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UNITED STATES
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. Kenneth M. Harkness
Superintendent of Schools

From: Mr. Harry L. Black
Chief, Community Management

This is in reference to your memo of May 18, referring to operations of the Japanese Language Schools and the Administration policy concerning them.

The Project Director's memorandum of March 30, 1944, was intended to outline a working agreement between the Administration and the Japanese Language Board of Education. It was intended, furthermore, to assist the Japanese Language Board of Education by the Administration's recognition of the Board as the Colony representative body in charge of Japanese Language Schools to assure a definite responsibility and authority to conduct all Japanese Language School activity on an organized basis. It was contemplated that the Board would be willing and able to bring all the Japanese language schools within its jurisdiction and that the whole program of education in the Japanese language schools would be subject to a plan of organization devised by the Board.

It now appears that the Japanese Language School Board has been neither willing nor able to devise a plan whereby the schools are operated on any organized plan. For example:

1. Schools are in operation entirely independent of the Board and which do not recognize even the existence of the Board.
2. Schools operate under varying conditions in various wards without consistency as to curriculum and administration.
3. Tuition charges vary from school to school.
4. The Board as a body exercises no real jurisdiction over ward schools which have representatives on the Board. Thus we have a collection of Ward Schools, all operating independently, instead of a Center-wide school system operating under a Center School Board.

Mr. Harkness - 2.

5. So far as the Administration has been advised, no plans have been made by the Board for elections of new members or to fill vacancies which might occur.
6. The Board has been unable to provide for the Superintendent of Schools information as to the number of pupils enrolled in each school, the names of pupils, or any attendance records.
7. The Board is unable to provide any reliable information to give assurance that Japanese Language School classes do not operate in conflict with classes of the Center Schools.
8. Either with or without the knowledge and approval of the Board, a considerable illegal pressure is exercised on children and parents to influence attendance or non-attendance at Center Schools.
9. The provisions of the Project Director's memorandum of March 30 were developed by Mr. Gunderson in repeated conferences with the Japanese Language School Board. Its context was modified many times to conform to the wishes of the Board. It was published in its final form after the draft had received approval of the Board. Although members of the Board had not signed any statement that the memorandum represented an agreement and understanding between the Board and the Administration, the several conferences left no room for doubt that the Project Director's memorandum definitely embodied an operating agreement.

In view of the inability or unwillingness of the Japanese Language School Board to observe the provisions of the memorandum, and in view of the failure of the Board to establish jurisdiction over the Japanese Language schools, it is now proposed that the memorandum be rescinded and all of its provisions nullified.

The Administration then would pursue the following policy:

1. Extend no form of recognition to the Japanese Language schools or to any group who assumed to be spokesmen for them.
2. Operate the Center school system for the benefit of pupils who are enrolled on a voluntary basis.
3. Take whatever measures are necessary to see that language school classes do not conflict with Center school classes.

Mr. Harkness - 3.

4. Assume no obligation to permit language schools to be operated in recreation halls, ironing rooms, or other project facilities.
5. Continue the policy already established that no Japanese language school classes shall be held in any classroom or other facility provided for the use of the Center Schools.
6. Continue the policy already established that no supplies, materials or equipment provided by WRA for the Center schools be available for the Japanese language schools.
7. Require persons who have use and custody of mimeograph and other duplicating equipment to register such equipment with the Police Department, and assume responsibility for its proper use.

This comment is referred for your consideration and comment, in view of the conversations we have had.

(Signed)
Harry L. Black
Chief, Community Management

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

Embree
CA File Comm
wang.
attache
CA
Legation

311 WA SF 8-7-43 1003A

DILLON S MYER DIR WRA BARR BLDG WA --25

ATTENTION JOHN EMBREE

REURTEL 8-6-43 DISPATCH STORY, WHICH APPEARED IN OREGONIAN,
WAS INTERPRETED AS FORCED RELOCATION OF THOSE GOING TO OTHER
CENTERS. SEE REPORT SENT TODAY. RUMOR OF SQUEEZE PLAY ON PART OF
WRA CONTROLLED BY TALKS IN COLONY AND BY RUMOR CLINIC SET UP IN
DISPATCH. RUMOR NOW CHECKED SUCCESSFULLY.

KENNETH M HARKENSS ACTG CHF COMMUNITY MGRNT WRA TULALAKE CALIF

8-6-43

JM 1036A

TULEAN Dispatch DAILY

Volume 6 No. 12

Newell, California

Friday, July 30, 1943

HAVE PHOTOS TAKEN NOW

Because of the anticipated rush for relocation prior to segregation, all evacuees contemplating indefinite leave from Tule Lake should come immediately to the Photo Studio at the Leave Section to have their pictures taken, it was announced.

About five days are required for developing and printing; therefore, it is advisable to avoid last minute delays by having the photos taken NOW.

LOYAL EVACUEES TO RELOCATE

DENVER, July 27--Dillon S. Myer, war relocation authority director, said that more than 76,000 Japanese Americans classified loyal to the United States soon will be returned to civilian life, according to an INS dispatch in the Oregonian.

Myer, who along with the 10 relocation center project directors is meeting in Denver to discuss plans for segregation and relocation, stated that the Japanese-Americans would be (Cont. on Page 3)

Best Describes Work With WRA "Interesting"

STUDIES EVACUEE PROBLEMS

"My work with the War Relocation Authority has been the most interesting experience of my life." This was the statement made by Mr. Raymond R. Best at a press conference at Denver yesterday.

"I like people. They are all interesting, there are no two people alike," Mr. Best continued. "The Japanese people and the Japanese-Americans and their problems have literally absorbed my attention since coming to the WRA."

Speaking of Leupp, Mr. Best said that it was not a prison nor a concentration camp. "The men at Leupp are being returned to their former projects as fast as their conduct warrants their return. At Leupp, the colonists got the kind of administration they wanted--a friendly administration. That will be true of Tule Lake. Everyone knows that I am hired to carry out government policies."

Mr. Best said

that the men at Leupp expressed their regret at his leaving and asked permission to write to their former projects to tell (Cont. on Page 3)

TO ARRIVE FROM CHICAGO

Miss Mercer of the Chicago Relocation Office will arrive in Tule Lake on Monday, August 2, to confer with evacuees who wish to relocate in that area. She has had charge of all the housing problems in the Chicago area and she is well versed with housing conditions there.

Her office will be at Placement and Miss Mercer will remain on the Project for quite some time.

BRETHREN HOSTEL IN CHICAGO HAS OPENINGS

There are openings for 30 Tule Lake residents to go to the Brethren Hostel in Chicago as soon as transportation can be supplied, according to Frank D. Fagan, Placement Officer.

All persons interested should contact Mr. Martin Gunderson in the Administration Building.

Mr. Fagan reports that those who have gone to the hostel have had little or no difficulty in finding employment. Employers prefer to interview applicants personally and all interviews are arranged by Mr. Elmer L. Shirrell, relocation supervisor of Chicago.

REPORT ON SEGREGATION BY MYER

The War Relocation Authority is responsible for the welfare of all the people of Japanese ancestry who live in relocation centers. The execution of this responsibility is made more difficult by the fact that some of the relocation center residents have indicated that they are neither loyal to this country nor sympathetic to its war aims, while the great majority have indicated that they wish to be American. The War Relocation Authority has an obligation to each of these groups, and it also has an obligation to safeguard the further national interest.

After long and serious deliberation, the decision has been made that the responsibilities of the War Relocation Authority can best be fulfilled if a segregation is made between those who wish to follow the American way of life, and

those whose interests are not in harmony with those of the United States.

Accordingly, procedures for a program of segregation have been developed. All relocation center residents found not to be loyal or sympathetic to the United States will be moved to the Tule Lake Center, and those Tule Lake residents found to be American in their loyalties or sympathies will be moved to other centers or, preferably, given permission to relocate outside. The population of the relocation centers after segregation will be composed of those whose interests are bound with the welfare of the United States and who therefore are eligible to move from the relocation centers to outside communities.

The program of segregation is not being undertaken in any sense as a measure

(Continued on Page 3)

Outlook, Community Reactions Favorable In Most Cases

(The following is the continuation of "Rural Relocation Outlook" by Donald R. Sabin, Assistant Chief of Employment Division.)

OUTLOOK BY AREA

Rocky Mountain States

Full-time seasonal work is to be expected until late in September. Gradual shift from seasonal to year-round is expected. Jobs such as hay-hands or cooks on ranches should not be overlooked. Idle evacuees should consider transfer to midwest or farther east to stabilize their income. Lower wages are to be expected in the mid-west, but usually living conditions will also be much cheaper.

Great Plains and Corn Belt States

Seasonal work will be spotted around food processing plants, mid-season potato areas, in corn detasseling jobs or in haying or grain harvest. Workers going into these areas should be on indefinite leave wherever possible so that they can accept year-round employment whenever it becomes available. Job offers are likely to be scattered and be of varied nature such as for livestock feeders, workers on dairy farms, poultry farms, in nurseries, green houses, produce warehouses, grain elevators, etc.

Northeast

Vegetable, fruit, poultry and livestock workers are needed in northeastern states. These areas have the advantage of nearby markets and great manpower needs. There is opportunity for nursery or green house work in the winter and a demand for gardeners, care-takers on old estates and year-round workers on corporation farms. Persons with ECD clearance should give careful consideration to relocation in New York, New England or in that general section of the country.

COMMUNITY REACTIONS

Evacuees can expect to attract considerably more attention in the smaller communities than the large. However, when they are once accepted in smaller communities it is believed that their station in the community will usually be quite satisfactory. Some of the smaller cities and towns throughout the agricultural areas of the mid-west offer much cheaper living conditions and more suitable places for the rearing of a family than in the crowded cities where war industries predominate. On the other hand, large metropolitan areas such as New York City and Chicago can be expected to absorb a good many evacuees. Now would seem to be an excellent time for individually relocated individuals who are finding community acceptance satisfactory to undertake the further relocation of their families or dependents.

Relocation requires real effort. Not all relocation will be easy or entirely successful yet the number of persons on indefinite leave who have found it necessary to return to the center to date has been surprisingly small, those evacuees who have a real faith in democracy are finding through relocation an opportunity to re-gain a foothold in America for themselves and their children.

FROM THE DISPATCH FILES

July 27, 1942--Population reached 14,993. DISPATCH moved to 1603. Hardball season starts.

July 28, 1942--Colony census is scheduled for Friday at midnight. Marriage Course is offered. Ice Cream and pop stands sales at canteens.

July 30, 1942--One-third of the city's population is employed. Average age of a Tulean is 32.

July 31, 1942--Procedure to relocate citizens only was announced by Dillon S. Myer, national WRA director. Seven nurseries are operating.

Footprints

POSTON

...A visit from the Spanish consul was expected and issue of the center met to form a plan of action...Poston leads all other centers in departures with a total of 27-60...City council passed a resolution giving full support to the Marcantonio Bill, which would amend the United States Naturalization Law so that oriental could become naturalized citizens...Harvesting of watermelon and honeydew begun...

TOPAZ

...Fourth of July carnival netted \$2,053.40, of which \$1,691.32 was given to the Student Scholarship Aid Fund...Classes in the Japanese Language courses were started...

GILA

...Spanish Consul visits center...198 ship models have been made by the Gila ship model production plan...Health survey of children started...

ROHWER

...A mural painted by two Rohwer students was accepted by the YWA for a cover design for its September magazine issue...High School auditorium is nearing completion...

GRANADA

...Tofu manufacturing is scheduled to get underway soon...Community Analysis Report No. 1, which includes a general survey of the attitudinal factors of the Japanese based on observations by the staff and indicating general needs and problems, was sent to proper authorities in Washington...Red Cross Chapter is formed...

MANZANAR

...The Adult Education Summer Business College began July 19...Residents may file applications now for segregation hearings. Student relocation counseling service started to aid persons who are interested in attending colleges...Mid-summer pictorial section delayed.

Welfare Of Loyal Citizens Justify Segregation -- Myer

(Continued from page 1)

of punishment or penalty for those who will be moved to the Tule Lake Center. The War Relocation Authority recognizes the integrity of those persons of Japanese ancestry who frankly have declared their sympathy for Japan or their lack of allegiance to the United States. While the privilege of leave will be denied to those assigned to the Tule Lake Center, this privilege would not have been available to them had they remained in their present center.

Segregation offers promise of giving to those evacuees who want to be American the opportunity to live as Americans and to express their Americanism without interference, it should result in increased assurance of harmony in the relocation centers, it should increase public acceptance of those granted leave clearance, and thus aid in the relocation of these people.

The decisions as to who will be segregated will be made in a spirit of fairness and justice.

While it is recognized that the segregation process will put much trouble to those persons who must move, I have no question that the national interest and the long range welfare of the thousands of loyal American citizens and law abiding aliens justify the step to be taken.

I urge every resident of a relocation center to make himself familiar with the objectives of the segregation program and with the procedures for carrying it out, so that the adjustment may be made with the least possible difficulty to everyone concerned.

Dillon S. Myer, Director

TSO BENEFIT DANCE SLATED

With the proceeds to be turned over to the T.S.O., a Benefit Dance will be co-sponsored by the Block 14 Young People and the Recreation Youth Social Activities on Saturday, August 14 at #1420 from 8-11 p.m.

Bids will be sold at #2008 and by the Block 14 Young People starting on Thursday, July 29. Although the bids are priced at 25¢ minimum any other donation will be appreciated by the co-sponsors.

UNCLAIMED MAIL

LETTERS: Mrs. A. Takiguchi, Kitagawa Kisuki, George Murakami, Kazuo Edward Urabe, Kinichi Hori, T. Tamanawa, Mr. & Mrs. T. Watanabe, Fumiyo Kawasaki, William S. Koda, Rose Yoshimura, Esamu Yagi, Mr. K. Matsushita, U. Uratsuka, Mitsuko Murakami, Toyoru Kawano, Noboru Koyama, K. Uyeda, Aiko Yamamoto.

POST CARDS: K. Masumi, D. Oshita, Kyoichi Iwasa, M.D., Y. Yamamoto.

REC WANTS CARDS

The Recreation Department is in need of some bridge cards and pinochle decks. All those who wish to donate their old cards may do so by bringing them in at bldg. 7108.

NEW DIRECTOR ANXIOUS TO START WORK AT TULE LAKE

(Continued from page 1)
their friends there he was a "swell fellow."

Tule Lake is particularly fortunate to have Raymond Best as its new director. He is easy to approach, friendly, sympathetic. He is of medium build, forty-eight years old, and is blessed with a keen sense of humor.

"I am looking forward to my assignment to Tule Lake. The eyes of the people of this country and of the whole world be fixed on us. Our goal is

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTH: To Kiyoshi & Michiko Shimizu, 5611-D, a girl, July 24 at 10:24 a.m.
BIRTH: To Tatsuji & Kikuyo Watari, 2215-C, a boy, July 26, at 6:17 p.m.

EVACUEES TO RETURN TO NORMAL LIFE

(Continued from page 1)

released to all parts of the nation, except on the west coast, where military authorities are rigidly maintaining their "no Japanese" order for reasons of internal security.

Only the Tule Lake center will be maintained, the story reported, and it will house non-American Japanese and disloyal Japanese-Americans. It was estimated that close to 15,000 will be housed at Tule Lake after the segregation program, which is scheduled to begin September 1, is completed.

Unless the nine centers to be abandoned by the WRA are cared for, they will be "in ruins within five years, as they were built only to last that long," said Myer. He added it was possible that other government agencies may take them over and keep them in repair.

WHO WANTS A PUPPY?

WANTED: A permanent home for a 4 months old female puppy, part bull terrier, part cocker spaniel. See block manager of 67.

unqualified success. The government has set a policy which will mitigate favorably the best interests of all concerned. It respects the wishes of those who are loyal to the United States. It respects the wishes of those who wish to remain loyal to Japan without imposing upon them a stigma by segregation. It will readily be understood by all, however, that in time of war certain restrictions must be observed.

"I am pleased that Mr. Dillon S. Myer will visit our Project soon," Best said, "but I am more pleased that I shall arrive at the Project on Monday and will then have an opportunity of meeting the residents of Tule Lake."

WEEKEND HARDBALL SKE D: OKOLE & HILLMEN TO TANGLE

What could be the game of the year is scheduled for this coming Sunday in the Major Hardball League as the league favorite Hillmen nine will tangle with the likewise favored Okole House on field #2, starting at 2:30 p.m.

Both teams have two victories and no defeats in the standings and lead the loop along with the Warehouse and Isleton.

In team batting averages, Hillmen holds a slight edge with a .319 average as against a .305 for Okole House and the season record shows the two squads to be about even, each having beat Marysville and Riverside.

IND. LEAGUE FINAL BAT AVE.

The first round batting champion in the Old Men's Industrial League is S. Kawahata of the #4 Spuds with an amazing .720 average. He is well ahead of the second place hitter G. Yasui, who is pounding the pill at a .520 clip.

TEAMS PCT.

S. Kawahata, #4 Spuds.	.720
G. Yasui, Ten-Hi	.545
Y. Ishikawa, Bt.Necks.	.520
G. K. wasaki, Bt.Necks.	.500
C. Takesuye, 3 Stars	.500
E. Hamatake, Flushers.	.500
Kato, 68 Old Timers	.500
F. Furukawa, J.Walker.	.485
L. Nakano, Flushers	.482
J. Takagi, Toppers	.482
H. Hoshiko, 3 Stars	.468
Nishimoto, Old Timers.	.468
P. Tanaka, Flushers	.458
H. Nishimoto #4 Spuds	.455
S. Oshita, Flushers	.451
J. Kubota, J. Walker	.450
J. Okamoto, 3 Stars	.434
K. Nakao, J. Walker	.428
Hoshiko, Wd. IIToppers.	.428
Asahara, Old Timers	.419
F. Muranaka, Bt.Necks.	.416
C. Kadomiya, J. Walker	.413
F. Yasui, Ten-Hi	.406
S. Sunada, 3 Stars	.400
Y. Kawada, Esquire	.400
A. Takata, Flushers	.400
H. Nakahara, Ten-Hi	.393
H. Iwafuchi, 3 Stars	.393
Aramaki, Old Timers	.388
R. Onaga, Ten-Hi	.380
S. Tanaka, 3 Stars	.375
Yamashiro, Blks.7-8	.375
G. Kawamoto, Blks.7-8	.370
Shimamura, J. Walker	.366
K. Okada, #4 Spuds	.364
F. Sawamura, Flushers.	.363
H. Okusako, #4 Spuds	.357
F. Kawai, Toppers	.355
J. Fujinaka, J.Walker.	.355
S. Matsumoto, Flushers.	.350

However, defensively and in the pitching, Hillmen appears to hold a slight edge. But no one can guess for sure the outcome of this clash.

If Hillmen wins this week's game and the one the following week against Warehouse, they will be a heavy favorite to cop the crown.

The schedule for this week is as follows:

SATURDAY, July 31	
Courtland-Northwest	F1
W. Sac'to-Pacers	F3
SUNDAY, August 1	
Marysville-Riverside	F1
Okole House-Hillmen	F2
Isleton-Holland	F3

GIRLS' TENNIS TOURNAMENT PLANNED

All girls who are interested in entering a tennis tournament are requested to sign-up immediately with the receptionist at Recreation center 1808.

If enough interest is shown, a tourney will be held.

TENNIS PLAYERS TO MEET TONITE

Men tennis players are reminded of the important meeting which will be held tonight at the DISPATCH office 1608, starting at 7:30 p.m.

All details for the coming tournament will be discussed at this time.

The tourney is postponed until the week-end of August 7 and 8.

DESPITE THE FACT THAT...

...Block 41 was defeated by Block 25 for the City Girls Softball Championship in the recent two-out-of-three series, they chalked up three records which will be hard for any team, including the boys, to beat.

The first record is the triple play in the last of the seventh with the bases loaded in the first game. It is undoubtedly the play of the year in softball and it came at such a crucial moment with such swiftness that for a moment or two, most of the players and fans didn't know exactly what happened.

THE SECOND RECORD IS...

...the 22 stolen bases that the Placeritz made in three games. Nearly every time one of the 41 players reached first, they usually got to second on a steal. They pilfered a grand total of 10 in the final contest.

Block 25, incidently, had four stolen bases to their credit in the series.

THE THIRD RECORD, IF...

...you can call it that, is the five run rally in the last of the seventh of the final game which nearly overtook the huge lead which Block 25 had gained. Going into the last inning, Block 41 was behind 11-5 and the cause appeared hopeless but their barrage of hits and runs gave the champs a bad nightmare before it was over.

BATTING STAR FOR THE...

...series was Sumi Miyamoto with 6 hits in 9 times at bat for a .667 average, playing for the 41'ers in right field.

Centerfielder Hanako Ike of the city champs was second with 3 safe blows in 6 trips for an even .500.

Doris Yagi of Block 25 was next, hitting .429, and in fourth place was the fiery catcher for the Placeritz, Hiroko Kashiwabara, with a .400 average.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Nowell, California

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Date: August 10, 1943

TO: All Division and Section Heads

FROM: K. M. Harkness, Acting Chief, Community Management

SUBJECT: Forms for Segregation Program

The following list of forms have been sent to the Mimeograph Department for running and may be requisitioned from the office indicated opposit the number:

WRA No. 278	- Mails and Files
WRA No. 277	- Welfare Office
Exhibit VII	- Mails and Files
Exhibit VIII	- Mails and Files
Exhibit IX	- Mails and Files
Exhibit X	- Mails and Files
WRA No. 276 Exhibit XII	- Mails and Files
Exhibit XVI	- Mails and Files
Exhibit XIII	- Mails and Files
Exhibit III	- Project Attorney

K. M. Harkness
Kenneth Harkness, Acting Chief
Community Management

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Tule Lake Project

August 28, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: 2 to Relocation Crew 4 to Automotive
 2 " Employment Division 1 " Project Director
 1 " Leave Section 1 " Miss Gifford
 1 " Placement Section 5 " Public Works
 3 " Welfare Division 2 " Internal Security
 1 " C. R. Carter 2 " Housing
 3 " Agriculture 2 " Finance Section
 2 " Medical Officer 1 " Mr. Harkness
 2 " Timekeeper 2 " High School
 2 " Post Office 2 " Elementary School
 2 " Evacuee Property 2 " Librarian-Jane Zink
 4 " Transportation 10 " S.G.Anderson - 1804

FROM: S. G. Anderson - 1804

SUBJECT: Records for Trains

In accordance with instructions of the Segregation Manual, records as shown in the following list of all the persons going on each train are to be delivered in sealed packages to the train director. Final train lists will be prepared and distributed to the same routing as this memorandum, approximately ten days before train departure, which will be the basic list for preparing the groups of records for each train. As changes are made in the lists, corrections to train lists will also be distributed up to 72 hours before train time.

The packaged records should be plainly marked on the outside as to the contents, the train trip number, and the destination, so that receipting can be made through to the destination project, and so that the packages will be delivered to the proper train.

Records to be packaged will include (but not limited to) the following:

WRA 12	Application for repatriation or
WRA 26	expatriation
Registration Forms	Application for withdrawal of
Hospital & Medical Records	repatriation request
Occupational Record Cards	Leave Clearance papers
Employment Record Cards	Welfare Records
Family Record Cards	Segregation form letters A,B,&C.
Leave Records	Interview sheets
Compensatory Time Records	BlockCheck Sheets
Grant and Clothing allowance in-	Other Family Information
formation	Confidential Information
Payroll Information	Educational Transcripts
	Any other pertinent information

MEMORANDUM TO: ALL DIVISION CHIEFS
ALL SECTION HEADS
ALL UNIT HEADS

SUBJECT: REQUISITIONS FOR SEGREGATION

On August 11, a notice was sent to you, drawing to your attention, that all requisitions, being made out for materials to be used in the segregation program, should be prepared as usual but leaving the numbers blank, to be filled in at this office, and that at the bottom of the paper, after the list of items, the following words should be typed in: "To be Used for Segregation Purposes".

Requisitions are coming forward to my office with your division account numbers on them and the purpose of this memorandum is to clarify the procedure.

Will you please see that those who are preparing requisitions in your department are informed of the proper method of sending through these requisitions for the segregation program?

K. M. Harkness
Kenneth M. Harkness
Acting Chief, Community Management

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

August 31, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: ALL DIVISION CHIEFS
ALL SECTION HEADS
ALL UNIT HEADS

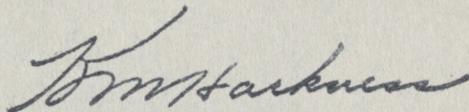
SUBJECT: LABOR REPLACEMENTS

As soon as the train lists have been compiled, the Placement Office will make a check against such train lists and notify the head of each section and division those employees who will be leaving. It will be the responsibility of the division and section heads to see that request for replacements are filed with the Placement Office promptly.

A wire was sent to each project director, of the relocation centers, asking that the Placement Offices of such centers prepare a list of those transferring to this center, together with the jobs which they have vacated at the relocation center, to be sent to this project at the time the train lists are forwarded.

Mr. Fagan will in turn, get the addresses of the new assignment of quarters from the Housing Department, and will match the occupational preferences of those arriving on that train against the request for labor which you have filed with his office and, when the transferees arrive, Mr. Fagan will have notices waiting for them of the requests for labor which they are qualified to fill. By this method, it is hoped that we will be able to refill as promptly as possible your vacancies as soon as the segregoes arrive.

For this to function smoothly, it will be necessary for you to pay strict attention to the filing of your requests for replacements at the Placement Office of this project.



Kenneth M. Harkness
Acting Chief, Community Management

Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

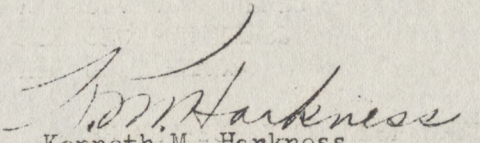
September 7, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: ALL DIVISION HEADS
ALL SECTION HEADS
ALL UNIT HEADS

SUBJECT: MAY BE NECESSARY TO KEEP OFFICE
OPEN SATURDAY AND SUNDAY

In view of the fact that the first train leaves at eight o'clock on Monday morning, you may find it necessary to keep your office open on Saturday afternoon and Sunday of this week so that everything for which your section is responsible will be properly taken care of.

Let this memorandum also remind you to have the files and records for the first train in my office by eight o'clock, Saturday morning.


Kenneth M. Harkness
Acting Chief, Community Management

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, OFFICE
WHITCOMB HOTEL BUILDING

In reply, please refer to:

Com. Org.

November 2, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. E. R. Fryer, Regional Director

SUBJECT: Tule Lake

I have discussed with Mr. Shirrell most of the points made in this report. In our discussion of the general problems of Tule Lake he showed himself to be completely aware of the situation and of the need for taking the steps to remedy the conditions. Specifically we discussed the need for evaluating the present organization both as to its efficiency in operation and adequacy of personnel. Mr. Shirrell has already taken steps in this direction. We also discussed the need for establishment of devices which would permit a free flow of information from the administration to the evacuees and from the evacuees to the administration.

Tule Lake has now passed through its initial growing pains. The task of getting a community of 15,000 organized to do the essential jobs was tremendous. Our staff carried heavy burdens and there was confusion in lines of authority and responsibility since everyone had to pitch in to get things done. Much of this confusion has been straightened out but there remains the need for the administration to take stock and carefully define the working relationships of the personnel.

(SIGNED)

Solon T. Kimball, Chief
Community Organization

cc: Mr. Harvey M. Coverley
STKimball:pd:11/2/42 STK:pd.
Enclosure 6013

5463



REPORT ON TULE LAKE



Each Relocation Center is faced with problems which stem directly from evacuation. The administration of each Center is also faced with problems for which the Japanese in America have themselves been unable to find answers. It would be difficult to administer a Relocation Center even without the questions of constitutionality of evacuation, citizenship rights, public antagonism and many other complicated factors. Many of these questions cannot be answered. Nevertheless they constantly influence the behaviour of the evacuees and the administration. If we summarize a few of the general problems of administration which are particularly apparent at Tule Lake it will assist us to understand some of the issues which have developed in the course of project administration.

An immediate problem is that of the conflict between alien Japanese and those who have American citizenship. Relocation has emphasized the conflicting values held by these two groups and the policy which gives control of community government to the citizens is a cause for dissatisfaction and non-participation on the part of some aliens.

The uncertainties concerning the future expressed by frequent rumors ranging all of the way from removal to other relocation centers to repatriation to Japan hinders the creation of a feeling of security and stability and frustrates the incentives for creating a productive and satisfactory community. Many of the more intelligent citizens react to this condition by a desire to leave relocation centers. There are some, especially among the Issei who are willing to wait quietly until the outcome of the war has been decided. If Japan wins they are certain that the future is bright; if Japan loses they will passively accept what fate holds in store for them.

An additional uncertainty is found in the relationship between the project administrative staff and the evacuees. There has been misinterpretation on the part of some that self-government would eventually mean the complete control of administration by the evacuees. Others believe self-government to be meaningless.

The failure or inability of formerly responsible persons to assume an active leadership further complicates administration. The attempts of the J.A.C.L. to claim leadership of the evacuees has been almost universally repudiated. This repudiation is based on the belief that the J.A.C.L. leaders were in large

measure responsible for the decision to evacuate and that they sacrificed members of their national group for their own selfish interest. This distrust of the J.A.C.L. is held not only by the alien group but also by a large contingent of citizens although for a different reason. The citizens' group feels that it has received ineffective leadership with the failure of this body to take a strong position previous to the war against the Fascist countries.

The alien leaders have failed to take an active part because of the policy of the F.B.I. in detaining the many Issei leaders. They feel that to assume a position of leadership within the project would result in scrutiny and probable arrest and removal by Federal agencies. In some instances they have failed to take a position of leadership because of the reliance of administrative personnel on the younger and more aggressive evacuees. By and large the informal Issei leadership that has developed at Tule Lake has come from persons who are not respected by other members of the community either previous to their evacuation or since. Issei and Nisei who have expressed themselves are in agreement that the so-called agitators and those responsible for administrative difficulties have come from this group.

An additional problem facing the administration is that of the difficulty of creating a normal community when many external aspects resemble a concentration camp. The presence of troops, guard towers, restrictions on free movement and the imposition of rules and regulations without consultation are all evidences of the fact that evacuees are not free persons.

A further problem is the need for the occupation of time and interest of all evacuees. Primarily there is the need for the development of an employment policy which will absorb large groups of persons and give purposeful and productive work relationships. This is necessary if satisfactory community life is to be achieved. If achieved the result may conflict with the desire to relocate.

The problem of communication is a serious one. It is complicated by the fact that many evacuees do not speak or understand English. It is hampered by the inability of the channels of communication which have been established to either fully inform the residents of policy and the reasons, or for the evacuees to communicate to the administration their wishes and desires.

Specifically, there is as yet no real understanding of the complicated process by which the administration is able to secure foodstuffs, clothing, building materials and so forth which are needed for the health and comfort of the residents. Lacking such understanding, it is also impossible to appreciate the difficulties which the administration faces in securing these things or to understand why it is impossible to secure many things which

are essential. Whether we like it or not the procedures which we follow to secure food, clothing and other essentials are institutional procedures and verge toward paternalism. The inability of people to have any say in what they do or do not receive and thus in the final analysis to be helpless to control whether they do or do not get what they need must inevitably create insecurity.

The ability to rationalize these administrative dilemmas will inevitably lead to better relationships. In addition to these general problems which every project must meet to a greater or lesser extent, Tule Lake has problems which are peculiar to it.

The Tule Lake situation was brought to a head by a series of events which were particularly violent over a two weeks period. These events are now well known but it might be well to summarize each one with subsequent reactions.

Difficulties in the farm management division began several months ago. These difficulties were present on a supervisory level as well as on the evacuee level and were undoubtedly related. There has been uncertainty between the two individuals responsible for the management of the farm. The farm situation came to a head with a general strike in the early part of October. Previously farm workers had slowed down operations and in general created confusion and dissension. The explanation given by some evacuees was that farm difficulties could be traced to the presence of agitators who were not leaders nor respected but who by loud talking were able to stir up sufficient trouble to cause a stoppage in farm work. It was also explained on the basis of shortage of help due to migration to the beet fields. The basic difficulty with the farm situation would appear to be a divided responsibility at the top and inadequate supervision and leadership by those responsible.

A second major crisis was initiated by mess hall workers. In this instance a delegation appeared to announce that they had changed the hours of meals. This was timed to coincide with the visit of the Director, Mr. Dillon Myer, and its success would indicate that it had been very carefully organized. The day following Mr. Myer's visit, Mr. Shirrell met with the delegation, told them that they were to return to their kitchens and to serve meals according to the previously established hours. He said that if they refused to do so they would be dismissed from their jobs and if further trouble developed they would be segregated in a block by themselves. They replied they would hold a meeting to determine what they were going to do. Mr. Shirrell replied that there would be no meeting, that the following morning they were to resume serving meals on the approved schedule. That night a delegation came to his house to inform him that the mess hall

workers would abide by his demand.

A combination of circumstances stimulated this crisis. A Caucasian steward was reported to be generally disliked and an organized effort was made to secure his removal. He subsequently offered his resignation which was accepted. There was also discontent because of delay in securing pay for work. No one had been paid since July. There was also discontent based on the failure to supply work clothes for those working in the mess halls. It was generally admitted that there was justification for a protest by the mess hall workers based on lack of pay and clothing. The incident was interpreted as an attempt to draw attention to these problems and not as an attempt to sabotage the operation of the project.

Another crisis concerned the representatives of the O.W.I.: This affair has been fully reported. The ability of the Issei to dominate the situation undoubtedly lowered the prestige and confidence of the Community Council and intensified the basic conflict between citizens and aliens. Out of this incident and several others has come recognition of the need for a responsible Issei group to act in conjunction with the Council. The Council authorized one of its members to proceed with the organization of a planning board to be composed of seven members, one drawn from each ward. This planning board which was initiated by the Council is to be identified neither with the Council nor with the administration but is to advise with both as to general problems.

The conflict between Issei and Nisei was further exemplified in the theatre situation. In this case construction of a theatre was stopped by the workers on the grounds that community funds were being used without the approval of the community. The matter was referred to the Council which had previously gone on record as assuming no responsibility for the management or operation of community enterprises. The Council did agree however that a theatre was a desirable thing for the community and decided to hold a referendum. The referendum was initiated by the administration and the theatre project was defeated overwhelmingly. The interpretation was that the Nisei who really wanted a theatre were influenced by their parents to vote against the proposal. Statements were also made that the Issei were not opposed to a theatre but were opposed to the manner in which the matter had been handled and were showing their authority within the community.

There have also been a number of other minor crises mostly connected with labor trouble. These incidents occurred on construction projects and in the furniture factory.

In addition, there has been a very considerable amount of petty thievery, lumber has been stolen, food has been taken and in general there has been a lack of responsibility on the part of

the evacuees for government property. This statement is not intended to imply carelessness in the handling of equipment which has been assigned to specific jobs or for specific purposes.

During the period of these crises there were many operational units which continued to function smoothly and efficiently. There are many divisions and sections which have had no labor trouble and in which the employees have continued to do their work carefully and efficiently. In particular, the hospital, the administrative offices, the division of transportation and supply, the community services, have all continued to operate successfully. Apparently the mess hall crisis was the only one in which this large group has been involved since the beginning of the project. In the division of transportation and supply the shortage of trucks has necessitated drivers, mechanics and others to consistently work from two to eight hours overtime per day. While I was at Tule Lake the men collecting the garbage were working at night because of the lack of available transportation for daytime work. I saw trucks coming from the farm as late as nine o'clock at night, being serviced at the garage and the drivers going off to the unloading depot to transport goods to the warehouse. The number of instances of persons working overtime and without regard to additional pay are many. The explanation, if there is one, is that there has been adequate supervision and leadership on the part of the administrative personnel as well as a feeling among the workers that they are doing a useful and important job.

This would lead us to a general observation that certain divisions and sections have successfully met problems of organization while other sections or divisions have not. Basically, then, the problem at Tule Lake is one of additional attention to the problem of administration, particularly in those divisions which have consistently been unable to preserve a high morale among their workers. In particular, attention should be given to the conceptual basis of project employment and to the functions of the employment division. The fact that many work groups are finding a satisfactory work relationship even in difficult or unpleasant tasks leads one to believe that difficulties which arise in other work groups are due to faults of supervision or organization.

The Fair Practice Committee has been established to deal with individual labor disputes. The Tule Lake situation should demonstrate that labor troubles which affect one individual affect the whole working group. If the Fair Practice Committee is an inadequate mechanism to handle disputes involving groups of

labor then some such mechanism should be established.

The failure of the evacuees to understand that when they steal lumber or food, they are in reality stealing from themselves and that when they strike they are bringing criticism on themselves can be attributed to the failure to develop community-wide responsibility. It is also a failure of the individual to understand his interdependent role in the life and functioning of the community. On the side of the administration there is the need for a tightening of the structure of organization and for supervision which gives leadership as well as direction. The regional office and the Washington office have a responsibility as great as the project in providing a conceptual basis for administration which emphasizes leadership and the interdependence of community life of which the administrative group is an integral part.

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