward. Why not convert it into soap? So Tanforan became the only assembly center to manufacture soap for its own use.

The salvaged grease from the 12 mess halls was reclaimed, processed and used to make both hard and soft soaps. About 1000 pounds of pure grease was always stored for pick-up by government trucks for use in making nitroglycerin.

By conserving and putting to effective use what ordinarily would have been waste, the Center had an oar in the national war effort. It was probably this motif that influenced the choice of trade-mark: a 2 line "Tanforan Soap," with a big "V" (for Victory) superimposed on the words.



Before actual production began, however, a few weeks were used for experimenting with formulae by Yasuo Kuwahara (6-8), who was in charge of the project. He was assisted by his wife, Shizu, and Miles Nakamura.

It was during this time that the Food Consultant of the US Army Quartermaster General's office visited the Center and became interested in the experiment. Later, after he had returned to the Capitol, he requested data on Tanforan's soap industry. The information was submitted by the lodging and mess division, and a commendation was received in return.

The formula that Kuwahara found and used in manufacturing hard laundry soap was as follows: 72 lbs. of reclaimed strained grease, 30 lbs. water and 84 oz. of lye. The result from this concoction was 208 bars of soap.

The procedure was to heat the grease to 100°F. and the water and lye combination to 75°F.; then the liquid ingre-

lients, weighing 112 lbs., were mixed together and poured into trays. The process required 6 hours; after the 8th hour, when the solidifying soap had the density of creamed cheese, it was sliced into bars. After the 30th hour the soap was removed from the trays and stacked. It wasn't until the 15th or 20th day after stacking that the soap was ready for the use. Between the pouring and the distributing, about 6 lbs. were lost through evaporation.

About 4000 lbs. of soap were produced per week--2000 lbs. of hard laundry soap and 2000 lbs. of soft kitchen soap. The former was distributed to the residents by the house managers, while the latter was issued to mess halls in 390 lbs. barrels. All broken pieces, chips and cracks were used to make a limited quantity of granulated soap.



None of the equipment for the manufacturing "plant" behind the main kitchen was imported. The implements used in the process, like trays and paddles, were constructed in the Center corporation yard. Other things like the large agate stock-pots were already here.

The cost for producing hard soap was \$.0126 or 1.4¢ per lb.; for soft soap \$.0078 or 3/4¢ per lb. Average cost of manufacturing both types of soap, including both labor and materials, was \$.0102 (1.1¢) per lb. In spite of the low cost, Tanforan soap was pure and could have been perfumed and made to float like the best of commercial soaps.



EMPLOYMENT



In round figures, the first pay checks for Tanforan totalled \$6,817 and covered 1771 workers for the period from April 28 through May 21. The second set of checks, for May 22 through June 21, amounted to \$16,200 for 1337 unskilled (\$8 a month), 502 skilled (\$12 a month) and 174 P and T (\$16 a month) workers. The third set, June 22 through July 21, came to \$21,000 for 1144 unskilleds, 951 skilleds and 273 P and T's. The fourth, July 22 through August 21, mounted up to \$21,762.72 for 2427 workers.

Statistically, in regard to the number employed and wages paid, there you have it. But what did it all mean to the people to whom these figures refer? In these 2 pages are presented interviews with various workers that may provide some representative replies to this question, and such replies may well go a long way toward telling the employment story of Tanforan.



CARPENTER: Dick Harada, 35, from Oakland, is married and has 2 children—a girl of 12 and a boy of 10. He worked as a grocery clerk for 10 years and as a landscape gardener for 6 years. In the latter capacity, employing 2 to 3 men, he planned out large gardens and built them. At Tanforan, he is 1 of 20 resident carpenters.

Out of the 20, only 7 are professionals. The others, like Dick, are working at it for the first time. Dick likes carpentering and says that the chief difference from his work outside is that he has set hours here while he used to be his own boss and worked by "jobs." Once a week he attends a night school class for carpenters to learn the technical aspects of the trade. He reads the papers, but prefers the radio for news.

As to relocation, Dick says, "I'm going on with carpentry work in the relocation center. Intend to go back to landscape gardening after the war, but carpentry will come in handy in these projects."

When asked about the post-war future of Tanforan's residents, Dick's reply was: "Can't see that far ahead. Don't know what they will do. Guess I don't think about it too much."

"Here, my family is carrying on as much of a normal life as we can. We don't try to push the children too much. Let them decide their own careers, and we will help them as much as possible. It's important that they have a good school to go at the relocation center. We will just have to make the best of the situation here."

TRUCK DRIVER: Before coming to Tanforan, Larry Kanazawa, 24, was a truck driver in San Francisco for 6 years. Now, he drives a truck for the commissary;

and he says:

"The work here is much easier than on the outside. The chief difference is that I always used to drive long distances up and down the state, but here the hauls are very short. My biggest problem is the young kids who jump out on the road from between barracks, and I have to crawl along in order not to hit them. My work keeps me busy and I'll continue to do the same type of work after we get out, I think."

ARCHITECT: Donald Akamatsu, from Alameda, is 22 years old. Just prior to coming here, he received his BS degree in landscape architecture from the University of California. While attending school, he was able to work for 5 months in an architect's office and helped draw plans for FHA projects in gardens.

Donald is continuing here in the same line of work and has participated in designing various projects, including the North Lake and the golf course, and is now at work on plans for the proposed mess hall court gardens. Of this work, he says: "My experience in working with other architects here is invaluable. We get along well and we believe we are in a field where a lot of constructive things can be accomplished. The gardeners here deserve a lot of credit for working so hard to execute our plans, largely in finishing up this work." Donald's principal complaint is that he doesn't think he has enough to do because many of the projects they draw up are not constructed.

As to relocation, Donald says: "I hope to get into the same type of work when I get to the relocation center. There will be need for landscape architecture since the places where we will be going will be barren and very underdeveloped. My intention is to go into this type of work as a career, and I think I'll get some valuable training and experience in the camps."

"I rarely think about what will happen after the war. Most of the nisei would like to come back home, but it won't be the same type of life as before!"



BUTCHER: Jimmy Yamamoto, 44, is married and has 2 children. He was born in San Jose but has spent most of his life in Southern California. For his living, he has done a wide variety of things. He has operated retail stores and a truck farm; been an automobile salesman and a produce buyer. And so when Jimmy came to Tanforan, he was prepared for a good rest. "But things just didn't turn out that way. I can't stand loafing around. It isn't the money, but I feel that we butchers are doing a service for the people."

Jimmy started to work as a butcher at



EMPLOYMENT



Tanforan on May 3, having learned all about cutting meats while in his own business. He's the head butcher and has 17 men under his charge, of whom he says: "They are the best of guys, and they tend strictly to business. One of the butchers is a pre-med student, and he got the job because he knew about anatomy. Another is a stock and bond salesman. There are 6 former fishermen who drifted into this work because of their contact with fish products. Then there are some florists and gardeners who got the job because they know how to handle sharp tools. In spite of all this, we all got out up before we became efficient in our work. But the boys learned fast. Also, in here you don't have to be so particular about displaying meat cuts and so you just out. We have no big problem except to keep the mess hall managers happy."

Jimmy is indefinite about relocation plans. "I like farming, and yet I may try something in the way of supervising in some production project since I have had experience in this line. I don't care what I do as long as I can perform a service for the community."



REC HALL LEADER: Kimbo Yoshitomi, 25, was a sales clerk for a silk firm on San Francisco's Grant Avenue. Outside of his working hours, he was prominently active in sports. He served 8 years with the JAU and was manager of the S.F. Mike during the years they won 3 out of 4 state championships in basketball.

Upon coming here, Kimbo entered the Rec Department and is co-director (with Tats Nakamoto) of Rec 4. He attends the rec leaders' meeting each morning at headquarters and during the day supervises the various activities in his hall. He says that the busiest hours are in the evenings. The kids are sent home at 8:30 PM, and adults stay until 9:30 PM. Kimbo hasn't had a day off yet, as he had to assist in the center-wide activities of the Rec Dept.

As to the post-war period, Kimbo says: "After the war, I expect to go back to S. F. and resume my normal life, if the store is still there."

"The nisei are a little afraid of the future, but they should have no fears; they will come out okay."

HOSPITAL CLERK: Mari Takaha, 25, comes from Half Moon Bay. After finishing high school, she worked for 7 years as a governess. At Tanforan, Mari is a clerk at the hospital. Of her job, she says: "I love my work and we often work overtime. Our job is to file all cases and notify people of medical appointments."

Mari hopes to remain in the same type of work in the relocation center, feeling that it's a good experience to be

thrown into contact with so many types of people. But after that, she doesn't know what will happen. "We hope to go back home afterwards, but we really have nothing to go back to."

TEACHER: Shozo Tsuchida, 28, operated (with his sister) the Kumamoto Hotel in San Francisco. He was also studying for law and was in his second year at U.C.'s Bealt Hall. He has a Phi Beta Kappa key; was a member of the U.C. Honor Society and Pi Sigma Alpha; won the Kellogg Peace Essay prize in 1941; was a member of the Lawyers' Guild at Bealt Hall.

At Tanforan, Shozo teaches at the high school; is a member of the Town Hall committee and the Boy Scouts council; has a Sunday School class; plays on the teachers' softball team; was in the Rec dept. before taking up teaching.

Shozo's subjects are economics, social problems and "Contemporary World and Its News." He likes his work, but says that "it definitely is work."

Regarding relocation, Shozo says, "If possible, I shall get into teaching or into the legal aspects of the relocation. After camp, I would like to finish up my law study and take it up as a career."

Shozo believes that: "Some of the kids have a tendency to become discouraged. They think their hopes for the future has been wiped out. We must teach them that there is a future and try to keep up their morale, because they would be the ones to lose out the most."

HOUSE MANAGER: Kenji Fujii, 24, single, operated his own nursery in Hayward and had 3 men working for him. A Caucasian firm is now operating his business for him. He used to ship his flowers to S.F. and to eastern U.S. He was a member of Eden Township's Men's club, and his hobby was photography.

When he arrived at Tanforan, he was asked to become a house manager, and he accepted. So, instead of handling flowers, he now deals with people; and he likes it. "I like to help people. My job is good in this respect because I feel I can do something constructive in helping the community build up."

However, he says that this is not his field and he will not continue with it at the relocation center. "If I learn a good trade, I'll go into something else. Eventually, I'll get back into nursery work again. Maybe I'll be able to get into a big Caucasian florist firm after the war."

Of the situation as a whole, Kenji says: "The value we get out of our experience will depend upon the individual. Everyone must dig in. It's most likely that the professional and technical people will gain by this whole thing more than the common man. The worker will lose out in intellectual contacts: work is work anywhere. The nisei will carry on and make a success of the program. They won't give up easily."

RECREATION TANFORAN

Among the many forms of work and enjoyment the four months of stay have brought to residents of Tanforan have been the experiences and pleasures obtained in the field of recreation. Even a cursory reflection of its community role will induce the realization that the recreation department was competently professional to attend the needs of a fair-size city on the outside.

The department's inception, its growth and achievements are herein briefly related.

BEGINNING: When Leroy Thompson, the Director of Recreation, first surveyed his assets, there were five new buildings padlocked, 4 small bungalows with possibilities and a large playfield within the track oval.

Approximately 3,500 evacuees had already been assembled and as an immediate measure, he set up volleyball courts, a softball field and quiet games such as checkers and chess.

The next day some 28 residents were brought together and formed a temporary advisory group to map out a recreation program.

Included in this body were members from various church groups, athletic directors, the YMCA, Boy Scouts and men who had been leaders in their former communities.

From this nucleus were chosen 8 recreation leaders, who with the aid of volunteer workers conducted a survey of the assigned geographic areas. Information relating to types and ages of the people around each local center was accumulated and within a week, the rec halls, with 25-30 workers on hand opened their doors to the public.

ORGANIZATION: Coming under the service division, the recreation department was directed by Leroy Thompson.

Working on the headquarters staff were 9 directors, coordinated by Fred Koba, and who met each Monday to discuss the weekly agenda.

They included Boys' Activities, Fred Hoshiyama; Boys' Athletics, Tad Hirota; Girls' Activities, Toshi Koba; In-service Training, Bob Iki; special Skills, Kim Obata; Adult Activities, C. Numajiri; Pre-School, Kay Uchida and Grace Fujii; Library, Kyoko Hoshiga.

Each director was responsible for all activities which embraced his line of work. While those directors were mainly occupied with Center-wide programs, they also worked with each community center director, posted in each recreation hall.

These community center leaders were in charge of the 7 rec halls strategically located throughout the Center. Helping each leader were some 9 assistants.



The local halls were in direct contact with the residents and catered to the demands of approximately 1200 people per each recreation center.

SCOPE: Besides putting on entertainment programs, the recreation department was in charge of other activities, including: the library, pre-school nurseries, the music studio, Boy Scouts, and arts and craft.

The basic policies which were formulated by Director Thompson at the outset have been the guiding factors in presenting these various programs.

The four tenets ran as follows:

A. In order to be a true recreation program it must be Center wide.

B. It must service all groups and interests in the recreation field.



C. Any division within the Center must be on a geographical barrack basis in order to inhibit cliques and other minorities.

D. Any recreation program conducted should meet the highest professional standards of the field.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS: By far, the most valuable benefit of the recreation program has been the intensive training and experience which the directors and leaders have received. For this asset is not a transient gain, but an assurance that a program of an equally high quality will be instituted at relocation.

Director Thompson estimates that more than 50 leaders are qualified to supervise a community recreation department on a professional scale.

For many, this has also been the first occasion to find sufficient time and receive instruction to develop latent skills and talents.

And while maintaining the Center's morale has been one of the determining factors in arranging entertainments, the department has provided a bulwark against delinquent tendencies as well.

Where restraints and parental control tend to debilitate, the department has provided constructive channels for wholesome enjoyment.

The "sandlot" conception of recreation has been replaced by a broader understanding and recognition of its community role. Tanforan has demonstrated that when effectively planned and presented, recreation can be a highly creative activity.

RECREATION REVIEW AND SNAPSHOTS

Enclosed are snapshots of four personalities of the recreation department, picturing the backgrounds, likes and dislikes of a cross-section of workers who have served us so well.

The album includes:

Leroy Thompson, Director of Recreation, one of the most popular administrators and noted for his geniality and sincere interest in the community's welfare.

Grace Fujii and Kay Uchida, co-directors of the pre-school nurseries, who have set up this division into an indispensable part of the care and training of the younger tots.

Tad Hikoyeda, community center director of Rec 8, who not only met the needs of his own area, but organized events for the enjoyment of the entire community.

The latter three staff members were selected by Director Thompson in recognition of their work unassumingly but diligently performed.

RECREATION LEADER



When Tad Hikoyeda left Berkeley, he left his collection of 1000 Azalia plants, his special hobby for 5 years. Now he's got a crop of youngsters who frequent his rec hall and call him "Daddy."

Tad is 33 years old and unmarried, but because he likes all girls, his plans are shaping.

After graduating University of California as an economics major, he began work as a landscape gardener.

Becoming social minded lately, he is learning how to dance, but admits missing a step or two whenever his mind wanders off, thinking about the beer that he really misses.

Adroit with his hands, he whittles out miniature carvings and paints water colors on the spot in 15 minute sittings.

While organizing pro-

Amiable and paradoxical is Leroy Thompson, director of recreation. He's one of the younger administrators--only 29--yet, he's had many years of experience in his field. Before coming to Tanforan, he headed a recreation program in Vallojo, Alameda and Contra Costa Counties.

At the University of California, where he graduated in 1934, he majored in recreation and was active in sports, having gone out for basketball and the crew.



Thompson likes girls, but he's not married. His other interests are skiing (for 8 years he's scooted the Sierras every weekend), and fiddling with radio sets in the best "ham" tradition.

When classically minded, he listens to Tchaikowsky and Grieg's Concerto in A Minor, but when he's in the groove, there's nothing like boogie woogie. "Turn the Count loose and I'm a happy kid," he says.

If he's not at the 20-30 club, the Junior Chamber of Commerce or the Service Club Council, you'll find him dancing at the hotels, usually the Sir Francis Drake.

Enthusiastically lauding the staff, he pointed out the high quality of leadership here. As for the recreation setup in general, he had this to say: "It far surpasses what I thought was possible. The best I have every seen anywhere."

grams is his penchant, having set up the sumo and adult shows, he dislikes working out details. That's where his staff comes in.

He considers them "Par excellence. Why, without them I would only have plans, and without my secretary, I wouldn't have my right arm."

PRE-SCHOOL NURSERY



The two modest and efficient girls who are in charge of the pre-school nursery, Kay Uchida and Grace Fujii, are both graduates of Mills College, where they specialized in child development.

While at Mills, Kay was a member of the Cosmopolitan club, the college choir, and was chosen the student representative in 1940 to visit Japan on the summer tour.

Grace was active on the Chapel committee and was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa and the Palladium.

The two find their interests and tastes remarkably alike, both enjoying music of the classical order--Kay, Debussy; and Grace, Stravinsky, Milhaud.

When it comes to reading, Grace finds biographies and religious and philosophical books most interesting, while Kay fills her shelf with any kind of non-fiction.

Other sundry interests which they share are knitting, listening to the radio and attending Town Hall discussions and music concerts.

Taking 285 children under their wing is quite a responsibility, but they find their work, "A wonderful opportunity to pursue what we had trained for in school."

Concerning their work at relocation, they have no worries. "At the rate the offsprings are increasing, the need for a nursery can hardly decline."

In fact, Grace and Kay hope to expand their department by including the nutrition phase in their field.

DOWN THE HOME STRETCH HIGHLIGHTS

The cancellation of the Tanforan racing season this year may have stymied the Sport of Kings, but it had little effect on other types of sports activities here. Launched on a shoe-string, the Center athletic program expanded to an organization coordinating over a dozen different sports. In this brief recapitulation, we don't intend to write a comprehensive resume of all the athletic activities, but to stress those which we considered the most important during our stay here.

In the beginning there was nothing except a few assorted baseball bats, 7 softballs and a determination on the part of the Board of Athletic Control to evolve a program from this equipment, which would meet the needs of the entire community.

BOARD OF ATHLETIC CONTROL

Tad Hirota, director

Fido Obayashi	Sunday Leagues
Hiroshi Yamamoto	Twilite
Willie Suenaga	Boxing
Sam Tashima	Sumo
Tom Mori and	
Chuji Takahashi	Special Events
Arthur Kariya and	
Toichi Takiguchi	Basketball
Warren Ajima and	
Ted Iida	Football
Seiichi Okubo	Badminton
Gengo Matsuno	Golf

Having no idea when the athletic equipment would arrive from WCCA headquarters in San Francisco, the Board based its program on expediency, concentrating on sports which would demand the minimum of facilities.



Fido Obayashi was tagged as the man to level out the rough infield terrain so that 4 softball diamonds could be created. This tremendous assignment was finished in a week, and with its completion the stage was set for inaugurating the first phase of the athletic program. This turned out to be a Sunday softball league containing the best ball-players in Tanforan.

From this beginning, softball billowed to an athletic gargantuan, involving 17 leagues, 117 teams and 1170 players. With the age range of its competitors extending from 10 to 42, it was the most universally popular sport sponsored by the athletic department. Every day of the week, teams were slamming the apple and coveting around the bases.

The Sunday League was split into 2 divisions: the American (for players 17 and over) and the National (for players under 17). At the outset the league was under the jurisdiction of Bill Sasagawa, who was also in charge of the Center social program; but later, Fido Obayashi took the reins when it became apparent that the job would require one man's full time.

On May 31, the curtains went up on



the American League. On that day we tabbed the Yanks to cop the league pennant, only to find our prognostication hitting a snag the following week. The Rec 6 Browns emerged from nowhere to slap them down 17-0. Al Starr, second baseman for the Yanks, didn't play in the game, having left for the beet-fields of Idaho. Without their Starr, the Yanks didn't have the sparkle they had shown in the opener.

After the first round, it became increasingly evident that the final outcome would depend on the Athletics vs. Browns tilt. The Browns dropped the first one, but when the blue chips were on the table (both tens went to the play-off with 6 wins and 1 defeat), the Rec 6

SOFTBALL-STARS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

PLAYERS	POSITION	REC
"Lefty" Honda	1B	6
Art Kariya	2B	9
Ted Iida	3B	2
Effie Kawahara	SS	9
Yuk Sano	P	9
Sus Ota		2
Tom Honda		6
Min Ichiyasu	LF	9
Sam Mune	C	6
Sei Adachi	RF	4
Gengo Miyahara	RF	9

NATIONAL LEAGUE

PLAYERS	POSITION	REC
Yosh Ishida	1B	4
Sat Harada	1B	6
Jiro Hayashida	2B	8
Eiichi Adachi	3B	4
Sus Iwasa	SS	6
Yosh Yamada	P	6
Sam Nakaso	C	6
Tom Nitta	BS	4
Hideo Yononaka	LF	4
John Oshima	CF	6
Hisanori Sano	RF	9

OF THE TANFORAN SPORTS PARADE

sluggers came through to nose out the A's, 10-9.

Though naturally no slouches at bat, the Browns' specialty was fielding. In fact, this was the forte of all the well-organized teams of the American League.

But while mutual fratricide was being practiced in the senior league, the lower case National League was clicking along. It lacked the keen competition and finesse of the American. The Pirates breezed right through the schedule with 6 victories and no losses, amassing 58 runs while limiting their opponents to 19.

Beginning about the same time as the Sunday League was the Twilight circuit, organized specifically for the workers in the Center. Larger than the Sunday League, it contained 38 teams and 6 separate divisions.

The Commissary boys were really hot in this league. They finished their AA-1 division without a single defeat, clinching the pennant after vanquishing the Moss 11 crew, 1-0.

At the official conclusion of the Tanforan softball season, all-star teams were selected in the American and National loops. Basis of selection was the number of times a player's name appeared on the all-opponent line-ups compiled by each team.



Many young bloods donned the gloves and took a jab at the "manly art of self defense" for the first time during their stay at Tanforan. For once they didn't have to worry about finding a sparring partner near their own size.

Before initiating boxing here, the Board of Athletic Control sniffed around for a competent instructor and dug up no less a personage than Willie Suenaga, former bantamweight king of California.

Selected to assist him were Tak Momi, George Urabe, Don Uyeda and Koji

Urabe—all semi-finalists or finalists in the pro-evacuation Golden Gloves Tournament in San Francisco.

Suenaga's first call drew about 200 boys, most of them tyros. By the end of the first week of the boxing program, the figure swelled to 500, not including the number enrolled in the workers' classes which were held in the evenings.

It wasn't long after that the Center's first boxing tournament took place under the planning of Manager George Ushijima. There were 2 divisions: novice (for youths 17 and under) and senior (for those 18 and over).

Among the lads who really displayed class in the ring was Akio Kimura, heavy weight champ, who packed the stuff that dreams are made of in his mitts.

Another sweet performer was Eddie Akamine. He showed plenty of boxing skill and power in his bouts. Akimine had one of the fastest "1-2's" we've ever seen. And while we're tossing out bouquets, we can't overlook Dai Matsuda (126 $\frac{1}{2}$), one of the cleverest boxers at Tanforan.

But for pleasing the crowd, we'll hand it to the Serata twins, Kimbo and Yoichi. These boys were a mite taller than 4 feet, but they could scrap like wildcats.

Of the 2 tournaments, we thought the second far superior to the first. The initial tourney showed a lot of hasty training; nearly all the boxers showed signs of fagging out before the 3 rounds were over.



We would've liked to have given each of them a complete coverage in this final issue, but space didn't permit. Before typing "SO" to this page, we would like to make a few acknowledgments: To Leroy Thompson, head of the Recreation Department, our thanks for his fine cooperation and suggestions; and thanks also to Minoru Sano, Rec 9 and 6, for his coverage of certain sports.

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--BH

BOXING CHAMPS

NAME	WEIGHT	CLASSIFICATION
Kimbo Serata	65	Novice
Yoichi Serata	65	"
Joe Kita	85	"
Jiro Nakamura	95	"
Bill Ogo	105	"
Woaky Sumimoto	112	"
Chet Yamauchi	118	Senior
Akio Kimura	Heavyweight	"
Dai Matsuda	126	"
George Nomoto	147	"

'THIRTY'



AND SO WE CLOSE SHOP AND smear an inky "thirty" across our four months of assembly center journalism. The customs of valediction should prompt us, we suppose, to end on a note of solemnity and high emotion. But frankly, the occasion doesn't strike us as one calling for any high-flown sentiments.

We have no illusions about what we've done--and left--undone. Putting out a weekly mimeographed paper in an assembly center is, after all, likely to be more a matter of muscular exertion than of inspiration. It's been a tough haul getting this final issue out not too far off its intended date, and we're mighty glad to be done with it. All we can sincerely say at the moment is that we hope it isn't too bad.

But if we balk at any concluding grandiloquence, we would like to make a few retrospective notations on things incidental to the story of the TOTALIZER'S four months and 19 issues.

FIRST, OF COURSE, THERE were the people who put out the paper. The love staff was a small one, but it had more than the usual complement of "characters" and personalities.

Charles, the CK of "Your Opinion, Please"--was a frustrated social worker turned journalist. Channeling the full fury of this frustration into reporterial work, he needed the ample original Tote into its ultimate 10-page girth. We found it less frustrating to submit to his eternal machinations for increasing pages than to try compressing the mass of copy he turned in within a smaller compass. It was he, also, who egged us on to blotting the final issue to 26 pages and then departed for Gila, leaving us holding a bagful of blank stencils.

Jimmie, our feature man and makeup expert, was Morpheus' own beloved, a complete stranger to morning toil until the urgencies of this final issue galvanized him into two unwonted weeks of daylight activity. In his waking hours, he was also the staff's leading off-key tenor and ballet fancier, breaking the monotony of his labors with doleful serenades and vigorous entre-chats.

Alex, we early dubbed "Svengali" for obvious reasons. As circulation manager, he mesmerized many an unsuspecting and unoccupied young filly into joining his voluntary stapling and delivery crew.

Others, whom we can barely mention here, were: Bob, the quiet one, who did 90 per cent of the rewrite work and emerged daily from the ordeal looking like a wrung handkerchief; Nobby, the copy boy with a fixation on the Battle of Jutland; Yuki, our one and only typist, who divided her attention equally



between cutting stencils and giving rhumba lessons to staff males; dead-pan Ben, who drifted in and out of the office with recreation copy like some pre-occupied phantom; Nobuo, whose Mr. Moto appearance and imperturbability remained intact through all the trials of head-cutting and art-tracing; Bill, whose surreptitious custom it was to slip his sports copy under the door (after the deadline), leaving us to puzzle out which score went with which team; and Sammy, engineer, fresh out of college, who nursed our typewriters and the antediluvian mimeograph machine to the accompaniment of alma mater cheers and songs.



BESIDES THE PEOPLE, WHAT

sticks in our mind about working on the paper is not the work itself so much as its casual asides and accompaniments. We remember the daily after-lunch siestas on the Administration building veranda, where the staff lolled and talked and sunned themselves until ambition languidly returned.

We remember the Tote office itself, its cozy seclusion at night in the vast darkness of the grandstand, its venetian blinds and other appurtenances of past prosperity.

And we remember the impromptu amenities and gaieties that went with late hours of working--the midnight snacks and the coffee, the long sessions of talk, the radio music mingling with the clatter of typewriters, the walk home along the quiet and windless track.

Well, thus ends this chapter in our life. We're tired and sleepy and, as we have already indicated, glad to see the bottom of the last page of this final issue coming up to meet us.

We've got a lot of sleep to catch up on, and so, goodbye for now. May Utah's latter Day Saints smile on all of us!

TANFORAN

Totalizer

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