

December 3, 1945

Dear Dick:

Received your letters this afternoon, and I am sending you a copy of the Tulean Dispatch Volume 7 #23 as requested. The date paper reached the residents is November 4. Also I found the following interesting thing.

When Captain Martin came to Tule Lake on July 28, 1944, the resegregation and repatriation representatives had an interview with the vice-consul, and the following points were brought up to his attention:

1). That in May, 1944, a list was submitted to the Spanish Consul by the resegregation and repatriation representatives to be forwarded to the Spanish Embassy with six thousand applicants.

2). Up to this interview it was claimed by these representatives that 7,465 applicants had duly signed for resegregation on their free will and that probably a supplementary list will be added to this in the future.

3). Complaint by these representatives that the segregants had to live with the old Tuleans, who had lived in this center ever since this center was opened; and that because of this unfavorable and unbearable conditions, we, the applicants wish to be resegregated.

4). To the question by Capt. Martin as to where they (resegregants) wanted to live, the representatives replied that it did not matter where the place is as long as people with the same ideals and with the same feelings can live together to wait for repatriation.

5). Request to Capt. Martin by the representatives of up-to-date information regarding the law of renunciation of the American citizenship, with the view to reinstate the dual citizens to Japanese citizenship and application procedure for those American citizens who do not have Jap. citizenship.

6). Requesting the Consul to assist in the liquidation of the stockade, stressing the fact that these men presently confined (14) had been chosen as the representatives of the Tule Lake residents and that since their detention, there have been no voluntary election at all for the representatives for the Japanese here. The Consul pessimistic about helping out American citizens.

7). Present at this interview were Messrs. Akashi, Tachibana, Matsuda, and one other man.

Since the old Tuleans were under general suspicion, the resegregation group did not take many former Tuleans into "confidence", and as a consequence not many of the so-called Tuleans wielded much influence in this body. As far as I can check, there is no one in particular who ~~were~~^{was} considered influential in the resegregation movement in Block 27 among the Tuleans, with the exception of probably Mr. Fujioka. He withdrew from (it) later, but his initial activities might have helped the resegregationists to organize.

Will try to get the information you speak of. Wish me luck. Regards to you all.

Sincerely,

George

ENCLOSURE.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE PUBLIC
With The
SPANISH CONSUL, DE AMAT AND MR. DICKOVER OF THE STATE DEPT.

Date: December 13, 1943

Time: 1:30 P.M.

Place: Mess Hall 1620

Present: Public, Spanish Consul De Amat, and Mr. Dickover of
the State Dept.

Translator: Mr. Yano.

The acting Chairman, a member of the Civic Organization, announced that the Spanish Consul and Mr. Dickover will address from the microphone from a military car to the people who are standing outside the mess hall.

The acting Chairman introduced the Spanish Consul De Amat and Mr. Dickover of the State Dept. to the assembly.

Spanish Consul:

I have been sent here by the Spanish Embassy that is having in charge of the Japanese interest in the continent of the United States. My object in coming here is to interview and to see any Japanese subject who wishes to speak to me and to see that you are receiving fair treatment. It is, indeed, not my place to mix or interfere with the political affairs of the camp, but I feel that the understanding and cooperation will be the good of everybody. At the present moment, there seems to be some trouble in this camp and inconveniences in your life. The solution of these inconveniences depends on part of the administration and part on the colonists. Consequently, I am addressing myself to the Japanese subject, and they are the only ones I can talk to. By pushing them to make an effort to be as understanding as possible in the solution of the conflict, this problem can be solved. It is my belief that by peaceful means and mutual understanding all things will be settled smoothly, and after the meeting, I will see any person who wishes to talk to me.

Mr. Dickover:

I am a representative of the State Department in Washington. The State Department is interested in the trouble which has occurred in this camp because it affects international relations, which are the concerns of the Department of State. The constant disputes which have occurred are disturbing to international relations and are detrimental to your own welfare. For example, you are all interested in the exchange of American internees for Japanese internees, and the troubles that are happening here are directly affecting these exchanges. For that reason, the State Department wants to see a peaceful and orderly camp here.

I have made a brief inspection of the camp, and I have read the records of the various meetings held between the Negotiation Committee and the Army authorities. I see no insuperable object in the accomplishment of a peaceful and orderly camp if these

problems of obstacles are approached in the spirit of cooperation, goodwill, and sincerity. The spirit, however of sincerity, goodwill and cooperation, must be mutual, in other words, must be on both sides. I am sure that the authorities here, both past and present, have approached every problem with a sincere spirit of cooperation and have done everything possible to make you comfortable as war-time conditions will permit, but some things are impossible to do. For example, this morning the question was brought up of releasing nine members of the Negotiating Committee who have been picked up and detained. The Army authorities picked them up because they believed that it was necessary to do so in order to preserve the peace and security of the camp. They will be released when and if the Army wishes to release them.

Now I am anxious, and the State Department is anxious, to find some solution which will be satisfactory to both sides. I would like to make a suggestion, though it is not my business at all, but I would like ~~inxxxxxxx~~ to make a suggestion for your consideration. I would like in the first place propose the abolition of the old committee which is no longer able to function. I would like, then, to propose an election of a new committee to be called a "Central Committee." This committee, I believe, should be selected in proportion to the various classes in the camp. That is, I think that the Issei should elect an Issei representative and the Nisei, a Nisei representative. The committee then would be truly representative of the camp as a whole and will not represent only one class in the community. I believe that the authorities running the camp would have more confidence in the new committee than it had in the Negotiating Committee.

I hope that such a committee can be formed under the supervision of the Army authorities, and I hope that such a committee, in all goodwill, sincerity and cooperation with the Army authorities, and other authorities, will build here a model camp which will be a credit to the American authorities and the Japanese living in the camp.

Q: What is the standing or the position of the Nisei repatriates in this center?

A: As long as you are on an American soil, you are an American citizen. You automatically lose your citizenship when you step on the boat.

Q: When I repatriated before coming into this camp, I was told that if you repatriate you become a Japanese citizen. Is that statement true?

A: Someone has misinformed you. Without taking some overact, you cannot divest or throw away your American citizenship in time of war.

Q: Before coming here from Poston, I was told that my children can throw away either the American citizenship or Japanese citizenship. How true is that statement?

A: In time of war there is no way of throwing your citizenship. You would be divested of it if you enter the Japanese Army or if took an oath of allegiance to Japan.

Q: You made a statement that both the authorities and the Japanese residents were responsible for the trouble we are having. We, the Japanese residents, are not responsible for the trouble. If the treatment to the Japanese residents were fair, this trouble would not have occurred. We like you to know and understand that the trouble started when the authorities did not treat us right, when they did not give us what we had right to receive, and also we would like you to know that the Army brought in machine guns, tanks etc.

A: I did not say that both sides were responsible for the trouble, but in order to make the center peacefully and orderly cooperation from both sides is necessary.

Q: Does a repatriation through the Spanish Consul have any connection with the WRA?

A: Any application made through the Spanish Consul is transmitted to the State Department for the Embassy and then a list is prepared and sent to Japan. The WRA only takes applications.

Q: Does those returning to Japan must repatriate?

A: In order to go to Japan you must make application.

Q: Sons in the Army having disloyal parents wish to return and join their disloyal family. Can this be done?

A: They have to apply for discharge to the Army. I, the Spanish Consul, believe the U. S. Army does not want the sons who do not wish to stay in the Army.

Q: We would like you to convey to the Jap. Government of our treatment here with Tanks, machine guns, etc.

A: This has already been reported to the Japanese Government through the Spanish Embassy.

To the Spanish Consul: We would like you to know again that we have full trust in the Negotiation Committee, and we are backing that committee to the limit and will not consider any other negotiations in behalf of the people.

Meeting adjourned at 2:30 P.M.

On the following day, December 14, 1943, Shimizu took Kozuma, Hitoshi Katayama, Eisuke Onoue and had a conference with Col. Austin. Shimizu proposed that the Army release everyone from the stockade and he in turn will form a representative body in camp similar to the one suggested by Mr. Dickover of the State Department on the previous day. Following is the reply from Col. Austin:

"In view of the events of the past few months and the situation in camp today, I cannot see my way clear at the moment to accept your proposal. I suggest, however, that you return to camp and talk matters over with the people and particularly with the 'Genro' and that you form your group, one from each ward who are more older and responsible, and then come and talk to me, and I will be glad to see them at any time."

Shimizu and the rest of the men returned to the colony and immediately called the meeting of the block representatives and succeeded in electing Ryujiro Yamanaka, Ward I; Hiroshi Hoshiko, Ward II; Kaoru Nagatani, Ward III; Eisuke Onoue, Ward IV; Hitoshi Katayama, Ward V; Yaichi Tanabe, Ward VI; and Hiroji Kamimura, Ward VII; as the 'Genro' representatives.

The subsequent conversation between the representatives and Col. Austin conducted on the afternoon of December 14 is recorded in Japanese.

This information was supplied by Mr. Iwao Shimizu.

The following articles are all from the Newell Star.

Vol. I No. 5 Page 1
April 6, 1944

Duplicate Forms Needed For Repatriation Records.

Persons who have applied for repatriation will be asked shortly by the Statistic Office, 1304, to fill out 2 copies of the repatriation form which they filled earlier. The reason it is necessary is that the Spanish Embassy now requires copies of the form. The extra copies will be mailed directly to the individual applicant by the Statistic Office. It is requested that they be filled out and returned as soon as possible since the original application cannot be sent to Washington until the 2 additional copies are completed.

This bit of information was taken up by many of the residents as to mean that Japan was considering for the exchange. How much this rumor disturbed the colonists in general can best be judged by the following article.

Vol. 1 No. 6 Page 1
April 13, 1944

H. Black Quells Segregation and Repatriation Rumors.

Vol. 1 No. 16
June 15, 1944

Vol. 1 No. 18
June 29, 1944

Both of the above two editions carried news concerning repatriation. Rather consistent carriage of repatriation news gave the people the feeling that exchange was impending.

Vol. II No. 4
January 25, 1945

Japan Indicates Desire To Exchange Nationals.

Washington, Jan. 22--Japan has indicated a willingness to negotiate with the U. S. for a third exchange of Japanese and American internees, the State Department revealed today.

Japan is especially interested in repatriation of Japanese subject held at the Tule Lake Center in Calif., it was said. Many of the internees there are considered to be disloyal to the U. S.

The State Department made public a communication which Japan requested be made known to the Japanese nationals concerned. It said:

"Japanese government is carefully considering further exchange of nationals between Japan and the U. S. and expect to be

able to carry it out during next year (1945). In view of special nature of Tule Lake Segregation Center Japanese government is prepared to give special consideration to repatriation of Japanese subjects detained there through exchange."

The State Department said it had asked the Swiss government, in charge of U. S. interests in Japan, to obtain additional information on Japan's proposal.

The department said it "is prepared to ensure the speedy execution of any exchange to which the Japanese government's agreement can be obtained."

Vol. II No. 6
February 9, 1945.

Notice To Prospective Repatriates Received.

An important State Department notice to all persons who have requested repatriation was received here this week from National WRA Director Dillon S. Myer in connection with a third exchange of U. S. and Japanese nationals, to which Japan recently agreed specifically to persons who have asked repatriation but who have changed their minds and to persons who still desire repatriation but whose present addresses may be unknown to the State Department and to the Spanish Embassy in Washington.

The lack of such information may cause serious complications in the exchange negotiations, the State Department stated. Therefore, all persons affected by this notice should immediately notify the Special War Problems Division of the State Department and the Spanish Embassy of their decision. This also applies to persons who have left or intend to leave the center.

Following is the official State Department notice:

NOTICE TO PERSONS WITH OUTSTANDING REQUESTS FOR REPATRIATION:

The attention of persons who have been designated by the Japanese Government for repatriation or who have signified a desire to travel to Japan in an exchange of nationals between the U. S. and the Japanese Government, is invited to the necessity of keeping the Department of State (Special War Problems Division) and the Spanish Embassy at Washington fully informed of all changes of address after leaving a relocation center. Notice of repatriation is likely to be short, and if an address is not available to the Department of State when repatriation is agreed upon the ~~the~~ telegram notifying the individual to prepare himself for repatriation may not be delivered, causing him or her to miss the opportunity.

Individuals whose wishes regarding repatriation change should likewise bear in mind that it is essential promptly to notify both the Spanish Embassy and the Department of State regarding this circumstance. If such notification is not given, an individual who desires repatriation may find himself deprived of the opportunity even though he has priority for accommodation on the exchange vessel, whereas, another individual who no longer wishes to be repatriated may suddenly be summoned to New York for that purpose. This is a serious matter. Furthermore, negligence of individuals in informing the authorities of changes of intention or of changes of address may cause serious complications in the exchange negotiations.

All communications to the Spanish Embassy and to the State Department should include the following information:

Last Name; Japanese, first name; American, first name; Birth date.
Japanese signature, if any.
Family number.
Citizenship: U. S. Japan. Dual.
Address prior to evacuation.
Present address, or intended address if leaving center.

Vol. II No. 10.
March 9, 1945

Japan Sends New Memo On Exchange Of Nationals.

The Administration has been informed by the Department of State of a new memorandum dated Feb. 6 from the Spanish Embassy in Washington stating the Imperial Japanese Government has asked that the memorandum of Jan. 11 concerning negotiation for exchange of nationals should not be considered as a formal proposal by Japan to the U. S.

The Jan. 11 memorandum should be interpreted, the new communication said, "solely as a promise to the internees at Tule Lake to the effect that should a new exchange take place, they would be given 'special consideration.'"

December 6, 1945

Dear Dick:

I can just imagine how restless you feel in not receiving the information on time. With the shift in population through relocation and repatriation coupled with exceptionally bad weather, my mission cannot be accomplished very easily. I go to one party and he promises to look into the matter; but when I return for his reply, he is not in the center. It was just my luck that I was able to behold one person and receive the enclosed information. According to him there is no way in which to check the date of the counting of the co-op membership. Also I am to get the names of the board members just prior and after the Hitomi murder. I just have my fingers crossed that I can get it soon enough.

About the Dec. 4 Austin Proclamation, all I can get hold of so far is the re-translation (from English to Jap. and back to English) version. I am still going around the camp trying to find one and I hope it won't take too long. Tamura doesn't want to talk too much as yet, and I am having little difficulty there.

This is about all the information up to this minute. I hope all goes well with all of you. My best of regards to all.

Sincerely,

George

Enclosure 2

即時歸不奉仕團々則

才條名稱

本團ハ即時歸京奉仕團ト稱ス

才二條 目的

本團員ハ即時帰不並ニ再隔離請願者ナルヲ必須條件
 トナシ其ノ實現達成ヲ期シ今次大戦ノ意義ヲ認識シ祖
 父日本ニ絶對忠誠ヲ誓ヒ以テ吾等ノ大義名分ヲ明白エシ
 日本帰志ヲ念願シテ祖不來曾有ノ時局ニ馳セ參ジ生命財
 産ノ總テヲ捧ゲテ我時不策ニ遵ヒ皇恩不恩ノ方ニ報セン事
 ヲ目的トスルモノナリ。

才三條

一、指導機關

1. 組織

一、入選、常置委員會、推選、依ル。

一、人員ハ二名^至五名トス。

任期

一、常置委員會於之ヲ決定ス。

八、權限

一、即時歸宅奉仕団体、全般ニ亘ル動向ヲ指導ス。

一總テノ常置委員会ニ出席シ之ヲ指導ス

一祖不研究青年団中央役員会ニ出席シ之ヲ指導ス

一、必要ニ應ジ、常置委員会、議長及、各部門、主任ト共ニ交渉シ、任ニアタルモノトス。

二、常置委員会

イ.
組織

一、常置委員會、指導機關、各支部代表、去年年團
團長、並同主事、可以組織。

一議長一名

一事務主任

一會計二名

一左、部門ヲ置ク。

企畫部 教育部 情報部 肅清部 青年部

各部ハ各ニ事務ヲ擔當シ是ヲ常置委員會ニ提出承認ヲ計ル。

ハ任期

一常置委員會ニ於テ之ヲ決ス。

ハ權限

一第一應シ議長ハ委員會ヲ召集スルコトヲ得。

一第二應シ各部門主任ハ事務主任ヲ通シテ委員會ヲ

召集シ得。

一總テ當団体ニ關スル提案ヲ檢討シ之ヲ議決ス。

一常置委員會ノ檢討シタル事項ノ決議ヲ以テ最高權威ノモノトス。

常置委員

ハ資格

一支部委員會ニ選出サレタルモノトス。

ハ任期

一常置委員會ニ於テ之ヲ決ス。

ハ辭任

一常置委員會ニ於テ之ヲ認メタル時有効トス。

ニ任務

一總テ常置委員會ニ出席シ諸種ノ提案ヲ檢討議決ス。

- 一 必要ニ應ジ支部委員会ヲ召集シ議長ノ任ニ付タル
- 一 常置委員会ニ於ケル決議事項ヲ支部委員会ニ説明ス。

トス
一 支部内ノ統一ヲ謀リ、団体員ノ諸事務ヲ取扱フコト

支部委員会

イ 組織

- 一 支部委員ヲ以テ組織ス。
- 一 議長ハ常置委員コノ任ニアタル。
- 一 会計ニ名ヲ置ク。

ロ 権限

- 一 必要ニ應ジ議長ハ委員会ヲ召集シ得。
- 一 常置委員ヲ通ジテ常置委員会ニ諸種ノ事項ヲ提案スルコトヲ得。

一 支部内ノ問題ニ対シテ之ヲ議決ス。

区委員

イ 資格

- 一 区請願者会ニテ選出サレタルモノトス。

ロ 任期

- 一 常置委員会ニ於テ決ス。

ハ 辞任

- 一 直ニ区請願者会ヲ召集シ後任者ヲ選出シテ辞任スルコトヲ得。

ニ 任務

- 一 必要ニ應ジ支部委員會議長ヲ通ジテノ委員会ヲ召集シ得。

聲明報告書

釋放請願運動を開始せる即ち七月二十八日午後六時より此の实际行动に最善を盡し、一斉に全住民諸兄弟の御同情に訴へたりてはめるが、僅か中一日を置いて、短時日、即ち七月三十日には既に病院に収容せられ、彼等の生命の安全保證が確然とれた事を察見し、此の結果趣意書の根本が無意味であること、又、此の理解に到着せるを以て、此處に請願書り提言の方を中止す。

此報告す。

昭和十九年八月二日

署名者總數約八千二百余名 (但し大人だけ)

~~Copy~~

December 7, 1945

Dear Dick:

It seems there is going to be another last minute changes in the repatriation. The total number scheduled to go at this time was 3535 from this camp alone. However, it was announced yesterday that due to engine trouble (that's what the authorities in charge claim) the number of repatriates will be cut to something like 1,500. Since the baggage was already checked for those who were scheduled on this ship that if left behind, some people will have to wait quite sometime without sufficient clothing.

Finally, this is what I found out about the Block 54 boys. They were apprehended on May 24, 1944 and released on July 7, 1944. The original number picked up was 11 of which 2 were released on the following morning. Of the remaining 9, there were 2 aliens and 1 from Block 53, however, he was apprehended on the same charge as that of the young-men from 54. Morimoto was beaten up on June 13, 1944.

The Newell Star of May 18 in announcing the number of detainees at 55 was correct.

Well, Dick, as the matter now stands I may be heading toward Philadelphia. The WRA. is very anxious to have me out of the camp just as soon as possible and everything is being done to have me relocated. I feel honored in receiving such diligent attention. I can still throw in a monkey-wrench at the last moment. Hope to have more info for you shortly. Regards to all.

*Sincerely,
George*

昭和十八年十月十五日事件ニ関スル
農業部従業員大会決議

十月十五日起、タル自動車事故ニ於テ多數、重傷者ヲ出シタルガ此、
事件ノ起リタル原因ハ当局、未定年者多數使用ト言フ兒童保護
法ニ関スル憲法違反及下、以前ニ起リタル自動車事故ニ對シテモ何等
方法ヲ取リテ不注意ニ依リ起リタルコトナリ、依リ何ナル理由アリ
トモ之ハハルハ当局、絕對ニ持ツベキ責任ナリ、
我々ハ此總シハハルハ事件、犠牲者ニ對スル處置法ニ関シ、正當ナル要求
ヲ持ツベキデ、リ、又今後カ、ルコトノ再ビ起ラザルヤ、今テノ問題ヲ解決
スベキデアル、尚此、問題ハ全住民ニ関スル全体の性質ヲ有シ、故ニ之
ヲ全住民、問題ニ移スコトヲ決議シ、我々農業従業員一面ハ、此ノ
要求、母貫徹スルマデ其職責ニ絕對ニ就カザルコトヲ、コニ誓言約ス、

昭和十八年十月十六日全区長會議ニ於ケル決議又

我々區長一同ハ十月十五日理事會ニ関シ
農業部從業員大會、決議又ヲ絶對ニ支持シ
尚此問題解決ニ爲スWR局長並ビスベ
シ領事、未所ヲ求ムカ故ニ此好機會ヲ待ツテ
我々全住民、生活ニ関スル全體的重大ナル問題
ヲ全住民、一致協力、下ニ解決セシメテ決議ス

December 9, 1945

Dear Dick:

Since it seems that some delays, accidental or deliberate, are being caused in the local post office in respect to my letter to you that I brought these letters out to Klamath Falls for mailing. You will be receiving at least three letters at once. Somehow I suspect that Dr. Thomas has not received the account of my experience at Jerome during the Registration which, although very colorless in contrast to Tule affair, has one or two illuminating factors. Tell her I am having another copy sent to her from Klamath Falls. I hope sincerely that Mrs. Wilson has my letter. I will direct my future correspondence to Mrs. Wilson in Oakland. If that arrangement is objectionable, please give me an address other than 207 Giannini Hall.

Many people leaving this camp who had been promised furniture grants are not receiving a penny. I received some complaints already. Sorry I have not been able to pick up December 4 announcement by the Army. I will keep trying. I was reminded that before the Army pulled out of the colony, soldiers went around the mess halls pulling down all papers put out by the Army. By the way, Dick, be sure to send in all inquiries just as fast as you can so that I can have them looked up before too many people leave the camp. The next ship will carry 1,600 repatriates, all from Tule Lake. After that one does not know when the next ship will leave, but it is currently rumored that it will be on the first of January.

The day preceding the "statement" of the enclosed sheet, a very euphemistic announcement was made to the colonists thanking them for signing the petition trying to rescue the 14 detainees, and at the same time stating the fact that 14 men were hospitalized removing the danger to their lives and that because of the doubts on the part of the "saiban-iin" of sending the petition to Mr. Best as being a wise step in view of the pending "law-suit"; it was requested by the said "iin" and also the members of the families of the detainees to withhold the said petition from reaching Mr. Best until the "iin" heard from Mr. Besig. The withholding period was set to be about one week.

Enclosure 1

Sincerely,
George

H E A D Q U A R T E R S
Camp Tulelake, Tulelake, California

8 December 1943

N O T I C E

For the good of the colony it is necessary that essential work be done by center residents. Those now working are on the payroll and those needed for the additional essential work will be processed and placed on the payroll in the usual manner. As you are well aware the following work is being carried on; mess hall crews, coal and garbage crews, janitors, hospital staff, refrigeration repairs, sewage pumping plant and turkey farm, a total of twenty eight hundred and thirty seven employed.

The additional essential workers are requested; for the Receiving Warehouse 15 clerical workers and 30 laborers, Distributing Warehouse 50, (butchers, drivers, helpers, and clerks) Maintenance 86 men, (30 carpenters, 20 stove repair, 10 plumbers, 7 office and warehouse, 4 refrigeration, 4 electricians, 4 tinsmith, 2 timekeepers). Construction 70 men, (50 partitions, 15 school, 5 clerks). Motor Pool 16 for total of two hundred sixty seven. Work notices for the above will be issued today and will be effective 10 December 1943.

I request compliance to these work notices for those essential workers. As additional workers can be employed they will be requested.

/s/ VERN AUSTIN
Lt. Col., CMP,
Commanding.

P. S.

5 workers are missing in the enumeration of Maintenance workers.

2837 ✓
267 ✓
3104

I am having the rest of it sent tomorrow, Dec.. 11.
If you should fail to receive, please let me know.

George

Nov. 26

Attended the block funeral. It was the most pitiful affair I had ever seen. The people are so worried about their immediate future plans---relocation or repatriation---that only a handful of them came. Mourners hearts weren't at all at the funeral.

Dec. 4

Singer was called in by Miss H. Stine, relocation advisor, to make out immediate plan to depart from the camp since there will not be future obstetric service in camp.

Dec. 10

Tom Yoshiyama's story was carried in the San Francisco Examiner. Many of the die-hards still skeptical about the condition in Japan as described by Yoshiyama. Heard many criticisms about his complaining after going back to Japan.

Dec. 11 to 14

Spent much time at the relocation office concerning my resettlement plan. Met Miss A. Corrigan for the first time. She seemed so much nicer compared to the others who had been in this camp for longer period.

Dec. 14

Met Mr. Best in his office. Mr. Best was of the opinion that anybody who really wanted to go back to Japan should do so with their own expenses so that they could come back to the United States if they did not want to remain in Japan. He couldn't see much sense in buying one-way tickets. He also told me the following interesting story by a girl 27 years old:

"Of course these people are being returned to Japan on American ships because the Japanese government is directing this country to do so."

When asked by Mr. Best that if Japan had actually won the war, why has Japan not come to intern him, she replied,

"Don't worry, she will come to get you sooner or later."

At this point Mr. Best asked my opinion about the number of people who still believed that Japan had won the war. It may be stated here that the rumor "Japan is winning the war" attained its height in September and October of 1944. The rumor was heard continually through the winter of 1945 and it was still rampant in camp until the time Japan surrendered. It died down for awhile and came back again soon afterwards. In October or I should say in the latter part of September 1945, the rumor "Japan had won the war" was confidently reported by a certain group in the camp.

By the end of October this rumor died down to such an extent that even the ardent supporters of such rumors began to suspect its authenticity.

Saw Tsuda today. He complained that the Internal Security refused to admit him in camp with the contention that he had visited the camp twice already. Of course Tsuda suspected some other reason for his "special category." He said he had to spend a night in the project jail for one night before permitted to enter the project as a "visitor" for 8 hours.

Dec. 17

Again went to the relocation office to set the date of departure. Reached no conclusive action.

Dec. 18.to 19

Spent with Dick. Enjoyed "official gift" very much. Too bad more could not have been obtained, to be very very frank. Wish to thank Mrs. Wilson for her considerate thought about sending me those stamps. Heard Mr. Lowery, head of the evacuee property control, saying as of Tues. 18, 750 relocatable families still left in camp. Of course these families contain one or two persons who renounced is more than probable.

Dec. 20

Had talks with renunciants. Their complacency in believing their chances to be able to remain in the United States will surprise any outsider. This same attitude has been maintained by the renunciants all this time.

Dec. 21

Renunciants from block 54 came to talk with me. They received a letter from Mr. Collins and were very much concerned. This was the first time I heard any renunciant feel so dejected. The content of the letter was exactly what I had heard from Dick. These renunciants from 54 wanted to use the testimony they had said at the trial of "Imachi incident" to show the pressure exerted upon them by the Hoshi.

Dec. 21

Also, the renunciants are coming to realize that they will be deported. Evidently this information was derived from Mr. Collins letter. One renunciant remarked,

"When I went for a hearing on the citizenship renunciation, I was going to say that I wanted to renounce my citizenship as a protest to this government for forcefully evacuating us from the Pacific Coast. However, when I faced the hearing officer somehow I felt that unless I said something rather crude, my renunciation application may not be approved. At that time all I wanted was to have my citizenship taken away from me. At that time I was afraid that if my citizenship was not revoked I may not be able to repatriate to Japan. Of course I regret my action now, but it will be pretty hard to convince the hearing officer that what I had said at that time was not my true intention."

Dec. 22

Overheard a man talking in the shower room that after all most of the Nisei did renounce thinking Japan will win the war, and that they will be going back to Japan anyway. It would be asking too much to request for return of American citizenship just because the result was contrary to their expectation.

Dec. 23

A man was criticizing Mr. Takeuchi, head teacher at Toa Juku, for hesitating to repatriate. This man claimed that Takeuchi expelled two girls from the class for going shopping to Klamath Falls. Takeuchi urged his students to renounce their American citizenship, this man said. It is a generally accepted fact that not only Takeuchi but other Japanese language school teachers did likewise.

Dec. 24

Baggages for repatriates leaving on Dec. 25 were picked up today. A half, numbering about 2,000 or less will go on Dec. 25. The remaining half, about the same number will be departing on Dec. 27. A warden told me that if all the voluntary repatriates left at this time the number will be well over 4,000 but since the delay in departure a quite a few of them changed their minds. (the original date set for embarkation was Dec. 18) Camp is really dead. Even the Christmas cards are coming in less number than the last year. Strangely enough, though, canteens are doing good business. May be that all the repatriates are throwing their last parties before departure.

George

Dec. 24

Quite a number of persons in the "law-suit" is withdrawing. Reason being that if "mitigation-hearings" are to be given to everyone who requests it, then, they feel, they don't stand to gain much by "law-suit". They are rather dubious about their chances of regaining their citizenship after reading a letter from Mr. Collins. In short most of them began to realize the "law-suit" not much of help. They want their \$100.00 back. Mr. Collins won't like this. Of course, I am sure, there are others who are newly joining to insure themselves from the threat of deportation. These conflicting thoughts are typical of disorganized community feelings towards impending re-hearing.

Picked up these rumors:

One said,

"The very reason the returnees are being sent from this camp to Uraga (a camp in Japan to give temporary shelter to repatriates) verifies our contention that Japan is not at all beaten. Uraga is being used to house all returnees by the "thought-control police" in order to safe-guard Japan from admitting people possessing objectionable thought or ideology."

Other said,

"Why should the Justice Department repeats over and over that if one does not wish to return to Japan, he may change his mind anytime? Isn't it a good indication that Japan is victorious or at least holding the upper hand?"

Of recent days this kind of talks ~~are~~ is very much limited.

Read a letter from a man who returned to Japan still thinking that Japan had won the war. It read in part:

"I am retreating to my former senses. I have not long to live, so will try to lead a quiet, peaceful life hereafter. You children don't come back, stay in America. You needn't send my belongings."

I happen to know this family from before the evacuation. When this man's son joined the "Hokoku", he was rather against the idea. However, when his son withdrew from it soon after "Machi-incident" without telling his father of his action; the father became very angry and he himself joined the "Hoshi" to save-face. Soon afterwards he was sent to Santa Fe, and while there he exchanged many heated words with his son and daughter. In fact when he left for Japan he told his children that if they didn't follow suit, he was going to disown them.

Surprisingly large number of people are relocating, leaving behind them renounced members of their families. They think it (relocation) will give better chances for the renunciants. These people are being told by the WRA. personnels that even should they relocate, if the renunciants were deported, relocatees if they wish, can accompany them to Japan.

Dec. 25

In contrast to the greatest majority of people in this country, the people in this camp are experiencing the most tragic and soul-dampening Christmas. I went to the Process Building to send off some 1,800 persons leaving for Japan. The sky was over-cast and the biting wind eating into the bodies. I often heard Caucasians remark that the Japanese people lack facial expressions. But if any of them had been present here today, they will have found things quite differently. The people are being separated from their friends, relatives and in many cases from their parents, brothers and sisters. Waves of emotions just swept away everybody present. No nation can afford to lose a war, ever. However, it would be much more worthy and beautiful if wars were never fought. After all what is gained by the sacrifices in lives of millions of men and untold sufferings brought to tens of millions more of innocent, bystanders in the whole destructive, bloody affair?

Dec. 27

Another group numbering about the same left for Japan today. Many of my sincere friends left today. At least these people know just what to expect in Japan and I am glad for it. There are many so-called "protest group" leaving for Japan. They just held on to their beliefs until the last and I admire their courage. Even those who hesitated to talk with me in the past were glad to come and speak with me. Also I noticed some "die-hard" who wore the expression, "these ignorant people being miss-led by American propaganda and think they are going back to a defeated country. What fools?" The people who just had to go back with their parents seemed ~~xx~~ very much over-wrought. Many touching scenes were enacted. From today many of the blocks will have just a shade over 50 persons residing. The camp population will have dwindled to something like 6,000 and most of them renunciants.

Sincerely,
Will have the chapter on George
"Intimidation" ready in a day.

Supplement.

Of the persons who have renounced, I had the opportunity to talk with the following people.

Said Mrs. Mildred Shimonishi, mother of three children and jun-Nisei, 31 years old:

"I just don't want my children to face the same treatment I was forced to undergo. I wouldn't dream to have my children return to the United States, ever."

She left for Japan on December 27, 1945. She was convinced that America is the land of free and opportunities for "whites" and only "whites". Just before she left, she told me, she wrote to all her Caucasian friends telling them of her feeling ~~xxx~~ and the decision.

Mr. Shoji, who is a discharged veteran of this war (discharged for being a Kibei soon after the outbreak of war between Japan and America), had the following to say,

"I renounced because what's the use of ~~being~~ trying to be a good American, no one will accept me as such. My discharge from the Army soon after the outbreak of this war will attest that fact."

He is, however, not going to Japan if he can help it.

Page 57 line 13

Rather than the Negotiation Committee members alone, we were working on the return of Issei sent to Santa Fe in connection with the "November Incident".

Page 59 line 16

It might be added here that although numerous with-

drawals had taken place, initiations of members from Ward VIII off-set these withdrawals and added new members to the organizations. Some new members were also recruited in 7 other wards.

Dec. 30, 1945

George

西國領事聯絡委員會準備成り副領事の来着を待つ。

既報の如く所民を代表してスペイン領事と折衝するたれ各
ワードより二名宛選出され委員は屢々委員会を開き委員の
権限及び資格をたの如く決議した。

(一) 本委員會の名称を聯絡機關と稱す。

(二) 任期を三月とし三月毎に其改選を行ふ但し新委員の
選出を見る迄は事務所を繼續するものとす。

(三) 本機關はスペイン領事と所民間の聯絡機關で WRA 当
局とは絶体に何等の關係を有せず所民より提出されたる
請願の項に關し委員會にて慎重審議の結果種々の諸
事項に亘り西國領事と折衝する事に決定した。

七月二十七日 鶴嶺湖新報 日本語版全文。

December 12, 1945

Dear Mrs. Wilson:

Thank you very much for your letters of Dec. 6 and 7.

Thanks also for the check.

As I mentioned in my last correspondence to Dr. Thomas and Dick, I am sending the information through you. I hope this procedure will not inconvenience you too much. Kindly forward the enclosed papers to either Dr. Thomas or Dick.

Hope this letter will find you in the best of health. My best regards to you.

Most sincerely,

George

Jan. 29, 1946

Dear Diet:

This is in reply to your letter of Jan. 24 which I just received.

The Mr. Takada you speak of must be Mr. Hajime Takada, who represented the Farm Committee as one of its members. He approached Mr. Best first before Takahashi and Yoshizawa.

Since coming here I have been kept very busy job-hunting. Have to look for a place to live also. There is a job cut out for me taking care of the relocated Japanese here as social worker; but I don't qualify, for I'm not a college graduate. The International Institute, which is seeking this person is having a difficult time because one just can't find too many qualified co-workers among Jap.-Am.

Nice to hear that everything is
coming around so beautifully. I hope to
get better soon so that I can be free
and more relaxed.

Heris hoping that everything goes well
with all of you there. Please extend my
most sincere gratitude and regards to them.

Very truly yours,
George Heris

4413-D
Newell, Cal.
Feb. 19, 1946

Dear Dick:

Thanks for your letter of the 6th. Contents well noted. Excuse me for the delay in answering you. My intentions were genuine but I had been in bed with a cold for the last three weeks. Just got up to write to you in a hurry, thought you may be in a rush to know the answers to the two questions.

Say Dick I am sorry I can't fully answer one of the two questions you asked -- the one about Mr. Hitomi. I did know him after segregation through our Co-op and Co-ordinating Committee days but before that sorry -----

Ques. 1: Regarding Byron Akitsuki and his project work:

Ans: Since Byron was a chemistry major, he was working on the coal pile doing something chemically with the coal. He was telling me all about it, gosh, I just don't forget. Later, after this thing was all over, he was working as one of the interviewers in the statistics office. Prior to segregation he had received a letter of merit for outstanding work on the project. I saw this.

Just couple of months before the segregation of Sept. 1943, he became Executive Secretary of the Co-op, succeeding C. Kawasaki. I was working as his senior steno-secretary from Oct. 43 and on. He stayed on this position and tendered his resignation in the middle of December because of supposed illness. You see, Co-op had continued operation even during the riot which was on Nov. 1st and lasted till Jan. 1944. During this time, Co-op executives and workers were all target of criticism and maybe violence just because we continued to work when all other divisions, except mess halls, had ceased functioning. Co-op's canteen windows were broken, etc. - a sign of violence.

The real reason why Byron tendered his resignation in Dec. was because all the heads of various divisions and sections were secretly organizing a group to counteract the pressure element, which were heading the 'status quo' movement, and to organize to restore the center to normalcy by returning workers back to their respective jobs.

On Jan. 5, 1944, the group of representatives of various divisions and sections held their first secret meeting in the Personnel Mess. Project Director Best, Colonel Austin, the officer of the Army stationed here at that time, Ass't Pro. Dir. Black, etc. also attended this meeting. Byron was elected as the chairman of the group and also one of members in the Co-ordinating Com. which was selected from this group of over 40 men.

The Co-ordinating Com. thru the Administration's assistance and support, as well as Amy's, established its office located at 1608-a (which was on the other end of the Block Managers' Headquarters). Byron was then elected as the Executive Secretary. You see, at this time, I mean during the riot some 200 or over men were detained in the army stockade. Kai, Kuratomi, Kozuma, Uchida, Kimura, etc. were all in it because they were the so-called big shots of the Negotiating Com. which was the root of the sad period between Nov. 1 to Jan. 21. I don't know what Mr. Kuratomi has got to say now, but when you read the minutes of the Negotiating Com. meetings, you can say that the idea of resegregation was being started then. Of course, lots of suckers followed them.

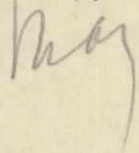
Since I worked with Byron through the Co-op's hard days and Co-ordinating Com.'s risky hours, I can say that Byron was sincere and honest in whatever he undertook for the benefit of the residents. People gave him lots of unprintable names and sent him lots and lots of black-mail, but poor guy he sure suffered. Just because I worked for him, I also got a tough beating and loads of unpleasant criticisms. (It sure makes me sick when I think of that. That ~~xxx~~ was the sole reason why I renounced.)

Ques. 2 Re: Hitomi

Ans: I don't know much about him, to tell you the truth. I do know, however, that he was working in the Co-op's bank as a cashier just before I got into the Co-op. About three weeks after I got in which was in Oct. he was appointed as the General Manager by the Board of Directors. Hitomi was also one of the members in the body of responsible men of various divisions and sections. I remember him attending many of our meetings.

I am not sure whether I answered your questions as you wanted them answered. Do let me know, will you.

Respectfully,



Chapter XI Intimidation:

Page 2 line 5.

not valid
I am sure that this version was not "a popular belief". Unless you are in possession of information supporting this view, I am rather skeptical about this.

Page 8 line 5

valid criticism
On March 28, 1944, Akashi and his committee met with Mr. Black, Asst. Project Director, and obtained a letter from Mr. Black getting administrative sanction to conduct center-wide survey on the problem of resegregation. It may be pointed out here that without such permission from the administration, no one could have conducted a meeting in the camp at that time. Any violators would have been lodged in the stockade. This letter, dated March 29 and signed by Mr. Black, gave Mr. Akashi and his committee first bid to organize resegregation movement on the camp-wide basis and openly. For this reason and what this action on the part of Mr. Black resulted in the later date, this letter of March 29 is very significant.

Page 10 line 5

our date does not agree with this
Physical violence, threat of physical violence or inu branding actually started after May list was completed, although Some people had been called inu long before then.

Page 12 line 2

can't agree → Better delete "murder". After all no one was convicted of it.

Page 12 line 10

valid
Representatives were not appointed in every block. It might be more accurate to say "in almost every block".

Page 16 foot-note

no
This rumor died with the liquidation of the stockade.

Page 22 line 15

Should be "Wash-shoi, wash-shoi".

Could be either
Page 28 line 9

not valid
And also to be in conformity with the true "repatriates and expatriates". These people always maintained the view that they will not relocate until the war had ended^{even} should the chance to do so come sooner.

Page 32 line 17

What happened here, I can narrate very well. Mr. Kobayashi, who was a member of the negotiating committee, was sent to the stockade along with the rest of the Daihyo-shas. During his absence, Mr. Shirai, who was the block manager there told the block residents that Kobayashi will never be released from the stockade, evidently Shirai was quoting Col. Austin. Kobayashi did come back, and his return was very embarrassing to Shirai, and the latter just had to move out of his block. His secretary did likewise since he was also exposed to unfavorable reaction. The happening in Block 74 is just another "family quarrel" if he is referring to the one I know. If I'm not mistaken it also took place in Block 73 just about the same time when Mr. Shirai moved out of his block.

valid
Page 39 line 5

Festivals were sponsored in every block, without exceptions

Page 40 line 6

?
3 to 4,000 will be more correct. (Counting adults alone.)

Page 40 line 7

useful
After checking their record, I found the following figures: As of August 12, 1944, the day of inaugural, Ward I had 103; Ward II none listed; Ward III, 96; Ward IV, 106; Ward V, 58; Ward VI, 168; Ward VII, 123; Ward VIII, none. It was claimed by the organization at that ~~th~~ime that it had 650 members. Although it is probable that the list included many minors, this figure seems very accurate. My wife who estimated the crowd that night said that there were close to 1,500 people mostly young men. Figures released by the Sokoku showed 650 members, 100 visitors or observers, 450 parents, relatives and associates. It was said that many young men from Wards II & 8 participated, however, it is possible that many of these men had not signed with the Sokoku at that time from fear of administrative repression. Of course figures are so deceptive that accurate account would be difficult to draw.

Page 42 line 13

Ward publications were merged into "Hokoku".

Page 42 line 14

It was from this point on that many charter members began to withdraw from the organizations because they feared that the organizations were being controlled more and more with "ambitious politicians". Strangely enough, to an average

member, the words "sai-kakuri" (resegregation) and "hoshi-dan" constituted great change.

Page 47 line 9

For some strange reason, this could not be counted as rumor, but rather a commonly accepted interpretations on the Denaturalization Law.

Page 48 line 15

It was said then that the "Joshi-dan" was formed to carry on the activities of the organizations should the authorities in charge take repressive measures and make such activities by men impossible. It was their idea that their activities will-not come to a stop until complete resegregation was carried through by the authorities.

Page 51 line 4

The figure will be closer to 1,500.

Page 55 line 2

Revise → Dick, you don't want to put me on the spot, do you?

Page 55 line 14

Right It should read, "Instead, Kai, Kuratomi and others released from the stockade in August issued, etc."

Page 55 line 17

....and not the Resegregation Group in particular.

Page 56 line 4

Revise → The name is Osedo (Block 21).

Page 57 line 11

Paragraph 2 should be inserted on Page 55 line 21 just before the sentence beginning with, Early in September..... This was the very first thing the men released last from the stockade undertook.

Page 59 line 4

In fairness to the Resegregationists, I must say that for some reason or other, I was not attacked too bitterly by them. I believe my wife has much to do about that.

Page 59 line 16

Kimura was never expelled from it since he didnot belong to the organization. Ditto for Tsuda. About this time, in fact as I stated in page 3, many people began to withdraw from both organization soon as they changed their names. Some, most of these people charter-members and rather moderate, and others who began to fear and see troubles ahead if these organizations kept up their ever-increasing "nationalistic" activities. When these withdrawls started to cause concerns among the leaders, the "Jochi-in" adopted the policy of expulsions, removing men whom "Jochi-in" thought were the instigators of withdrawals, Rev. Mohri and Shitanishi brothers were expelled along with Imachi about this time.

Page 60 line 8

Revise There were some sent to Santa Fe who had nothing to do with Daihyo-sha-kai whatsoever.

Page 60 line 11

already done Delete the word "expelled".

Page 62 line 9

It may be said here that Hoshi-Hokoku members were the ones that had fought against the election of wardens (Jap. police-men) in Ward VI. When "Imachi-incident" broke out in Block 54 (Ward VI), these very people who had fought against them (wardens) telephoned the wardens' headquarters for help.

APPLICATION BY RENUNCIANT OF UNITED STATES NATIONALITY FOR
PERMISSION TO REMAIN IN THE UNITED STATES?

I do not wish to go to Japan. I request that I
be given a hearing and the opportunity to show cause
why I should not be removed to Japan.

Name (print) _____
(Last) (First) (Middle)

Birthplace
(print) _____
(City) (Country) (State)

Birthdate
(print) _____
(Month) (Day) (Year)

Present Address _____
(In Center)

Signature _____

BOARD OF DIRECTORS - After July 2

Ward	I	Sakai, Gonzo	1304-A	
		Masui, Katsumi	1714-AB	
Ward	II	Yoshimori, Minoru	2615-A	
		Obayashi, Fukuzo	2901-A	Vice Pres.
Ward	III	Takemoto, Yoshio	3116-B	
		Yanohira, Hitoshi	3504-A	
Ward	IV	Takata, Ichiro	702-D	
		Kito, Kenichi	813-C	
Ward	V	Matsunami, Mitsuo	4104-D	
		Hashioka, Seiichi	4317-D	
Ward	VI	Makishima, Kenji	5205-E	
		Sakuma, Hiroshi	5815-C	President
Ward	VII	Shibahara, Masahiko	6704-B	
Ward	VIII	Fujisawa, Enichi	7704-A	
		Yamasaki, Hakeru	8007-BC	
General Mgr.		Ryo Nakashima	7516-C	
Treasurer		George Matsumura	7512-A	
Ex. Secretary		Kazuji Kamiya	3115-D	

TULE LAKE COOPERATIVE ENTERPRISES, INC.

Board of Directors

(October-December 1943)

WARD 1	T. Hisatsune D. Aoyama	414-C 1602-C
WARD 2	M. Matsumoto A. Watanabe	3903-A 3706-A
WARD 3	H. Sakuma M. Matsuda	3203-D 3218-C
WARD 4	S. Matsuno T. Ito	815-D 1907-C
WARD 5	K. Kajiwara T. Nakao	4704-A 4817-A
WARD 6	R. Yoshimura Kazuo Abe	5014-D 5616-D
WARD 7	G. Tsukamoto T. Sato	6904-A 6611-D

Administration

Dr. Gunderson

Ad Bldg. or MacNeil

General Manager

Treasurer

Assistant General Manager

Y. Hitomi, 3514-A

M. Maruyama, 707-C

M. Nishimi, 3513-B

BLOCK REPRESENTATIVES

Ward I		Issei		Nisei	
Block	4	Hisatsune	414-C	T. Fujii	415-A
	5	Naïta	516-B	G. Iwasaki	518-B
	6	W. Matsuo	616-C	K. Y. Koyama	619-B
	13			S. Morimoto	1314-A
	14	Naïto	1414-D	Y. Oto	1403-C
	15	D. Takagi	1504-C		
	16	M. Ono M. Hara	1615-A 1615-C	D. Aoyama H. Sasaki	1602-C 1604-A
	17	K. Komatsu	1718-F	C. Nagatoshi	1703-B
	18	M. Yasuda	1813-D		
Ward II					
Block	25	K. Nishiyama	2519-F	T. Egi	2519-E
	26	Fujiwara	2616-C	S. Shinsaku	2618-D
	27	T. Fujioka	2705-AB	C. Saika	2719-C
	28	Y. Sato	2804-D	H. Higaki	2816-D
	29	F. Kawai	2905-C	I. Ikemoto	2916-D
	30	S. Aoki	3002-D	K. Nakamura	3014-A
	37	K. Miyagishima	3706-D	Akira Watanabe	3706-A
	38	Eishichi Sakagami	3818-D	K. Fujita	3805-AE
	39	Shigeru Kawasaki	3906-A	K. Yamada	3903-D
Ward III					
Block	22	H. Ikami	2203-D	S. Nishio	2216-D
	23	K. Ogata	2302-C	K. Omaye	2319-B
	24	Tsuchitani	2404-C		
	31	S. Yoshioka	3105-D	T. Kakiki	3118-C

Block 32	K. Nakamura	3206-C	A. Kimura	3218-A
33	M. Sato	3303-A	F. Yamayuki	3319-D
34	S. Fukumitsu	3407-B	G. Kawata	3402-C
35	T. Nishimi	3513-A		
36	T. Kato	3619-E	F. Nishioka	3616-B

Ward IV

Block 7	S. Yamauchi	704-A	K. Iida	702-B
8	M. Inouye	819-A	Tanaka	817-D
9	Y. Manji	915-C		
10	R.S. Murakami	1018-E	L.T. Hashimoto	1003-A
11	H. Yamashiro	1103-A	K. Uno	1105-B
12	J. Nitta D. Kawano	1215-CD 1203-D	K. Ugata	1214-D
19	T. Yokoto	19140-C	T. Ito	1907-C
20	S. Hirota	2006-B	H. Kato	2019-B
21	Y. Miyamoto	21140A	K. Ishigami	2102-D

Ward V

Block 40	T. Taketaya	4003-B	T. Yoshida	4015-A
41	M. Enomoto	4106-D	M. Nitta	4105-D
42	Yokotobi	4206-E	K. Nakagawa	4205-B
43	F. Fujii	4307-C	Uta	4311-C
44	Nozawa	4405-C	F. Sakuma	4416-F
45	O. Kobayashi	4506-B	Ono	4506-B
46	H. Yamazaki	4619-E		
47	K. Kajiwara	4804-A	J. T. Nakao	4813-B
48	G. Kanase S. Wada	4812-C 4801 D	T. Nakao H. Hashimoto	4817-B 4805-C

Ward VI

Block 49	Y. Tanemura	4916-B	H. Okada	4912-B
50	S. Maruki	5011-A	S. Ikejiri	5001-E
51	M. Kozai	5107-B	J. K. Kimura	5111-B
52	Y. Togami	5202-CD	Y. Tsukida	5206-C
53	T. Kimura	5314-B	K. Watanabe	5305-A
54	S. Morimoto	5402-AB	T. Toyoji	5412-D
55	S. Morimoto	5402-AB		
56	T. Sakazaki	5615-A	Y. Todoroki	5617-F
57	E. Takeshita	5706-E	M. Hata	5714-F
58	F. Moriguchi	5816-AB	K. Harano	5812-A
59	K. Yano	5901-A	Y. Takahashi	5916-C

Ward VII

Block 66	S. Hori	6613-B	N. Sakaki	6612-A
67	H. Fujimoto	6705-C	M. Shibahara	6704-B
68	K. Nishihara	Block 68	Z. Imamura	6817-A
69			Sumida	6903-C
70	H. Hibino(Blk Mgr acting Rep.)			
71	H. Kamimura	7117-C	Sasaki (block Mgr Acting Rep)	
72	S. Nakamura	7214-E	J. Miyagi	7205-B
73	K. Nakano	7306-A		
74	K. Tsugawa	7403-C		

MEMBERSHIP

<u>MONTHS</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>YEARS</u>
December	5443	1942
January	6115	1943
February	6170	"
March	6128	"
April	6134	"
May	6147	"
June	6136	"
July	6078	"
August	5924	"
September	3417	(During the Segregation)
October	5812	"
November	6393	"
December	6508	"
January	6551	1944
February	6606	"
March	6873	"
April	6957	"
May	7048	"
June	7370	"
July	7429	"
August	7457	"
September	7494	"
October	7550	"
November	7554	"
December	7588	"
January	7600	1945

中佐

領事に傳言したる如く住民から言ひ分或は
質問が有れば是に應ずる用意が有る。

委員

我々は要求に来たものでは無い事を誤解のない様
に願ひたい。

中佐

委員は如何なる方法で選出されるか。

委員

区住民の代表者中より選出され代表者は区
民より正式に選出されたい。昨日領事よ
り被検束者釈放の事を聴き右に關し如何なる
話か軍当局に有るのを聴くために先頭を次で
有る。

中佐

昨日領事に話を通り軍の態度に變りはない。
隔離以来此ラセーターを支配せんとする團體の有
る事は明らかで有る。軍は去る十二月四日告示を
以て交渉委員は住民の代表者であり事を代表
した。其の見解は現社も變りはない。

委員

今次事件が行詰る解決しないのは彼等被
検束者の釈放されたいのである。若し釈放さ
れれば事件は月満に解決するものと思はれる。

中佐

米国の習慣では委員代表者に政員を生じ
此時職務を行へ場合日後任を選出する
事に成つて居る。それを実行しは如何。住民の中
には代表者なる資格を持つ者能ある人々が多数

居る筈である。

委員 日本人の心理状態から、正式に選ばれた人々を捨て、新しい人を選出する事は出来ないので今日立ち至ったのである。

中佐 自分は日本人の心理状態に関し種々意見を聞いて居るが日本人も米国人の心理状態も何等変りはない。佐氏に望んで居るのは平和な生活であらう。

委員 勿論平和な生活を欲して居る。昨日領事及び國務省代表が貴下に向つて全被検束者の釈放の申し入れをあらした。申入中には交渉委員が今後用選う小たり又政治運動に關係せざる事を条件に全面的釈放を傳達願ふ次第である。それならば今後新委員を選出交渉に當る考へも有る。

(2)

中佐 昨日領事に通達するとかく自分の回答は彼等交渉委員を釈放することは出来ぬ。

軍を通じ交渉委員の辞職を要求するであらうば、然るで其の力を執る。

委員 交渉委員に面会を許可するといふ。

中佐 今それは出来ぬと思ふ。併し彼等に傳へた事は或はしつて貰ひたい事がある。然るで是を傳言する。

委員 交渉委員が辞任すれば彼等も釈放するか。

中佐 否。

委員 釈放に關する限り否であらうば我々委員は
歸る其旨を代表者に告げます。

中佐 若し今後其自分と会見談じたい事があるれば考
慮する。

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE

PHILADELPHIA

November 3, 1944

39/I4540

c
o
p
y

Mr. Hiroshi Nogawa
Santa Fe Internment Camp
Immigration and Naturalization Service
Santa Fe, New Mexico

(Through the Officer in Charge)

Dear Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated October 19, 1944, relative to the reunion with their families of the internees at Santa Fe, New Mexico, who were transferred from Tule Lake sometime ago.

So far as the records of this office are concerned, none of the families in question has withdrawn the application for reunion at Crystal City, and the Officer in Charge at that camp has been authorized to arrange with the War Relocation Authority for their transfer as soon as possible.

I have been advised by the Director of the War Relocation Authority that Mr. Best, Project Director at Tule Lake, has stated that he did not tell any Tule Lake residents that that center would be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice. Mr. Best has advised that such a rumor was in circulation at Tule Lake, however.

It was not entirely correct for us to advise you, in previous letters on the subject, that the former Tule Lake residents could not be returned to Tule Lake because the War Relocation Authority would not permit it. Whether or not the War Relocation Authority would agree to your return, the people in question are being detained under orders of internment issued by the Attorney General, and there obviously would be no possibility of your return to Tule Lake as long as such orders remain in effect.

I trust that this will clear up any confusion or misunderstanding regarding the situation which may exist.

Very truly yours,

W. F. Kelly (signed)
Assistant Commissioner
for Alien Control

11/14/45

On the morning of December first, thinking that I might have to spend about a month in confinement, I took my time about eating my breakfast and even had my friends bring in a wild goose and fry it. By the time I got to the meeting place, the Reverend Kai was about finished with his speech. Therefore, I cannot say as to what he had said at the meeting before I got there and the statement in the manuscript may be true, and at the same time, the minute itself might have been distorted. Nevertheless, I have a strong feeling that it had been very unnecessary for the Reverend Kai to request the Daihyo Sha Kai members to get the signatures again, in view of the fact that I took up the Petition with me to the F.B.I. and it was my impression that almost everybody over 18 years of age had signed that Petition. In my opinion, the number signing was nearer 10,000 than 6,500.

When Kobayashi came into report the commotion in the warehouse area, I did not think the fight was of major proportions. If I had known then that the fight that had taken place in the warehouse area had been as significant as later events proved it to be, I certainly would have taken more precautions and had Mr. Tsuda go out to investigate. The Daihyo Sha Kai, especially the Negotiating Committee, ~~had~~ did not want to see such a thing take place. We had everything to lose and nothing to gain by having such a fight take place at this crucial time.

file - 76

November 15, 1945

STATEMENT BY GEORGE KURATOMI:

Mr. Pearson came into the stockade and told me that he was sorry to inform me that in his opinion it would be a long, long time before I would be permitted to return to the colony, that WRA was building another stockade which will be used as a permanent one "to keep you there for the duration of the war so you might just as well make up your mind to be confined for a long period of time."

Another person told me the same.

Construction on the new stockade started about the time the men were to be sent to Santa Fe, June 29.

**Jap Rioters
Brought Here**

Five more Japanese identified as ringleaders in a disturbance last month at the Tule Lake Relocation Center were brought to San Francisco yesterday for action by immigration officials.

The five, Eiaku Yoshida, Takasaburo Yamahata, Matrataro Nakamura, Kaname Mitani and Ichitaro Azaki, were questioned by Deputy United States Attorney A. J. Zirpoli here, then turned over to immigration authorities pending decision as to whether they will be sent to a concentration camp.

They are accused of creating a disturbance when Army officers visited the relocation center, seeking volunteers for the Army from the internees.

November 16, 1945

STATEMENT BY GEORGE KURATOMI:

From May until the time of my release, I had gone to see Mr. Best from time to time and almost everytime he would repeat that since the incident of November 4, and the demonstration of November 1, had been given such a tremendous publicity to the people outside, that "if I were to release any of you and anything should happen in the camp, the immediate cry from the public on the outside would be 'What was Kuratomi doing in a camp at large, or why was Kai released.'" In other words, Mr. Best was always afraid that our release, instead of bringing peace and harmony to the camp, might at any time become a source of further trouble and disturbance.

November 16, 1945

STATEMENT BY GEORGE KURATOMI:

On December 1 when Reverend Kai, Messrs Hayashi and Kimura and myself were taken into custody, we were put in the so-called bull pen which had formerly been used as a brig. We remained there until December 12 and during this time we weren't allowed to take showers, and when we went to the latrines we had to time ourselves so as not to cause the sentries too many unnecessary trips since they had to accompany us.

On the fifth or sixth day after confinement in the bull pen, Mr. Sugimoto was transferred from the stockade to the bull pen. The reason for his transfer was never let known and it was a common belief among ourselves that his transfer into the bull pen was to suffer the same consequences as we were suffering and was a personal grudge on the part of Colonel Austin. It was very interesting that the day following our transfer to the big stockade (13th) the Spanish Consul arrived in the colony.

While in the bull pen there was nothing but 3/10th cots, without mattresses and with three blankets, and small stoves that had to be fed every two hours. There was no light in the tent and we had to eat our supper in complete darkness and the diet usually consisted of carrot and rice. The food never was improved until about a month later.

November 16, 1945

STATEMENT BY GEORGE KURATOMI:

On the morning of December 31, the Army made a sanitary inspection of the stockade and as a result of this inspection Lieut. Shaner and a corporal came into the stockade and complained to Mr. Yoshihama about the unsanitary condition of the latrine, shower and the barracks. Mr. Yoshihama countered by saying that he did not have the necessary implements of sanitation, therefore he demanded that if he were to be given buckets, brooms and mops and the tubs for laundry he could have the place cleaner. Somehow Yoshihama's attitude appeared insulting to the Army, and he was confined in the bull pen. The same complaint was directed against Tsuda, who was in charge of messhall in the stockade at that time. When questioned about the insanitary condition in the messhall, Tsuda made similar demands as Mr. Yoshihama. He, too, was sent to the bull pen. The detainees became angry at this act on the part of the Army, and asked the reason for having these two men sent to the bull pen and in the course of the argument, detainees and the soldiers became very heated and it was decided on the part of the detainees that they would not answer the roll call which was conducted at about 1 o'clock afternoon each day. The corporal's answer was that the Army was prepared to meet any such situation and that if the detainees did not report for rollcall, proper action would be taken to have them out for roll call. At this point, Tsuda said: "You just try and do it," which evidently irritated the corporal. When the time came for the rollcall, none of the

detainees went out. Soldiers numbering about 75 were called in at the request of Lieut. Shaner, and Colonel Austin appeared in person. Tsuda was immediately taken to the bull pen for his run-in with the corporal in the morning. Lieut. Shaner reprimanded the detainees for the incidents in the morning and said to the effect that "anybody else who feels that he wants to join those men in the bull pen, step out." To the embarrassment of Lieut. Shaner, everybody stepped forward. This was the last straw and Lieut. Shaner immediately ordered all the foodstuffs to be removed and said that the detainees would be put under a bread and water diet. Two trucks were brought in and the foodstuffs in the messhall, as well as the presents that the colonists had sent in to the detainees over the holiday season, were picked up. Items such as apples, oranges, nuts, cakes and pies also about 300 cartons of cigarettes, as well as valuables such as money, fountain pens, wrist watch, etc. The detainees in the front row were asked by the soldiers to remove the foodstuffs from the barracks to the truck. Some detainees hesitated and, being slow in their actions, were kicked and prodded with the bayonet of the soldiers. This was the direct reason which started the detainees on the hunger strike, starting on December 31.

DATE _____

TO: Re-Segregation Committee:

I, _____, request to withdraw my
name from the Re-Segregation member, and at the same
time please notify to Japanese Government through
Spanish Embassy and also to the proper authorities
of the U. S. Government.

<u>Family No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Present Address</u>
_____	_____	_____

Signed _____

This was the statement a person had to sign before
his withdrawal from the organization was "officially"
sanctioned. This practice was used as a mean of dis-
couraging people from withdrawing from the organization.
Began to be used about the same time people were getting
Expelled.

V
THE TULEAN DISPATCH Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1943.

80 HARVESTERS ARRIVE FROM TWO PROJECTS SUNDAY.

Eighty volunteers arrived here Sunday night as the advance contingent of the three to four hundred who are expected to come here to harvest the center farm crop.

Loyal Americans from the Topaz and Poston centers are stationed out on the farm area. These harvesters from the centers quartering loyal evacuees are housed in Army tents and prepare their own meals.

"We do not expect their arrival to cause trouble because they will be quartered on the farm grounds, away from the striders," said C. E. Zimmer, assistant director of this center in a release to the San Francisco Examiner.

TOPAZ SENDS WORKER TO HARVEST CROP.

Prevailing wages are being paid to the voluntary workers who are here to harvest the local farm crop according to a letter received by the Tulean Dispatch from a Topaz resident.

The letter states that 33 volunteers out of which 90% are nisei answered the WRA's appeal for workers to harvest the Tule farm crop and the majority of this group are former Tuleans.

Charles Ernst, Topaz director, in addressing the Topaz City Council, said that the Tule farm produce were raised not only for the Tuleans but also for the other centers.

The conditions under which the volunteers are working as stated in this letter are as follows:

1. Free transportation.
2. Prevailing wages, i.e. shed workers, truck and tractor drivers--\$1 per hr.
3. Room and board--\$1 per day.
4. No contact with the Tule Lake center.
5. Hold center jobs open.
6. Season is 3-4 weeks.

The correspondent said that the Topaz residents are greatly interested in this matter and the sympathies of many are with the Tuleans.

H E A D Q U A R T E R S
Camp Tulelake, Tulelake, California

November 6, 1943

PROCLAMATION NUMBER 1

TO: The Residents of Tulelake Center.

The Army having taken over control of the Tulelake Segregation Center at the request of the WRA, strict discipline will be maintained at all times. No outdoor gatherings will be permitted. The Commanding Officer will be glad to meet with any properly selected representative committee to discuss any problems relative to the administration of this Center.

/s/ Verne Austin
Lt. Col., CMP,
Commanding.

H E A D Q U A R T E R S
Camp Tulelake, Tulelake, California

13 November 1943

PROCLAMATION NUMBER 2

TO: The Residents of Tulelake Center.

By virtue of the authority vested in me as Commanding Officer and in order to provide for the safety and security, it is ordered:

1. That between the hours of 7 PM and 6 AM all persons of Japanese ancestry, except as directed by the military, shall be within their place of residence. This shall not be interpreted to prevent access, however, to laundry and lavatory facilities.
2. No outdoor meetings or gatherings shall be permitted without express military approval.
3. Normal center operation shall be maintained, insofar as is practicable, under direct military control and in the manner prescribed by the military authorities.
4. Persons of Japanese ancestry desiring to engage in useful work at the center shall be accommodated as promptly as the situation permits.
5. No incoming or outgoing telephone or telegraph messages will be permitted without prior military approval.
6. Failure to observe strict adherence to all military regulations will result in disciplinary action forthwith.
7. All persons of Japanese ancestry shall reside in the apartments assigned to them by the WRA.

This proclamation in no way limits or restricts the statements of 6 November 1943, wherein by proclamation it was announced that the military authorities had taken over control of this center. Additional regulations and orders will be proclaimed depending upon the situation. Cooperation of all center residents is solicited.

/s/ VERNE AUSTIN,
Lt. Col., CMP,
Commanding.

November 27, 1945

After a careful check with the residents in Block 72, I found no-one in particular from Heart Mountain who exercised any appreciable degree of influence in the Hoshi-dan activities. The most prominent names mentioned in the block in that respect are Yoshinaga and Obata. A large number of Hoshi-dan followers in the predominantly Tulean Block 31 may be attributed to one Mr. Kamiya. Will check the one on Block 27 later.

✓ It was also found that the so-called "Divisional Heads" numbered a little over 40(forty), although nobody knows for certain just how many. They were supposed to be represented as follows:

✓ Co-op 3; Janitors' 2; Maintenance 7; Civic Org. 6; Garbage 1; Garage 2; Coal 3; Construction 5; Receiving Warehouse 3; Packing Shed 1; Property Control Whse. 1; Payroll & Placement 1; Furniture Industry; Clothing; Adm. Finance; Storage Whse; Mess Mgmt; Mess Whse; Whse; and Housing 1 each.

✓ It is interesting to note that no-one is represented from the Transportation & Supply, which refused to vote on the resolution--whether to liquidate Daihyo Shas' maintenance of "Statu Quo" and return to work or not--at the meeting of the divisional workers held on the 8th of January. The presence of only one from the Packing Shed, which had the workers numbering over 140 men, is in striking contrast to the Construction, which had about 130 men working at the time. As far as I can ascertain, nobody seems to know just how these representatives were chosen or who were on this body. Consequently, the total number may be slightly larger. Incidentally, the name Eiichi Hoshida, Block 4802-E, of Rec. Warehouse must have been mistaken for that of Eiichi Yoshida, Block 4403-D.

✓ Since the departure of J. D. Cook, the Reports Officer, to San Francisco on November 5, 1943, the Tulean Dispatch had no censor after that day. About the presence of "Radio Tokyo" news, it was explained to me by Mr. Iwao Shimizu that such items were carried as a result of an agreement between Mr. Cook and the evacuee staff. Mr. Cook was of the opinion that since Tule Lake was made into a segregation center, there would be no harm done by such policy.

西班牙國代表近日當所訪問の

西班牙國代表の當所來訪前に日本臣民は前以て同代表が訪問の際陳述すべき苦情請願書及び日本臣民名簿録、國務省のミデス・ペイン公使に提出、歸國願を提出せざる者の名簿録等々四通を用意す。やう桑港の西國領事より要請して来る。

西國領事デ・アマト氏より、當所在住の日本臣民代表者宛、書簡に依れば、同國代表は近日中に當所を訪問する予定で、要請された書式作製は、當所民が提出せる請願及び苦情事項を明確とし、且又如上事項手續の簡易化を図るに努むる。

同時に所ぬ在住の日本臣民名簿録作製方、要請され、たが之は合衆國内、日本臣民の明瞭な人々を記録し、日本人の便宜を図るためである。

December 21, 1945

Dr. Marvin K. Opler
Community Analyst
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

Dear Dr. Opler:

I want to thank you very much for your
hospitality while I was in Tule Lake. I appreciate
your cordial cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Nishimoto
Research Assistant

72

Yoshinaga
(Eila)
Obata (Poston)

Bl 69

Tsuka
Lge came
to the
block
often

Bl 71

Strong pro
status quo
block

Nogawa
Osaka.
Kamamura
were taken
to Santa Fe
→

Poston

4 small
7 small
15
16
32 large
33
36 large
71
72

Topaz

31
57

Granada

19

Rohwer II

80
84

79 held out

Eila

38
41
50
57
70
71
72
8
14
35

H. m.

21
44
66 ~~small~~
72 large
71 "

Jerome

6 Matsuda
20 Nakashima
27 Nishikawa
33 one family
43 Hishida
47 ^{Bunichi} Ishigame
48 Fujita
49 ^{Kakuji} Matsumoto
50 ^{Hinamoto} Kawajiri
66 Kato, Naritani
68 Yamakido
69 Iga's and
Tsuka's in
laws

Manz

75

mini

14
52
67

Rohwer I

5
15
17
68
70

all small

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Ward I	Shimizu, Akira Matsuda, Shigeru	414-C <i>GR(1)</i> 617-A <i>JR(1)</i>	Ward V	Fujii, Kakichi Fujita, Gentaro	4307-C <i>GR(1)</i> 4802-A <i>JR(1)</i>
Ward II	Masumoto, Ichiro Konishi, Sokichi	3901-D <i>CR(1)</i> 2610-A <i>TL</i>	Ward VI	Miyamoto, Yaichiro Tohara, Tsunejiro	5403-B <i>JR(1)</i> 5103-B <i>TL</i>
Ward III	Ono, Gentaro Kawaoka, Shuichi	3205-B <i>CR(1)</i> 3602-A <i>JR(1)</i>	Ward VII	Akashi, Sanaye Yukawa, Hachisuke	7406-A <i>CL(1)</i> 6706-E <i>RH(1)</i>
Ward IV	Uyeda, Yoichi Ishigami, Keiji	1905-A <i>GN(1)</i> 2102-D <i>HM(1)</i>	Ward VIII	Shishido, Shunichi	7516-H <i>MZ(1)</i>

ADVISORY BOARD

- Wakayama, Kinzo	8201-I <i>MZ(2)</i>	Tachibana, Zenshiro	7506-B <i>P</i>
Matsumoto, Tessho	8402-F <i>HM(2)</i>		<i>far CR(1)</i>

BLOCK REPRESENTATIVES

Ward I	Shimizu, Akira	402-C <i>GR(1)</i>	Ward II	Sakuda, Yeizo	2513-A <i>TL</i>
	Nakamura, Terutsuchi	401-A <i>CR(1)</i>		Ueda, Morimitsu	2504-C <i>TL</i>
	Mura, Katsushige	507-A <i>GR(1)</i>		Konishi, Sokichi	2619-A <i>TL</i>
	Furukawa, Ichizaemon	501-B <i>GR(1)</i>		Fukuchi, Hisajiro	2603-C <i>GR(1)</i>
	Tagami, Toshitsuki	619-F <i>TL</i>		Nishikawa, Wakamatsu	2714-C <i>JR(1)</i>
	Kirito, Toshio	602-B <i>JR(1)</i>		Nakamura, Komakichi	2701-B <i>GR(1)</i>
	Matsuda, Shigeru	617-A <i>JR(1)</i>		Tsutsumi, Tokuji	2802-D <i>TL</i>
	Yamasaki, Kenichi	1304-C <i>GR(1)</i>		Kogami, Asaki	2804-A <i>RH(1)</i>
	Hanano, Hisaichi	1315-B <i>GR(1)</i>		Wakita, Shinsaku	2913-C <i>MZ(1)</i>
	Hashimoto, Masaru	1401-C <i>MIN(1)</i>		Kikukawa, Rinzo	2902-C <i>JR(1)</i>
	Ibaragi, Tadashi	1417-E <i>MIN(1)</i>		Fukuda, Kozo	3702-D <i>JR(1)</i>
	Sakaguchi, Yoji	1503-A <i>CL(1)</i>		Yoshida, Toshio	3814-A <i>GR(1)</i>
	Nishimura, Tomio	1504-A $\frac{1}{2}$		Yasuda, Heitoku	3802-B <i>GR(1)</i>
	Chuman, Hayao	1604-A <i>RH(1)</i>		Masumoto, Ichiro	3901-D <i>CR(1)</i>
	Ono, Mojiro	1615-A <i>TL</i>		Takaki, Matsutaro	3902-A <i>GR(1)</i>
	Kuwata, Masazo	1718-D <i>TL</i>			
	Uyemaruko, Sanichi	1814-D <i>JR(1)</i>			

Ward III

Sakashita, Iwataro
Murakawa, Chuichi
Nakata, Shigeo
Uyeda, Tomokichi
Ota, Minoru
Shimasaki, Masateru
Taki, Norio
Kaku, Setsuo
Uchida, Shikazo
Fujiura, Motoi
Ono, Gentaro
Hozaki, Jitsuzo
Okamoto, Takeji
Higashi, Keiichi
Kuroye, Isamu
Kawaoka, Shuichi
Miyagi, Yukihiro

Ward V

Kawashima, Yoshiaki
Yoshida, Tadashi
Tsukimura, Hideichi
Matsuhisa, Tamotsu
Maruno, Isaku
Moritaka, Zentaro
Fujii, Kakichi
Higuchi, Heizo
Kudo, Sahachi
Makamura, Senhichi
Ishigame, Buichi
Sakamoto, Kazuo
Fujita, Gentaro
Kunimura, Jitsushi

Ward VII

Kato, Yuzo
Fukami, Hisao
Hikoyama, Mouichi
Yukawa, Hachisuke
Yamakido, Akiji
Kawakami, Masayoshi
Araki, Shinobu
Yamane, Kiyoto
Shiraishi, Fumihiko
Sasaki, Masashige
Obata, Keiji
Yoshinaga, Kazuyuki
Muragoshi, Mitsuzo
Kobayashi, Eichi
Akashi, Sanaye
Ishizaka, Yoshimitsu

Ward IV

2217-D *CR(1)* Iida, Akira
2207-A *CR(1)* Yamada, Yutaka
2301-A *JR(1)* Ihara, Tamotsu
2301-B *JR(1)* Teragawa, Takeo
2407-B *CR(1)* Hiyeda, Kampei
2417-D *HIM(1)* Kodani, Kazuo
3115-D *CL(1)* Okumura, Seisuke
3105-C *CR(1)* Shiromoto, Tadao
3203-C *CR(1)* Suyeoka, Kuichi
3207-B *CL(1)* Ueda, Yoichi
3205-B *CR(1)* Sawada, Tokuyemon
3316-B *GR(1)* Nakashima, Tarosuke
3301-D *JR(1)* Kobata, Tsunekichi
3402-AB *CR(1)* Ishigami, Keiji
3514-E *G.RN* Matsumura, Tokichi
3602-A *JR(1)* Osedo, Tetsunori
3616-D *T.L.*

Ward VI

4015-A *GR(1)* Takahashi, Saburo
4015-A *GR(1)* Minamoto, Tadashi
4116-C *JR(1)* Tanizaka, Isamu
4101-A *GR(1)* Nakashima, Takuzo
4215-A *HIM(1)* Kawajiri, Jiro
4207-C *GR(1)* Tohara, Tsuneichiro
4307-C *GR(1)* Tokunaga, Susumu
4307-C *GR(1)* Sakamoto, Masao
4405-D *TL* Egami, Kentaro
4407-A *TL* Tsukida, Yoneo
4702-C *JR(1)* Yamaguchi, Isamu
4704-C *GR(1)* Takeba, Tsunehiro
4802-A *JR(1)* Tanaka, Kiyoto
4805-A *GR(1)* Yabuki, Kikuzo
Shiota, Minoru
Miyamoto, Yaichiro
Masuda, Masao

6602-B *JR(1)* Yotsuya, Yoshiharu
6604-C *CL(1)* Tanaka, Kenichi
6711-F *MN(1)* Tsuji, Koichi
6706-E *RH(1)* Hamasumi, Shinichi
6804-DE *JR(1)* Takuchi, Takashi
6901-A *GR(1)* Mukai, Aiichi
6914-C *CR(1)* Yano, Yoshiharu
7017-B *CR(1)* Yorizane, Takeshi
7006-E *GR(1)*

Ward VIII

7217-E *CR(1)* Shishido, Shunichi
7206-A *GR(1)* Yorita, Toshiteru
7304-A *CL(1)* Norihiro, Minoru
7317-B *CR(1)* Fujisawa, Yenichi
7406-A *CL(1)* Toyofuku, Shinzo
7404-D *GRN* Shimada, Kiyo

702-B *CL(1)*
713-D *CR(1)*
807-B *JR(1)*
816-C *HIM(1)*
905-A *RH(1)*
1014-B *GR(1)*
1006-C *JR(1)*
1116-A *CR(1)*
1117-A *CR(1)*
1905-A *GR(1)*
1918-D *JR(1)*
2017-BC *Jaroud(1)*
2014-D *JR(1)*
2102-D *H.M.(1)*
2104-A *JCR(1)*
2102-A *MZ(1)*

4901-B *RH(1)*
4906-D *CR(1)*
4907-A *H.M.(1)*
5001-C *GR(1)*
5004-A *(P)JR*
5103-B *TL*
5112-D *RH(1)*
5111-F *RH(1)*
5213-C *MN(1)*
5206-C *GR(1)*
5211-F *MN(1)*
5303-E *TL*
5307-B *GR(1)*
5404-A *TL*
5406-B *HIM(1)*
5403-C *JR(1)*
5607-C *CR(1)*
5602-D *CL(1)*
5612-A *JR(1)*
5713-C *MZ(1)*
5717-C *JR(1)*
5813-E *RH(1)*
5817-C *MN(1)*
5901-A *(TL)*
5912-D *JR(1)*

7516-H *MZ(1)*
7613-F *MZ(2)*
7604-I *MZ(2)*
7704-A *MZ(2)*
7703-I *MZ(2)*
7805-A *MZ(2)*

Ward VIII continued

Kudo, Jiichi	7817-C	MZ(2)
Fukuhara, Yukichi	7912-E	JR(2)
Tanaka, Kyuhachi	7915-I	D
Shiroishi, Hideyu	8012-C	RH(2)
Okuhara, Masato	8014-A	RH(2)
Wakayama, Kinzo	8201-I	MZ(2)
Shiroyama, Kiyoshi	B. Office	MZ(4)
Okinaka, Kazuo	8306-A	MZ(1)
Hisamune, Shizuo	8308-H	MZ(2)
Kawaoka, Honoru	8308-A	MZ(2)
Nakano, Kikuto	8417-G	RH(2)
Shimada, Kanetaro	8406-A	JR(2)
Nishizawa, Kosan	8405-I	JR(2)
Nishi, Mojuro	8111-G	P
		FAM. MZ(2)