

corrected

(male)

Kaz Nakuyama
American Life
Period II

The Tule Lake Farm

The Tule Lake farm is about eight miles from the camp. The farmers leave in one big group about 7:40 in the morning. The farmers check their name at the Placement Office but now they check their name at the farm headquarters. They board about twenty trucks to go out to the farm. The trucks come back and go deliver food to all the mess halls. One truck goes out to the farm and brings the farmers hot lunches. The farmers get about an hour and a half off for noon. They stay out at the farm until about four thirty they reach the camp by five o'clock.

The work of the farmer is different from others, some go out to the turnip fields, some go out to the white radish fields, other to the irrigation of the fields while still others go out to the potato patch.

On Saturdays the truck drivers stay out there until noon. Some ride around the fields; others go out into the fields and pick up turnips or lettuce to bring back into camp where the packing shed packs it and sends it out to other War Relocation Centers. Still other trucks go riding around on the levee. Some drivers go to fishing in a nearby stream where fishes are no larger than eight inches in length.

The Tule Lake is right next to the field. The farmers make crude rafts and go out into the very shallow lake. The Lake at certain places is very deep. Many geese are found at the lake, sometimes on the map Tule Lake is called "Geese Lake."

The Life of a Colonists in Tulalake

Hae Takeda

December 3, 1942

We, the Japanese, put into a place where life is hard and unenjoyable must have some kind of enjoyment to keep life more enjoyable.

We do not have much pleasure and enjoyment like we did back home such as going out to parks and many other enjoyments; but this is one thing we cannot help.

In the Colony of ours, many people are jobless, mostly the women. These people spent their leisure hours doing handworks such as chocheting, knitting and sewing. The little ones have fun their own way.

Doing the same thing day after day is very tiresome and monotonous and makes one's life very unpleasant.

To keep the people from getting tiresome and monotonous our colony has a Recreation Department, which gives out entertainment to the whole colony. The colonies of our old history didn't have recreation department like we have now in our colony; therefore life was not very interesting. Entertainment such as the "talent" show done by the different individuals from the colony is held quite often by this department.

For those who do not understand the American entertainment provides entertainment for both the first generation and the second generation.

Baseball and other games are played in our own colony's play ground. All this entertainments that comes from the Recreation department makes this colony of our a more enjoyable one for all of us.

corrected

Johnny Inouye

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(When we first came into this camp) one of the most important thing^(s) was the farm, for here is where the vegetable of this camp are to be raised. Farmers were hired to work on the farm; all sorts of farm implements were bought, and the people to run these implements had to be hired. Then, of course, there was the food problem, the farmers had to be fed. They couldnot keep transporting the farmers to and from the camp, so a farm mess had to be made. Then there were more people needed to bring and serve the meals.

The farmer's job is not an easy one, for ^{he} they must work hard or else the crops will not grow. He must irrigate the crops, but before the crops are irrigated, ditches have to be made and flumes to carry water, and lockes^(s) to stop the water in the main ditch.

He also has to weed the crops, thin and spray them.

The crops do not always turn out to be good, for there may be the time when young plants do not get enough water, and the sun's heat would burn the entire crop. There are also times when the vegetables do not get enough fertilizer; and the crops do not get to be nice big, healthy plants.

After all has been taken care of and the crop is full grown and ripe, the farmer must harvest the crops. If there are some other camps that need the kind of vegetables ^{at} the ^{we raise} the order must be filled on time. ^{too}

One of the last vegetable_ to be harvested on the farm is the potatoes. These must be dug and picked up and put into sacks to be stored into the warehouses. Some will be sent to other camps, or sold elsewhere.

Itsuye Murahami
Period 1 & 2
Sept. 21, 1942
Corrected Dec. 1, 1942

Camp School

Finally the morning of the fourteenth of September, nineteen forty-two arrived. It was a big day for the students of the junior and senior high of the "Tule Lake Project High School," for it was the first day of school. All waited in line to obtain the daily subject program slip. There were many people walking back and fourth, which kept up a constant rising of dust. And all through the day and three days later, there was a long line of people waiting at the "Principal's Office" for fixing their programs.

This school building consists of approximately twenty some odd black barracks, a laundry room, and a mess hall. The interior of the room are as yet bare with no ceiling or wallings, so one can hear the next room or class almost clear as day. Some rooms have a coal stove. With the cold weather recently the rooms were heated with these coal stoves which are coated with oil, gives off a strong oil odor.

Here we have many caucasians teachers although we are still short for more, and evacuee assistances who also live in the same shelter condition as we evacuees. The teachers as well as the students had a very difficult time for the first week because everything was new for both teachers and students.

This is one of the first opportunities any students had, I think, to go to a school where it is the first time it opens its door or originated for this purpose, so we students will all have an opportunity to see how other schools and schools we attended have come to what it now is. The students will also have the chance to see different organizations form

continued

Tsuye Murahami

and especially the student body and how the formation of its constitution works.

With no books yet in school, all the students will learn to take dictation fairly well. Many of the students will, from these experiences, learn to take care books and it's value to them. Although it is a public school, there are no desks like ordinary public schools so all must write on their laps, except for some rooms having few tables which are rather rough.

(corrected)

(Female)
Kimuje Mujamoto
U.S. Constitution

Nursery Schools

Mothers of many children do not have the time to take care of their children so they are sent to the Nursery School. The schools are situated so that they are convenient for all the children.

The school is divided into two groups, the Junior and Senior. The Jr. Group averages about fifteen children from the ages of two years to three. The Sr. Group averages about twenty five children from the ages of four to five. There are eight teachers to take care of the two groups.

Here is the schedule of the day nursery school as told to me by a former teacher:

9:00 children arrive and sing and play until wash time

10:00 Wash up for a little snack. Come back and have a snack consisting of crackers and milk. Incidentally, the milk is brought daily in the nursery car. Two gallons is ordered by the head of the nursery.

After they have had the snack, they play around until it is time to leave for home.

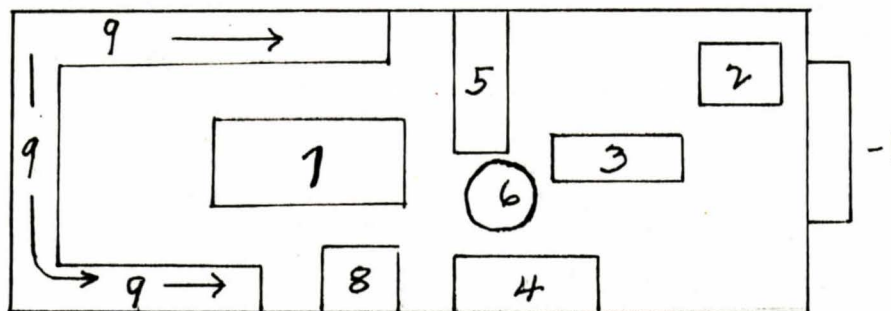
1:00 to 3:00 Nap time for all the children. They have a little snack in between time. The beds that they sleep in are army cots.

The Junior Group play with toys most of the time. The older group does painting, drawing, crayon work or go on a long walk and collect shells. Besides these things that I mentioned, they play in the sand box in the garden and sometimes clean up the yard.

Here is a diagram which shows the inside of one of the nursery schools. This one happens to be the school in Block 14.

(continued)

Kinuje Hujamoto



1. doorstep
2. papers, crayons and other supplies kept here
3. Small table for the children
4. Small table for the children
5. A rack for the toys
7. A bigger table for the children
6. Stove
8. Box for blocks
9. The pictures are decorated on these walls

Daily attendance is taken by the teacher. Those with perfect attendance record are weekly rewarded with a red star pasted on their record sheet, thus helping to get the students to come to the school.

They are taught the alphabets, and taught to write their names. Spelling is taught to the older group.

In the school they are trained in social behavior and ability to get along with one another and development of creative ability

Corrected

Joe K. Miyasaki
American Life
December 21, 1942

Buddhist Sundry School

The opening ceremonies of Tulalake Buddhist Sundry School was on June twenty-eighth, 1942.

If I remember correctly, it was on the twenty eighth of June, about eight o'clock in the morning. I went to one of the Sunday schools of block thirty Recreation Hall. Rev. Sasaki told me to get as many teachers as possible. I went to ask for experienced teachers, but most of them turn me down except one or two. Now we have fifteen teachers and about two hundred students into eight classes, classification is under six, seven to eight, nine to ten, eleven to twelve, thirteen to fourteen, fifteen to sixteen, seventeen to eighteen, and nineteen and over. Two teachers are in each class except one teacher in under six groups. I am taking the class of nine to ten years of age. Its a lots of fun to have a class of your own to teach.

In the Tulalake W.R.A. there are eight Sunday schools open now, and they are intending to open some more Sunday schools in the future.

In the month of July was the birth of the Tulalake Young Buddhist Association. Tulalake Y.B.A. has the great responsibility for Buddhist Sunday school. They are planning to take charge of all the Buddhist Sunday Schools in this project in near future.

The Tulalake Buddhist Sunday Schools at present have the greatest problems we had since we left our home town. They are trying to make Buddhist to American Buddhism, and do all Sunday school services by English in near future.

Buddhist is a religion which believes in conserving.

continued

Joe N. Miyasaki

These Community Buddhist Sunday Schools teach every boy and girl first loyalty to our country, second filial piety to our parents.

The present aim of the Tulelake Buddhist Sunday School is to put the filial piety systems to our American school friends when we get out of the Relocation Center.

If all the American people are loyal to their country (which they are) and filial piety to their parents, the United States will make the strongest country in the world.

I am hoping that day will come in the near future.

U.S. Const.

(Corrected)

Helen Ono

It wasn't until I voluntarily worked in the messhall that I learned how the messhall was run.

I found that we have nine cooks including the chef, twelve waitresses, one waiter, five dishwashers, two pot washers, and one fireman.

The cooks arrive at the messhall early in the morning to prepare the breakfast. The cooks aren't to blame for the food or "slop" as some people call it. It's the lack of food supplies.

I sleepily reported around 6:00 a.m. as a waitress. This job isn't easy, by any means. I was on my feet practically all day getting this and that for John Doe or Peter-so-and-so. Now for the benefit of school children, the waitresses report a half hour earlier to prepare lunches.

The dishwashers have to wash the syrup and eggs off of the plates at every meal.

The fireman's job is to see that the boiler and stoves are burning.

The hours for the messhall are:

Breakfast	7:00 - 7:30 a.m.
Lunch	12:15 - 12:45 p.m.
Dinner	6:00 - 6:30 p.m.

On Sunday the meals are served according to the messhall's schedule.

For messhall 53 the hours are:

Breakfast	8:30 a.m.
Lunch	1:00 p.m.
Dinner	5:30 p.m.

Mary Furuta
U.S. Const. Period I
Sept. 22, 1942

A Scene in a Mess Hall

The scene in a mess hall during meal time is a very interesting one as seen through the eyes of a waitress.

As the dinner bell rings and the doors are opened wide, the hungry colonists begin to tramp into the mess hall. Either a look of awe spreads over their sun tanned faces or the look of disgust because the menu is stew again.

The small children scamper down the aisles to take their places at the table. The elder group just trudge down the aisles to find a place to sit. Then begins a clatter of cups being turned over and the rising voices to call for their respective liquids or for more food. The waiters and waitresses hurry along trying to balance a pitcher of milk, tea, or water in either hand and try to satisfy the hungry group and at the same time avoid collision with the others.

Some people start to gobble their food while others just about count the number of grains of rice they put into their mouths. Some stand up and reach all away across the table in front of about two people to grab whatever they want. If there is plenty of food, it can always be placed in a vegetable dish, but if there isn't enough, the food has to be distributed evenly on every plate as there are quite a number of inconsiderate people who take all that they want before the others get served. Whenever there's jello, the gelatin is left and the various fruits are eaten first.

The small children never seem to be able to find just where his mouth is and three-fourths of the food is found under the table.

The teen age boys are the ones who can really stuff the food away, as they go to school and indulge in strenuous games and come home hungry.

Continued

Mary Furuta
U.S. Const. Period I

Often times the cooks get the blame for the various menus they prepare, but the diners must realize that they only prepare the food that's distributed to them and the food prepared according to the menus.

People of all walks of life sit together at the tables, eat the same food, and rub shoulders with the neighbors, but their actions usually tells just about what they were before coming here.

Some people leave their plates clean and stacked together while others leave as though the dining hall had caught on fire. And so ends another meal to be followed just about in the same order and manner as the previous meal.

U.S. History
Alice Hamada
I & II Period

The Mess Halls of Our Colony

Where ever there are people, food is their most essential need. Because of this importance, the organization and preparation of our food in the mess halls should draw our interests.

I will try, by giving the system used in one mess hall to give you an idea of this organization.

The menu is made up by the Mess Supervisor for a period of one week. All the food is brought in the day before it is needed. If this menu was carried out correctly, all of the menus in camp would be alike. Since they are not it is evident that some changes have been made. The cause for this change can be that the necessary food items were not delivered. It is the duty of the chef to see that there is adequate food for his block.

The kitchen crew is headed by the chief who supervises all the cooking. The store clerk checks all the food that goes in or out. The food is delivered after inspection. The remaining crew is made up of cooks, cook's helpers, dishwashers, waiters and waitresses and a head waiter. Their duties are quite familiar to all.

There are three other paid workers, the fireman who builds the fire for kitchen & boiler, and two laundresses who do all the necessary washing for the mess halls.

This is only a brief report of the duties of one mess hall which will give you the idea of the system inside. This concludes the brief report of our food center, the mess halls.

Hakata Ayako
Junior, Dec. 4, 1942
Period 1 and 2

American Life

Mess Halls and Workers

Bang! bang! bang! The dinner bell, and everybody dashes out to eat. "Hi!" "Hi there," "do you know what we are having?" "No I don't but I hope its something good." Walking along, we hear these happy voices calling to one another, laughing and talking.

As we walk in, the usher shows us our seat; and as soon as we are seated, waitresses smiling by call, "water milk?"

We look around as we eat and notice that the halls are clean, and waitresses and waiters are wearing different, but clean aprons. When we have finished, we take all our plates to the front table called "the slop," where two girls are cleaning the plates from scrapes. We go around to the back room where the dishes are taken and washed. There are two sinks and a long table where washed dishes are placed to be wiped.

A very big refrigerator stands in one corner of the room, and there is another table in the opposite corner where the silverware are being wiped.

And next to this is the storeroom with rows of canned goods, jam, jelly, boxes of cereal, crates of fruit, vegetables and also rice and flour. This room is kept clean by the steward, and he sees that everything is in order. On the walls of some kitchens, there are charts which show the names of girls who sweep or wipe the tables that day. After being swept, the floor is mopped. Then certain parts of the mess halls are sprayed in order to keep flies, and windows are closed. Thus the mess halls are kept nice and clean.