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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1944, p. 1. Matsuda (called Q)

Called on Mrs. Matsuda today. She told me that half a dozen or so of "her group", strong pressure boys and ex-stockade men had been called in for a conference with Mr. Black on Wednesday. They were told that there was to be absolutely no re-segregation. According to Mrs. Matsuda the boys got mad and began to argue with Mr. Black, Akeshi finally making a remark about the "stupidity of the WRA." At this point Black, lost his temper and told the men to go to hell. Mrs. Matsuda said that the men were not going to deal with Mr. Black on this matter anyway. They were going to deal with Mr. Best or Dillon Myer.

CALL ON MAY IWOHARA

Called on May today on her invitation, "because things have quieted down so." She was still nervous and ill at ease, however. She, like everyone else, asked about re-segregation. When told that there was no immediate likelihood, she remarked that she would really like to see some of "these people" (super-patriots) get out of camp. She was pleased and honored by a fine wool head scarf that the Spanish Consul had sent her as a gesture of gratitude for aiding him at the time of his last visit in Tule Lake.

She said that people were still talkingabout her, not only linking her name with Akitsuki but about all the money she was earning from the Administration. She was supposed to have received a large sum of money for her services on the hospital committee on which Akitsuki also served. Finally, she confided (a secret) that she was getting married. So many people are talking about her and Akitsuki that she has decided to marry this other young man and stop the rumors. She added also that McNeil, of the Co-op, had asked her to come to Washington to take a secretarial job, but she was going to stay here and get married instead.

TALK WITH Kurihara

Resegregation

They (the group which so strongly desired re-segregation) may agitate and cause a little trouble.

(I commented that several people had told me that the Administration was deliberately making life miserable in camp, to encourage relocation. Kurihara remarked that people were inclined to exaggerate this, but admitted that there was some ground for their suspicions.)

Of course, the Japanese may still entertain the idea that the WRA will maltreat them, believeing they will relocate. When we were in the Relocation Centers we were told many times by members of the Administration, 'If you don't like camp life, why don't you relocate?'

Progress of Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen Dan

As far as I'm concerned, I haven't heard anything. I did hear that something wasn't functioning pleasantly and that they were not making much progress - that they were trying to put too many restrictions and demands on the applicants who felt that if such is the case they didn't care to participate.

(Having heard so much about the Hawaiian Japanese from Jerome and the part they played in the incident, I thought I would ask Kurihara to give his opinions on it.)

Hawaiian Japanese

The Hawaiians probably did play an important part in the incident here.

The manner in which the Hawaiians were brought up and the Japanese in this country was entirely different. In Hawaii the Japanese predominate. By implied right we enjoyed a great deal of privelege. Whether you are American, Japanese, or Hawaiian, it doesn't make any difference. The Japanese seem to have the upper hand. They control the voting power.

Here in the states, since we are the smallest of the minority parties we go about with the feeling that we are nobody. We have an inferiority complex here. In Hawaii we have a superiority complex.

That makes a great difference. When the boys from the Hawaiian islands were shipped here I noticed that in Manzanar many of the older Nisei were from Hawaii. They were always in the thick of things.

Though I've been here many years that superiority complex still exists. Since I've got that, I'm not going to let them slap me a second time. I'll defend myself and fight like a man. They boys in the U. S. can't do that. They get a kick in the pants and they take it.

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So whenever a thing like that turns up in camp, you'll find that if anybody will take the lead, it will be the boys from Hawaii. I think that holds true at Jerome too. About 150 Hawaiians were sent to Topaz too.

When I was a kid in school in Hawaii, I was told I was an American and I must stand up and fight like an American.

Although we were brought up in a Japanese family and lived like Japanese, knowing we were American citizens we went about as an American.

Mr. Tsuda's Present Reputation

Mr. Tsuda's unpopularity has died down because they are not very active. The atmosphere was not so pleasant, so they quieted down. (By this, Kurihara implies that Tsuda's group has gone inactive. I suspect that the "Q" group has Matsudas' taken credit for the release of the stockade detainees. Indeed, I heard that the Matsudas ~~stockade release - forget to note that the "Q"s~~ gave the stockade releasees a big party last week.)

Re-segregation Rumors

Re-segregation rumors are quieting down, it seems. But I heard about it again today. I man came to see me and he was quite worried.

Re-nunciation of Citizenship

Everything is quiet except for the fact that people are waiting for action on the re-nunciation of citizenship.

If there are people who will renounce their citizenship merely to escape the draft, it would be a good thing if the government sent them first to Japan - then they'll get drafted there.

When it comes to a final showdown, I think most of them will turn it down. And those who really renounce their citizenship are truly at heart Japanese.

Check this

Roughly 60 % of the people in camp here are citizens. I think if 50% renounce their citizenship, they'll be doing good. It may be less.

Rumor of Topaz closing

(For the past few weeks there has been considerable discussion on both sides of the fence on the possibility of certain of the Relocation Centers being closed. - Manzanar has been most frequently mentioned. Kurihara asked me if I knew anything about a plan to close Topaz.)

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TALK WITH NISEI GIRL Kayo Hida

According to this young girl there has been no let up in the re-segregation rumors. She said that she had heard even more in the last week. She said that there were also rumors about many of the Yes-Yes people relocating. She had heard that 30 had left Tule last week. (I have asked for information about this but have not been tried anything as yet.) at the Administration office.)

"I think that those are the people who had hearings. But there are still some in here like my girl friend who want to go out. I think there still are a great many who want to go out."

~~This young woman knew nothing of the renunciation of citizenship.~~

(Kayo made no mention of the renunciation of citizenship.)

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1. ~~I am not sure ky~~what she meant ~~by this statement. Possibly the~~ Evidently, there was ~~Resegregation Group was spreading~~ a rumor that many people in the relocation centers were now renouncing their citizenship and that these renunciants would ~~[illegible]~~ be"segregated" in other centers, because there was no room for them at Tule Lake.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1944, p. 1.

TALK IN BEAUTY PARLOR Helen Sasajima

The young woman who habitually does my hair and her neighbor are now in the habit of gossiping pretty freely on camp affairs with me. Miss Sasajima remarked that people were still worrying just as much as ever over re-segregation. Topaz, Jerome, Alaska and Hawaii were still being mentioned. Moreover, the fact that Mr. Best is reported to have visited Manzanar and Topaz has caused some people to conclude that these centers may be used as secondary centers for more segregees, since all who wish to come to Tule Lake cannot find room there.[1] Miss Sasajima, who is from Topaz, cannot understand why "some people" want to be re-segregated so much. After all, "we all came here because we wanted to go to Japan." She expects that these "people" will try to start some trouble if re-segregation is denied them.

Both young ladies then told me of trouble which had occurred at a recent baseball game. The spectators cheering for Manzanar had attacked players on the Poston team. One of the Poston boys is said to have had his arm broken and one had his head cut with a track shoe spike. Such behavior, the girls told me, is "terrible". The Manzanar people, in general, I was told, are always starting trouble. They are fresh and always getting in fights. They are very conceited about the way they have their section organized and think they are better than the people who came here at first. They give everybody a bad name.

A young man, one of the barbers now came into the beauty shop and began to gossip with the girls in Japanese. Even to my inexpert ear it was obvious that he was sneering at news of Allied victories. Then he began to sing the Japanese National Anthem. The girls were very embarrassed. One said "I wished he wouldn't do that." Then Miss Sasajima said, "Well, Miss Hankey understands." "He's always rude."

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TALK WITH T. NAKAMURA

~~Made a good contact today in Nakamura~~ Today I called on T. Nakamura, a Nisei Old Tulean, and graduate of ~~Cal.~~ U. of Cal. at Berkeley in political science. He is employed in the Legal Aid section. Realizing that Nakamura can help me a great deal if he cares to, I went slowly and we spent over an hour discussing world politics and life at Cal. He is very definitely anti-British as are so many of the colonists and puts most of the guilt for the war on Britain.

He remarked that the big worry of most of the people in Tule is "where can they relocate so that they'll have some chance and not get knocked on the head." He believes the best chance of the majority of the people will be farming, for after the war, most other jobs will be given to returning soldiers.

I was asked to go to see Nakamura because he had read my copy of Final Report, Japanese Evacuation from the West Coast, 1942 which [at the librarian's request] I had loaned to the Co-op library. The librarian tells me it is making quite a furor. He thought the book pretty fair for "an army man" but he feels that the human side of the story is omitted. I asked no leading questions and did not attempt to get any information on the camp because at this first meeting, I felt it would not be wise to pry. ~~I wished to make a good job of gaining his confidence~~. He, himself, gave no indication of a desire to return to Japan. He is in his middle twenties.

When I left he said he would be glad to help me in any way.

INFORMATION FROM STAFF MEMBERS

Mr. Currie told me today that at the Co-op Board of Directors Meeting (new head of Co-op) held yesterday, a speaker closed the meeting by looking him in the eye and asking, "Is there going to be any resegregation?" Currie did not know. The Board then explained that they were asking so that they could order more wisely in case a part of the population were to be removed from camp.

Movie Issue

According to Currie, the CAS is at present violating an Administrative Instruction by paying for operators for the camp movies and by charging

admission. Recently (within the last few days) the people were to vote on the matter, being given the following two choices: (1) Have the Co-op run the movies on a business basis; (2) Charge admission and have the Co-op subsidize the movies. The people turned the proposition down flat, only 5% voting for either choice. The Board of Directors is against meddling in the movie matter at all as a part of their "non-luxury" policy, even though they have two machines and were preparing to give the movies at the High School Auditorium. Certain Board members were against holding the movies in the Additorium, stating that if 600 people got together some "agitator" might try to start a panic and then the Co-op would be responsible. Currie thinks the Board has decided that the Community is overspending now and that if they continue to let the matter slide, the Administration will finally have to take over the entire matter.

(The chief objection I have heard given by evacuees to having the movies in the Auditorium comes from people who feel they live too far away from the Auditorium and dislike the walk.)

TALK WITH PROJECT ATTORNEY, Mr. Campbell.

Talked with Mr. Campbell, new the Project Attorney this evening. He remarked on his impression of the representatives of the pro-segregation group who had a conference with certain members of the Administration last week. He said that he was impressed by their honesty and straight thinking. I ventured to remark upon the fuss which the re-segregation rumor is causing in the center. Campbell said that this rumor was not being openly denied because that would be "dignifying a rumor by recognizing it and would entail denying any other minor small rumor which came up in the future." I said that in this case the gain in release of tension and anxiety would far outweigh such a disadvantage.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1944, p. 1.

TALK WITH Mr. Tachibana ~~ex-Santa Fe Internee~~ - Segregation Group leader.

Mr. Tachibana opened the conversation by asking what I thought of Mr. Campbell, the new Project Attorney. I said that I had not made up my mind yet, but had been well impressed on several occasions.

"Mr. Campbell is altogether different from Mr. Lechliter. He told me that he has come here by appointment of the WRA and to earn the salary of WRA, but he is also here to help the people individually. I have gone to see him on several occasions and each time he gave me a very good impression that he was really willing to help the evacuees. He is not like Mr. Lechliter, who was always looking for compensation for the help he gave.

The conversation now turned to the meeting between Mr. Black and the "pressure group" members, at which Mr. Campbell was present. Mr. and Mrs. Tachibana had been quietly amused by the way in which they had heard that Black lost his temper.

"Nobody will respect Black anymore. And nobody is to blame for it but himself."

Renunciation of Citizenship

"We don't know how far this will go. But certainly those who wish for immediate repatriation to Japan and at the same time don't wish to be inducted into service or relocate wish to renounce their citizenship. We don't know how many will renounce their citizenship."

Mrs. Tachibana now asked me if I knew if the renunciation of citizenship would apply to other centers, that is, persons in other centers who have applied for repatriation but have not been allowed to come to Tule Lake. I said I imagined so.

Rumors of Big "Change" after Election

(Last night at a staff gathering, Mr. Shallet of Welfare hinted that there was a rumor in the colony that there would be a "big change" in the administrative staff after the election. Curiously, Mr. Tachibana brought up the subject.)

Personally I would prefer a change to get Black and Best out. As long as the Japanese feel that Mr. Best is not sincere with us, how can we reconcile ourselves with his ideas?

Mr. Tachibana now asked me who I thought would be elected. I said that I had no idea, and he remarked that he thought it would be Roosevelt.

"Even if Mr. Dewey is elected it will be the policy of the government to give the Japanese more freedom. Relocation hasn't been successful. It is not because they want the Japanese to have more freedom, but the American government isn't in a position anymore to feel the necessity of keeping the Japanese people in centers. They have learned by this time that the Japanese people are not dangerous aliens.

TALK WITH NISEI GIRL Kayo Iida

Miss Iida also greeted me with the rumor of the "big change." According to her, a girl friend had heard from a friend's father, who had it direct from a member of the Appointed Personnel, that something big is going to happen in the next month.

RUMOR FROM CAUCASIAN TEACHER

Was stopped by a teacher friend, an accurate informant, who told me that she was being asked repeatedly by her students if there were any truth in the re-segregation rumors.

LETTER FROM Mr. Wakayama

"Mr. Wakayama is the reputed "Black Tiger" of Manzanar ~~who to whom I was recommended by Mr. Kawatani~~. Received the following letter ~~communication~~ from Mr. Wakayama today. Note the ~~amazing~~ change of attitude from his previous ~~arrogant~~ letter of July 26.

September 5, 1944

"I am in receipt of your letter dated the first and its contents noted.

"Shall be glad to see you some afternoon between the hours of 1:30 to 5:00 p. m. at my office. Please tell my office girl or assistant to come and call me at my home if I am not there when you come.

"I was called in by the Internal Security Police yesterday with my baby in my arms in their car - remained in the car over 30 minutes in front of their office near the stockade - and was brought back without any explanation or purpose of such act. Overheard their conversation that they will take me last night but they did not come.

Few persons were questioned and detained from 1:30 p. m. to midnite, I was informed.

Sincerely,

This letter set me on my ear. I had met a detective, Mr. White[1] the night before last, but did not know what his job was. Have also heard of smug attitude of Internal Security in the past few weeks; they have been hinting ~~ominously~~ that the solution of the Hitomi murder ~~killing~~ was

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1. An investigator from the office of the District Attorney in Modoc County.

not far off. So, although I had already walked to the Manzanar district this morning to see Mr. Tachibana, I hiked right ~~out~~ to see Mr. Watayama, before he was picked up again. I found a man of very different attitude than at my last visit. He talked fluently and appeared very anxious.

"The same day I was taken a man from block 77 was taken in. He was an old man 60 years old. A friend of his was also taken in."

"The Japanese Colonial Police chief came to see me when they organized the Colonial Police Department. He told me he had made an arrangement with the Caucasian Internal Security officers that there wouldn't be any pickups unless they contacted the Colonial Police force first. He said with that understanding he had consented to run the police ~~[illegible]~~ department. I said, 'It's a good idea.' He said if they (the Administration) breaks it's promise they will all resign.

"So when this man was taken in I sent a friend to the Japanese police department. They said they knew about it and that they are protesting.

"Their (Caucasian ~~I.S.~~ Internal Security) answer was this: The Internal Security said if we keep them over night ~~[illegible]~~ we'll notify you. But when we have to question someone we will not notify you.

"I haven't heard any more about it. I don't think the Japanese police department is very happy about this event.

"If I'm taken I told them to call the Japanese police chief and demand the resignation of all the policemen.

"It seems to me that the protest has worked. This man who was taken in was released at 11:30 p. m. and I asked him what had happened?

"I said, 'Did they question you?' He said that the person who questioned him was an outsider. ~~[illegible]~~

"This man (the Japanese) said that a couple of months ago he attended a 7th year ~~[illegible]~~ anniversary party given by a wife ~~[illegible]~~ for her deceased husband. About ten or fifteen people were there.

"The questionner said, 'You people, before going into the house, gathered outside and were talking about murdering seven men besides Hitomi. You had an organization called the Blood Brothers Association and you signed your names with blood. I have the evidence here.'

"'Your're crazy,' said my friend.

"He (the questionner) said, 'I've got everything you said at that party.' My friend said, 'We didn't say anything.' He said it was childish. My friend was then sent into another room and kept there from 1:30 p. m. until midnight.

"I said, there must be somebody reporting things. Have you any suspicions? He said, 'Yes.'

SEPTEMBER 7, p. 4. Watanyama

Watanyama "went on to say that if this interrogation continued, it would very likely result in a renewal of the inu beatings. If there is even a fraction of truth in his story, I think he's right. Will check this matter with my friend Mr. Kurihara.

Re-segregation efforts

I inquired as to the progress the Resegregation group was making and was surprised by the freedom with which Watanyama spoke.

"They have an office in block 54 now. They have a secretary and a stenographer stationed there. They are working direct through Washington.

"Have you heard that a reply to their request came here in the middle of July and that the Administration didn't show it to them until last Wednesday?

"They are also going to hold a meeting every month on the eigth in the Auditorium. You know, this new organization, the Young Men's Association.

"I still believe in resegregation because the other day when they were called in by Mr. Black, Mr. Black said, 'Why you Japanese - why can't you live peacefully together?' They said, 'How can we? Their face is Japanese but their spirit is not.'

"I think if they don't segregate, there is going to be serious trouble here. It's gradually going that way now. There are two factions here. It will go back to the incident of last year.

"Also if this questioning continues, the inu will be blamed for reports.

Mr. White, the Investigator

I touched upon the presence of the "special investigator" I met the other evening, saying I didn't know if he was a man from Washington or FBI. Watanyama said he had heard that he was a county investigator from Alturas. This is probably correct. - I recall White saying that he had to go to Alturas for shirts.

Baseball Battle last Saturday (Sept. 2)

"You heard about the fight they had after the baseball game on Saturday? Well, one of the boys here (in the Manzanar section) had been struck over the head with a chair or something and had to have seven stitches taken.

"I heard that the Internal Security said to notify Watanyama not to take revenge. One of the men hurt is in the hospital and they won't

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release (this man) from the hospital because they're afraid he'll be murdered by the "" gang. Matayama

TALK WITH MR. "" Matsuda - ~~[illegible]~~

Intending to ~~check on this remarkable~~ get more information on the pickups, I called at the "" Matsuda's ~~house~~. Mrs. "" Matsuda was not home, but her husband said he had not heard of these pickups. He told me happily and proudly of the office which the Re-segregation group has just been given ~~[illegible]~~ in block 54 and of their secretary and stenographer. He said that they are being misunderstood by the Administration and some people - they don't want to force people to go out, they just want to be separate from those who really don't want to go back to Japan. Mr. "" Matsuda also asked me if I had heard any news about the re-nunication of citizenship.

He then gave me the following letter which he said had been written by Director Myer in answer to a letter from us (the pro-resegregation group). The letter had been kept by the Administration at Tule Lake for a month and a half before it was delivered. (Letter dated July 14, received by group on August 30.) Mr. "" Matsuda added that he had recently written to Myer requesting that hereafter he communicate with them directly. This letter, which follows, has been ~~put up~~ posted "everyplace so that people will know."

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Washington

July 14, 1944

Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Gentlemen:

Reference is made to your letter of June 7 and to your earlier communication of April 24, concerning re-segregation. The policies under which the Tule Lake segregation center is operated have been carefully studied, both by Washington officials and by the Project Director at Tule Lake, and the policies presently in force are considered fair and equitable.

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Mr. Best, Project Director, will be glad to take up with representatives of the residents at Tule Lake, any specific problems relating to the administration of the Project. If necessary, Mr. Best will take such questions up with Washington, where you may be assured of considerate attention. I am sure Mr. Best will be glad to discuss with you the questions of re-segregation to which your communication refers.

Sincerely,

D. S. Myer
Director

Mr. Matsuda also showed me a teletype which the Administration had received from Washington, relating to the renunciation of citizenship. ~~INDEX~~ A copy of this teletype had been sent to Mr. Matsuda through the mail. The latter portion said, "We cannot predict the date when the regulations will go into effect."

"Mr. Matsuda then told me that George Kuratomi had been contacted and that he has said he would be glad to see me any time. I thereupon arranged for a meeting tomorrow morning and sat up far into the night, ~~planning approach and~~ composing a list of questions.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1944, p. 1.

KURATOMI PICKED UP

Called at Kuratomi's home and was told by his wife ~~(whom he must have just married)~~ that he had been picked up yesterday by Internal Security and had not yet been released. Several men were there, two Issei and one younger man. I was invited to stay and I explained my errand. We discussed the past events in camp and when I explained the object our study, the young man, Mr. Uchida, also a stockade internee gradually began to talk more openly and finally offered to show me all the documents in possession of the group which is continuing the work of the Negotiating Committee (Daihyo Shu Kai). He offered to give me correct minutes, and all additional help he could. I made a date for next Monday morning (if he is not picked up too). Uchida said repeatedly, "Only re-segregation can straighten out this trouble. We don't want trouble here, but I'm sure it's coming if there is no resegregation."

TALK WITH KURIHARA

Visited Kurihara to talk over these developments. Kurihara said he had not heard of Kuratomi's pick-up nor of Watanabe. He had heard that three boys had been taken out of camp because they had committed some crime, but this was not connected with the Hitomi case. He added that he had heard that one had been sentenced to San Quentin and the two others to sentences in the Altures jail.

"Originally, I thought they were connected with the Hitomi case, but that did not seem to be the case. Now I think they (the authorities) are just trying to get something on somebody."

"I feel surprised that they haven't even visited me here."

I remarked that if this questionning continued it would not be long before the inu beatings began again. Kurihara wholeheartedly agreed. I said that I was sorry to see this happen just when it appeared that the worst of the trouble was over. Kurihara said good-naturedly:

"You must keep this in the back of your head. The Japanese do not forget."

SEPTEMBER 8, p. 2. Kurihara

~~FORGET~~."

"I don't want to predict, but as long as things go on in this way and people are not being satisfied and the Sokoku Kenkyu people do not get their wish, trouble will continue to brew.

"They may use third degree methods if they cannot get information any other way just so they can find somebody and say that they did it."

Kurihara told me that he had received an invitation to the second meeting of the Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-dan which is being held tonight. From his attitude, I do not think he intends to attend.

I was going to leave my manuscript on pre-incident attitudes with him, but he advised against this, since it is just possible that he too will be picked up and the MS might be taken.

UNOFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF CLOSING OF TULE LAKE to Relocation

A member of the Welfare Staff (Caucasian) told me tonight that it had been announced at a staff meeting of Caucasian and Japanese personnel that the Army had committed itself to opening the West Coast to Japanese, that this would probably not happen before December and that before that time Tule Lake would be closed completely to relocation. It was stressed that this was as yet unconfirmed.

REMARK OF PROJECT ATTORNEY ON "INVESTIGATION" PROCEEDING

Mr. Campbell told me tonight that the Alturas authorities, investigating "I knew what" would have picked up a great many more people, had it not been for the restraining hand of the WRA Internal Security. I was also told that one of the boys recently tried, received a stiff sentence to San Quentin and the other two were put in the Klamath jail, not Alturas jail. He would not give me any more details.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1944, p. 1.

WARD CHAIRMEN AND BLOCK MANAGERS REMOVED FROM HUYCKE'S JURISDICTION

Heard Saturday night (Sep. 9) that the channeling of requests and complaints made by the ward chairmen has been taken from Mr. Huycke and given to Mr. Thomas, Huycke's subordinate. Whether this is an Administrative concession to Huycke's unpopularity with the colonists I do not know. (I was told in June that the ward chairmen had tried to get Huycke to work directly under Best.))

INTERVIEWS WITH UCHIDA AND YOSHIYAMA - EX-STOCKADE INTERNEES

I found Mr. Uchida at home with a man friend, Mr. Yoshiyama, and two elderly ladies. We exchanged amenities and the ladies served tea and cookies. (About an hour and a half later the ladies made their farewells which led me to suspect that they had been invited so that I would not feel embarrassed in a men's apartment.) ~~By that time things were moving along at such a rate that chaperones were no longer needed.~~ Uchida told me that Kuratomi had been released Saturday night. Rev. Kai, however, had been picked up and was still in custody. Uchida, explaining that his English is not very fluent, told me that he had also invited Mr. Yoshiyama, the executive secretary of the Daihyo Sha Kai to help us in our discussion. ~~To facilitate Uchida's talk fluently~~ I began by asking Uchida about the attitudes and desires of the ~~organization~~ Daihyo Sha Kai.

We expected ~~[illegible]~~ the same status. We expected the same kind of group - all going back to Japan. We believed that and naturally thought this would be a peaceful colony.

After October 15, that (truck) accident, the block delegates investigated the accident. We checked the trucks and found that there were no breaks and that other things were not right.

Election of Daihyo Sha Kai

Naturally, the people elected delegates out of force of public opinion to negotiate with the WRA, to bring their grievances to the WRA. Each person can't see the Administration, so naturally a few delegates went to see the Authorities.

I refused four times. But the people elected me. The people forced me to represent the block. It was pressure from the people.

I was only in this camp one month since I came in from Poston. I was picked up Nov. 13. I was here only 1 month. All that time ~~[illegible]~~ all the people in camp were saying that the food and housing, compared to the

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1. Here I am using "camp" terminology. "Incident" meant the uprising of October and November 1943.

~~OTHER~~ other relocation centers were bad. When we came back from the stockade we saw the same things. (Nothing had been changed.)

(Here ~~a friend~~ Mr. Yoshiyama interrupted and said that most of the private enterprise in the camp was run by Tule Lake people and that this still was the case. ~~In my interview of Friday, Uchida had expressed the same thing. It is pretty apparent that this private enterprise gripe xxx looms fairly large among the present gripes of the ex-Daihyo Shas.~~ Some of the ~~xx~~ greatest profiteers in private enterprise, said Uchida, were 100 ~~or~~ or so people who applied for repatriation but ~~repatriates who~~ missed the Gripsholm. Knowing they were going back to Japan anyway, they did their best to make all the money they could off the people in Tule Lake. Uchida continued: ~~(This xx remark may be stimulated by jealousy, since the DHS are so set on getting back to Japan at any price.)~~)

Those fellows who said No-Yes, or NO-No and do not repatriate fooled this country and fooled the government. They should make up their minds. We must have resegregation or there will never be any peace. WRA did not do segregation right.

Those people who say they want to go to Japan after the war, that's out too. They should want to go whenever the repatriate boat comes. If they segregate us, I think that way it would be peaceful. They can't refuse to go.

At this point in the conversation Mr. Yoshiyama took over ~~Mr. Yoshiyama came in.~~ He ~~spoke~~ speaks extraordinarily good English. In fact, he impressed me as a ~~having the clearest head of any person, Japanese or Caucasian, whom I have met at Tule Lake.~~ very intelligent, sophisticated, and self-assured young man. He prefaced his remarks by saying that the FBI has copies of all of his records, but that he would be glad to let me see them all. He will not let them out of his sight though. I agreed that this was wise. He is going to go over them (having them hidden in three different places) and ~~maybe~~ (Friday night) I'll start the job. He will copy what he can for me himself and I'll take along my friends portable typewriter. He ~~stated also~~ said that when he recovers from being in the stockade he himself intends to write up the story of the incident. ~~If the rapport developed today continues, I'll get a copy of that too without doubt.~~

~~A fellow named~~ MR YOSHIYAMA:

~~Mr. Yoshiyama then took over the conversation.~~

As far as I'm concerned, we were in the right. We never did anything against anybody. That's why we wanted to bring it up in court, and let the public see not only the bad treatment being given to the Japanese, but also the United States Government.

Beginning of the trouble

The way it started - of course, everybody who came to this center from the other relocation centers compared this center to the other centers, food housing, the hospital and sanitation was very low compared to the other centers we came from. We didn't do anything about it until the truck accident.

Meeting of the Farm Group

The farm group, they had a meeting and decided that unless a more suitable truck was used for them, they felt they would not work. It was not only the truck, there were many other faults and things that were badly needed for the farm group. I have a lot of papers from the farm group, I'll look them up for you.

This situation was too big for this group to handle alone, and they decided they would consult the residents and the colonists. The block managers gathered in a meeting and unanimously voted that two representatives be elected from each block, one official representative and one assistant representative. In ~~our~~ block I was elected representative. (Block 6).

In turn, the representatives assembled in the mess hall and there they elected the president, ~~Vice. sec.~~ executive secretary etc.

The way the Negotiating Committee ~~was~~ members were elected, it was decided that the nine blocks in each ward should elect representatives who in turn would elect a ward representative. That would be the Negotiating Committee. That's how they got the seven members. (There ~~are~~ were 7 wards in Tule Lake at that time.)

(Here I pointed out that the minutes of the ~~Nov~~ Oct. 26 meeting ~~showed~~ indicated that there were more than seven Japanese present as a Negotiating Committee.

Mr. Yoshiyama ~~explained:~~ explained:

There was one from each ward and then one from the mess division, one from the hospital, ~~and~~ for the ~~new~~ coal, one for education - in all 14. Each of these seven investigated their situation as much as they could. ~~(Mr. Hai: I think 7 were already heads of committees.)~~ The elected Negotiating Committe was given the power to select men from hospital, mess, etc. ~~(I did not want to press too much on this point. As far as I understand the seven elected men on the negotiating committee selected the others - amounting to 14.)~~ [to investigate conditions]

"The chairmen of the committees were elected on the ~~night~~ of the first Daihyo Sha Kai meeting. The Executive Chairman, the Assistant

SEPTEMBER 11, p. 4.

Chairman and the Secretary were all ready members of the Negotiating Committee, Mr. Kuratomi, Rev. Kai, I, and Mr. Mori.

We had various meetings and, of course, I was Executive Secretary. So the members of the Negotiating Committee, who were asked by the people to investigate various grievances brought them to my place. I filed them accordingly.

Funeral

At Mr. Kashima's funeral I was elected on the Jikkoo Executive ~~Jikko~~ iin (~~Group to carry on work~~ Committee). Mr. Takahashi was the chairman of that committee. I was just a member. I telegraphed Mr. Ernst, informing him that Kashima had died and did other minor things.

Since Mr. Takahashi couldn't speak English fluently, he requested me to go to Mr. Best's office to see if we could use the public stage for the funeral. It had been decided at the farm meeting that it should be a Tule Lake funeral because he had died on the way to work and because he was on duty when he died.

It is Japanese psychology - that the widow didn't admit that she wanted a public funeral.

I told Mr. Best the reasons why we wanted to have a public funeral. Mr. Best rejected it. I told him that since he (Mr. Kashima) was riding on the truck which was checked out of the Motor Pool, the Motor Pool people would want to come, since he was from Topaz, his Topaz friends would went to come, since he was a farmer, the farmers would want to come, and that it had been decided at the meeting to hold a public funeral.

At first he said that if we came in a nice way, he'd let us use the stage. But, he said that someone else had come and demanded that he let them use it. He even wrote a statement that the public funeral would be held. But he said we might be able to use the high school auditorium. He said he would consult on this with the Education Dept. He told us to come for the answer on the next day and Mr. Takahashi went. Mr. Best told him we couldn't use the auditorium or the stage. Mr. Takahashi was burned up and he said that anyway, he'll hold a public funeral outside.

It was outside and held publicly. To show it was public, it was published in the Tulean Dispatch. Each block gave money, some people gave flowers, every block brought something to that funeral which showed definitely that it was a public funeral.

Mrs. Kashima at that time was happy about the public funeral and felt honored, but later, I don't know what made the change in her - she stated that it was a member of the Negotiating Committee which forced her to have a public funeral. No Negotiating Committee had anything to do with having a public funeral.

I think somebody did come to Mr. Best beforehand and I believe it was the farm ~~group~~ group. I though Mr. Best was very direct with us, when we went.

I heard Mr. Takahashi say, "OK or no OK, he was going to have it on the public stage. I thought he was right myself then.

There were Issei on the farm group which went to see Mr. Best and I think what they said was misinterpeted. Mayeda and Furakawa were there with them to see Mr. Best.

So they had the funeral. It was near the open stage. They had a little commotion there. I heard some young men took a camera away from a Caucasian. To use roughness is not a good idea.

Attitude of Colonel Austin

I can still remember when we went to see Col. Austin. (about Nov. 12). His attitude was very good then. But later he said we were just a political organization and that we didn't represent the colonists. We told him, 'How can you say such a thing? We have a written petition signed by the people recognizing us.' He said that he had received mail from a group which said that we were just a political organization. So he changed his mind.

As soon as we came back from this interview with him (held at Best's office) we gathered all the Daihyo Sha's and told them the situation. Because we were not recognized by Colonel Austin we felt we should resign, so that new representatives should be elected.

Mr. Takahashi was the first to object. He said we should carry on because we had been elected by the people and nothing had been accomplished. They voted and it was unanimous that we carry on.

The Mass Meeting

Then, I think it was on the morning of Nov. 13, we had another meeting. We discussed whether we should hold a mass meeting on the open stage and Colonel Austin would talk for 45 minutes.

Mr. Takahashi objected and said that 45 minutes was not enough. Why should we listen to Col. Austin and cooperate with the Army when we could not give our own opinion? He (Mr. Takahashi) had brought his group along with him, I have no evidence of this but that is what I think. His group applauded him and said, 'Mr. Takahashi is right.' So it was decided not to attend the mass meeting.

At that meeting the representatives voted that all the residents are recognizing and have recognized the Negotiating Committee and if Mr. Best wished to negotiate with anyone, he should negotiate only with us.

Of course, I was the representative of block 6, so I announced it in the mess hall and I told them, "If you wish to go to the mass meeting, we cannot stop you." Not one went to the meeting. Nobody was there. Colonel Austin blamed it on the members of the Negotiating Committee. He said we told them not to go. That gave him a grudge against us.

Colonel Austin had told us before this, 'You are not the people's representatives, because I don't believe you are the representatives.' He thought we were the ones who told the people not to attend the mass meeting.

I don't know why Mr. Takahashi should have been against the meeting. At that time I though Takahashi was a pretty good fellow. He thought only Col. Austin would speak and so what use was it to go to the meeting. They were not going to let us say anything.

INS Footnote - p. 21

[1. The minutes do not contain such a statement by Mr. Best.]

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Personal Reaction to Entrance of Army

My first reaction to the Army taking control was that I thought it was making a terrible mistake to do such a thing. You cannot force people with arms. What can we do?

November 4

I know a little bit about that. On Nov. 4th we were having a meeting. And then a warden told us that there was a suspoious movement going on around the warehouse near the Administration building. He further stated that it seemed as if food was being stolen from the warehouse.

Mr. Best gave his word that no food will ever be taken out at night. I think he said that at the meeting. (Check Nov. 1 minutes.)

Mr. Takahashi wanted to be chairman of the Negotiating Committee. That's one of the reasons there was this jealous confliot.

(Digression to Yes-Yes and Fence Sitters)

There were also a lot of Old Tuleans who stayed here solely for their own good. I admire a person who pledge his loyalty to America and would show his loyalty by doing something about it.

Most of the Japanese stayed here because they wanted to get out of the draft. They wanted to stay here too. I heard this from Wayne Collings: the reason some of the Tule Lake residents are here was that they wished to stay here for the duration of the war in California. If they went to Topaz or some other state they'd feel they would have a hard time getting back to California. Besides many of them were making money here.

Mr. Uchida interrupted here: "They're still making money!"

Mr. Yamashino continued: In other centers there is not so much money to be made. But to make money in here is wrong. If people want to make money they should get out.

One of the Co-op Board members just came to me the other day. He told me some of the things that the Co-op is doing. Matsumura says he has some evidence, but a large part of the grafting does not show in the books. But it is going on.

The people feel they should re-elect an entirely new board of directors and make public ? and that the rebates should be in cash.

A week or ten days ago a fellow from the Co-op came to my place and wanted me to work on the Co-op, taking care of the money. He said I was honest and efficient and so on. I refused and said I had not recovered from being in the stockade.

I was afraid that they wanted to use me as a front and work behind my back.

(I now brought the subject back to the Nov. 4 incident.)

INS footnote p. 22.

1. Perhaps Mr. Yoshiyama meant "In the presence of Mr. Collins". On the other hand, he was, by this time, in a state of exhaltation and I was ~~a bit~~ becoming somewhat bewildered by this flood of information.

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As soon as we heard of the commotion around the warehouse, because I was a member of the Negotiating Committee, I should go and see about it. If it was unnecessary, I wanted everybody to return home peacefully.

I went to the motor pool and asked the boys who were working there that night what had happened. They said that Jarrett, Schmidt, Zimmer and Borbeck came after a truck, but the Japanese ~~that they~~ had refused to give them the keys. These Japanese felt they wanted to know the reason why they wanted to take out a truck because they were responsible for each and every truck that went out of the Motor Pool. Then Jarrett and Schmidt came back with more men from Internal Security. They took out three trucks, nos. 116, 117, and 144.

Then I went to the warehouse to see ~~what was happening~~ if they were actually taking food out or not, so that on the next day I could see Mr. Best and ask for an explanation. I saw nothing unusual and told the boys there, I don't know their names, that if the young men should come here they should tell them to go home. It was too dark and nothing could be done anyway. I returned to the meeting then and I don't know what took place later.

(Lederer?)

The next day I heard that six boys had been detained at the hospital. Mr. ~~Ledrer~~, the district attorney, thought I was one of those who instigated it and made the young men beat up the Caucasians.

Of the boys who were picked up, ~~there~~ three worked at the motor pool, one was a warden named Kobayashi, and two were boys I told to help me have all the boys stay home. Unfortunately, those were the ones who were caught.

At this time, the negotiations with Mr. Best were going on quite amicably. We didn't want any disruption.

Censorship of Stockade Mail

Mr. Besig has said that he sent me a habeus corpus ~~form~~ form and several letters. I never received them. Mr. Besig has promised to do something about that. I did receive some first class mail, but it was ~~opened~~ opened and censored by Internal Security.

Before Mr. Collins (ACLU attorney), Mr. Best told us that we need not get permission to hold a meeting. We could hold all the meetings we wished. But he wished to know beforehand if we wanted to hold a meeting in the auditorium.

The way I feel - they should make it known to the Japanese what we can do and what we can't do. They should let us know where we stand.

I've also been a member of the Planning Board. I think I know quite a lot of things.

Grafting

I showed the FBI man the books. He told me he couldn't find the books. I laughed. Frankly, I'd stolen them. So I got them out and showed them

SEPTEMBER 11, p. 7.

to him. Then he laughed. He said there was enough evidence there to put Zimmer, Peck and Collins in the penitentiary for 30 to 50 years. He photographed the evidence and that's the real reason they were fired. This was done about Nov. 18.

(Mr. Yoshiyama promised to show me all this material.)

When they had the accident and the people didn't go to work, Mr. Best put a statement in the paper asking for a committee. That's the reason why we organized.

(Mr. Yoshiyama was pretty tired by this time, having talked steadily for two hours. I suggested that we stop. He assured me that he had told me only a little bit, but would be glad to help me get all the material I wanted. Made an appointment to go to his house to read documents this coming Friday.)

TALK WITH George YAMASHIRO

Calling at Yamshiro's I found that Sally had been ill at the hospital but had just returned. Teaching at the Japanese school amd keeping house has been too much for her.

The first thing George asked me about was the arrests being made. He had heard of Kai, Tsuda and Kuratomi being taken in, but had not heard that Kuratomi had been released. I asked him if he knew why they were taken in, and he said that the people didn't know what it was all about.

Resegregation

People are still talking a lot about resegregation. We don't know what will happen to us the next day.

George then asked about a distant relative of his who lived in Santa Fe. He wished to know if this relative had any chance of being sent to Tule Lake. He said he also had heard that the Statistics Dept. had taken out and was studying about 300 family files. He wondered if this was any indication of the coming of an exchange boat.

Sokoku Kenkyu Seinin-dan

(I asked if George thought the Sokoku was getting along well.)

SEPTEMBER 11, p. 8. Yamashiro

George said in an impressed tone: "It's big. It's well organized. It's good and strong. Do you know who's behind it?"

I said I did not know. George then explained that he would like to go and see the person behind it, if he could find out. I told him the organization had an office in block 54, where he could perhaps get information. He did not know of this. He said he knew that this seinin had membership from all the wards in the center and that it certainly had more than 500 members.

Unrest in Camp

Status quo against anti-status quo is still very strong. Even at the block meetings there are always two or three groups.

New Co-op Board

It seems to me the new Co-op board has a better place (in the minds of the people).

Sokoku Kenkyu

They're not very well trained yet. If they get too much power and can't control it, they might do anything. A lot of people are against it, but they don't say anything.

When they have these exercises a lot of the people say, "Crimeny! If you have a little baby or a sick person, it wakes them up."

Also the secret way they do things makes people suspect.

The Inu

George now asked me if all the inu had come back. I told him they had and asked how Mr. Takahashi, who lives in his block was getting along.

"People don't pay any attention to him and don't talk to him. He doesn't talk to anybody. If we have a meeting, he won't go."

Mr. Huyoke at Sunday's Engei-kai

Mr. Huyoke came to the Engei-kai very late, about 4:30. He came to me (George was assisting) and said he wanted a good seat. The guys around said in Japanese, 'What the hell, put that guy in any old place.' Naturally Mr. Huyoke didn't know what they say and it was funny because he was smiling so nicely at everybody and everybody was laughing at him.

Inu

Even in baseball its "bow-wow". If the batter who comes up is an inu the people yell 'wan wan' (bow-wow).

[illegible] Bow-wow [illegible] George's translation. I would [illegible] Jimmy translates [illegible] as [illegible] concerning this. It may mean [illegible]

Leave space for extensive note on p. 25 - 2"
about significance of the Kyookaku at Tule Lae.

FOOTNOTES ON P. 25.

1. [At one of our previous conversations Mr. Kurihara had referred on an incident in the life of Banzuiin Chobe, a famous Japanese "bandit" who valiently resisted a powerful feudal lord called Mizuno. I gathered that Mizuno had commanded Banzuiin to bring him a carp measuring five feet, by which Mizuno meant that Banzuiin would be sliced alive as are fresh carp. Kurihara quoted a proverb about this incident in English which I, unfortunately, did not write down. He did not know how to say it in Japanese, and I, though I asked a number of Kibei and Issei respondents, never found out. My curiosity, I suspect, stemmed in part from the fact that I lived under great stress at Tule Lake and that I found it helpful to the utterly unyielding Banzuiin as a model. On September 21, the anxious Mr. Tachibana gave me a very long account of Banzuiin's achievements but I became so exhausted taking notes that I forgot to ask him about the proverb.]

2. [2. A self-styled humanitarian or a chivalrous person.]

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Note on Kurihara's proverb about the carp:

George didnot know the proper Japanese words. The proverb however he told me, is attributed to Banzuin Chobe a noted bandit, a member of the Kyookaku class who were "gamblers and good for nothings." Banzui was warring with a samurai group and knew that he was about to be killed; his enemies were approaching to assassinate him. Banzuin knew he could not escape and calmly quoted the proverb.

~~Made an new appointment to see L. H., Tule Lake contact this coming Thursday afternoon.~~

(George appeared strangely subdued during this visit, as if he had to be careful what he told me. Whether this was due to his wife's recent illness or to his anxiety over the war situation and his future is impossible to say. He was very interested in my remarks over the possibility of WRA encouraging relocation from Tule and asked me if people would just be let out or if they would have to be examined. He made no vociferous statements about staying in Tule and throwing in his lot with Japan, come what may, as he has almost always done when this subject was brought up.)

TALK AT THE Matsudas

Mrs. Matsuda I found extremely tense and anxious. She told me that before George Kuratomi was released on Saturday he was told by Internal Security to tell Mrs. Matsuda to get ready. "Get ready for what?" I [R. Hankey] asked. "To be arrested for conspiracy," she said. I asked for details and was told that Kai, Kuratomi, Tsuda, Mrs. Matsuda, Mr. Ono, Mr. Oseto and another man are to be arrested for conspiring to murder Hitomi.

"I'm going to take my baby with me," said Mrs. Matsuda, pointing to a pile of supplies she had prepared.

I said this was the most ridiculous thing I had ever heard, that it might possibly be a bluff, and that the authorities would certainly attempt to frightn each person picked up into saying something.

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TALK WITH NISEI GIRL Kayo Iida

This pro-status quo Nisei girl friend told me that her father had heard that Kai and Kuratomi had been taken in and that according to law the authorities ought not to keep them. He had heard they were taken to the Klamath Falls jail. Later, she heard from another source that they couldn't keep them there and that they were back in camp. She knew no other details, nor did she know why they had been taken.

TALK WITH KIBEI GIRL Asuko Higaki

Miss Higaki, a Kibei anti-status quo girl had also heard about the arrests, but knew no reason for them. In her ward a young man named Nakihara had been taken and questioned and she also knew that Mr. Tsuda of block 30 had been taken. I said I wondered if it had anything to do with the Hitomi killing. She immediately expressed her strong desire that the murderer be caught. She had felt so sorry for Mrs. Hitomi and the children.

TALK WITH ~~MR. OF ADMINISTRATION~~ Mr. Robertson

Mr. Robertson, who had just returned from his vacation, came over to see me today. He was greatly shaken by the news of the arrests ~~being considered~~, saying that he had never heard of anything so ridiculous in his life. His information was that six persons were to be indicted for the Hitomi killing by the district attorney's office. He knew Kai, Kuratomi, Mrs. Matsuda, and Tsuda were on this list.

"They are telling the colony that the Administration has nothing to do with this. They say that the United States district attorney and the County district attorney have instigated this, but I don't believe it. As I remember, when Lederer (D.A.) was here, he looked at the body and said, 'Well, he's murdered - if you get any dope let me know.'

Robertson was very strongly of the opinion that the the threat of indictment might be police tactics to frighten somebody into turning states evidence. He said that he had been told that one of the men questioned had admitted that he knew who killed Hitomi but that he would never tell. This, said Robertson, was as close as the police had come to getting any information, as far as he knew.

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Talk WITH MRS. Matsuda.

Mrs. Matsuda, fearing that her mail might be interdepted, gave me the following letter and requested that I see that it get to Mr. Besig.

TULE LAKE CALIFORNIA
NEWELL, CALIFORNIA

Sept. 12, 1944

Mr. Ernest Besig
Director of Northern Calif.
A. C. L. U.
San Francisco, California

(This letter they copied from Kuratomi's copy Kuratomi)

Dear Mr. Besig:

At this time please accept our belated gratitude for the most humane and understanding interest in our behalf concerning the stockade problem. There has been two weeks since complete releasement of the stockade and we the residents are very happy of liquidation of the stockade and its problems. Once again, wish to thank you for your kind attitude in behalf of both internees and residents in general.

However, we were informed that sometime next week the Grand Jury of Modoc County will indict about half a dozen evacuees on charges of murder and conspiracy to murder, which occurred July 2, 1944 while the stockade was still in existence. And we are not in receipt of summons or subpena as yet but we should expect it any day.

You are familier with the condition of the camp. Some of us were taken to the Modoc County Jail for preliminary findings of the fact pertaining to the murder. We feel that there may be a deliberate attempt on some individuals to conspire against us. Of course, we are positive that any so called "evidence" compiled about us is based upon rumors and basic facts of the case. We are anxious to clear ourselves of any and such disgraceful charges directed toward us. There are entirely too many idle talk floating about in the center and such talks may greatly injure many perfectly innocent residents. We are suspicious that there is a link between Mr. Best's stockade complex and the murder investigation which eventually brought us into the murder picture. For this reason we earnestly request your visit.

Also would it be possible, therefore, for you through your association to acquire us the best available criminal lawyer to fight this case in our behalf? We are at a loss as to our preparation for this case. Will you suggest our attorney to visit us so that he may be better supplied with the facts?

Again we wish to thank you deeply for your sincere efforts. We are waiting for your favorable reply.

Very truly yours,

Kozue Matsuda
Gentaro Ono

Mr. Tetsunori Oseto was arrested today, Sept. 12, A.M. again. He has re-

quested for your assitance in the same manner as above.

K. M.

Mr. Matsuda appeared more disturbed over the fact that Mr. Huycke had refused the Sokoku Kenkyu an office than over his wife's immanent arrest.

"We heard from Mr. Huycke that since the Sokoku Kenkyu is not primarily for recreational purposes, we cannot have a recreational hall for our office."

Mrs. Matsuda added that this was not true, since they planned social events, track meets, etc. Her husband said that the organization now had a membership of 800 people and that it would soon grow to 1000. (They got office anyway.)

Mrs. Matsuda also said that the district attorney had told George Kuratomi that if he came back to camp and gathered as much information as possible about the murder he would be shown leniency. George said, "Of course, I'll do anything I can to help you sir."

She added that she was making herself two dresses and that she intended to buy herself a pair of shoes and a hat, if she were arrested. She evidently intends to do the whole thing in style. "Don't be silly," said Mr. Matsuda. She then said that if they were arrested it would be of help to the Japanese government, since it would be one more example of injustice and persecution toward the Japanese in America which Japan could make use of after the war.

Fate of Mr. Tateishi at Heart Mountain

Mrs. Matsuda had received the following letter from Heart Mountain written by a young woman in the Social Welfare department there. I requested permission to copy it.

September 4, 1944

.....According to the news, the stockade at Tule Lake has been cleared. It certainly must have been a long period away from the rest for no reason at all.

I wonder if you've heard of a Mr. Harry Tateishi, who recently transferred back from Tule Lake to here. I wonder what he really did to receive threatening words. Our office was requested to accept his transfer for his security reasons. He received a black mail after reaching here too from an unknown Heart Mountain resident and must have asked for the police protection. The chief of Police refused, explaining to the Project Director the circumstances

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which made the people call him a "inu" here too and asked him to take a job outside if he needs the protection. He has already left the area.

Surprised to hear of Mr. Shimizu. I guess if you don't think the way some people think or approve certain things, one is called names. It's too 'takai' for him to be so thought, after going through what he did."

LETTER FROM CONSERVATIVE FRIEND "Mr. Oda [Miss had asked me not to visit him at this time.]

Ans'

Sept. 12, 1944

Dear Miss Hankey,

"I have not heard very much news since your last visit. The most signifiant news was the releasing of the remaining evacuees from the stockade.

"The colonists surely waited a long time for this happy event. It appears to me that the residents feel the colony really has come back to normal conditions and the releasing created the most harmonious atmosphere among the residents. I believe this will bring center into peace and quiet.

"I used to hear rumor that we might segregate to some other center. Certainly residents talked about resegregation vigorously but right now it has gradually died down.

YO.

TALK WITH CURRIE ON CO-OP

Currie remarked that all was not going smoothly among the Board of Directors themselves. It seems that G. Matsumura is taking a little too much authority on himself and is bossing around employees who are under the direct supervision of Nomura. Moreover, the pro-status quo members of the Board do not get on too well with the anti-status quo. ~~George H. He added,~~ However, ~~that~~ the board had determined on the following policy: 1. they are going to make a clear financial weekly or bi-monthly statement (operational statement) and publish it. 2. They intend to make a simple chart of the Internal Organization of the Co-op which accurately shows the position and responsibility of each section of the Co-op. 3. To meet the "antipathy to luxury" sentiment, the Board had contemplated listing the merchandize into two different categories: essential and non-essential. Currie, however, felt that the Board was taking too much upon itself by arbitrarily deciding what was essential. He has convinced them that they should first put out a clear explanation of the income and expenditures of the community through

the Co-op. Then, instead of drawing a line between the essential and the non-essential goods, they should submit the decision to the Ward Assemblies and make the decision on the basis of what the people want.

~~(Co-op difficulties seem to be perking up again and I shall do my best to keep up with them. R. H.)~~

Mr. Campbell, New Project Attorney leaving Tule Lake

~~Heard fr~~ Mr. Campbell, the new ~~Ren~~ Proj'ct attorney, ., who appeared to have been making such an excellent start, told me that he was leaving for Manzanar permanently in about 10 days. Someone named Noyes (I believe) is to succeed him.

~~ADDENDA TO "Q" INTERVIEW~~ Miranda

Just recalled that Mrs. "Q" said several times that the people were certainly behind them in this manner. This, I personally think, is not too great an exaggeration. The people as a whole are certainly not behind the Sokoku Kenkyu, but that they were not a bit sorry for Hitomi (on the whole) cannot be doubted.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1944 p. 1.

TALK WITH ~~"C" (ADMINISTRATION)~~ Mr. Robertson

Learned from Robertson that no action had been taken on the indictment as yet. He is more than ever convinced that it is a bluff. He told me that Makihara, who is a young ex-Isupp boy, was given six months in jail for admitting having threatened someone with a knife. Makihara's arrest does not appear to be connected with the Hitomi investigation.

He also told me that another boy from Isupp came in to see him and said, "Mr. Robertson, you have always given me good advice in the past. Now I really need it. I want to get out of here, I don't want to go to Japan. I don't want to stay here." The boy added that many other people are beginning to feel this way, even many of the boys from Isupp who are supposed to be pro-Japanese.

Robertson is concerned over the present status of the Co-op, in particular over their plan to appropriate a certain building. According to Robertson, Mr. Best purchased this building for the use of the Community Activities Section. It was set up in the colony and the people were told, "Now this building is yours for recreational purposes and it is your business to take care of it." The building was vandalized bit by bit. All the partitions, electric light fixtures, plumbing and even some of the flooring being stolen. This angered Mr. Best, who ~~stated~~ said, that he intended to let the building stand as a permanent monument to the peoples' vandalism. Now the Co-op wishes to take over this building and has asked the Administration to repair it. Some members of the administration are willing but Robertson thinks it would be most unwise because it would be interpreted as a special favor granted the Co-op by the Administration.

Learned that Best is due back here on the 14th.

TALK WITH CURRIE (Co-op) AND SHALLET (Social Welfare Dept)

Mr. Shallet told me that the requests for leave clearance are increasing markedly. He cannot give me the data but said Campbell, the project attorney might

He told a story very similar to Robertson's. A young woman who works in social welfare came to him and told him that she wanted to get out of camp. Her parents wish to go to Japan but she cannot face it. Her parents disapprove because "of what the people will think." Shallet also said that the Japanese employed in the Social Welfare Dept. have grown progressively more restive, and nervous in the past few weeks. At times they become even insolent. He has heard that the same thing is happening in other sections and is often more marked.

Currie, on his part, is getting more and more concerned over the activities of the Co-op Board of Directors. The split between pro and non-status quo members is becoming more marked. He told me Matsumura of trying to get evidence which will discredit the anti-status quo people. In his opinion, Putting issues up to the people doesn't settle much when a large unvocal body, composed of neutrals and anti-status quo people votes on the same proposition with a small well-organized group of definite convictions who have little compunction about ways and means of gaining their end.

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TALK WITH TWO NISEI GIRLS Kimi Hashimoto

My two girl friends who work in the administration building dropped in today for a gossip session. Both are more anxious to relocate than they were the last time I saw them. Mary told me that the re-segregation rumors were dying down. Moreover, there were no particularly bad rumors about the Co-op flying around. ~~Neither of~~ The girls mentioned ~~had heard of~~ the proposed indictments.

TALK WITH FOUR NISEI GIRLS, ~~XXXXX~~ MRS. MITZI NAKANO, LILLIAN MANJI, MISS B. MISS S.

Lillian Manji, one of Jim Takeuchi's friends had promised me to arrange a meeting with Mrs. Mitzi Nakano, the councilwoman from Topaz, and a strong anti-status quo person. When Lillian and I arrived at her home, we found that a ~~sort of~~ tea party had been arranged and that two other girls were present. This worked out very well because in a group the girls spoke very frankly about their sentiments, contradicting each other and arguing on certain points. Lillian and another girl whom I shall call B. were old Tuleans. Mrs. Nakano and another girl whom I shall call S were from Topaz. Lillian and Miss B. are in their middle twenties, Mrs. Nakano is in her early thirties and Miss S is 18.

Mrs. Nakano asked me to explain my work, which I did. She then said ~~stated~~ that she felt that the future was very dark for the Japanese in this country, ~~and announced~~ but that she, personally, had no desire to go back to Japan. She knew she wouldn't get along there. However, the matter of relocation was not too hopeful either. She would not like to go back to California ~~been~~ even though she still had good friends there, because she feared the treatment she might receive. The girls then lowered their voices and whispered about the rumors of the indictment with which they were well acquainted. (Mrs. Nakano lives in block 6, Mrs. Matsuda's block.) ~~It was~~ The girls whispered that Mrs. Matsuda and Mr. Matsuda were going to be arrested. "You better lower your voices," warned Mrs. Nakano, "because ~~xxxxxxxx~~ 'they' say that Mrs. Matsuda comes around and listens to what people say. Especially at night she listens under peoples' windows."

Mrs. Nakano then asked me what I "frankly" thought about Mrs. Motsuda. This was a tough spot, because if I said anything uncomplimentary about Mrs. Motsuda it might get back to her and her enmity is to be avoided at all costs. If on the other hand I praised the "gengyo- iji" (status-quo) bunch" bunch to these anti-"gengyo iji" girls, I would certainly inhibit the statements I hoped they would give me. I therefore said that I knew there were intelligent, sincere people in the status-quo group, but I could not answer her question since it would be a breach of confidence. Just as I would talk to no Japanese about her or about what she would tell me, I could not discuss Mrs. Motsuda with her. This impressed her. She said: "You know, they call her Madame Chiang Kai Shek here."

Since we were on the subject I asked her ~~opened my questions by asking~~ for her analysis of the strength of the two groups.

Mrs. Nakano: "I think our group is losing out. We have a certain class of people here who are easily swayed. All they're looking out for is their own benefit. I'm going to stick to my own way of thinking. But, well, though it doesn't sound nice, there are many undeducated people here who can't think for themselves.

"The other group [Segregationists] brings out the fact that these people have to go back to Japan."

Lillian disagreed with this statement and said:

Lillian: "I thought we were growing more and more."

Miss B: "But they make themselves more conspicuous and show themselves in public."

Lillian: "But they do show themselves as a minority group."

Mrs. Nakano: "But the anti-genjyo iji people say that if we took a vote now we'd lose by two-thirds. (The anti-pressure group [Segregationists] would lose.)

I then asked the girls to think back to the time when the transferees entered the camp and tell me if they recalled any significant changes after their entrance.

Mrs. Nakano: "The Jerome group just wanted to make the whole camp over here. They even went to the Planning Board, telling them they wanted to run this place.

Lillian: "They said we Tuleans were soft and good-for-nothing.

Mrs. Nakano: "That group turned out to be the Kai group. They might have had their good points, but we felt they were being very unreasonable and were doing more

harm than good.

"They had everything written down and would put it in front of your face and say, 'You sign it.' 'If you didn't sign it the next thing you'd know you'd be beaten to a pulp. It nearly broke my heart when I had to sign it. (As near as I could make out this was the petition put out in mid-November) They said, 'Dont anyone walks out that door.' I wanted to walk out but my husband wouldn't let me. (This forced signing took place in the mess hall.)

Miss S: I fooled them. I said I was under age (under 18) and walked out.

(Here the conversation digressed to the Hitomi investigation).

Mrs. Nakano: Rumor has it that the man who killed Hitomi is 43 years old and has three kids.

Another thing - they went about it in dictatorship style. They used physical threats. They said, you do what we tell you or else.

Lillian and Miss B. (also and Old Tulean) remarked

that before the transferees came in, while Mr. Peck was running the mess, the food had been "terrible." After segregation the food improved considerably.)

Mrs. Nakano: When we first came here the food was OK. After all, this is war and we can't expect luxury.

Miss B: The first thing that struck me, funny, the people from the other centers came in here and expected luxury. They said the latrines were bad, the food was bad the housing was bad, everything was bad.

(There was a note of injured community pride in this statement - i. e., the Tuleans resented being told their camp was so rotten.)

Mrs. Nakano: Fundamentally, they say they are loyal (to Japan) and want to go back to Japan. Then they should be willing to go through hell to get there. We were told what the camp was like before we came here. I feel that Washington is trying to do the right thing by us but that often we're not getting what we should be from there (the local Administration). I felt that from the beginning, even the first camp I went in to. Even if they get only five cents a day (in graft) from each of us, why, they'll be millionaires.

Farm Accident.

Mrs. Nakano: "I don't think they shouldhave stopped work. I felt the accident was no fault of the WRA.

Miss S: But I heard that the roads to the farm weren't so good.

Miss B: We can't expect good roads.

Mrs. Nakano: And the driver was only 16 years old (not true). He was too young.

Lillian: But whose fault was that? The fault of the Japanese who hired him!

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Mrs. Nakano: It was a good excuse for the gengjyo iji group to start trouble. I myself felt it was the fault of the head Japanese.

Election of Representatives

Mrs. Nakano: Come to think of it, they did have a lot of nerve representing us. But I realize they did call for representatives from the block. The people weren't interested and only those went who were interested and they put in their own men.

Miss S: "Still, they would have gotten them in anyway. Before you go to a meeting here, you know who's going to be elected.

Mrs. Nakano: The Tuleans here were the old Timers. The strangers who came in didn't consult the old Timers. They were going to control the camp.

Lil: They didn't like the idea of the old Tuleans having all the key jobs, either.

November 1.

Miss B: All I know is that we were told, 'Everybody go up there.'" If they can't get what they wan't they said they were going to do something drastic.

Miss S: "They told me if I didn't go they were going to kick me out of our block. We had roll call in our block. My mother said I was sick.

Miss B: The other group just stood up in the mess hall had told us to go. When we went up there and then wanted to go home, they wouldn't let us.

Miss S: They had guys guarding the gates.

Miss B: They pushed me up to the front line. It just burned me up. We didn't know what was going on.

Miss S: They announced it at the messhall, and said, 'If you're Japanese, you'll go."

Mrs. Nakano: They read a lot lot of requests they wanted. I thought it was too much; that wasn't the way to negotiate. That's not diplomatic.

November 4

Miss B: There were people running around here saying they were murdering people up there and that we should rescue them. They were trying to get a bunch of people to go up and fight them.

Mrs. Nakano: I'll say this: I think they went too far in sticking those people in the stockade. My husband almost even got pulled in. He's as much against it (Daihyo Sha) as I am. A neighbor came and told us that the Internal Security had come and that he should hide. I said, 'He can't hide.' I even got his suitcase packed, with pajamas, tooth-brush and a deck of cards. But they didn't come.

They pulled in many innocent people.

(Here the conversation shifted to Mr. Huycke. Since these girls are on his staff,

1. Very few staff members visited or attended meetings in the center. A number of respondents commented critically on this fact.

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and Huyoke seems to have constant trouble with his staff I encouraged the digression.)

Mrs. N: cons: Huoykke was listening to the radio one day and he came dashing in to our office and said, 'I'm telling you these Japs are going to get beaten. They're going to get wiped out.'

I don't want stuff like that thrown in my face, as delicate as the situation is, it's not good. The supervisor (Japanese) just turned green.

He's always giving you the air that 'I have the power to throw you into the stockade anytime.'

Sokoku Kenkyu Seinin-dan

(I though the girls' reaction to the pro-Japanese Seinin-dan would be interesting. It was.)

Miss B: I say this new Seinin-dan is far away from me. They're far away from me.

Mrs. N: cons: But now they have reasoned things out more. At first they were very unreasonable. But now they've worked out some good things. Like these zoot-suiters, for instance, They say they're going to have a heck of a time when they go back to Japan. They say we must train them and I think that's right. That's all you can do with those boys.

(the Sokoku)

CO-Ordinating Committee

(I now asked Mrs. N. cons for her analysis of the gradual growth of popular hostility to the Co-ordinating Committee. I particularly wanted to see if she would deny that this hostility existed, as Mr. S. an old Tulean, had done.)

Mrs. N: cons: To the eyes of the people they looked like they were working with the Administration. It's looked just like they were working with them.

Lil: They were kitsu ne (two faced.)

Opinions on the Administration

Mrs. N: cons: "The Administration has been giving as the impression that they're afraid to come here."

(the Daihyo Sha)

Status quo vote of January

Those who were against the Daihyo Sha felt it was through them that we were suffering. I knew that the Administration was going to stick it out as long as we were.

They (Daihyo Sha) should have left a lot of those demands out. But they put in so many things.

Miss S: It burns me up - I think they were so unreasonable.

Mrs. N: cons Lots of people didn't have the money for brooms and mops and soap. I think those should have been furnished by the Administration.

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Miss S: I think so too.

Present Feeling toward Co-op

(I thought I would see how these girls felt toward the "luxury issue.")

Mrs. N: I don't see that it makes any difference. Those people who want it will buy it and the others won't.

When I came here I got the impression that the Co-op sold so much fruit here. And we didn't get any fruit in the mess. At Topaz we got so much fruit in the mess we always had extra fruit in the house.

Miss B: They say that the Co-op was buying WRA stuff and selling it in the canteens.

Miss S: We hardly get fruit in the mess at all and I had to buy it in the Co-op.

Mrs. N: Here I have to ask for my brother in Topaz to send me some fruit. In Topaz they didn't sell fruit in the canteens but they gave it to us in the mess. Since we came here we spend much more money on food.

Miss B: We've had chicken here only once.

Miss S: And at Topaz we got duck or chicken once a week.

Mrs. N: And ice cream every Sunday.

Also, all the other relocation centers got linoleum, but this place has none.

Miss S: Have you seen the personnel quarters here. They're positively extravagant. I went into the personnel recreation hall the other day and I though, "Gosh."

40. R. Hankey O N'tes - Tule Lake

SEPTEMBER 15, 1944, FRIDAY, p. 1. MATSUDAS.

Called on the Matsudas today to see if they had been "taken in," but found them at home and considerably more cheerful. Mrs. Matsuda is now ~~pretty~~ convinced that the whole thing is a bluff.

Mr. Matsuda gave me the following letter written by the "Resegregation Group" to Dillon Myer.

Sept. 4, 1944

Hon. Dillon S. Myer
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

This will acknowledge your kind letter of reply of July 14, 1944 for our request and petitions concerning of the RESEGREGATION. We the representatives, wish to thank you at this time. In view of the fact that your letter issued and which was dated July 14, we regret deeply to have received your letter just recently. To be exact, we came into knowledge of your letter on August 30, which Mr. Harry Black in the absence of our Project Director, Mr. Best, your letter was shown to us much to our surprise when Mr. Black called us to his office on August 30 morning.

Whether or not it was a deliberate act or just pure carelessness on the part of Mr. Best, we being the representatives of more than 7,500 petitioners, cannot have this matter of great importance overlooked. Indeed, we were disappointed that your Honor's message was delivered indirectly and at the same time at a very later date.

Due to Mr. Best being out of the camp at present, we have not discussed this matter yet, such as you suggested and referred. However, we had a discussion with Mr. Black, but there was no enlightenment from him. More so, Mr. Black seems uninterested and therefore, didn't give us any further information.

We trust that upon Mr. Best's return soon, we shall be able to immediately obtain definite information to the question further regarding our resegregation problems. We believe there has been some suggestions from the office at Washington and you already.

We wish to kindly request at this time for your information to the matter and also to possibly request that every copy be sent to us whenever Mr. Best received his communication or reply from you. It will help to relieve more delayed letters such as this one and at the same time it may help Mr. Best relieve his busy schedules.

We wish to thank you most kindly.

Yost respectfully,

ss. Gentaro Ono
Shigeru Matsuda
Yoichiro Miyamoto
Shunichi Shishido

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TALK WITH THE "Odag" CONSERVATIVES

Resegregation

At present they aren't thinking of it very much. They didn't like it very much because they hate to move to another camp. It was particularly the weather. The weather is nice here. Everybody hated to move to Poston.

Everything is quiet and peaceful now.

Warden Attacked

I heard this morning somebody got drunk and attacked the wardens with a knife.

General serenity in Oda's block (59 and strongly status-quo)

I'm very happy nowadays. I don't have to worry very much. The meeting Wednesday was very successfully conducted. Everybody was very cooperative and the WRA office looks like they're trying to give more satisfaction. Everybody was happy when the stockade boys were left out.

Rumors of ARrest

Mr. Oda said he had not heard of the rumors of the arrest. He said: "I don't think that Kai and Kuratomi could have been connected with that murder case."

Co-op

On the whole the people feel all right toward the Co-op. But not many people attended the General meeting. There were only 17 persons there. That was the meeting for Ward VI for the Co-op.

(I asked how large a crowd could be expected and Oda said perhaps several hundred for the ward.)

I don't see many people who care (worry) about the Co-op. They have a good feeling about it now. Everybody is satisfied. I think the new treasurer is very capable. They even are going to give refunds.

Personally, I think the prices are too high compared with the present wages in camp. I think they're high. But the Co-op has to sell food because large families need an excess of food for babies.

Actually cosmetics are really necessary for the women.

Some people say the canteens shouldn't sell fruits and vegetables because we're getting food in the mess halls. Especialy the canned goods is high priced. But we must have the food. We can get along without the cigarettes and tobacco.

The other day the people complained that the fish was so high. They said that the Co-op was making so much money on fish. They demanded that they sell fish at a lower price.

Schmidt's Resignation

I know that at the Warden's meeting they don't have a good feeling toward him. He used too much force that time. One committee asked him

to resign but WRA couldn't accept that.

Sokoku Kenkyu Seinin-Dan

The Sokoku Kenkyu is not a pressure group. They just want to study Japanese culture. I know because I'm a member. That's why I joined. They're not going into politics. I guarantee they will not start any trouble in here. If I see any trouble coming I will resign.

(While the SKSD is at present taking no political action, knowing who is behind it and having heard the "A"'s plans, I lean to the opinion that "O" is a little naive about the matter.)

That three or four months trouble really gave us a good experience.

Thomas replacing Black

I myself like Mr. Thomas. Most of the block managers express their feelings more freely to Mr. Thomas.

I then asked Mr. O what explanation he could give for the restlessness and sometimes outright rudeness of which many of the English school teachers have complained during the past three weeks. He could give none, stating that he personally felt that it was good to learn English even if one were going to Japan. Some people, however, did not agree with him. Perhaps they boys did not have enough to do in camp, insufficient recreation, and that's why they were getting so restless.

INTERVIEW WITH "Y" - Executive Sec. of the Daihyo Sha Kai

On arriving at "Y's house I met his mother and father-in-law (prospective) his fiancée and his sister-in-law. He brought out an overnight bag filled with documents and a large parcel wrapped in black cloth. The latter held all of the Daihyo Sha Kai's original petitions on which I eventually got the correct dates, the first, Nov. 13 and the Second, Nov. 29. The first batch was thicker than the second but both easily held many thousands of names. The text of the first petition, which I have never gotten, listed first the names of the 14 members of the Negotiating Committee two from each ward. I copied it on the spot.

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PETITION SIGNED NOVEMBER ~~14~~ 13, 1943

Ward	Name	
1	Kai, Shizue	Kuratomi, Toshio
2.	Yamamoto, Koichi	Mori, Hakutaro
3.	Uchida, Isamu	Kimura, Mitsuko
4.	Hoshiko, Hiroshi	Nogawa, Hiroshi
6	Hayashi, Ichiro	Sugimoto, Isamu
7.	Kobayashi, Yukio	Tsuda, Hiroshi
~~(error~~ 5.	Nakao, Hatsumo	

RESOLUTION

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE -- We, the undersigned, residents of Block--- have this day hereby resolve to vest full power and authority to the above-mentioned Negotiating Committee to study, discuss, negotiate, and exercise, incidental or conducive to the carrying out the objects and purposes, for which the Committee was formed; wherein to bring about amicable settlement of our general welfare in the Tule Lake Project.

Signed and dated this 13th day of November 1943.

I asked if this petition had been presented to the Administration and the Army and Yoshiyama said it had.

"No matter how sincere we were in trying to convince Mr. Best and Col. Austin, they just couldn't understand us. They saw it, but they weren't convinced.

Yoshiyama then showed me at letter from Mr. Besig to him dated Sept. 11, 1944 in which Mr. Besig wrote: "I understand from Mr. Collins that Mr. Best addmitted he had made a blunder (in keeping boys in the stockade)."

Next, Yoshiyama showed me the Internal Security investigation made of Harry Maruno, the boy who had been driving the truck when the accident occurred. He ~~admitted~~ told me he had had a friend in Internal Security steal the document for him. ~~(It will easily be seen why this member of the study feels so much at home in this company.)~~ a]

Yoshiyama then gave me the following letters which he, as spokemen for the internees, had sent to the Medical Captain to obtain medical care for Katsuro Hara. He said that the Army doctors ignored ~~them~~ the letters and one man, Tamotsu Hayashi died of neglect.[1]

INS [1. I have seen no other reference to the death of Hayashi.]

LETTERS

Jan. 3, 1944

To Whom it May Conern:

Katsuro Hara who is interned in the Military Area Stockade has a very serious heart ailment. We have been asking the proper authority (Lieut. Leonard G. Schaner) many times to have him transferred to the Japanese Base Hospital but to no avail.

If the Army does not transfer him immediately to the base hospital where he can have proper medical attention he will meet the same fate as Tamotsu Hayashi probably would have never died if immediate medical attention was given.

Most sincerely yours,

- - - - - - - - - -

Jan. 3. 1944
8:40 p. m.

To Medical Captain:

The following is the case of Mr. Katsuro Hara who is suffering from the heart ailment:

1:- Cold sweat greatly on hand and forehead
2 - Fever very high
3 - Condition getting worse by minute
4- Heart pumping fast and pains him greatly
5 - He can hardly breath and we had had a difficult time conversing with him.
6 - Past medical record should be in the base hospital
7 - Dec. 26, 1943 he went to the Army Hospital and had his urinal examined so his record should be in the Army Hospital.

For the sake of humanity we wish you to transfer him immediately to the Base Hospital where he can obtain proper medical attention. We are expecting to hear from you soon in his regard!

Most sincerely yours,

"We sent copies of these letters to the Army Captain and the WRA but nobody seemed to give a hang about us. I'm very healthy but youshould have seen the faces of the people who were really ill."

(~~Since the conversation had advanced naturally to the stockade~~ I asked Mr. Yoshiyama for the story of the December 31 hunger strike. He got out the diary he had kept and enlarged upon the entries as he went along.)

"Nov. 13 I was picked up. It was at 8:30 p. m. Forty armed soldiers came (four?). They searched me and brought me to the army compound. There they searched me again and took off all my clothes so that I was naked. We were put in the so-called bull pen at that time.

X /_ Sep tember 15, p. 6 is missing from my fieldnotes. _/

On December 14, all the members of the Negotiating Committee in the stockade conferred with the Spanish Consul, and Col. Austin and a man from the state department. It was a very unsatisfactory interview on our part. We asked for proof that we were troublemakers. Col. Austin hanged his head for three or four minutes. He said proof will be produced in a very short time and then said, "I think you are troublemakers, therefore you are troublemakers."

On Dec. 29, I resigned my position as chief spokesman.

We asked for brooms, buckets and mops and we couldn't get them. The sanitation was terrible. They wouldn't give us any disinfectant for the lavatory. How can we clean the barracks? We asked Lieut. Shaner for them.

That was the reason I quit. I couldn't satisfy the people interned in the stockade.

On Dec. 30, I really talked to the Army and gave them a piece of my mind. I said, I didn't know the United States Army was like this. Lt. Shaner got burned up. He brought in 18 soldiers and told me to pack up. He put me in the bull-pen again (the tent stockade). Mr. Tsuda went also. He was the head of the mess division (in stockade) and had complained about the food.

All we had gotten to eat was carrots and rice for many days.

When Mr. Tsuda and I were put in the stockade a lot of people in there wished us to be returned to the stockade again. Mr. Mori tried to negotiate with Lieut. Shaner. Shaner promised he would return us if they cleaned out the barracks and the yard. He gave them a broom and a bucket. They went ahead and cleaned the barracks and the yard the best they can. Then Mr. Mori went again to Shaner saying that they were clean. Shaner refused again.

The people then said in that case we wont go out for roll call. Everybody refused to go out unless we were returned.

Uchida wanted us released from the bull pen. The Army said he acted a little fresh and they brought him to the bull pen on Dec. 31. He didn't even bring a blanket or a mattress so both of us had to sleep in one cot.

Then Lieut. Shaner stated that as a punishment (for not answering roll) everybody in the stockade will receive just bread and water. They brought in a truck and the Army took out all the foodstuffs and all the cigarettes. These food stuffs had been collected and brought in by the residents as Christmas gifts and New Year's presents. Other things were stolen also, including money.

Naturally, the people in the stockade got really burned up. They wanted to know the reason they were put in the stockade in the first place. To express their sincerity they wanted to go on a hunger strike as a last resort.

(Here Yokiyama showed me the document prepared in the stockade before the hunger strike).

"Two hundred and two people signed it." (This is true.) (Counted. R.H.)

SEPTEMBER 15, 1944, p. 8.

Document

As of supper, Dec. 31, 1943

We the undersigned have solemnly vowed to undergo hunger strike until such time as every one here in the Stockade is released back to the colony simultaneously and unconditionally'.

ss by 202 people - 10 to 15 additional unsigned spaces.

Y. Shigenaga Continues Story

It was the only way of showing people on the outside how much we were suffering. Most of them (men in the stockade) didn't know why they were put in. Most of the people interned from Hawaii were picked up. WRA thought the people interned from Hawaii participated in or instigated the riot of Nov. 4.

On Jan. 2 I was questioned by the FBI, regarding the hunger strike. The FBI asked me why we were on the hunger strike. I didn't know the facts because I was in the bull pen.(When we saw they weren't eating we didn't eat either.) Thirty minutes later we were retransferred to the stockade again.

On Jan. 6, Mr. Tsuda conferred with Captain Hartman, and on the same day we began to eat at 8:45 p. m.

(I asked why the strike continued after Jan. 2 when the three men in the bullpen had been released.)

"They kept on the hunger strike because they wished to be released unconditionally."

(~~Since we were on the subject of hunger strike~~ I now asked about the strike of July 19, about which only the most fraggentary information has been released by the Administration.)

July 19, Hunger Strike

While we were in the hospital we had all our belongings (in the stockade) searched.

In the first place we wanted to know the reason why we were being held. They didn't even give us a hearing. The hearing we had wasn't connected with the incident at all. They asked me if I would commit sabotage? Did I believe the Emperor of Japan is a God, etc.

That was one of the reasons.

The other was when Mr. Hitomi was killed or murdered. WRA claimed we were the ones who told the colonists to murder Hitomi. They said there is proof that we made a particular group whom we made murder Hitomi.

The food situation was another reason -

(Here Mr. Uchida added, "THe plaster board too.")

SEPTEMBER 15, 1944, p. 9--Yoshiyama

(I asked for details on the food)

I wouldn't say the food was worse, but Mr. Hayward promised Mr. Sugimoto that the food would be sent from the warehouse to the gate of the stockade. This was so that the eggs would not crack, etc. For a while they did that.

Then they started bringing the food to the Internal Security Office. The eggs were cracked and not fit to eat. Not only that - some of the food wasn't there. It also meant we had to walk to the Internal Security Office with an Internal Security Guard to get the food.

Also they didn't let us have the letters coming in from the colony or let our letters go through.

When we were released from the hospital (after the first July strike) we thought we were going back to the colony. They told us to eat. We said, "We'll eat when we are released."

Schmidt said he'd release four of us if we'd eat one or two meals. He said he'd release us in one or two days, or in a month, or until the snow falls. I said, 'I'll continue with the strike until I'm released."

(Yoshiyama then showed

~~(Y. showed~~ me a sheaf of about 30 letters of complaints of articles stolen from the people during the search of Nov. 26. He said there were many more. Some comprised long lists of stolen articles, many of them metal tools and much food.)

By this time it was getting late 8:30 and I was afraid that if I stayed in the camp too late I would get in trouble with the Administration. So I asked for permission to take with me and copy some of the materials Mr. Yoshiyama was showing me.)

Stockade Schedule -- Letters for Besig of ACLU

SCHEDULE FOR JAPANESE ENCLOSURE

1st call	6:30 A.M.
Breakfast	7:00 A.M.
Clean Area (Barracks, Kitchen)	7:30 A.M. to 9:00 a.M.
Exercise in Yard	9:00 A.M. to 11:00 A.M.
Dinner	12:00
Exercise in Yard	1 P.M. to 3:00 P.M.
Supper	5:00 P.M.
Lights Out	9:00 P.M.

Yoshiyama suggested that I copy the following ~~one~~:

(no date)

On the night of November 21, 1943, I was taken in by the M.P's for unknown reasons. However, on the 27th of November at 8 p.m. I was permitted to return home, guarded by the M.P's to get the clothing that I needed. Upon looking through my personal belonging, I found that $300 of my cash was missing. I therefore wish to report this great loss at once.

ss Kiyoshi Kodama $300.

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Letter

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

January 18, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Yoshiyama

FROM: Colony Police

SUBJECT: Cigarettes Sent to Stockade

A certain Mr. T. Ihara and a Mr. Nakashima claim they sent cartons of cigarettes and soaps to Mr. Kimura, Mr. Nagato, and Mr. Fujita, on January 10, 1944, who are at the Stockade. They received answers to the effect that the soaps had reached their hands but received none of the cigarettes. The brands were Diamond, Fleetwood, and some others.

We would appreciate it if you would kindly look into this matter as there seems to be others who are sending in the same complaints.

Thank you.

Desk Sergeant

Thomas Okusako

War Relocation Authority
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

January 27, 1944

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. S. Yoshiyama

FROM: Police Headquarter

SUBJECT: Lost Articles

Complaints have been coming in, in regard to the W.R.A. repatriation forms. Namely; the ones sent to I. Uchida, residing at 3203-C, sent by S. Uchida on the 14th January. Could you tell me if these forms are going through to the original parties? We are wondering if the other parties are getting these forms since the person involved must fill out for the simple reason that it holds up the rest for that particular party. If not would you get in contact with Captain Hartman in regards to this problem? It is very necessary that the party that formerly sent to have the application filled out, signed by him, and returned promptly to the sender.

M. H. Sakai of 1304-A had sent a reading glass in a regular case on January 21st to Gonzo Sakai. The sender has received words from Gonzo

that the glasses had not gone through. Would you so kindly look into these matters from time to time as we at the office get the complaints. We have been sending most of the complainants to the Processing Bldg. to see Captain Hartman; but on some cases we have to ask you personally. Your cooperation in these matters will be greatly appreciated.

Thank you very much for the cooperation on the last requests.

Thomas M. Okusako
Police Headquarter

P.S. Received your very helpful letter. Thank you!

Letter from E. Besig to Okamoto of Heart Mountain.

June 8, 1944

I regret to inform you that Mr. Robert B. Cozzens, assistant director of the W.R.A. here in San Francisco, has denied my request for a permit to visit Tule Lake during the week of June 12. At first he stated there would be no difficulty about my visiting Tule Lake and suggested that I go ahead and make train reservations. After conferring with Mr. Best and Mr. Myer, however, he informed me that the request was being turned down because of a "Tense situation" that persists at Tule Lake. I have made representations to Mr. Myer by telegram, and have presented the matter to Mr. Ickes in an air mail letter.

I think it would do no harm for you to write to Mr. Cozzens if you limit yourself to a simple request that you be permitted to consult personally with me as a representative of the American Civil Liberties Union to the end of securing court action in your behalf. Such a request can at least do no harm.

As a result of the administration's action, I will apparently be compelled to develop our projected test cases by mail. I will write you further at some later date.

As for loss of property, I would say that as a legal matter there is liability. As Judge Denman suggested in the Korematsu case, however, there is a certain moral obligation, and Congress should at an appropriate time set aside funds to compensate the evacuees for the losses they have suffered.

ss. Ernest Besig

Letter from E. Besig to Yoshiyama

July 17, 1944

Tom Yoshiyama:

In our opinion, your detention for over 8 months in the Stockade without charges being filed against you, and without being brought before a magistrate ought to be tested in the courts. We have presented the entire problem most fully in a letter to Mr. Ickes, but in the event that the release of all 18 is not ordered promptly by him, we would

suggest the filing of an application for a writ of habeas corpus in the U.S. District Court in behalf of one of you, possibly yourself.

We are also entering a complaint with the Post Office Department against the censorship of the mails, for which we can find no basis in law.

Our presence at the Center was brought to a sudden end early Wednesday morning, July 12, when Mr. Best ordered our immediate departure, on the ground that our presence was interfering with the investigation of the recent murder.

Would you please let me have your prompt response to our suggestion

ss. Ernest Besig

1805-B, Tule Lake Center
Newell, California
August 20, 1944

Attorney Wayne Collins
Mills Tower
San Francisco, California

Dear Sir:

Mr. Hiroyoshi Tsuda of Block 30, Tule Lake Center, showed me a letter of recent date sent by Mr. Ernest Besig, Counselor of the American Civil Liberties Union of Northern California. Mr. Besig requested that Mr. Tsuda write to you and explain in details the conditions of the Stockade of this Center. Mr. Tsuda in turn asked me to do the same.

I was an inmate of the Stockade myself. Having spent a few months with Mr. Tsuda, I was requested by him to write to you, describing the conditions in the Stockade, covering the period since his release in April up to the time of my release, which was July 22nd, 1944, Saturday. I presume Mr. Besig has a detailed report of the Stockade during Mr. Tsuda's confinement; therefore, I will circumscribe my report from April to July 22nd of this year. I might also add that I was arrested on January 6, 1944 and imprisoned for 199 days.

Size of Stockade and Barracks

The size of the Stockade was about 220' x 350'. There were six barracks and one mess hall and kitchen building. Barracks were of the same size as those occupied by the evacuees in the Colony, 20 x 100, but without partitions. Each barrack was one large dormitory with two coal stoves for heating purposes and 12 windows to each side. These barracks were numbered A to F. One half of Barrack F was used for latrine and shower, the other half, living quarters; Barbed wire fence was approximately 10 feet from the building on both ends.

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Lighting of Barracks

Barrack A had one row of lights in the center, which was poor. Barracks B. C. D. and E had two rows of lights; hence, better than Barrack A.

Sleeping Accommodations

At one time, there were over 260 inmates in the Stockade, distributed among all barracks; however, that was when the Army was in charge of the Stockade. On May 23, 1944, the WRA took charge of the Stockade officially and formally. Lt. Shaner with his staff, accompanied by Mr. Mahrt, Internal Security Officer, and his staff ~~accompanied by Mr~~ entered the Stockade at roll call time, which was 1:00 p.m. daily, and formally announced the change of supervision as of that date. There were about 180 in the Stockade. Barrack F had been vacated previous to May 23rd, the men having taken their beds to other barracks according to the choice of each. Army cots with four blankets were provided to each. Men were released from time to time, which gave us more space. Although the number occupying the barracks were not even, Lt. Shaner kept a complete record of occupants of each barrack and redistributed the population nicely. By July 18, 1944, there were 18 of us left. About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 18th, eight or more men accompanied by Mr. Marht came into the Stockade and ordered all of us to move into Barrack A, nailing up all the barracks. The next morning, July 19th, the only two Issei or first-generation Japanese were released about 4:00 p.m. in the afternoon and another was released, a Nisei; that left only 15. I was still there.

Reason for Arrest and Confinement: Trial and Sentences

No reason was ever given to me for my arrest. There were two or three occasions when I was given what was known as a 'Hearing' at which time, WRA officials asked me all sorts of questions. The reason for my arrest was never made known. I was kept in the Stockade under these circumstances without trial and sentence. Days of release was never certain at any time which kept us guessing.

Precaution against Escape

There were four towers located on each corner of the Stockade just outside of the fence and armed guards were stationed on each 24 hours a day. The fence was about 8' high with barbed wire extension. There was only one gate and each time, any of us were taken out to go for our food or to the office for various business, there was a guard standing at the gate and several Internal Security Officers attending.

Food

Food was not any too good up to May 23rd; however, it was enough

Food, contd.

and of such quality as to sustain us. On May 23 when the WRA took over, we noticed a sudden change for betterment of our daily food supply. Unlike the time when the Army was in charge, WRA supplied us food for few days in advance and in number of cases, for instance, coffee and flour, we were given a sack each, which was sufficient for a week or more. As far as food was concerned, we believe they gave the-

Letters and Packages

As far as I am concerned, cigarettes were rationed up to May 23rd because the Army was in charge of the Stockade up to that date. WRA, however, told us that they saw no reason why our cigarettes and tobaccoes should be restricted inasmuch as we bought them with our own money.

Mail and Letters

All mail, both incoming and outgoing, were censored by the Army while they were in charge, and by the WRA when they took charge of the Stockade.

All in all, all of us behaved very nicely and obeyed all orders whatever they were. Our mess hall and kitchen were kept in good sanitary condition. We took turns in keeping the latrines and shower room immaculately clean. Our barracks were swept and mopped each morning. For recreation our friends in the Center sent us balls, volley balls, and gloves. These were the only means of outdoor recreation.

To the best of my knowledge and belief, I have given a fair account of the living conditions, etc., during the time of my confinement in the Stockade.

Very truly yours,

ss. Ernest Kozuma

Additional description of Stockade life-Oshita to Yamamoto-Aug. 22, 1944

EXISTED CONDITIONS IN THE STOCKADE DURING MY CONFINEMENT THERE

The Military Stockade was constructed for the purpose of confining so-called "alleged" agitators apprehended after the November riot.

I shall endeavor to give true account of my experience, during my custody there.

Area approximated an acre and a quarter.
Maximum number of confinees 256 were confined at one time.
These things were lacking or were not furnished by the authority: bed sheets, pillow, pillow case, toilet articles of any kind, clothing of any type, and medicine for emergency cases.
Sanitation was considerably below par.

Sick persons were immensely neglected.
Quality of food stuffs were not dietetical and not nourishing. Amount of food for each person was amazingly limited.
Living quarters were badly constructed and each person was at one time limited to only few square feet of living space.
No food stuffs from the colony was permitted, except in one occasion, during Xmas.
U.S. Postal mails were censored without the addressee's permission or knowledge.
Soldiers on sentry duty, on several instances threaten or intimidated the detainees.
On January, ~~duty~~ during the midst of hunger strike, soldiers entered our compound armed to the teeth, and unlawfully deprived us of food-stuffs (sent from the colony), money, clothers and other item of personal ownership. On two occasions shots were fired in the proximity of our compound.
Bodily harm was inflicted on several persons without legal or rational reason.
No liberal trial or hearing was given anyone.
A separate isolation compound was installed and many were sent there to spend nights of suffering and misery for offense they were not proven to have had committed.

OCCURRENCE DURING HUNGER STRIKE

1. A member of the Internal Security warned us hunger strikers that inasmuch as food is brought into the Stockade they will hold no responsibility for any one not eating. Nor will he be sent to the hospital for treatment in time of critical condition, resulting from the hunger strike.

2. Cigarettes were forbidden us for about a month.

3. Mail was withheld from us nor were we allowed to send out any mail for the period of approximately one month.

4. During the mass confinement in the hospital for medical attention, we were given insufficient period of time for convalescence and discharged to the stockade; from the weakest person on to the strongest among us thirteen.

After I had finished typing these letters, Ioshiyama

remarked that he believed that things in camp might really run along pretty smoothly, now, if WRA would treat the people better, give them a little more responsibility in running their affairs and allow them to develop some self-respect. I asked if this

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might happen even if resegregation were not carried out. Yoshiyama immediately defended resegregation and said that it was the only way to get peace. He also felt that the present block managers should be re-elected.

Mr. Uchida ~~, who appeared to have been impressed by my grasp of the camp situation as an almost superhuman feat, turned the subject back~~ to the advantages of an education and said that he thought it would be a fine thing if some Adult Education Classes were started in the high school. He had never been able to go to more than night school before evacuation and he'd like to learn something now. He knew there were some people in camp, who wouldn't approve of English classes for adults, but he thought it would be a fine idea. Yoshiyama also said he would like to learn English better. "It will be useful in Japan." Both young men expressed approval of the (Evacuation and Resettlement) study and the possibility that an account of what had happened at Tule Lake would be published. Yoshiyama said he certainly would like to have a copy. I said I might be able to send him one and he gave me the address where he will live in Japan. He remarked that he intended to smuggle his material on Tule Lake to Japan because he feels certain that he will be interrogated there and "If I don't have the evidence I may get a life sentence in jail."

It was now close to 9:30 and I felt it necessary to leave. Mr. Uchida asked if I would like to be escorted to the gate and Mr. Yoshiyama said that would be a good idea since it was so dark. ~~So, with a member of the Delinquent Negotiating Committee on each side, I proceeded to the gate.~~ On the way to the gate we discussed the downfall of the British Empire. Before reaching the gate, however, I sent them back, since I felt it were not to be seen ~~I did not wish to be observed~~ by the sentrys, ~~prowling around T.L.~~ walking in the dark with ~~members of the Daihyo Sha Kai~~ men who had been considered agitators.

INS * Footnote p. 54

[1. Evide ntly, I was afraid to put down what ~~Jimmy~~ Jim told me in my notes.]

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VISIT with "Jim Takeuchi"

Knowing that "Jim" is leaving Tule Lake to take up residence in Topaz preliminary to relocating within a few days, I thought it well to get a last interview. Having known "Jim" since before segregation and having received a long statment on his reasons for coming to Tule Lake and many statements on his reactions to Tule events, I was anxious to get his "last words."

Current Rumors

I've heard from a Caucasian (Wells) that eventually, should some pronounced victory come in the South Pacific, they are going to close down all leave clearance here.

Also I've heard that what with Best visiting Minidoka and Topaz, the rumor is they might try to concentrate one of those centers by making them into another center. It isn't very economical to keep them all open.

Murder Investigation

I haven't heard a thing about the murder investigation except that somebody has been picking up some of the stockade people.

Present Opinion of Daihyo Sha Kai

My idea - the things they demanded for the residents in camp were a little far fetched, but I still think that on the whole they were a pretty decent lot.

(We now began to talk about the "big shot agitators" of the Manzanar section and the Black Tigers.)[1]

"Say, have you heard about a man in block 78 named Tochioka? He's quite a politician. He's on the food council."

(I hand't heard about him.)

(I then asked Jim for his opinion of the state of mind of the transferees when they entered Tule and was impressed by his insight.)

"When they came here they thought it was going to be a Japanese Utopia. The resentment that arose was brought on by their feeling of frustration.

Defense of the Nisei

(Perhaps because he knew that this was the last time we would probably talk together, Jim turned the conversation to the draft dodgers (he has told me he is one) and to an explanation of their action.)

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In Japan, when a son is drafted into the Army he is considered as having made a success in his life so far. I admit it's a militaristic attitude, but that's how it is.

If you had been in Stockton before evacuation, you would not have heard anything about not wanting to go to war. The first generation ~~("Kameans nisei")~~ in this country carried that viewpoint up till the very time of their evacuation.

I've seen fellows drafted in Stockton and practically the whole population of the town turned out to see them off at the train. There's a very deep feeling behind it.

In Japan when a man goes into the Army in war time, nobody expects him to come back. That's why there's such a large turnout of friends. When a soldier goes there's no such word as "when you come back." That's something that a Caucasian never understands.

The Japanese feel that a soldier cannot do his best work if he has his mind on preserving his safety and getting back to his friends and family.

In Stockton when there were 20 or 25 people seeing off a Negro or a Caucasian there were 300 to 400 seeing off a Japanese. Every time a young fellow was drafted it was just a town affair.

When the people were feeling like that De Witt should have left them alone. Because if he had he'd have gotten as good a bunch of soldiers as he could have gotten any place else in the world.

Resegregation Rumors.

They have died down.

Number of Sincere Re-segregants

Wells told me they had 3,000. But you must remember that that was when they had that petition when they asked them who wanted to go back (to Japan) on the first boat.

I think that there are about 1,000 now who really want to go back and there might not be that many.

Present Feeling toward New Co-op Board

There is no feeling against the new Co-op Board. It seems as though the majority of the people feel that the present directors of the Co-op are making a sincere effort to do their best. Their veiwpoint is substantiated by the fact that the Co-op paper is making very deep explanations as to how the stock is brought in, their sales, their rebates, etc. It seems to be they're trying to explain that. On the whole it makes a good impression. It gives the people the idea that the Co-op wants them to know what's going on instead of trying to keep everything a secret so they can snitch on the side.

Attitudes Toward War News

There are two schools of thought right now. [of camp] One is that Japan is taking an awful beating and we better get out while the gettings is good. And you'd be surprised how many of these there are.

The other is a more or less hard-headed view which is that all the losses and all the defeats that Japan is suffering is all military strategy. You'd be surprised how hard headed some of these people are.

I had one fellow come out and tell me no matter how long the war lasts, Japan is bound to win. Of course, what I thought I didn't tell him.

(~~Although realizing the insignificance of estimates in a matter like~~ this, ~~I thought I'd ask "I"~~ I asked Jim just about how many people he thought belonged to each group. He ~~too~~ remarked on the unreliability of the statement he was about to make but took a stab at it.)

As far as I know, I would say that a good 70% are now having their doubts about a victorious country back home. The other 30% are the ones who insist that they're going to go back there regardless of which side is victorious.

And among that 70%, you'd be surprised how many are repatriates and expatriates.

A bunch of Kibeis were talking the other day about going back to Japan during the war. When you consider that they were all young fellows who came from back there within the last seven to ten years, and some more recently, ... (there were 7 or 8 of them talking)...the question was, 'If they ~~gt~~ have to go back during the war and go into the Army and give their life for their country, would they still be as anxious to go back right now, as after the war. And I'm telling you not a damn one of them answered. There's a lot of them like that.

If an exchange boat came right now there would be very few of them of Army age on it.

Jim analyses himself

Sometimes I wonder at my own change of attitude. I didn't come here with the feeling that I absolutely wanted to go back. The one thing that decided me on going out (relocating) was the attitude of the people in the camp. They're not my idea of what I thought a Japanese should be. I'm very disappointed.

This business of dog eat dog and if they don't get what they want, all they know what to do is agitate for it.

As far as I can remember, I've had a half way sort of pride in the fact that the Japanese people were more or less of an intellectual group. When they start to conduct themselves like skid-row bums, that's too bad. Just because they became repatriates, and were in a camp that was basically Japanese, they ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ didn't have to get all uppish and conduct

themselves in the manner that they did.

Jim then told me with pride that he had been given a swell farewell party by the Mess Division. They had about three cases of pop and a tremendous cake, baked in individual sections "and each section individually decorated." He really thought that was swell. I asked if noone in the division had appeared to resent his leaving. He said only one fellow had.

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LK WITH "S", CHAIRMAN OF FOOD COMMITTEE FOR DAIHYO SHA KAI

Mr. Sugimoto

~~found "S"~~, the man who had prepared the report on the mess situation which (I mentioned) shocked Dillon Myer and is reputed to have been responsible for the dismissal of Peck and others, was not nearly so open and frank as Yoshiyama or Uchida. "Y" and "U". After ~~talking to him~~ all morning, he warmed up considerably, but he always thought twice ("or thrice" as we had talked Japanese say) before answering any question. Frequently he referred a question to Kuratomi. Incidentally, I get the impression from Sugimoto, Uchida, ~~it has been pretty obvious in my meetings with S, U~~, and Yoshiyama that Kuratomi is the big shot and that they are in the habit of deferring to him.

Graft

The only thing I can give you on that is what probably everyone else has told you. The food in the center when we came here wasn't so good. What I wanted to find out was how bad it was, actually, because comparisons are pretty difficult unless you can show it in figures.

I went ahead and investigated the actual reception of the food material in the center from the Army quartermaster and the actual consumption of that food by the residents of the camp during the months of September 1943 .

By doing that I thought I might be able to throw some light. Of course, what I investigated, the degree of correctness of that report is not known to me as yet. But the FBI, they had an accountant with them and he went over my report and worked it over item by item using the same records I used. So the only person who knows how true that report is is he.

At that time I was acticipating difficulties I might have to face and the possibility that the report might be confiscated. So I had my sister make 20 copies and scattered the report to my friends to keep it for me.

Period of Hiding

I hid alone. I was not with the other four. What I wanted to get out of hiding from the Army was to get to some neutral person to whom I could explain my report.

The only person we thought of was the Spanish Consul. The only hope I had then, was to meet him before I was apprehended. That was the sentiment of the people with whom I came in contact. I did not meet him, but he now has a copy.

(Mr. Sugimoto promised to get a copy of this report and get it to me via Mrs. Matsuda.)

Request for help from ACLU

At first we had no idea as to whom we should hire as a lawyer. We did have a feeling that the last thing we could do, as a citizen of the United States, we could hire ourselves a lawyer to defend ourselves. The thought came to our mind at the time WRA announced the Nisei in the stockade would be sent to Leupp, and branded as troublemakers. We thought at that time, if we are to be sent to Leupp as such, we want to clear ourselves of that accusation.

If the WRA or the state department had permitted us to consult with the Spanish Consul, the thought might never have arisen. But they definitely denied us to see the Spanish Consul because we were citizens of the United States.

But we thought if we were citizens of the United States we have a Constitutional right to defend ourselves. That was the first thought which came to our minds. Later on it developed that the lawyer who was asked to defend us through the American Civil Liberties Union put the idea to a committee of families. As to the actual hiring of the attorney, we don't know anything about it.

Off the record, I think that the trial would not have come up anyway. A thing which would be a detriment of the prestige of the United States would not be allowed.

When the WRA took over, we asked Mr. Best and Mr. Hayward to come down and give us some new WRA regulations on food. Black and Hayward came to the stockade office.

Mr. Sugimoto's Place in the picture

I'm not a member of the Daihyo Sha Kai. It so happened that they organized the Daihyo Sha Kai and they formed various committees to investigate conditions, food, hospital and housing. Among those committees there was a food investigation committee. Mr. Tateishi was chairman. ~~(This is the #1 item)~~ Mr Saito, who was sent to Santa Fe a short time ago, was also a member of the food committee.

They were to investigate the condition of the food at that time. They went ahead and tried to investigate but they didn't know how to go about it. Saito, who came from Boston, must have known of my record down there. ~~("S" comes from Boston).~~ I had a chance to investigate the food conditions down there, and Mr. Saito must have known that. He came over to me and asked me to investigate the food conditions here.

Then, later on, after I presented my report, nobody but myself could explain that to the WRA. So they asked me to be a member of the Negotiating Committee and I kept on until I was apprehended on Nov. 26.

November 1

(I asked Mr. Sugimoto how Dillon Myer took the presentation of his report.)

During the presentation of my report, I don't think he had spoken even one word to ask me any specific questions regarding it. After finishing my report he said he just had arrived and doesn't know the condition here and would look into the matter, and if I could help him in presenting the facts so he could investigate the matter thoroughly, and if there were any charges to be made he's be glad to go through with it.

(Before I left Mr. Sugimoto assured me he would be glad to give additional assistance to the study, and told me again that he would get a copy of his report to Mr. Matsuda who would pass it on to me.)

INTERVIEW WITH Mr. Kuratomi, spokesman for Daihyo Sha Kai

Mr. Kuratomi was asleep when I arrived at his apartment, but his wife woke him. Like Mr. Sugimoto, he was cautious and careful at the beginning of the interview, but at the end he spoke more freely. He appeared very nervous and highstrung.

He smoked more of my cigarettes than I did, which is really going some. His hands tremble, his voice is strained, his attitude somewhat arrogant. He had evidently prepared to tell me the story of the beginning of the trouble in his own way. I listened and wrote and later asked a few questions. He has an inordinate contempt for Mr. Best.

First of all, it must seem peculiar to you because it would be more expected to see such an upheaval right after evacuation. To have a thing like this happen so long after evacuation would give the impression that something was wrong. But there were reasons.

I have lived only seven years in Japan and twenty-two in the U. S.

I strongly believe that my way of thinking might be different from other people's. I appreciate the idea of democracy and have a clear picture of what democracy stands for.

Mr. McVoy, the Community Analyst at Jerome, knew quite clearly why I took my step to come to this center.

The immediate impression I received after coming here was the unpreparedness on the part of the Administration, especially in the field of housing and reception.

I arrived here at 5:00 p. m. on the 30th of September. That day the Army was good enough to give us a lunch. After we were through with the processing, it was well towards evening.

Eventually, we were thrown into an unpartitioned Recreation Hall. No matresses were available. I got the block manager to find me a matress. Even the stove wasn't ready for operation. The block manager had to get wood for us. I don't believe the block manager was even notified we were to be there. There were ten boys and they told us that between 20 and 30 would come, but they didn't know. They had no plan at all.

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Before we left Jerome we had a talk with the Project Director and also with various high officials of the WRA. I can say that they were sympathetic and at least understanding.,

We talked to Mr. Taylor and I believe Mr. Taylor realized that we cooperated with him in order to make the movement a smooth affair.

At that time, the people leaving the (Relocation) projects had the feeling they would like to be housed closely together, but realizing the conditions at Tule Lake, they didn't expect too much. But it was Mr. Taylor's feeling that the families should be close together. Not that we felt out treatment would be the same.

When I arrived here I heard so many complaints about the separation in housing. Even families were sometimes separated from one end of the camp to the other.

The train on which I came had Dr. Melton, the Ass. Project Director, as escort. He was kind enough to arrange an introductory meeting for us with Mr. Best. He called upon four or five persons whom he thought would be interested in being introduced to Mr. Best at that time. That was on the 1st of October.

We had an interview with Mr. Best. I clearly remember what he said at that meeting. The impression he gave us then certainly betrayed his ability as a Project Director. Putting up his feet on the desk and talking was all right. I suppose many executives do that. But his attitude toward us was high pressure. He gave us the impression, "I'm Project Director here, and I'm running this center. Nobody's going to tell me what to do."

The very first thing he said was, "I don't recognize any representative body." (I asked here how this had come to Mr. Best's mind, whether Dr. Melton had introduced this group from Jerome as representatives.)

"We weren't introduces as a representative body." ~~(He said~~ Dr. Melton would corroborate this.

"I'm not going to be high pressured by anybody." (said Best). "I'm not going to meet any demands from anybody at any time."

Dr. Melton was surprised and I think he was sorry that he had ever suggested our meeting with Mr. Best. One of the boys was so angry he walked out in the middle of the interview.

(I remarked that this attitude of Mr. Best appeared strange indeed, and wondered what could have caused him to adopt it.)

"It is possible that some other group had gone it to denad something of him. But certainly we wouldn't do that, especially with Dr. Melton there.

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I got rather sarcastic. I said, "I'm still listening," after he started up. After that he was more reasonable.

Contrast in facilities

As far as Jerome was concerned, the facilities were very good. Each latrine and urinal basin was individual and the interiors of the shower are very much better.

Food too was much better. This was especially strange, since Jerome raised so little. However, food there in comparison to this center was twice as good.

About six months before segregegation took place, I was pretty well informed about the activity in centers through the Center papers. I thought I knew pretty clearly what this center was raising in the way of agriculture. It was only natural for me to take it for granted that there would be an ample supply of vegetables, chickens, and hogs.

I also knew the regulation of the WRA in providing 45 ¢ per day for food for the people. Of this, 14¢ was provided by project undertaking. When that problem came up in Jerome, (it used to be 50¢ to 55¢ and was cut to 45 ¢), 35¢ was bought through government channels and 14¢ was raised on the project.

The question was put to Mr. Taylor at that time: how he expected to raise 14¢ at a place at Jerome. He said he'd do his best to raise 14¢ and in the event that he could not do it he would secure it through other channels.

When Sugimoto investigated the mess here, his figures checked with the FBI accountants.

There was a great suspicion on the part of the evacuees as to what became of the goods being produced in the centers. There were 3,800 to 3,900 acres in cultivation at that time.

I went to the farm myself (in Tule Lake.) I found that the hens were laying 6,000 to 7,000 eggs a day. There were 290,000 pounds of meat in preservation. We asked the former Tuleans and they said that they never received any portion of it. When we met Mr. Best, he said, "I've been here only since the first of August. What transpired prior to my arrival does not concern me."

The attitude of the Administrative officials toward our group was very cool. They had the conviction that the less they had to do with the Japanese, the better it would be for them. I often heard the remark, 'I know how to handle the Japanese. Just leave it up to me.'

Motives for action of Nov. 1.

We had met Mr. Best on Oct. 27. We went in there as a committee. There was no mass demonstration. I still had a vain hope at that time that he would listen to reason.

Ever since the farm accident the farm group was not working. The hogs, chicken and packing, being a different section, kept on working. Some representatives demanded that they all quit, but I myself didn't think that wise. I quashed that and the motion did not carry. I'm glad of it.

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Going back to the Oct. 27 meeting - realizing that so many people were on the verge of termination because of the strike, we stressed (to Mr. Best) that termination would not be good.

The farm incident had become so entangled that it had become a center wide topic. The farm group realized that their task would be too great for them to handle and they felt it should be the concern of the center residents. The cry was coming from various other sections too, that unless they were safeguarded they would not go out of the center.

These feeling precipitated the election of the Daihyo Sha Kai. It may be that Mr. Best did not want to make such a big issue out of it. That's why he wasn't enthusiastic about the election of the block representatives.

As far as the election of representatives is concerned, I don't think I did wrong and I think I've been fair with the people. The request for the elections was put through the block managers by the farm group. It went through Mayeda.

Then, the Administration was very anxious to terminate the farm workers. We spoke against that. We thought we had been able to convince Mr. Best and that if the termination was to take place, it would be gradual. However, the next day he left for San Francisco. During his absence, with his signature, came a statement: 'All farm workers are terminated as of Oct. 19.' I don't think this is in the minutes of the Oct. 26 meeting.

Naturally, after we had had the meeting with Mr. Best we made reports to the representatives and to the farm group in particular. That such a statement came out the following day threw suspicion on Administrative sincerity. Our immediate feeling was distrust of Mr. Best.

So when Mr. Myer came we felt we had to show that we had support so that Mr. Myer could see with his own eyes the support we had. That was our paramount intention.

(I asked why the Negotiating Committee had asked Dillon Myer to dismiss Mr. Best.)

We felt that if a request were made to get rid of Mr. Best, Mr. Myer would investigate the matter. If he were investigated and remained, we could tell the people that an investigation had been made and that his position is vindicated. We asked for the resignations of Best, Zimmer (head of Operations) Schmidt, Callum and Kirkman (Mess. Op.). and Pedicord.

Kirkman was thrown out of Santa Anita. He was caught in some kind of scandal there.

The request to remove the Caucasian staff from the hospital came from the hospital employees. I don't think they'd like me to say that, but it's the truth.

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One point I want to make clear was their feeling was that if the Caucasian doctors and nurses are human enough to realize the problem before them and are willing to work for the benefit of the people, it would have been all right.

~~Recognition~~

(I then asked Kuratomi what actual assurance Best had given the Negotiating Committee of recognition - that is, what prompted his statement to the Denkyo Shu that the committee had been recognized.)

Best said, 'I would recongize any committee or group of committees. I don't care how good the organization is.' He made the same statement when Mr. Myer was there. ~~(See pp. 31,32 of rough draft.)~~

Murder Indictment

I have seen the statement myself, accusing me of murder and conspiracy of murder and asking the county grand jury to indict me. One thing, I am more or less on the lookout for a frameup. I'm playing safe and am going to have a lawyer come in and go over the situation. If they try to connect me with this I'm going to have a real dissillusionment in American democracy.

Visit of Spanish Consul on Nov. 3.

(I have no data at all on this visit and so asked Kuratomi about it.)

I think he came mainly to check up on the Nov. 1 demonstration. He also asked about the auto accident - and the rest was of a personal nature. We did explain the situation to him. I also explained the proceedings of the conference with Mr. Myer.

He asked, 'Is it all right for me to leave?" I told him frankly that everything was under control. ~~(The W.C. saw the consul, not K. alone.)~~ Then when he came back again he was rather peeved with us. ~~(after Nov. 4.)~~ [after the Nov. 4 "incident."]

That was one of the most amicable meetings we ever had. The atmosphere in camp (immediately after Nov. 4) was very amicable. We had just had the celebration of Meiji Setsu too.

Possibility of returning stockade detainees from Santa Fe.

(Kuratomi then asked me if I would do something for him. I asked what it was. He said that the "people in camp" were very anxious to have those persons who were sent to Santa Fe recently returned to camp. He wondered if I could find out what chance they had. I said it was not likely that I could find out anything, but I would try.)

"Our release is unconditional (the citizens released after the hunger strike). They were sent to Santa Fe just becaus they were aliens. How could their return to Tule Lake be expedited?"

We (Negotiating Committee) haven't been disbanded officially. We want to disband. Until the Santa Fe question is cleared up I don't dare take a forward step.

Mr. Best promised us in front of Wayne Collins that he's willing to make any recommendations pertaining to these Issei returning to the camp.

The people have a very firm idea that the Issei sent to Santa Fe are just as innocent as the Nisei released outright. I know one or two families have received letters that the Justice Dept. is willing to return them.

Resegregation

(Kuratomi remarked that if the above matter were cleared up there would be peace in camp. Knowing that this is not the view of the resegregation pressure group, I now remarked that in my opinion, real order could not come without a separation of those who truly desired repatriation and the fence-sitters. I wanted to get his reaction, particularly since ~~I thought it very peculiar that~~ he had made no mention of resegregation and "status" so far. The minutes of meetings in my possession are full of impassioned speeches by him on these topics.)

"When resegregation started out - all right. We had to have a clear status. Being that there were so many fence-sitters, the people who came in were forced into a position that looked queer to them at the time.

However, some of the people who are running the resegregation group (now) are more or less doing it for their own general benefit.

I predict that if you stay here six months longer you will see the resegregationists split up into at least three different groups. (I said I did not understand, but Kuratomi refused to elaborate.)

November 4 meeting & Dairy & Sho Kai

(~~Since this is one of the most chaotic meetings of the DUBhe~~, I asked Kuratomi to give me an account of what really happened at this meeting and what his intentions were at that time.)

Our main object was to elect our permanent committee men. Previous to that we had had a meeting and it was suggested that capable persons from their respective blocks should be nominated from the block people for the seven or eight committees we were to have. This was still to be approved by the Administration and by the people.

At the same time, if any persons who were chosen were not capable, it would be entirely up to the liberty of the people to refuse them. If the people wanted some other committee men, or wished to subtract a committee, this was also up to them.

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At the same time, it was our sincere desire to resign because we were only a temporary group. After our resignation, what would take place after the body was recognized was up to them. The Administration and the people might have many suggestions. The entire body of the Daihyo Sha Kai intended to resign and be replaced.

That night, we were choosing the names of the permanent committee members from nominations that had been submitted by the residents of the blocks. We selected the names of people whom we thought would be capable.

That night we had a so-called committee to choose from the nomination lists. After the committee members had filled in the names, they asked the block representatives for their approval. The only thing left to do was to bring this up to the Administration for their approval. We also intended to have the mass meeting [scheduled for November 13] and explain this to the people.

* * *

The people signed two resolutions expressing their whole-hearted support of the block representatives and of the Negotiating Body.

After the Negotiating Committee was put on the spot and was hunted down by the Army, the remaining block representatives didn't feel they should elect any other body until the incident was satisfactorily closed. So they felt they shouldn't elect any committee to negotiate with the WRA and the Army and that was the greatest difficulty. So as a substitute they had the so-called, I believe it is translated Coordinating Committee, but that really isn't a proper name, on which were Yamatani, Yamakawa, and Kawamura. They made themselves clear that they would not negotiate except through the Negotiating Committee.

We could have kept on hiding. But we felt it was for the interest of the people to give ourselves up. The main reason we gave ourselves up, was that our first resolution (the petition of Nov. 13) was vague and just stated that the people were supporting the Negotiating Committee. The second resolution (Nov. 30) stated our position more clearly.

It was in that resolution that we stated that we wanted all the staff to resign.

(I asked respectfully, what the reason for this demand was.)

Reason for Asking Resignation of all WRA Personnel

The reason we wanted all the staff here before Nov. 1 to resign: the point is that the people were fed up with the Administration. They were more or less under the impression that WRA officials were under the influence of Mr. Best and had taken over Mr. Best's unfavorableness. If there were some clear thinking and decent minded persons, we thought that by this time some step would have been taken whereby the situation would have been cleared and the Negotiating Committee vindicated.

We were in hiding and these things were brought to us.

INS
Footnote p. 67

[1. The Planning Board had served pre-segregation Tule Lake as a kind of Issei community council.]

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/1. ~~Thexx~~ "Pardon my language" was addressed to me. R. H./

The Planning Board

That was a left over of the pre-segregation days. It was like a city council. Instead of the block managers the planning board functioned in that capacity. The planning board was all Issei, since the council could only be Nisei. This body was in a sad state when we got here.

Appeal to ACLU

That was instituted by the people in the colony, especially by Mr. Okamoto. He suggested it.

All along we knew what the Administration was doing toward us was an invasion of our Consitutional rights. All our mail was censored. We could not initiate anything like that.

From the very beginning, I've maintained that anything we have done wasn't any too radical or against our Constitutional rights. As Chairman of the Committee I conducted the job in a correct manner. And the job was difficult because the people didn't understand.

Hunger Strike

The motive for the second strike was about the same as the first one. We had been promised from way back that we'd be released in the near future. I was called into Mr. Best's office and fed the same thing. At the end, the boys would say to me, "What's the use to go to see him? His promises don't hold water."

By the time the strike started we were told plainly that by the end of June the stockade would be liquidated. I even asked Mr. Best for his interpretation of the word 'liquidate.' It wasn't impossible that he might mean to liquidate the existing stockade and put us in another.

The plaster board was put up. Things were bad enough without being accused of murder. Mr. Best insinuated that, and said that some people in camp had told him that I had something to do with the murder.

Of course the mail was stopped. That was after Hitomi's death. They even refused to bring our food to the gate. It was all these things combined. Our motive never was so much our release but rather to prove our innocence. We wanted some statement from the Administration. If accused, we wanted proof of our guilt. We wanted to be tried. They even accused us of giving notes to the driver (of the wagon which delivered food.)

Schmidt

When we started the second hunger strike around June 23, he (Schmidt) came into the stockade for the first time in his life and told us how hard he was working for us. He told us, 'You might think I'm a son of a bitch, pardon the language, but some day you'll find out how much I work for you.' He was trying his best to show his kindly intentions to the stockade boys.

The 21st of August - That was the first time we were allowed to see our families - except for the case of Mrs. Mori. On Aug. 21, Mr. Kobayashi saw his wife and children. (However, George was not allowed to see Singer Terada, the mother of his child.)

Mr. Besig suggested to the Administration that some visiting day should

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be allowed because even pentitentiary criminals were allowed visits. Mr. Best said it was his jurisdiction and he would not allow it.

Kuratomi Interrogated ~~K's Questioning~~ on Hitomi Murder

At the Modoc County jail I made this statement, 'It would be very hard to apprehend the murderer in this camp. There is no cooperation between the Caucasian personnel and the Japanese. The chief reason is the great fence that Mr. Best has put up at government expense.

~~Interrogation~~

One of the men in Internal Security was quite a decent fellow. He said that he would like to be more friendly with the Japanese but the rules did not allow it. It is an order from Mr. Schmidt that the Internal Security carry guns at all times.

I found it ~~most~~ interesting that Mr. Kuratomi did not volunteer a single remark ~~on the status of~~ about the repatriates, nor did he mention any antipathy which the incoming segregees felt toward the ~~pro-Axis~~ "fence-sitters." It should be noted that he avoided telling me of the "personal matter" which he discussed with the Spanish Consul on November 3, ~~which I am pretty sure must have been the question of dual status.~~ His prophesy of a split among the re-segregants is ~~interesting.~~ something I will keep in mind.

He appears to have considerable respect for Dr. Opler, and remarked that he had talked matters over frequently with him before the outbreak of the "trouble." Opler had promised to do what he could to make Best "see the situation" However, says Mr. Kuratomi, Opler is weak and doesn't get the ear of the Administration.

Mr. Kuratomi said he will give me his copies of the Daihyo Sha Kai minutes in a month or two, when he has them corrected, the lost parts fixed up and in good shape.

TUESDAY, September 19, 1944, p. 1.

TALK WITH KURIHARA

Indictment Rumors

The people are paying no attention to it. They are letting it go from one ear to the other. I think they'll make fools of themselves if they arrest those men.

Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-dan

I didn't go, because we all had to wear a suit. But hearing from those who attended, it looks to me as if they are changing their policy a little and swinging more to the viewpoint of the public. They're not going to adhere so strongly to the idea of wanting to be segregated. They're going to consider everybody to be considered as Japanese and are going to train them to live up to the traditions of the Japanese people.

If that is true, I think that is a wise change. If they try to force the people to think as they think, they will invite criticism.

After I heard, this, I was sorry I didn't attend.

This proposition (forming a group similar to the SKSD was brought to me by a friend as coming from Mr. Wakayama. This matter was brought to me directly, soon after the Manzanar group came in. I thought he was at the very bottom of it.

He proposed, the matter under a different form and when the organization he proposed didn't succeed, a new idea was born, and perhaps Mr. Matsuda took the leadership. It was in March that the idea was brought to me.

(Kurihara does not know who is really behind the SKKD, ~~but I am hearing more and more convinced that the real leader and most~~ I know that much of the open organizational work is being done by Mr. Matsuda.)

When he (Wakayama) came here, he advertised himself a great deal and the people swallowed it hook, line and sinker. When he advertised himself too much, the people ditched him.

Co-op

The criticism of a few individuals toward the Co-op Board is unfounded. They're too sensitive to the murder. If the new Board continues to function as they have promised they will virtually gain all of the confidence of the people.

Mr. Matsumura, young as he is, is gaining the confidence of the people here. He's doing his best and keeps the people well informed. If he does carry out even a good portion of it, he'll gain the confidence of the people to such an extent there will be nothing wrong about it.

Renunciation of Citizenship

We are anxiously awaiting that questionnaire to decide our citizenship.

However, everything is very quiet in camp now.

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I'll tell you something funny though. Recently we got chicken in this camp. Shortly after that we had what the Japanese really like, osashimi (raw fish). People are now wondering what's going to happen.

Just before the Spanish Consul came here our food improved tremendously. We had three eggs a week. After he left, the food got bad again.

War Situation

I won't say much about the young people because their minds are too flexible. But among those with whom I associate, they are looking forward to very pleasant news. Of course, it might be the feeling of any person, when reverses continue. But my opinion is, these persons (who think like me) rejoice that the climax of the war is not far away and are sure it will be a pleasant one.

To some extent, those who know Japanese history could almost say why they are retreating and they are just teasing the enemy and teasing him right along and dragging him right into the trap. Of course, there are possibilities that the enemy himself will discover the trap. If they discover the trap it will be a long drawn out thing.

(When I was silent before this revelation, K. said, "There's one thing I like about you, Miss Hankey, you can take it." We ended the interview with an enthusiastic agreement of the virtues of being able to take it and never entering into a gamble in which you were not willing to bear the worst result gracefully.)

TALK WITH NISEI GIRL - OLD TULEAN Eiko Yokota

This young woman who works in the high school office is another of Jimmy Tokeuchi's friends. She answered my questions carefully, and appeared to be a person of balance and restraint.

Changes in Camp with Arrival of Segregees

You know what I thought. I thought this would be a peaceful camp. I thought that since it was a camp of all people going back to Japan we'd have the same combination. But due to people with selfish reasons, they made riots. Those people were quiet back home, but having nothing to do they made trouble here.

I was disappointed. I expected a different spirit and living peacefully

Farm Accident

There was a rumor here at that time that the people who came in had started things their way.

Being a Tulean, we felt that they were making it tough for us. We had nothing (like that) before they came in. I guess we were all employed and had the best jobs and they didn't like that either.

November 1

To tell you the truth we didn't know anything about it. At mess they made the announcement that Mr Myer was going to make a speech and that we should go up there if we were Japanese. I just didn't know what was coming off.

Bringing in Harvesters

I thought that was all right. I feel we should have solved our own problem. If we had all cooperated and gone to work and not gone on strike it would have saved a lot of trouble for us.

On Nov. 1, we couldn't go home till they let us, but I didn't think they (Kibei) bullied anybody.

After ~~Past~~ Nov. 4.

After Nov. 4 both sides just didn't understand each other. People in this center overdo their loyalty to Japan.

Status Quo

We were against the status quo. I thought that was just silly. We were so against that thing, ~~I thought~~ I thought a bunch of people who didn't know anything were trying to run it and I think it would have been best for the people to cooperate with the Administration and work.

I think it (status quo) was given up because the people didn't really want it. ~~There~~ There's still some hot tempered minority who makes trouble.

Co-ordinating Committee

They say they were dogs and they say that some of the strong leaders wanted to get there (on the C. C.) themselves and some leaders tried to break them down. It was just a tough job. The people in here had a different idea from all the camps and it was impossible for nine men to settle everything.

Mr. Hitomi

Mr. Hitomi on the whole wasn't liked. To the average person he appeared to act superior. He made it tough. He made people hate him. He had no education. I don't see why he put it on. Being business manager of the Co-op went to his head.

(Miss Yokota, like Hitomi, ~~informant~~ comes from Sacramento.)

There are a lot of people in here staying in for reasons not of disloyalty.

INS. Footnote - Wakayama

1. Mr. ~~xxxxxxx~~/is, perhaps, referring to the type of organization sponsored by George Yamashiro.

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TALK WITH MR. WAKAYAMA, REPUTED "BLACK TIGER" AND STRONG MANZANAR LEADER

Indictment

I think they'll indict somebody and hold them in jail for 60 days.

Sokoku Seinen-Dan

Some people are afraid of them. But this is only a fear because they have a previous ~~(ordinary Seinen dan)~~ organization here and they think this new organization is going to be against it. Gunnies.

Renunciation of Citizenship

The only thing the people are interested in now is the denunciation (sic.) of citizenship. Some people have sent a petition to Washington to request forms. But the Attorney General's office is not prepared yet.

I think that it (renunciation of cit.) is unconstitutional. I think it's a war time law. You can't discriminate against a certain portion of the people just because of their color and race. They evacuate them and then they try to pin them down to citizenship. They say it is voluntary, but once a person is thrown into camp and pushed around he looks at the thing emotionally. They are not responsible.

The majority of the people are not disgusted with the U. S, but with the people who are running the U. S. at the present time. But when they try to force me to sign my name for the benefit of the Administration, I won't stand for it.

But after the war the entire picture will be changed. Although I might be deported to Japan, I don't think that the U. S. will do that.

~~(From the above confused statement I received the impression that W. was not panting at the post to renounce his citizenship. Yet, if he feels he must, to stay in Tule Lake and be safe, he will do so and hope that he won't be deported "since the law is unconstitutional.")~~

Quietness in Camp

Everything is very quiet in the center. But once they start to indict persons, then the trouble will start.

Reaction to Mr. Thomas

Yesterday at the block manager's meeting Mr. Thomas took Mr. Huyoke's place. It seemed to me that Mr. Thomas disclosed the fact that Mr. Huyoke did not perform his duty as he should. He said it indirectly, of course.

We have requested many things of Mr. Huyoke and he hasn't complied. He said, 'I must refer it to Washington.' He just lays the requests on his desk.

[Community Activities Section].

There's a movement now in the CAS. They sent a petition to Washington asking that Mr. Huyoke be discharged. People are going around now asking for the entire residents to sign the petition.

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He has neglected his duty. The first time I met him, he tried to threaten us in this ward. He said, 'If you boys don't play ball with us, you'll be turned over to the Army. I said, 'I'm in favor of Army control in a concentration camp.'

Nurses Aides

Another issue. The hospital is very short of nurses aides. Mr. Fagan was at the last meeting and said it was a critical situation. Some of the nurses aides are quitting because the head nurse is very rigid and particular.

They asked us to co-operate, to tell the people, especially the girls, to go to the hospital to work. But we demanded transportation from this area. It's getting colder every day and the girls can't walk all the way to the hospital (The distance is at least 1½ miles) We said, "You want co-operation, why don't you co-operate with us?"

Water and Japanese Baths

They've been telling us to save water and not water our vegetable gardens. I suggested they make a Japanese bath. The people will appreciate it and be thankful and in that way they will save 4/5 of the water now being used in the showers. He said, No. I said, "I'll pay for the cement. Can you furnish me the truck to haul the sand?" He wouldn't give me a truck.

So I placed an order myself for the cement and the wire. It cost me about $ 25.00.

TALK WITH Mr. Tachibana, EX-SANTA FE INTERNEE

(I opened the conversation by asking about the petition to remove Mr. Huycke.

Mr. Huycke is not capable of holding that position. There is no excuse on the part of the Administration or WRA for putting in a man who is so incapable in that position.

During the first part of this talk, Mr. Tachibana appeared absentminded and distraught. He kept asking me questions in language so obtuse and involved that I was not always sure just what he was talking about.

Mr. Tachibana then asked about Schmidt's leaving. He said that the English version of the Newell Star had said he was going away on a month's leave, while the Japanese version said he was gone for good. I said that Robertson had told me he was gone for good.

Mr. Tachibana's next questions was on Mr. Best's absence from the center. He had not heard of Mr. Best's return and said that he had it on good authority that Mr. Best not come back to the camp at all. I told him

that Best had been back for about a week. He then asked me what possible chance there was that Mr. Robertson might take Mr. Best's place, or failing that, that Mr. Robertson might take Mr. Black's place. I replied honestly,

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saying that so far as I had heard, Washington contemplated no such changes.

"It would be very fine if Mr. Robertson took Mr. Black's place. He's more or less of a man of that capacity. He should be handling matters which deal with individuals, rather than working with material without life (operations).

Mr. Tachibana then asked me if I had heard of any repercussions on the speech he had given at the Sept. 8, meeting of the Sokoku Kenkyu Seinin-Dan. I said I had not. (I hadn't known he had been the speaker.) He explained that the members, as long as they were here as repatriates, felt that they should be prepared for life in Japan. He seemed quite concerned about what the Administration might think of the organization.

Indictment

I think Mr. Kuratomi spread out the rumor and everybody got worried very much. I told them if they are indicted they will have plenty of time. First of all they will be given a summons. Even if they are indicted they will be released immediately. After they are released, they can sue against Lederer and the Administration for indicting innocent people.

If I were in their position I would not have hired a lawyer because I know from my wise thinking that they will not send out a summons.

At this point, Mrs. Yamashita, who had been sitting quiety and knitting, spoke up sharpy: "Why don't you tell her the truth. You know you can trust her." Mr. Yamashita looked nonplussed for a moment, but then struck an attitude and said solemnly:

Resegregation

Resegregation is going to be something eventually. The philosophy of the majority of the residents here and hereafter will be changed....

(Here to my astonishment, he showed me a three page petition which had been prepared by him or by his group. The petition stated the case of the people in camp who desired immediate repatriation, and called upon all the residents to make up their minds once and for all whether they wished to stay in this country or wished to be loyal to Japan. It was well written and did not ask for resegregation -- only for a statement of intention. This petition, said Tachibana's wife, was going to be put up in every mess hall, probably Monday, - and if possible, a copy will be sent to every barrack. Mr. Tachibana said he had thousandse of copies. I was so startled by this trust placed in me, that I could hardly pull myself together to write down Mr. Tachibana's remarks.)

This petition will tell the Administration exactly what we are, and what we should be under the circumstances. We are certain that the Administration and WRA cannot distinguish between the loyal and the disloyal people congregated in

this camp. Even though it is for disloyals, it is different from other centers. This is the reason for so much restlessness and unfortunate disturbance in camp.

We residents, the wiser people, cannot wait further anymore for the Administration to have the camp like this. The time has come where by the Japanese residents wish to formulate and determine their belief of themselves.

Mr. Tachibana then asked me for my honest opinion of the petition and whether I thought presenting it now would be followed by the apprehension and incarceration of those who sponsored it. This was a stumper. However, the petition was sensibly worded and in no way arrogant. It was moreover, very clear. I read it twice carefully, and said that I saw nothing which could give offense to a just administration. However, I added, Mr. Tachibana knew, as I did, that Mr. Best was easily terrified and that this action would threaten the calm condition of the camp for which he takes so much credit. If he became too excited about it, no one could predict what he would do. Mr. Tachibana seemed satisfied with my remarks and continued:

You know that the people behind this have been working underground for a long time. Anyone who would have come out openly would have been put in the stockade. We have been working on this since April, awaiting the moment, but we had to keep it a secret. Now the time has come.

We are of the opinion that we cannot be loyal to two countries. As long as we are living here, why not make up our minds to be real Japanese or not? As long as this is fully impressed on the residents, this camp will become more peaceful than ever.

If the Administration recognizes this movement, we will have a good mutual understanding. Besides Mr. Myer sent us a letter and recognized this movement through Mr. Black.

If this proceeds successfully the time will come when the others (the fence-sitters) will go out and proceed according to WRA policy. Therefore the time will come when we can accomplish our re-segregation purpose by such a procedure. It will not be direct re-segregation (but a process of re-segregation by loyal persons leaving camp.)

Those who refuse to sign this will have people asking them, "Are you loyal to Japan or not? If you are not loyal to Japan why don't you go out? Naturally, those loyal to Japan will stay here until the war ends.

This way - the people will have to realize this - because as long as their appearance is Japanese, they will have to sign this. Being loyal to Japan is a very serious matter.

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If they don't sign this they will be known to be not loyal to Japan and will be told in public, 'You are not Japanese. Why don't you go out?'

Of course, many people who don't want to go back to Japan will sign this, but then they will go in a corner and keep quiet.

(The title of the petition is, " What is re-segregation and what does it mean?)

You know, 99 people out of 100 are taking the attitude and stating, 'I'm loyal to America,", they are telling a lie. Those people aren't really loyal to America. They are loyal to their properties. It is just a selfish wish because they have an ice-box or a stove outside.

(I expressed gratitude to Mr. Tachibana for trusting me in this matter and received his promise to give me a copy of the petition when it is circulated. I have suspected for a long time time Mr. Tachibana was one of the most, if not the most, influential leader of the regegregation groups but has been "working from behind the scene". I look forward to seeing how this petition is received next week.)

STORY OF BANZUIN NO CHOBE

(Since Mr. Tachinbana seemed very anxious and tense I thought I would ask him about the story of Banzuin no Chobe and the carp. A few of my friends have referred to Banzuin, but nobody seems to know what happened. Mr. Tachibana seemed very happy to tell me the story and became so enthusiastic and went into so much detail that he went right over the lunch hour and had to send his wife out to get his lunch.)

"Banzuin was acutally placed in the position of that particular carp.

"The story was like this: Banzuin no Chobe was a person who was not a member of the chivalry or knighthood. He was head of a group which had followers all through Japan. He was also head of a great gambling outfit.

But Banzuin no Chobe happened to be a very capable person. He spent his energies helping the people outside of the group of knighthood. He helped the common people, the farmers, merchants, the fishermen and the outcasts.

As you know, Japan was at one time exactly like the chivalry of Europe. The samurai were very dogmantic. They considered themselves the only human beings. Other people were treated as worms. That's how tyranny and oppression became predominant in that age.

"Banzuin no Chobe was such a brave man that he fought the feudal lords and their knights. He fought whenever he saw them oppressing the

innocent other classes. Lots of times he risked his life to help the common people. But he was so determanined that the feudal lords were unable to take his life. The feudal lords were afraid of him.

He had a quarrel with a feudal lord, a very powerful lord named Mizuno Jurozaemon. Mizuno was one of the feudal lords who taxed the people heavily. He taxed the people of the provinces over which he ruled and the people suffered very much. But the same as the feudal lords in the feudal age in Europe, the common people couldn't do anything about it. They would have been hanged or their neck would have been cut in no time.

These two happened to be at a Japanese tea house . This feudal lord, Mizuno, hated Banzuin very much and heretofore he had actually sought an opportunity whereby he could kill Banzuin.

(The feudal lord in Japan is even more powerful than the feudal lord in France.) Parenthesis at Mr. Tachibana's suggestion.

They had all sorts of followers and knights. They taxed the people so heavily that they were more than multi-millionaires in money way, and very strong militarily, because they had thousands of knights under them.

Banzuin, of course, didn't mind the action taken by the feudal lords, but he also wanted to help the oppressed common subjects.

At this tea house, they exchanged sake cups which is a Japanese custom. They hated each other. Therefore the feudal lord began to hand Banzuin the little sake cup with his toes, saying, 'You drink this.' Also he actually spit in the cup and handed it to Banzuin to drink.

But a great man like Banzuin never shows his resentment and indignation, and pretty soon in their conversation Mizuno requested Banzuin to bring a five feet large carp to him.

A carp, of course, of five feet, you cannot find.

By a five foot carp, Banzuin understood that Mizuno meant himself, instead of a carp - man size. Mizuno, being the feudal lord, that everyone of the people on his province he controls obeys his order. And Banzuin is such a great man, he has such a big mind, that even though he can refrain from bringing a carp of such size (himself) he wanted to obey. And he understand that a five foot carp, means, 'Mizuno wants to take my life.' This was because he had tried to help the common people many many times.

A day came and Banzuin asked his wife to bring him his formal kimono and dress. He wore white, a spotless white undergarment and on top of that his formal kimono with his family crest on it.

His wife, without asking, she understood very well why her husband was wearing such a dress. His wife was also a great lady. She made up her mind that her husband is going to be killed by somebody. Also his followers knew that their master was going to be killed and that he was to be killed for that he's sacrificing his life for the benifit of the common people.

So at his departure, his immediate old follower said to him, (Of course Banzuin didn't tell anthing about this to anybody), his man told him, 'Maybe in a few hours I'll carry a coffin on my back and go after your

bones.

Banzuin proceeded to the place where he had promised to bring the five foot carp. Here Mizuno was already prepared for cutting Banzuin up exactly like a carp. Mizuno was watching that particular scene way in back in a high platform.

Banzuin, without saying a word, laid himself flat, facing the top. He straightened his two arms sideways and his legs straight forward. The executioner was ready with his sword. The executioner raised his sword but he couldn't even move, even though he had the sword away over his head., about to come down, because of the attitude taken by Banzui, his bravery and his determined mind of helping the people. His mind are so set - he has nothing to fear in death.

The first executioner couldn't kill him. They called another. The second executioner couldn't swing his sword either. They called a third and maybe a fourth or fifth. But they couldn't kill him.

So finally Mizuno himself came out with his own sword. He pulled up his long sword and was about to swing down, but like the others he saw that he couldn't do it.

That's the story.

At least Mizuno was such a coward while Banzuin was not a coward. Why? Because he knew he was doing something for the benefit of the people.

It showed how Banzuin was so brave when he was requested to bring the five foot carp that he immediately understood that Mizuno meant to take his life.

Mizuno was so cowardly that finally he requested Banzuin to take a bath in his house. Of course, Banzuin knew that he was going to give up his life. Therefore, he knew what would be the result of his going to the bath. He went to the bath.

Mizuno told a man to heat up the bath so hot that no one could remain alive. But Banzuin didn't even say a word. He quietly stayed there. And finally Mizuno sent ten or fifteen knights with spears and they stuck them through the bathroom walls from the outside walls and killed him.

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Another thing I will tell you, the carp is a species of fish which happens to be very much prized among the Japanese, for the carp is very strong. It always goes up the stream, jumps right up the rocks or the water falls. And another thing - the carp is a very brave fish. When a live carp is put on the board to be cut, the carp never flips. The carp is so strong, that on festival days for boys, May 5, of every year, great big carp fly in the air for the families which have boy babies - so that they will be strong and big as the carp.

We also think - as you know the Japanese people are fond of eating raw fish - they think it is not only delicious, but a high class dish. We think that the carp is so clean and beautiful that carp osashimi is the most high class dish.

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As to the preparing of fish, raw fish for osashimi has to be as fresh as can be. But it is impossible to have first class osashimi from ordinary fish because the ordinary fish will not lie still to be cut. But the carp when brought up to the top of the board does not flip. It behaves himself to be cut up and used as osashimi for human food. Therefore, even the carp, a fish, being so brave when the time required, so men should not be frightened or afraid.

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The carp remains so quiet that the blood will not spread out by his flipping but remain in the veins of the fish. That makes a bloodless, clean raw fish dinner.

That's the reason osashimi has to be carp meat to be proper. That's the reason some knights eat osashimi from the carp. By eating osashimi the knight wants to be exactly like the carp when it comes time for the samurai to give his life for his ruler.

When carp is prepared it is set on a board, but they do not cut off the carp's neck. The just scrape off some of the scales from the place where they are going to cut the osashimi. From this place they slice just like that through the fish and then pick up the meat and give it to the guests.

SHORT TALK WITH MRS. Matsuda

Called on Mrs. Matsuda and was not surprised to find Mr. Tachitora there. Under the circumstances I did not stay long but was told by her that Kuratomi said that he, Kai and Tsuda were going to be indicted.

TALK WITH ROBERTSON

Robertson told me that Yoshiyama had come to see him about the matter of bringing about the return of the stockade internees who had been sent to Santa Fe. Robertson said he would speak to Best. Best said that there was absolutely no change of this. But Moreover, said, the Santa Fe men did not want to return to Tule Lake since they intended to join their families at Crystal City. Robertson believes that many of them wish to do this. However, Yoshiyama had stressed that they did not wish anyone to return to Tule who did not wish to come. Since the Nisei [and Kibei] members of the Negotiating Committee had been released unconditionally, the Issei should too be given the opportunity to vindicate themselves.

SEPTEMBER 21, p. 9.

Robertson told me that Best has ~~stated~~ said repeatedly that after visiting Topaz and Manidoka, he is more and more pleased with Tule Lake. Everything is going splendidly. In fact, he is going to the Project Director's conference in Denver, leaving tomorrow. ~~(Oh joy - wait till the petition busts.)~~ Robertson ~~xxx~~ hinted that Opler ~~here~~ is skating on very thin ice and it may not be long before the project is releaved of his services.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1944, p. 1.

TALK WITH OPIER

Opler did not want to talk about the conference he had attended and ~~xx xdx~~ said only ~~Could get little out of Opler on the subject of the conference, except~~ that he thought Provine was a gutless bloke. It appears that the Community Analysts had wanted a change of position in the Administrative heirarchy and that when the opposition got a little tough, Provine gave way. Opler said he was chiefly impressed by the fact that the other centers - even Oswego appeared to be having the identical troubles of Tule Lake, but that Tule's troubles were more exaggerated.

Talk with ~~INFO. FROM~~ SHALLET at party

Shallet of Welfare told me that the persons released from the stockade were now making their appearance at the Welfare Office and demanding grants to compensate them for the time of their imprisonment. They say that they were released unconditionally, and being innocent, deserve compensation. Welfare has no means of granting this. Several Caucasians present wondered why the "agitators" did not bring up requests which there was some possibility of granting. Mrs. Deschin, a new social worker, said that she would certainly support any move to attempt to raise the wage scale, which she thought might actually be done if sufficient fuss were made. ~~The lack of logic in some of the "agitators" demands has been pointed out before.~~

~~FUNY~~ POLICEMAN'S OPINION OF Mr. Nishimoto

While engaged in a casual discussion with several Caucasian friends, ~~we~~ found the conversation was taken over by a new arrival, an Internal Security man from Poston. ~~With no encouragement, this worthy~~ He embarked on a 20 minute monologue about his methods of gaining rapport with the Japanese. When we had heard about all we could stand at one dose, Mr. Shallet changed the subject to mutual acquaintances in Poston. The policeman tore into the subject with gusto, ~~particularly stressing the fairly free lays which some of the women of the staff in Poston appear to have favored him.~~ telling us of the many women on the Posten staff who had given him sexual favors.

INS Footnote p. 82.

[1. At the time I ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ assumed that the policeman was ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ referring to Richard S. Nishimoto, a member of our study and co-author of ~~XXXXX~~ "The Spoilage."]

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 24 p. 2.

When my work was explained to him he began to talk of Japanese friends in Poston, but I knew none of them. I asked him how he had gotten on with the Japanese on the Police Commission. "Fine," he bellowed, all except with that son of a bitch Nishimoto. He's a stinker. I tried my best to get that bastard sent to Tule Lake where he belongs. This is where he belongs. He was just about the worst agitator in Poston." I changed the subject. I'm sure no one would be interested in a discription of the pretty monotonous conversation - chiefly on the part of the policeman which we endured for the rest of the evening. (Tell "X" I salute him. If he could make this ghastly guy so miserable - maybe we can stand him. I bear the cop a particular grudge because he interrupted and elegant legend I was recounting with a 15 minute dissertation on a Japanese hypnotist in Manaanar.)

Should check my
Ph.D thesis?
~~for possible quotes~~ not am I sure it
~~also check affiliation~~
for possible quotes - but
unlikely -

Check also my MS.
in ~~destruction~~ Rise
democratic

Rise
Angelo Angelopoulos

TALK WITH SALLY YAMASHIRO

Went visiting today to see if the new resegregation "petition" had been presented. I was glad to find Sally home and George asleep, because Sally is a better respondent that George who often asks me many more questions, then I ask him.

We talked on inconsequentials for about ten minutes and then Sally asked me what the Administration was thinking about re-segregation. I said their attitude had not changed. She then said that George planned to go to see Mr. Robertson very soon about some things that were on his mind. Then Sally said that a document had been handed around from barrack to barrack last night.

"We were handed this document last night. They give you what resegregation is about and why they want to be resegregated. There are four or five statements there that you have to do and obey. The people who will live up to this can be resegregated.

"We haven't even heard what it's about! There are so many people here of different opinions. All their opinions are different. I really don't know myself.

Some people are very much for it, but I believe there are more against it than for it. What the outcome of this will be I don't know. On the whole, most of the people are very doubtful about it.

"I think it's a big trouble for the Administration as well as the evacuees.

"I really don't see why we should re-segregate. We're already repatriates. We've already signed up for repatriation. The WRA and the people as a whole know that we're loyal to Japan. And a lot of the people think as we do.

"The people haven't signed it yet.

(I asked and was told that the people were not asked to sign it. The statment was merely passed from door to door, by the block people themselves with the understanding that they were to sign later.)

"You hear so many opinions, you get all mixed up. It was sent from barracks to barracks by the residents. They did not ask them to sign it then. I believe there's a representative or something in the block who'll try to get signatures later.

INS [Pages 2 and 3 of September 25 notes are lost.]

INS [PART OF TALK WITH ROBERTSON]

stockade releasees, working hard to obtain the ~~xxx~~ return of the men sent to Santa Fe in June, were certain to be disappointed. It seems that Best is telling them that WRA had nothing to do with the transfer of these men to Santa Fe: that the Department of Justice came in with a presidential warrent and took the men. However, the releasees, said Robertson, have a letter from the Dept. of Justice, stating that in the case of at least one particular man, they are perfectly willing to let him return to Tule Lake, if Best gives the O. K. ~~What the stockade men will make of this paradox remains to be seen.~~

TALK WITH OPLER

I dropped in on Opler in mid-afternoon today and found his staff had told him nothing about the circulation of the petition. Since I figured he might just as well start getting information, I told him only that it had been started. Subsequently he received the following information which he passed on to me in the evening.

It started going around Sunday. One staff member (Japanese) thought it was for the addition of new signatures to the 7,500 purported to have been obtained in April. Another informant told Opler that he thought it would be pretty sure to get the people who wanted to change their minds - to change. ~~(This, it will be remembered, was one of "U"'s expressed objectives.)~~ The people are confused about it. They don't know where it comes from. On the whole they do not approve, saying that it has no authority and no authorization.

Radio Tokyo

One informant told Opler that this petition does not agree with the radio broadcasts coming from Japan. These broadcasts are supposed to say, "Be good Japanese and don't stir up trouble at Tule Lake." Continued the informant, "That's why many people at Tule Lake are going to sit tight."

Leave Clearance

Opler too said that he was receiving a great many questions on how to

apply for leave clearance. "Don't tell anybody I'm asking you, but how do I get out of here?" they ask. Someone on his own staff is pulling wires to get out.

According to rumor, Mr. Huycke is leaving in a short time. There is also a rumor, supposed to have it's origin with Dillon Myer that Tule Lake is going under the Dept. of Justice in six weeks, which would be immediately after the election.

SEPTEMBER 26, 1944, TUESDAY, p. 1.

TALK WITH MRS. Takeuchi ~~called I~~ -

Mrs. Takeuchi, a young Nisei woman, had no higher opinion of the petition than any of my previous informants. Said she:

It was written in such awful English. When I saw it, I said, 'What kind of English is this?' I couldn't make head or tail out of it. I thought, 'It couldn't be WRA. Not with that English.'

I don't know who we are supposed to give it back to. You're just supposed to pass it on to somebody else.

It's to separate the people who are here from the 'real Japanese.'

I read it, but I don't know what it's all about. They want to be separated and follow the ideas of the old country. I guess the people with the idea that they want to go back to Japan - they might sign it.

TALK WITH MAY IWOHARA

I found May at home busily cooking an elaborate meal while her father and fiancée played a Japanese board game. May said that her father had not even bothered to read the petition, but had passed it along to the next apartment. May said that most of her friends said that you couldn't find out the truth about the petition. Everything they heard was rumors and you "couldn't get any real dope."

People were also saying that the Sokoku Kenkyu Seinen-dan was divided into four groups and that these groups were fighting each other for leadership.

Another thing they ~~are~~ always talking about Yamato damashii. But in spite of that, when the block managers decided to send gifts to the Japanese prisoners of war in this country, the "other side" (Re-segregation ~~agitators and Sokoku~~ group leaders) said that it was not necessary. I don't see where they have their reason. They are always talking about Nippon Seishin. (Japanese spirit.)

It seems to us as if Mr. Best is supporting that group (Resegregationists). (It may be that the interviews granted to the Resegregation group ~~[illegible]~~ by the Administration, have aroused some suspicion in the minds of other colonists.)

TALK WITH Mr. Tokunaga - Issei from Manzanar - friend of Kurihara ~~Tokunaga called Tokuna~~.

Mr. Tokunaga, though giving less detail, was just as strongly against ~~this~~ the petition as Kurihara. He made the following cryptic remark:

"It might be premature to say anything about this, but in two, three weeks maybe the whole incident story will be exposed in the Japanese newspaper. The dark side of this whole camp, only a few people know.

I ~~tried to get a little more dope, but "I"~~ asked what he meant, but Mr. Tokunaga changed the subject to the lack of education of the Japanese in America.

The common people don't know. Education in Japan progressed so fast. They are about 100% educated in Japan now. But in this country, I was surpirsed that the average education (of the Japanese) was very low.

My observation is this. My family is 350 years old in Japan - clear history. But it wasn't very wealthy. And the unwealthy people came to this country, to make a living, quite young. They were not very well educated.

I was more interested in studying than in making money, but the majority of people were more interested in making money. Money making came first to them. But their children - almost everyone graduated from high school and many went to university. The father and mother were ignorant while the children were highly educated. So there was a tendency for the child to be contemptuous of the parents.

Renunciation of Citizenship

My common sense opinion is this: from the Japanese part, the right of American citizenship is already denied. So it is not necessary for them to make formal declaration of denouncing it.

~~(This renunciation of citizenship is producing some queer rationalizations.)~~

Japanese Radio Broadcasts

I asked Mr. Tokunaga if the rumor that the Japanese radio was broadcasting orders that the residents of Tule Lake should make no trouble were true.

I have heard no broadcasts like that. Of course the Spanish Consul asked eight questions.

War Situation

I can't believe Germany will collapse. But even if Germany collapses, I don't think that Russia will declare war on Japan.

Hitomi murder solution

Mr. Tokunaga now said something that no informant has ever said: that he believed that it would not be long before the Hitomi murderer was caught. He said it was being whispered that the FBI was hot on the murderer's trail and that the murderer had been hired to do the job by some group. The murderer was said to be an ex-convict, because nobody else would do anything like that.

INS - p. 88

[In a ~~mmmmmm~~ previous conversation Mr. Tokunaga had hinted that some Japanese-American at Tule Lake was writing an account of what had "really happened" and was planning to ~~mmmmmmmmmmmmmmmm~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ publish it.]

SEPTEMBER 26, 1944, p. 3.

The Nitomi family is also supposed to know more than it is telling, because the family members are afraid.

More on newspaper exposé

It's his intention to save the Tule Lake people. Only a handful of people in camp make all the trouble. And most of the people are against it. It is going to appear in the newspaper, column by column. But it is not going to appear, until the man who has written it has gone out [left Tule Lake]

Petition

I asked one man "Why did you sign the paper?" He said, "So-and-so said so-and-so, so I signed it." They do not have any judgement.

If status quo had been taken honestly, I think 75% of the people would have been gengjyo-daha (anti-status quo). Even the young Kibei didn't know what was behind the scene.

At the block manager's meeting they made a request to raise the clothing allowance and the amount of aid given.

MORE RUMORS OF DISSENTION IN SUPER PATRIOT GROUP

I have been informed from two sources now, that Rev. Kai has left the Tachibana-Matsuda organization re-segregation and is working with Mr. Tsuda. This had made Mrs. Matsuda very angry. Perhaps this split is what Kuratomi referred to in his cryptic remark that in six months the re-segregation group would be split up. (It probably won't take six months, if these rumors are correct.)

~~[Here insert story of how I injured my leg.]~~

~~Ordered not to walk any distance for several days.~~ They in bed.

During August I had begun to socialize with a group of staff members. We met when we could in the evenings, gossiped, ate, and sometimes got drunk. They understood the nature of my work and courteously refrained from asking me about "what was going on in the colony". Like me, they were lonely; several were men whose wives were unable or unwilling to join them at Tule Lake.

On the night of September 26 I set out for such a party and ran violently into the pouring spout of a large oil can. My leg was cut so severely I knew it would have to be stitched. At the hospital the only doctor on duty was Dr. Noguchi (pseudonym). My heart sank, for I knew that Dr. Noguchi had good reason to dislike Caucasians. Before he left the Gila Center for Tule Lake, the authorities had forced him to hand over his grandchild, whom he had reared from infancy, to the child's wastrel father. The father was "loyal" and Noguchi was "disloyal", When I lay down on the operating table I pulled up my skirt a few inches. Noguchi pulled it down, remarking curtly, "It will wash." I remembered all the stories I had heard about the Japanese contempt for cowardice, and I determined to be brave. Noguchi gave me the opportunity, ~~improper needle, and though he was able to stick it into my leg he could not push it through the skin and flesh. Noguchi~~
He administered no anaesthetic and used an improper needle. Though he was able to stick the needle into my leg, he could not push it out again through the skin and flesh. Noguchi tugged at the needle several times and I saw the nurse's aides glance anxiously at each other. Then he asked me, "Does it pain?" "No," I replied. He thereupon ordered one of the nurses to get a cutting needle. When she returned, he deftly sewed up the cut. It required seven stitches.

I did not know that the story of what had happened at the hospital

had spread among the Japanese. A few days later when I was hobbling about, I met Mr. ~~Yamashita~~ Tachibana and remarked that I would be over to see him again as soon as my leg healed. "Yes," said Mr. ~~Yamashita~~ Tachibana in a loud, admiring tone. "We have all very much admired your German courage." I gulped, but said nothing, for ~~I suspects, it struck me~~ I felt that by German courage Mr. Tachibana meant that I had behaved like a true Nazi. After this I gave up trying to behave liked a "true Japanese" and began to meditate on the complexities of the images we think we are presenting to other people. (R. Wax, Doing Fieldwork, pp. 142-3.)

[The doctor told me to stay in bed for several days. Fortunately, many people visited me.]

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27th 1944, p..1.

CLOSING OF TULE LAKE AFTER ELECTION

From a large number of callers ~~picked up~~ I got a not too coherent account of the Community Management Meeting last night. It seems that Mr. Black bluntly announced ~~very frankly~~ to the staff members ~~present~~ that Tule Lake would soon be closed to relocation. Mrs. Deschin, a social worker, challenged the ~~ethics~~ ethics of the WRA in not announcing this to the people. "Is it right to have all of these folks trapped in here like that, without warning?" she is reported to have said. Black replied, "What do you think the Hearst papers would make of news that WRA had warned the disloyal Japanese in Tule Lake to get out?" Black, however, had no objection to the staff members telling the Japanese with whom they came in contact that 'it was almost certain that relocation would be stopped soon.' He even ~~allowed to~~ gave them permission to say that he, Mr. Black, had made this statement.

Mrs. Deschin is a good friendof mine and I shall try to get her account of this meeting very soon.

Hospital Note

My leg feels much better ~~well~~ - and I hope the doctor will let me resume walking on ~~tomorrow~~ Friday. My Caucasian friends accuse me of brooding too much over the nobility of Banzuin no Chobe and trying to emulate him by slicing myself up alive on an oil can.

CALL FROM ISSEI WOMAN - OLD TULE LAKER

~~XX~~ An elderly Issei woman who works in the laundry came in to see how I was doing, ~~and~~ Finding that she came from Berkeley we talked about the city and friends we had ~~entered into a long discussion on that town and some~~ mutual friends. I explained my work as best I could. When she told me that ~~Finding that~~ she was an Old Tulean, I began to discuss camp matters cautiously and she responded. ~~with a number of good statements~~.

~~XXXXX~~ Before "these people" came here, everything was very quiet. Everything went fine. But when these people from Gila, Poston, Jerome and Topaz came in all they could talk about was how fine things had been in the places from which they came. In the relocation camps, the food was better, there they

had nice houses, or they had fine white bath ~~taps~~ Tubs. Things at Tule Lake were no good." These newcomers, "all they do is talk talk talk."

The trouble in camp was "all made by a few people." If the Tule Lakers say anything, the others say they are "ikujinashi." (spineless) So they don't say anything. The don't want trouble. The way these few trouble makers behave is not ~~ture~~ true Yamato damashii. The person who really acts according to Yamato damashii "makes himself low and does not talk."

In November, when the people went to the Administration building, they were told that Dillon Myer was going to speak. This lady went, but her sick husband stayed home. She waited for hours and Dillon Myer did not speak. When she wanted to go home, "they" wouldn't let her. Finally Myer did speak "but just "two-three" minutes."

"The people in Tule Lake" she said ~~my informant~~, "think they will stay in Tule Lake and maybe go back to Japan after the war. Maybe they will stay in this ~~xxx~~ country." "But some of the people who came ink they want to go back right away. All they do is talk, talk talk."

~~XX~~ I said, "Yes, and now they are starting this paper around from house to house." "Yes," said ~~agreed~~ the lady ~~informant~~, "They want us to sign to go back to Japan, but very few people are signing." "We don't want to pack up and move out of here. Too much trouble." After exchanging several pertinent proverbs, my visitor left.

INS /My injured leg healed so well the ~~xxxx~~ doctor permitted me to walk on Friday./

INS -- [On September 27 the Caucasian supervisor warned the block managers that the petition had no adminstrative ~~xxxxx~~ sanction, bmt I did not learn of this until later.]

SEPTEMBER 29, 1944, FRIDAY, p. 1.

TALK WITH "~~Y~~ ~~STOCKADE RELEASEE~~ ~~Yoshiyama~~ Mr. Yoshiyama. (Oct. 22)

"~~Y~~" Yoshiyama showed me the final minutes of the meeting of the Planning Board ~~(minutes)~~, the body which had served pre-segregation Tule Lake as an Issei Community Council. He promised to have these minutes copied and give me a copy. I read the document and asked some specific questions:

General explanation

"When segregation took place it (Planning Board) automatically dissolved. Mr. Best emphatically told us that henceforth there would be no organization of any kind except, religious, block managers, P. T. A. etc.

(I asked if Mr. Best had made this statement directly to the Planning Board, and "~~Y~~" Yoshiyama said he had.)

"He said this was not a relocation center."

"After the auto accident we tried to negotiate but Mr. Best said he could recognize no organization. Then later he announced through the block managers and sent out a statement asking for negotiators. After that we wanted to make sure that he would recognize the committee so we went to his place for his signature."

("~~Y~~" Yoshiyama then showed me the original of a letter signed by Best which I copied.)

October 21, 1943

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

In conformity with my statement as published in the Tulean Dispatch of October 21, I invite any representative committee to discuss any problem. Arrangements for such a meeting can be held at my office at any time.

ss/ R. R. Best
Project Director.

("~~Y~~" Yoshiyama told me that the FBI had ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ photographed this letter.~~Z~~.) ~~It's either the real thing or a very clever forgery.)~~

Personnel of Planning Board

(I then asked whether this Oct. 22 meeting of the planning board was attended by old Tulean members or by old Tuleans and segregants from other centers ~~segregees additions~~.)

"It was composed of old Tuleans except me.

"The Planning Board (committee) went to see Mr. Best and Mr Smith, (head of Community Management?) much before the auto accident, to ~~ask~~ to be recognized. But he flatly said No. But in spite of what he said,

the old members said, we will set it up anyway and have it recognized by the ~~xxxxxxxxxxx~~ Japanese people here.

We attempted to have block representatives. More or less it failed. Not many people responsded. This was the last meeting they had - on Oct. 22.

Some tried to build it up but many of the people elected to the blocks were opposed to the Planning Board because of the Daihyo Sha Kai meeting. They said they'd rather dissolve it temporarily and give full support to the Daihyo Sha Kai.

Co-ordinating Committee Negotiations with Stockade Internees

The Co-ordinating Committee never conferred with the Negotiating Committee in the stockade. Instead they conferred with some people that is more weaker ~~as~~ in mind and with some that had nothing to do with the Negotiating Committee.

Planning Board Personnel

(I now asked a more specific question ~~re~~ about the Centers from which the men present at the Planning Board meeting of Oct. 22 had come ~~came~~.)

"About half of them were old Tuleans. That's where the complications began. The Tuleans thought we came from other centers and that we were taking their jobs away.

"Okamoto, the chairman, later was on the Co-ordinating Committee."

(I asked who "the workers" referred to in the minutes were.)

"The workers were people like me, the secretary, the messenger boy and the office workers who had worked and not been paid. They brought me $22.00 when the Planning Board dissolved. This was paid by the Japanese who collected it in each block. Each block was requested and they collected about one or two dollars from each block, two, I think, but I can't exactly remember. Some didn't want to bother collecting it so they paid it out of their own pocket. I paid two dollars to the Planning Board, myself.

Meeting between Col. Austin and 7 ward representatives.

(These minutes Yoshiyama said he will ~~also~~ copy and send me.)

(I asked what position these seven Japanese ward representatives held on the Daihyo Sha Kai, but since Yoshiyama had been picked up before this meeting was held, he could not tell me how they were selected. They were, however, Daihyo Sha Kai members.)

Kashima's Death.

Since some documents in my ~~position~~ possession indicate that Kashima died the day after the accident, that is, died on Oct. 16, I asked Yoshiyama if the men

attending the Oct. 17, meeting of the Daihyo Sha knew of his death. He said they did not, and that he had always believed that Kashima did not die until the 18th. This is strange because I believe the Tulean Dispatch gives it as the 16th.)

Nov. 1.

I asked Yoshiyama if the Neg. Committee had asked Myer for an interview before they told the people to come - and if Myer refused them. He said they had but that Zuratomi or Kii had the document. He also said Myer refused to see them when they first requested an interview.

"The farm group were permitted to see Mr. Myer on the afternoon of Nov. 2nd."

THE COAL STRIKE

That happened about ten days after I came in here from Topaz. I heard there was a coal strike because I was a member of the Planning Board. Then Mr. Akiyama, Takada (who are both now in Santa Fe) and Mr. Yamanaka of block 14, came to see me.

They told me there was a grievance among the coal drivers, and they wished me to try to iron out the grievance. Mr. Saito and Mr. Idemoto were foremen and they also came.

I wanted to know the dope. They said there were some Japanese resting when the car of coal arrived here. It was really hot then. Then one of the Caucasians came and said, 'You are getting paid $16.00 a month and I don't want to see you loafing on your job and resting like this."

The Japanese said the food they were receiveing was poor and that the work was too tough. The Caucasian stated that the food did not concern him and that his chief responsibility was to see that they all worked.

Now the coal workers had had a contract with the Administration prior to this incident. The boys wanted the conditions to be the same as the contract signed by the Japanese and Caucasians previously. They stated that they had one hour of laundry to do each day and that at ten o'clock they had a little chow time and at 2:30 another snack. They wanted to go back on the same basis.

The Caucasian said flatly that there was no committment and that it didn't concern him. They had to work at all times, whether or not, or he'd fire them because there were so many on the list to get jobs.

So Mr. Mayeda, Mr. Akiyama, Mr. Takata and I went to see Mr. Smith. (Mayeda was head of Civic Org. before he relocated.) We conferred for two-three days and at last he agreed to have the workers on the same basis as the previous contract.

About 15 were fired on that day, so we wanted them to be returned with full pay, and that was agreed upon.

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(Since Dr. Opler has told me that Takahashi took a very prominent part in the coal strike, I asked Yoshiyama what part Takahashi had played. Yoshiyama said that Takahashi was not concerned at all.)

"Takahashi tried to get a powerful Planning Board. He tried his darndest to have the Planning Board set up.

(I asked about the supposed non-representation of the old Tuleans on the Negotiating Committee. Yoshiyama said that Hoshiko, Nakao and Tsuda were from Tule Lake.)

Farm Group Metting after Kashima Accident

At the first meeting of the farm group, Mr. Hatano was the temporary chairman. But because the problem was a little too big for the farm group to handle alone he wished all of the Japanese people to participate. At that meeting Mr. Mori was elected temporary chairman. It was decided at that meeting that they should gather all the block managers and put the matter before them.

The block managers met that night and it was decided that two representatives should be elected from each block.

Communications with Besig

"I have communicated with Mr. Besig and he assured me that I would not be pulled in on this murder indictment. He also said that he was still waiting for an explanation of the third degree methods used on Mr. Oseto by the WRA. He wanted to know if a warrant was issued to Mr. Oseto. It was not.

Santa Fe Issue

We will not resign [as representatives] - even if we go back to Japan unless the 26 men are returned from Santa Fe. If they return our job is over, and we will present our mass resignation at once.

If we resign now the people will regard us as cowards and our name will be dirt.

If Mr. Best doesn't see me, the camp will be in an uproar. (Here Yoshiyama elaborated on how he really intended to bring the camp around Mr. Best's ears if Best will not see him when he (Best) returns from Denver. Best is reported to have said that he will not see Yoshiyama under any conditions.)

Four or five of the men in Santa Fe didn't write to me. (I think Yoshiyama means didn't answer his letters.) But the idea of most of them is to come back. Of course, they wouldn't say that to Mr. Best, because that would be bowing their heads and admitting that they did something wrong.

If Mr. Best is wise, he'll try and have them returned. It will not only be good for the center, but good for him too.

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We would rather see this center under the Justice Dept. than under WRA.

One big mistake Mr. Best made was by dividing the center by the status quo vote. There was no need for that. In fact right now the camp looks very peaceful, but deep in our hearts. . .

That's why we wish to have another segregation. Those who support us and sign (the petition) we feel are really loyal Japanese.

TALK WITH KURIHARA

The Re-segregation Statement

A pamphlet was left at each house. This block had more than enough.

With regard to signing the petition - it hasn't come around. In this block we haven't seen a thing. But we know just where to go to sign.

There's no name on it. "Who's trying to put this thing over?" That's the objection I've heard in many blocks.

We want to know who is responsible for it . We cannot be led like a bunch of sheep without knowing the leader

I could say definitely that he (Wakayama) is the one who originated it. But who's carrying it through, I just know some of their names.

(I remarked on the poor English used.)

That English! I said, "For heaven's sake, why don't they try something better?"

Probably they don't realize, but by providing such a poorly written statement they lose the respect of the people.

The threatened Expose

(I told Mr. Kurihara about Mr. Tokunaga's remark about the man who intends to expose the machinations of the pressure group.)

I believe that's true. If it does come out and accuses the right person, I think he'd be doing a great thing for the people.

Between ourselves, I have always told them - (the Wakayama bunch) that if they go too far with it I'll expose them myself. Whether they call me an inu or not, it doesn't matter. If I came out with the facts, I think I'll get most of the people to side with me.

In many blocks I've heard this - the people are against it. Theyre saying they're a bunch of troublemakers. I think they are right.

One point I really oppose - - they threaten to use force - and if they use that force, I'm not going to stay quiet.

Many people today are wondering whether they should sign or not. They're afraid. They're being led into it.

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So far I didn't want to be an informer. I didn't want to be called a dog. But if anybody is seriously hurt or killed - why should I hesitate? My conscience tells me as long as I shield him (Wakayama) I'm responsible to the public. As long as he's at large he'll continue. But as long as he doesn't do it, I won't say a thing.

I've visited many people. The majority are considering. They're afraid something will happen. Those who have a mind of their own, they won't sign. Only one man (with a mind of his own) has told me he had signed it.

Another thing I've heard from a most prominent person (in the pressure group), he stated that they had a number of killers among themselves.[1] Why does he day that?

Today Wakayama is not respected in his block. The people are waking up to the facts. They are not dumb. They see things. Of course, there are a few who are still behind him. Even his wife has said that she wants to move away from that block.

(Kurihara has repeatedly implied that Wakayama is a criminal.

But he never says anything specific. Did Wakayama do something during the Manzanar riot of 1942 that Kurihara has revealed to noone? Or was in involved in illegal activities when he was secretary of the union local of Japanese fishermen at Terminal Island?

Well, Kurihara tells only what he feels like telling, so I shall pick up the pieces as they fall.)

TALK WITH TWO NISEI GIRLS (Kimi Hashimoto)

My two Nisei friends paid a sick call on me today. Neither had even heard of the petition.

Manzanar

Kimi told me:

People blame Manzanar when anything happens. Every little beating and everything, they blame on Manzanar.

INS. [1. Later I heard from another young person that the man who made this statement was Mr. Tsuka, a Buddhist priest, who had played a prominent role in the organization of the Sokoku Kenkyu Seimen-dan.]

~~(Note to self - I can't find mention of this in Thomas and Nish.)~~

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UZLL ON ~~MRS.~~, Old Tule an friend of Jimmy's. Melba Kaminaka

Melba had not ~~been~~ heard of the Resegregation ~~discussion handed around~~ Tokenchi pamphlet.

All she knew ~~xxxxxxxx~~ was that some man was coming around to get people to sign something. I asked if her block were strongly status quo. She said, No, it was mostly Old Tuleans.

"The people are so uncertain. And definitely, those who plan to stay don't want to move.

"Things seem so quiet now. I can't believe it."

Melba also asked me if I had heard of Topaz closing.

I then asked her if she had any plans to relocate ~~and that if she did, it would be a good idea for her to get in her application~~ before the election. She said she had already gone to see the Project Attorney's secretary but had been told that if she applied for leave clearance, cancelling her repatriation, she would have to leave camp when her clearance came through. Since the nursing school she hoped to ~~plans to~~ enter ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ will not admit her until September 1945, she does not know what to do. She did not cancel her repatriation. She said that many of the high school students are in the same plight.

TALK WITH MRS. Oda

I hoped to talk over the Resegregation petition ~~and~~ with Mr. Oda but he was not home. ~~and~~ His wife was expecting a music pupil. She said that they had received an announcement but were waiting to hear how the other people felt about it. The pupil arrived and I made an appointment for next Friday.

TALK WITH MRS. Matsuda

Thought I'd call at the Matsudas and see how ~~xxxxxx~~ they are taking the dismal results. They were a little subdued, but not very much. Mrs. Matsuda remarked with determination that they had just about gotten all the signatures of "those who really want to go back to Japan." "Today was the last day people could sign." (If that is true, none of my informants have known about it,

INS

1? [On September 30 Mr. Black sent a memorandum to the block managers in which he said that there would be no further resegregation at Tule Lake or elsewhere. On October 6, my block manager friend, Mr. Oda, referred to the memorandum and on October 10, he sent me a copy by mail. See notes for October 10, pp. 4,5.]

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or cared enough to mention it.) Mrs. Matsuda told me that "the people just laughed at the statement in the paper (Newell Star) which warned that unauthorized petitions would not be allowed." (I have heard no much laughter. ~~Frankly, what I noted was that they laughed at the statement put out by the "O" group.~~) She added that some of the block managers who favor resegregation are really mad, because they say that the subject was never brought up at the block manager's meeting, as the Newell Star says it was. ~~(I can check this easily.)~~

Mr. Matsuda now said: ~~Mrs. "O" said:~~ "The newspaper is getting very one sided nowadays. They used to be on our side, but now they are beginning to go over on the other side."

Mrs. Matsuda: ~~"Mr."~~ "You know why?"

Mr. Matsuda: "How can you get authority for a petition like this?" ~~asked Mr. "O". He added~~ He said that the next time they put out something they are going to take the paper to the block manager beforehand, "and he better not say anything."

Mrs. Matsuda said ~~"O" remarked~~ that they had received a letter from Mr. E. Innes of the Department of Justice ~~Justice Dept.~~, which advised them to hold on, that everything was going smoothly and that they would be notified when the renunciation of citizenship forms would be ready. She added, "We are going on as we were, even if the people squawk."

She also asked my advice as to whether it would be a good idea for the people to petition the Dept. of Justice to keep Mr. Robertson here, as an employee of the Dept. of Justice, if the Dept. takes over the camp. I said I did not know if it would do any good.

TALK WITH MISS HOBBY.

Walking out of the colony I met Miss Hobby who has one of the supervisory positions in the schools. She brought up the subject of the coming Dept. of Justice change and her worry about the young people being "trapped" here. She said that Mr. Harkness, the supervisor of schools, had been very disturbed ~~teaching his heart out (what little he has left) as long as~~ when three weeks ago, ~~when~~ Mr. Black had refused to allow him or the teachers to give the young people any warning over the imminent closing of centers to relocation. (Evidently, Black has now ~~changed~~ relented to some

1. [In an earlier conversation Mr. Yoshiyama had told me that his family in Japan was very wealthy.

otFxxx Footnote, p.99.

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extent.)

TALK WITH NISEI GIRL Kayo Iida

This Nisei friend had not seen or heard of the segregation paper passed around. She said it was probably because her father had just read it and passed it along to the next barrack.

TALK WITH "Y" Yoshiyama

I dropped in on Mr. Yoshiyama ~~ex-stockade internee~~, to pick up a document. I had intended to go right on to the Yamashiro's, but ~~he invigled me into~~ Mr. Yoshiyama ~~Yamashiro~~ clearly did not wish me to leave.

He showed me pictures of his family home in Japan, ~~evidently~~ a pretty palatial place, pictures of himself on basketball teams in Japan, on swimming teams, and in the uniform of his high school. I wanted to leave ~~go on~~, ~~and~~ but couldn't do so without appearing rude. ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ ~~XXXXX~~ We finally got around to Japanese customs and Yoshiyama told me ~~"Y" gave vent the story of his own~~ about his marriage. It seems that he had seen his ~~present~~ wife ~~to~~ (whom he ~~only~~ married last week) a couple of times in Santa Anita. Then in Topaz a man came to him and asked him if he wanted to get married. As I joke he said "Yes." So the baishakunin told him to take a look at the girl. He didn't really want to get married, but thought he might as well. ~~and~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Then preparations for the engagement word made. He told the girl's family that he was a poor student and couldn't even buy a ring, not even a 15 cent one, but it seems they did not ~~don't~~ mind. 1

~~very wealthy.)~~ The engagement was to be celebrated November 14th (1944), but he was picked up the day before. While he was in the stockade he wanted to break it off and wrote his fiancée so. Then he received a letter from her mother that she had not eaten for two days and was crying all the time. So he relented. ~~I did not know how to respond to this story. So~~

He ~~is~~ did not care for meek and ~~xxxxxx~~ docile women. He liked women who were spirited and courageous. When he returned to Japan he was going to devote himself to the development of democratic principles, including the liberation of women.

Mr. Yoshiyama also told me rather wildly that if Mr. Best ~~xxx~~ refused to see him about ~~xx~~ bringing the Issei members of the negotiating Committee back from Santa Fe, he would raise up the whole camp. I did not know how to respond, so I left, feeling puzzled, bewildered, and embarrassed.

~~I left, feeling bewildered and embarassed.~~

I went on to the Yamashiro's but they were not at home. Then I called on the Manji's but found them out too. I thought I'd walked enough and went out of the "colony" and back to my room.