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May 17, 1943.

FACTS ABOUT TULE LAKE RELOCATION PROJECT

Location -- Near Calif.-Oregon state line. Forty miles SE of Klamath Falls.

Type of Land -- Old lake bottom. U. S. Reclamation Project.

Size -- About 7,000 acres now being used by WRA.

Elevation -- 4,036 feet.

Climate -- Warm summers; cool winters.
Extremes: 29° below to 101° above zero.

Construction of Center --

Contract let on April 20, 1942.

Army Theatre of Operation type construction.

Wooden barracks constructed in blocks. Barracks 20' x 100' usually house four average sized families (or one family in room 20' x 25'). Central mess halls, laundries, latrines; hospital, warehouses, administrative buildings, schools, stores, fire stations, living quarters for appointed staff.

Population --

Capacity of Center; 16,000.

Population (highest) Sept. 4, 1942; 15,279 - Now; 13,967.

Industry --

Furniture factory; made practically all of furniture for schools and some of furniture for administrative offices for Tule Lake and several other WRA Projects.

Agriculture --

Irrigation necessary. Water comes from reservoirs. Some drainage problems. Land highly productive. Plan for 1943 season - 835 acres in vegetables (estimate yield will be about 10,785 lbs. and that about one-half of this will be shipped to other Projects); 1850 acres feed crops; 3,500 hogs; 15,000 laying hens; 20,000 meat hens.

Project Director -- Harvey M. Coverley.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Center
Newell, California

The Tule Lake Segregation center is one of the several centers operated by the War Relocation Authority, United States Department of the Interior, under authority of an executive order of the President of the United States. It is one of the centers to which the people of Japanese ancestry were moved when they were evacuated from the Pacific Coast military area in early 1942. Unlike other WRA centers, it is intended to house persons of Japanese ancestry whose sympathies lie with Japan, or who have been administratively adjudged potentially dangerous to the national security in wartime and family members who voluntarily chose to accompany them. Approximately 6500 of this voluntary group are children under 19 years of age. The other centers are operated for those whose sympathies are with the United States.

The Tule Lake Segregation center, however, is unlike the Internment camps which are under the direction of the United States Department of Justice. At these detention or internment camps there are aliens only, while at the Tule Lake Segregation center there are both U. S. citizens of Japanese descent and Japanese aliens.

Location of
Center

The center is located in Modoc county, northern California, on lands reclaimed from the old lake bed of Tule Lake by the Reclamation Service. The residence area occupies approximately one mile square. In addition there are some 1250 acres of farm land under cultivation. The center proper is about 8 miles southeast of the town of Tulelake, and about 38 miles southeast of Klamath Falls, Oregon. The famous Mt. Shasta is visible in the distance.

The old lake bed of Tule Lake is one of the richest areas of farm land in the United States. Since the average rainfall is only about 12 inches annually, irrigation is necessary. The elevation is approximately 4,000 feet and the growing season is short. Adjacent farms, however, are famous for production of bumper crops of potatoes, onions and grain.

WRA Segregation
Program

When the Director of the War Relocation Authority decided to segregate in one center the people of Japanese ancestry under WRA jurisdiction whose loyalties lie with Japan in the present war, this center was chosen to house the segregants. The major movements of people under

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the segregation program were carried out during the summer and fall of 1943. The movement, however, was not completed at that time because of the lack of housing facilities at the Tule Lake center and because more time was needed to study the records of individuals, hold hearings, and check with the intelligence agencies. This process of study and hearings applied not only to persons in the relocation centers to determine whether they should be moved to Tule Lake or not, but to a great many residents of the Tule Lake center, to determine whether they should be retained at Tule Lake center or transferred to one of the other WRA centers.

People of Japanese ancestry at WRA centers other than Tule Lake are (with a few exceptions) those who have been granted leave clearance by the Director of the War Relocation Authority. This means that they may leave the center, accept employment in areas not closed to persons of Japanese ancestry by military order, and resume normal living as loyal citizens or law-abiding aliens. Unlike the people who have been granted leave clearance from the relocation center, residents of the Tule Lake Segregation center are not eligible to resettle or to leave the center area.

In cases where individuals at the Tule Lake Segregation center are administratively determined to be eligible to return to normal living outside, they are transferred to a relocation center, where they may apply for indefinite leave. Such transfers out of Tule Lake are merely a continuation of the segregation program and involve only those people to whom leave clearance had not previously been denied, but who remained in or were transferred to Tule Lake for reasons not reflecting on their loyalty to the United States.

In addition, an Appeals Board has been set up to hear cases involving residents of Tule Lake center to whom leave clearance has been denied. This board meets at the Tule Lake center, when occasion requires, to hear evidence, take testimony and check records. The Board of Appeals is composed of responsible persons not otherwise employed by the War Relocation Authority.

Repatriation and Exchange

Persons who have made application for repatriation or expatriation are among those who have been segregated from the other evacuees of Japanese ancestry and have been moved to the Tule Lake center. If future exchanges of civilian nationals are arranged by the governments of

United States and Japan, it is expected that the bulk of the persons exchanged will come from the population of the Tule Lake Segregation center or the Internment camps operated by the Department of Justice. The lists for exchange are made up, however, on an individual basis and not by groups of persons.

The population of the Tule Lake Segregation center at the time this is written is made up of family groups and individuals numbering approximately 18,500. It is expected that some 1500 persons now in the relocation centers to whom leave clearance has been denied, will be transferred to the Tule Lake center in the near future.

Living Conditions At The Center

The residents of the Tule Lake center are provided by the government with basic living requirements, including housing in barracks rooms, food prepared and served at block mess halls, medical care and schools through the high school grades. Attendance at the English-language schools of the center, however, is not compulsory. Since the population of the segregation center is largely made up of persons who are fundamentally Japanese rather than American in outlook, the residents are permitted to establish Japanese language schools at their own expense and under the supervision of a board of residents selected by popular vote. Operation of the Japanese language school, however, is adjusted to attendance of pupils at the American schools, and no expense connected with the Japanese schools is paid by the Government.

A recreational program which includes organized sports, handicraft and arts is carried on within the center, but here again the War Relocation Authority provides no funds for any type of sport or activity which is intended to promote Japanese nationalism.

All of the people at the Tule Lake Segregation center live in barracks of the type usually found at Army training centers and families are kept intact as they are in the relocation centers. Meals are served in community mess halls staffed by residents assigned to mess crews. A 250-bed hospital, under the supervision of a non-Japanese chief medical officer, and an out-clinic are provided. No illness is treated in the family living quarters.

Food costs are limited to 45 cents per day per person and foodstuffs are requisitioned through the Army Supply depots. Actually the over-all costs of food have been considerably below the maximum figure. Farm

operations are carried on by the evacuee residents. Subsistence vegetables are grown and a hog farm is operated. The garbage from the mess halls is utilized in the feeding of the hogs.

Employment of Residents

Employment is provided for those who are able and willing to work. Wages are paid at the rate of \$12, \$16, or \$19 a month based upon the relative skills required in the work done. Only professional people or those charged with supervisory responsibilities are paid the highest wage scale of \$19 per month. In addition, a small cash allowance for the purchase of clothing is issued each month by the War Relocation Authority to workers and members of their families and a welfare department is maintained to provide limited financial assistance in especially needy cases.

The employment policy of the WRA is to place people in the types of work for which they are best fitted in terms of previous training and experience. Insofar as possible, employment is provided for all workers who can be used on production and worthwhile projects. In all instances, however, an equitable distribution of jobs is made to the family groups so that some one or more person in each family is employed.

No Community Government

There is no community government at the Tule Lake Segregation center, although the administration consults regularly with representatives of the residents in situations of mutual interest.

In each block there is a block manager who is paid by the WRA to act as the administration's official representative. The block manager's office is the focal point for all administrative notices or bulletins intended for the information of the residents.

Approximately 100 center residents serve on the local police force as an auxiliary to the appointed personnel police. These men maintain regular patrols and aid at all times in maintaining law and order within the residence area.

The fire department is made up almost entirely of evacuee residents, under the supervision of a Caucasian chief fire protection officer and two Caucasian assistants. Regular inspection is made constantly by the fire department because of the unusually high hazards involved in the center's construction. Special training courses are given for the evacuees both on the fire department and the police force.

External Guarding of Area

The perimeter of the center is guarded by the Army. A special detail of soldiers is also available for patrolling or other service inside the center when, in the opinion of the Project Director, such a detail is needed.

A sizable staff of appointed personnel police and investigators is employed by the War Relocation Authority. Five special patrol cars are constantly in use in the center residence area, equipped with two-way radio.

Censorship and Information

No censorship is required for incoming or outgoing mail, except that the Army inspects all packages for contraband goods. The list of contraband goods is that established by proclamation of the Western Defense Command.

The postoffice at the Tule Lake Segregation center is a branch of the postoffice of the town of Tulelake and is known as "Newell, California". It is patronized by both the residents of the center and appointed personnel and provides all of the usual post-office services.

A weekly mimeographed newspaper, the NEWELL STAR, is published by the administration for the information of the residents. This paper is printed in both English and Japanese and contains official information plus local news. It is put out by a staff of residents, working under the immediate supervision of a WRA staff member.

Rationing and Co-Operative

Residents of the colony do not have ration books because their subsistence is provided. In feeding the residents at the mess halls, however, WRA observes all rationing restrictions which apply to the civilian population of the country generally. A special arrangement to certify the need for shoe stamps has been set up and the stamps are provided through the ration board at the town of Tulelake.

Since there are many services which are not provided by the War Relocation Authority, a co-operative has been established by the residents with a membership of approximately 7,000. This co-operative rents buildings and other facilities from the administration to establish stores and service establishments, such as barber shops, beauty parlors, shoe repair shops, a fish market, a sewing factory to manufacture clothes needed by the

residents. In the stores in the colony, no rationed goods are sold. One canteen or store is operated by the co-operative in the administrative area to provide service to the appointed personnel. The co-operative operates under the corporation laws of the state of California.

Newspapers and

Radio

Evacuee residents of the segregation center are permitted to own and operate long-wave radio receiving sets without restriction. Radio transmission apparatus and receiving sets with short-wave bands, however, are forbidden under regulations established by the Western Defense Command.

Residents may get reading matter through magazines and newspapers which are sold at a store operated by the co-operative. A center library has been set up and is well patronized.

Information to

the Public

This statement was prepared to provide interested individuals with the essential facts about the Tule Lake Segregation Center. Under established policies, the WRA is also making an effort to keep the public informed on current Tule Lake developments. Representatives of the press and other persons having an interest in the center's operations are free to make first-hand inspection trips. Permission to visit the center may be obtained by applying to the Project Director.

[8/13/43]

THE TULE LAKE PROJECT

The Tule Lake Project is situated in the north-eastern corner of California, 35 miles from the Oregon border. The nearest town is Tululake, about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles up the State Highway No. 395. There are several other towns between the project and Klamath Falls, Oregon, but none of them have a population over 1,200. Klamath Falls is a city of 15,000 people and has a fairly good shopping district. The Modoc County seat, county in which the project is located, is at Alturas, California, 68 miles south of the project. The OPA gas ration board is located there. The OPA Ration Board for shoes is at Tululake, and at present there is on the project a panel for obtaining shoes for colonists.

The project center is approximately 800 acre square. The farm, some four miles up the State highway and on the left hand side comprises 3,800 acres, 2,800 of which are under cultivation with crops mainly of root vegetables, potatoes being the largest crop. The hog and poultry farms are about a mile and a half from the project and are situated south of the farm. These two units occupy about forty acres.

The Tule Lake Project is located on a lake bed, part of a long-time Government Reclamation Project for draining Tululake, only a small part of which remains and is adjacent to the vegetable farm. Soil varies. In the project center, it is a combination of sand and dust and, judging by the lack of vegetation, including weeds, apparently not of a very high quality. On the other hand, the farm is covered with rich, dark loam several feet thick. Because of the intense sunlight and the richness of the soil, there is a thirty day shorter growing period in this locality than elsewhere.

The temperature varies from zero in winter to 95° Fahrenheit in summer. There are no protracted spells of hot or cold weather. There are frequent dust storms in the spring and summer months. The elevation is approximately 4,000 feet.

Scenically, the project is not remarkable. Just across the state highway on the left is the "peninsula" which the colonists have named "Castle rock Mountain." Facing this, and just outside of the project center bounds on the other side of the project is "Horse Collar Mountain;" known to the colonists as "Abalone Mountain." Except for beautiful clouds and sunset effects, there is little beauty in this district except for Mount Shasta which looms up towards the left of the project, sixty miles away. There are no trees on the project. Colonists, however, have planted vegetables or flower gardens around most of the barracks, and approximately one half of the barracks have had colonist-constructed stoops, porches, sidewalks or lawns added.

In the center or village there are 893 barracks for evacuees. These are army like structures divided into apartments measuring $20' \times 25'$, of which there are 1,920; 1464 apartments measure $16\frac{1}{2}' \times 20'$; 845 barracks measure $20' \times 20'$, or a total of 4,267. Great double structure mess halls for evacuees number sixty-one. There is a formula mess hall supplying babies' and other formula solutions; two mess halls for public schools; one mess for the hospital, one mess hall for the personnel, or a total of sixty-one.

There are sixty-three recreational halls for evacuees, one for the personnel. Housewifery is reflected in ironing and laundry buildings of which there are forty, all of which are placed between the double rows of barracks. There are in addition twenty-four combined ironing and laundry buildings which service some of the blocks.

Bath houses are centrally located between each of two rows of barrack-apartments. There are twenty-four combined bath houses and toilets for men and women; forty bath houses and toilets for women; forty bath houses and toilets for men, a total of 104. At present, the project will house approximately 18,000 people.

Nowell has three well-equipped fire stations. There is a siren on Number One Fire House which is situated directly behind the hospital unit at the main firebreak. The hospital accommodates up to 250 patients in twelve wards running out from the main corridor which is 550 feet long.

There are 77 general warehouses, divided as follows: General Warehouse 65, four refrigeration warehouses, two hospital warehouses, six railway warehouses. There are four garages, two for trucks and two for private cars owned by the personnel. There is a filling station with two pumps; the project has its own post office, the address of which is Nowell; a building for the Provost Marshal, two railway sheds, a sentry house at the gate, a motor pool, a vegetable packing shed alongside the railway siding.

There are five cooperative stores located strategically in the project center and there is a barber shop, a beauty salon, and a shoe repair shop, a radio repair shop, and a fresh fish store. There are two large machine shops and three implement sheds.

The administrative area is situated a few yards within the front gate and is composed of one unit of three buildings and the Leave Building opposite.

The high school, more than 80% completed, is in the main firebreak between the hospital and the first row of barracks in the village. When completed, the gymnasium-auditorium will be used for moving picture, dances, athletic events, etc. Grade schools are located in remodeled barracks in three sections of the project.

S/d . John D. Cook
Reports Officer
Tule Lake

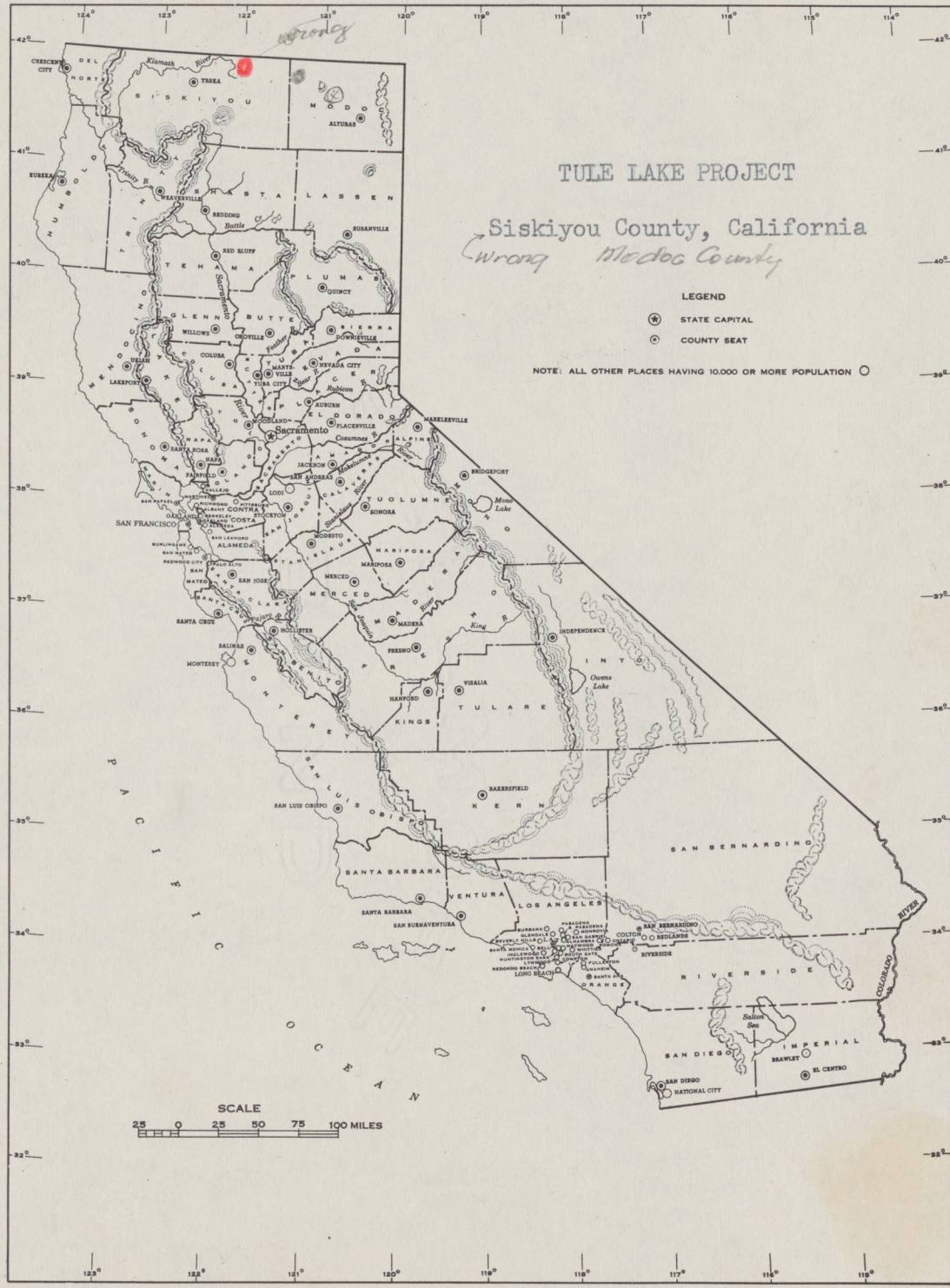
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CALIFORNIA

Counties, Principal Cities, Mountains, and Rivers



TULE LAKE PROJECT
Siskiyou County, California

1. The Town of Tule Lake is about 4 miles south of the Oregon-California border. This area was developed by the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation under the Klamath Project. Immediately south-east and south of Tule Lake are rich lands that can be re-claimed for agricultural purposes.
2. When the writer was in this area two years ago, there were lands south-east of Tule Lake that were expected to be opened for settlement within a two year period. About 90 farms of 60 to 80 acres each were in this category. In addition to this, there were 35,000 acres of bottom land in the Tule Lake sump that were expected to be reclaimed within a 4 or 5 year period. To develop these lands it was proposed to tunnel through the mountain and drain the water from Tule Lake sump into Lower Klamath Lake.
3. The altitude is 4,036 feet. Temperature has been known to vary from 29 degrees below zero to about 101 degrees F. above zero. The precipitation averages about 22 inches annually. The growing season is short and frosts in June are not a rarity.
4. Adequate irrigation water should be obtainable from the upper Klamath Lake and perhaps some from Gerber Reservoir.
5. This area is especially adapted to the production of potatoes, sugar beets, clover seed, alfalfa and small grains. Potato production has been averaging close to 300 sacks per acre.

6. Lands developed so far have been reclaimed at a reported cost of \$87.35 an acre. Future development would likely be near this figure.
7. Much of this land could be developed in one year. Perhaps some of it is ready now.
8. Sewage disposal. Likely septic tanks.
9. Power would likely be available from the same source that supplies Klamath Falls and Tule Lake.

Advantages: Rich, deep, black peat soil impregnated with silt. It is claimed that it is only rivaled in fertility by the Nile Valley. Abundant irrigation water and likely cheap power. High yields per acre.

Disadvantages: Short growing season and scarcity of good culinary water. The Tule Lake community well is over 2100 feet deep. For a number of years the railroad company hauled water to the area in tank cars.

Note

Additional information may be obtained from:

Superintendent
Klamath Project
Klamath Falls, Oregon

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Public Works Division

Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

AUG 13 1942

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

ATTENTION: Mr. Philip Webster

SUBJECT: Description of Tule Lake Project Area

Reference is made to your memorandum to this office dated July 10 submitting for the attention of Mr. Slattery and Mr. Eastman maps outlining lands to be occupied by the Tule Lake Relocation Project.

The maps which you enclosed were of small scale and in some instances did not show lot numbers. This is especially true of the area known as Coppie Bay. In order to definitely describe the property, we have used the General Land Office Surveys, which show these tracts by number.

As promised Mr. Cozzens, we enclose six prints of this area without colored outlines and one print upon which we have outlined the area which we suggest be taken for both agricultural use and Project headquarters. The camp area proper has been enlarged somewhat from the amount shown on your sketch map. This enlargement has been made for two reasons: first, in order to make available to the camp certain tracts north of the J canal, upon which our disposal plant and Imhoff tanks are located, and also to make available to the East an area suitable for the location of the hog and poultry projects.

During a discussion held in my office on August 12 attended by Messrs. Utz, Zimmer, Eastman, and Kullam, it was decided to also include for agricultural operations a block of land lying immediately south of the League of Nations area. A description of the League of Nations area with this addition has been prepared.

We are also returning to you the uncolored print which you attached to your memorandum. On your print we have outlined in color each of the areas particularly described. Two copies of each of the separate descriptions are enclosed. If additional information is desired, please let us know.

FWSlattery:CES

cc: SUBJ
CHRON ✓

Elmer L. Shirrell
Project Director

J.W.S. es
Enclosures

cc: Mr. Eastman

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See
sub J.W. 8

DESCRIPTION COPPIC BAY FARM AREA

A tract of land in Townships 47N.R.5E M.D.M.,
T46N.R.5E M.D.M., T46N.R.6E M.D.M. and T47N.R.6E M.D.M.
more particularly described and bounded as follows:

Commencing at the N.E. corner of Sec. 27, T47N.R.5E
proceeding westerly along the north section line of Sec. 27
to the N.W. corner of said Sec. 27, thence westerly along
the north line of Sec. 28 to the intersection with the E.
R.O.W. line of the G.W. Railroad, thence southerly along
the E.R.O.W. line of the G.W.R.R. thru Sec. 28 to the in-
tersection with the C. of Sec. line of Sec. 33, thence
easterly along the C. of Sec. line of Sec. 33 to the inter-
section with the N. meander line in the $W\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 33, thence
northeasterly along the meander line between lots 4 and 17,
3 and 18, 2 and 18, 1 and 19 of Sec. 33 to the intersection
with the E. Sec. line of Sec. 34, thence N-easterly between
lots 1 and 8 of Sec. 34 to the south line of Sec. 27, thence
N-easterly along the N. meander line between lots 1 and 8
in Sec. 34, thence N-easterly along the meander line be-
tween lots 5 and 14, 3 and 12 in Sec. 27 to the intersection
with the N-S C. of Sec. line of Sec. 27, thence southerly
along the C. of Sec. line of Sec. 27 to the $S\frac{1}{2}$ corner of
Sec. 27, thence southerly along the C. of Sec. line of Sec.
34 to the $S\frac{1}{2}$ corner of Sec. 34, thence easterly along the
S. line of Sec. 34 to the intersection with the Coppic
Bay meander line, thence southerly along the meander line
between lots 1 and 12, 6 and 13, 7 and 14, 10 and 15 of
Sec. 3, T46N.R.5E, thence continuing southerly along the
meander line between lots 1 and 8, 4 and 9, 6 and 10 in
Section 10, to the intersection with the W. line of Sec. 10,
thence southerly along the meander line between lots 1 and
2, 1 and 3 of Sec. 11 to the intersection with the S. line
of Sec. 11, thence S-easterly and S-westerly along the
meander line between lots 1 and 4, 1 and 5 in Sec. 14 to
the intersection with the W. line of Sec. 14, thence north-
erly along the west line of Sec. 14 to the NE corner of the
 $SE\frac{1}{4}$ of the $NE\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 15, thence westerly along the north
line of the $SE\frac{1}{4}$ of the $NE\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 15 to the NW corner of
said $SW\frac{1}{4}$ of $NW\frac{1}{4}$, thence southerly to the SW corner of said
 $SW\frac{1}{4}$ of $NW\frac{1}{4}$, thence westerly along the C. of Sec. line of
Sec. 15 to the intersection with the meander line, thence
N-westerly along the meander line between lots 2 and 7,
3 and 13 of Sec. 15 to the intersection with the W. line
of Sec. 15, thence N-westerly along the meander line be-
tween lots 1 and 3 to the intersection with the E.R.O.W.
of the G.W.R.R. thence S-easterly along the E.R.O.W. of
the G.W.R.R. thru portions of Sec. 16, 15, 22, and 27 to
the intersection with the meander line in the $NE\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec.
27, thence N-easterly along the meander line between lots
2 and 6, 1 and 5 of Section 27 to the intersection with
the south line of Sec. 22, thence N-easterly and southerly

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along the meander line between Lots 6 and 26, 5 and 25, 5 and 23, 3 and 24, 2 and 19, 1 and 15, 2 and 18, 3 and 7, 4 and 8 of Section 23, thence southerly and easterly along the meander line between Lots 2 and 3, 1 and 3 of Sec. 26, thence N-easterly along the meander line between Lots 1 and 2, in Section 25, thence northerly along the meander line between lots 4 and 7, 3 and 6, 2 and 9, 1 and 5 of Sec. 24, thence N-easterly along the meander line between Lots 5 and 7, 4 and 8, 3 and 6, 2 and 6, 1 and 16 in Sec. 13, thence along the meander line easterly and N-easterly between Lots 3 and 8, 3 and 9, 2 and 7, 1 and 6 in Sec. 18, T46S.R.6E, thence Northerly and Easterly along the meander line between lots 4 and 9, 3 and 8, 2 and 7, 2 and 6, 1 and 5 in Sec. 7, thence N-easterly along the meander line between Lots 1 and 2 in Sec. 8, thence northerly along the meander line between Lots 6 and 10, 5 and 9, 4 and 8, 3 and 7, of Sec. 5, T46N.R.6E M.D.M., thence northerly along the meander line between Lots 4 and 7, 3 and 6, 2 and 5, 1 and 5 in Sec. 32, T47N.R.6E, thence northwesterly along the meander line between lots 1 and 2 of Sec. 31, thence westerly along the meander line between Lots 7 and 11, 6 and 10, 3 and 5, 4 and 8 of Section 30, T47N.R.6E, thence westerly along the meander line between Lots 7 and 16, 6 and 15 of Sec. 25, T47N.R.5E to the intersection with the N-S C. of Sec. line of Sec. 25, thence southerly along the C. of Sec. line of Sec. 25 to the S $\frac{1}{2}$ corner of said Sec. 25, thence westerly along the S. line of Sec. 25 to the SW corner of Sec. 25, thence westerly along the south line of Sec. 26 to the intersection with the Coppic Bay meander line, thence S-westerly along the meander line between Lots 1 and 4, 2 and 5, 3 and 6 of Sec. 35 to the intersection with the west line of Sec. 35, thence northerly along the west line of Sec. 35 to the NW corner of Sec. 35, thence northerly along the west line of Sec. 26 to the intersection with the N.R.O.W. line of the K-Falls-Alturas highway, thence N-westerly along the N.R.O.W. line of the K-Falls-Alturas highway to the intersection with the S.R.O.W. line of the "J" canal, thence northeasterly along the S.R.O.W. line of the "J" canal to the intersection with the E. line of Sec. 27, thence northerly along the E. line of Sec. 27 to the N.E. corner of said Sec. 27 to the point of beginning containing 10,870 acres more or less all in Modoc County, California. Private property within the described area is Lot No. 1 known also as "Land's Island" of Sec. 6, T46N.R.6E. M.D.M.

There is also a small area in the E $\frac{1}{2}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 27, T47N.R.5E assigned to the California Fish & Game Commission.

The above area includes Coppic Bay and a triangular shaped area north of the lower "J" canal.

DESCRIPTION TULELAKE CAMP SITE

A tract of land in T47N.R.5E and T47N.R.6E, more particularly described as being bounded by the following:

Beginning at the W $\frac{1}{2}$ corner of Sec. 23, T47N.R.5E, thence South along the W. line of Sec. 23 to the SW corner of said Sec. 23, thence south along the W. Sec. line of Sec. 26, to the intersection with the S.R.O.W. line of the "J" canal, thence S.W. along the S.R.O.W. line of the "J" canal to the intersection of the canal R.O.W. with the N.R.O.W. line of the K-Falls-Alturas highway, thence SE along the N.R.O.W. line of the K-Falls-Alturas highway to the intersection with the W. Sec. line of Sec. 26 placing Lot 21 within the Camp Area, thence S. along the W. Sec. line of Sec. 26 to the SW corner of Sec. 26, thence S. along the W. Sec. line of Sec. 35 to the intersection with the S. meander line of the Coppic Bay survey, thence N-easterly along the meander line between Lots 3 and 6, 2 and 5, 1 and 4, in Sec. 35 to the point of intersection with the North Sec. line of Sec. 35, thence easterly along the North Sec. of Sec. 35 to the NE corner of Sec. 35, thence easterly along the North Sec. line of Sec. 36 to the S $\frac{1}{2}$ corner of Sec. 25, thence northerly along the center of Sec. line of Sec. 35, to the intersection with the N. meander line, thence N-easterly along said meander line between Lots 3 and 10, 2 and 8, 2 and 9, 1 and 17 of Sec. 25 to the intersection with the S. sec. line of Sec. 24, thence northerly along the meander line between Lots 1 and 14 of Sec. 24 to the intersection with the East Sec. line of Sec. 24 all in T47S.R.5E, thence N-easterly along the Eastern line of Lot 7 to the intersection with the Cent. of Sec. line of Sec. 19, T 47N.R.6E, thence westerly along the center of Sec. line of Sec. 19 to the W $\frac{1}{2}$ corner of Sec. 19 all in T47N.R.6E, thence westerly along the Center of Sec. line of Sec. 24, T47N.R.5E to the W $\frac{1}{2}$ corner of Sec. 24, thence W. along the Cen. of Sec. line of Sec. 23, T47N.R.5E to the point of beginning.

Containing 1,330 acres more or less all in Modoc County, California.

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DESCRIPTION LEAGUE OF NATIONS FARM AREA
AND ENLARGEMENT

Required for 1943 Agricultural use. A block of
Tulelake lease land described as follows:

Lots 12 to 15 inclusive and Lots 19 to 22 inclusive
in Sections 12, 13, 24, T47N.R.4E in Siskiyou County
and Lots 16 to 18 inclusive and Lots 23 to 25 inclusive
in Secs. 7, 17, 18, 19, 20 in T47N.R.5E in Medoc County
and the S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 24, all of Secs. 25 and 36, T47N.R.4E
and the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Sec. 1 T46N.R.4E in Siskiyou Co. also the
S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Secs. 19 and 20. All of Secs. 29, 30, 31, and 32
T47N.R.5E and the N $\frac{1}{2}$ of Secs. 5 and 6 T46N.R.5E Mount
Diablo Base and Meridian.

All the above tract is situated in the State of
California and contains 8160 acres more or less.

5-11-70 22M 2000
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Banc Mss 67/14c
R 1.00
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SENTRY TOWER

8th. Ave.

7th. Ave.

6th. Ave.

5th. Ave.

4th. Ave.

3rd. Ave.

DIV. VII

2nd. Ave.

1st. Ave.

13th. St.

SENTRY TOWER

12th. St.

SUMP PUMP

11th. St.

10th. St.

9th. St.

8th. St.

7th. St.

6th. St.

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9th. St.

8th. St.

7th. St.

6th. St.

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FIRE

BREAK

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FIRE

BREAK

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FIRE

BREAK

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8th. Ave.

7th. Ave.

DIV. V

6th. Ave.

5th. Ave.

4th. Ave.

3rd. Ave.

DIV. IV

2nd. Ave.

1st. Ave.

5th. St.

4th. St.

3rd. St.

2nd. St.

1st. St.

SENTRY TOWER

C. P. R. R. SPUR

WAREHOUSES

REFRIGERATED WAREHOUSES

EVACUEE

WAREHOUSE

AREA

FLAME

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BEFORE
SECREATION



Tulare Lake Attor Segregation

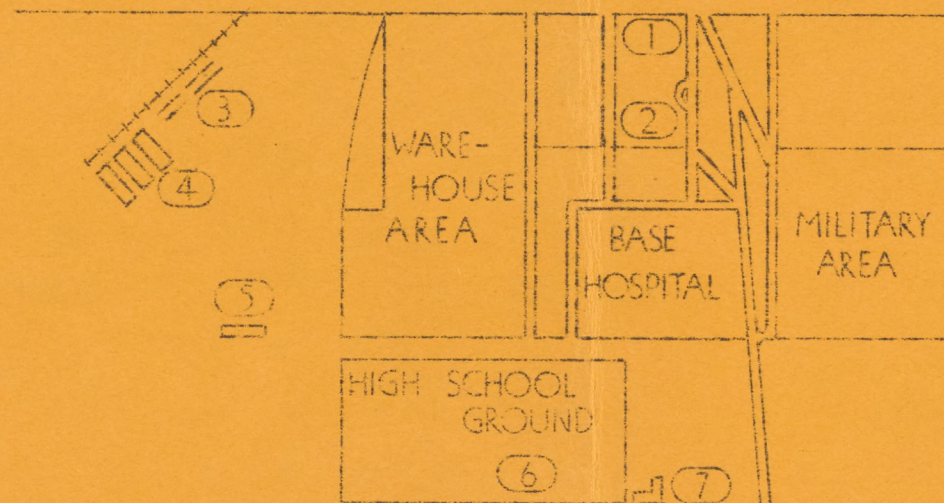
REVISIONS		THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY MASTER PLOT PLAN SCALE 1" = 600' TULARE SEGREGATION CENTER R.R. DIST.	
NO.	DATE	BY	REVISION
1	1/20/44	W. H. BOOTH	1. Initial Design
2	1/20/44	W. H. BOOTH	2. Final Design
3	1/20/44	W. H. BOOTH	3. Final Design
4	1/20/44	W. H. BOOTH	4. Final Design
5	1/20/44	W. H. BOOTH	5. Final Design
6	1/20/44	W. H. BOOTH	6. Final Design
7	1/20/44	W. H. BOOTH	7. Final Design
8	1/20/44	W. H. BOOTH	8. Final Design
9	1/20/44	W. H. BOOTH	9. Final Design
10	1/20/44	W. H. BOOTH	10. Final Design

AFTER
SECREATION

67/14
R.05

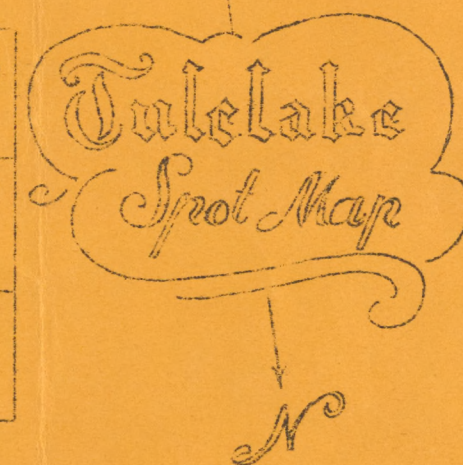
POINTS OF INTEREST

1. POST OFFICE
2. ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
- " CANTEEN 4
3. PROJECT PACKING SHEDS
4. FACTORY BUILDINGS
5. PROJECT GARAGE
6. AUDITORIUM
7. FIRE STATION 3
8. CANTEEN 3, 4108
- " SHOE SHOP, 4108
9. CANTEEN 1, 719
- " MAGAZINE SHOP, 718
- " BARBER & BEAUTY SHOP, 718
- " CO-OP OFFICE, 717
- " TIMEKEEPERS' OFFICE, 717
10. MERIT BOARD, 708
11. REC. EQUIP. RM., 1408
12. PLACEMENT OFFICE, 1208
13. FIRE STATION 3
14. TULEAN DISPATCH OFF., 1608
- " MOTION PIC. DEPT., 1608
- " CIVIC ORGANIZATION, 1608
- " BUDDHIST CHURCH OFFICE, 1608
15. PROJECT LIBRARY, 1708
16. RECREATION DEPT., 1808
- " WARDENS' OFFICE, 1808

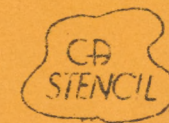


16. SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICE, 1804
17. TULEAN DANCE STUDIO, 1908
18. YOUTH SOCIAL ORG., 2008
- " TULEAN SERVICE ORG., 2008
- " CLOTHING UNIT., 2008
19. YWCA CLUBROOM, 2108
20. SHOE & RADIO REPAIR SHOP, 7207
- " WATCH REPAIR SHOP, 7208
21. CANTEEN 5, 2308

59	42	41	40	4	5	6	7	8	9	66	67	68
58	43	44	45	15	14	13	12	11	10	71	70	69
57	48	47	46	16	17	18	19	20	21	72	73	74
				(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		
56	49	50	51	27	26	25	24	23	22			
				(24)		(23)		(21)				
	54	53	52	28	29	30	31	32	33			
						(25)						
				39	38	37	36	35	34			



22. OUTDOOR STAGE
23. MUSIC STUDIO, 2508
24. CANTEEN 2, 2708
25. POSTER DEPT., 3001
- " UNION CHURCH., 3001
- " RED CROSS HDQ., 3001
- " FLORAL ARTS DEPT., 3008
26. FIRE STATION 2



FIREHOUSE 2

Block	Block	Block
34	35	36
Block	Block	Block
33	32	31
Block	Block	Block
22	23	24

Block	Block	Block
37	38	39
Block	Block	Block
30	29	28
Block	Block	Block
25	26	27

Block	Block	Block
52	53	54
Block	Block	Block
51	50	49

Block
56

Block	Block	Block
74	73	72
Block	Block	Block
69	70	71
Block	Block	Block
68	67	66

Block	Block	Block
21	20	19
Block	Block	Block
10	11	12
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13	14	15
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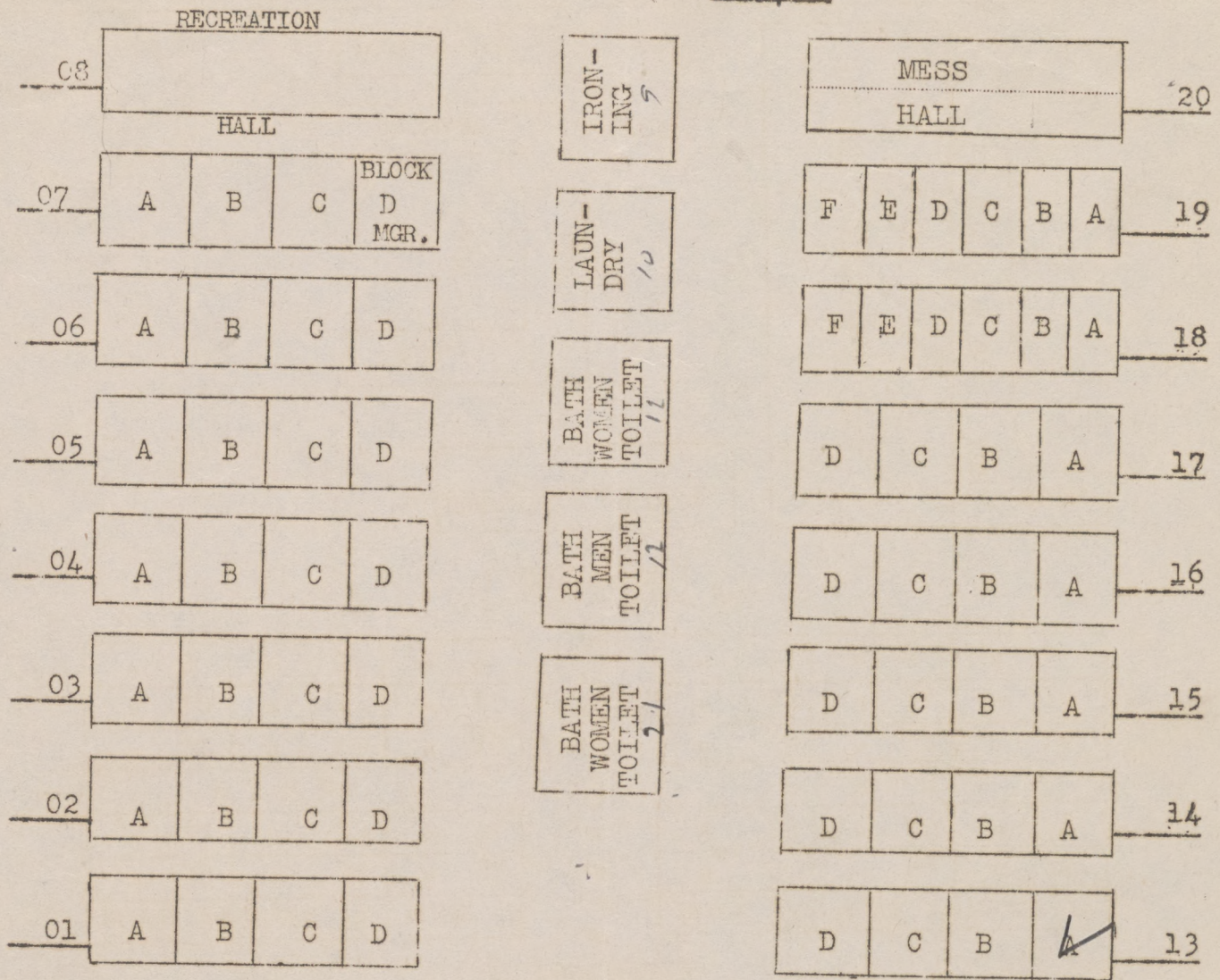
Block	Block	Block
46	47	48
Block	Block	Block
45	44	43
Block	Block	Block
40	41	42

Block
57
Block
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Block
59

FIREHOUSE 1

HOSPITAL

BLOCK NO. 4



MAP OF TULE LAKE COMMUNITY

FIRE HOUSE #2

BLOCK 34	BLOCK 35	BLOCK 36
" 33	" 32	" 31
" 22	" 23	" 24

FIRE

" 21	" 20	" 19
" 10	" 11	" 12
" 9	" 8	" 7

FIRE BREAK

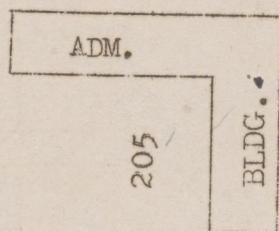
BLOCK 37	BLOCK 38	BLOCK 39
" 30	" 29	" 28
" 25	" 26	" 27

BREAK

" 18	" 17	" 16
" 13	" 14	" 15
" 6	" 5	" 4

FIRE HOUSE #1

HOSPITAL BLDGS.

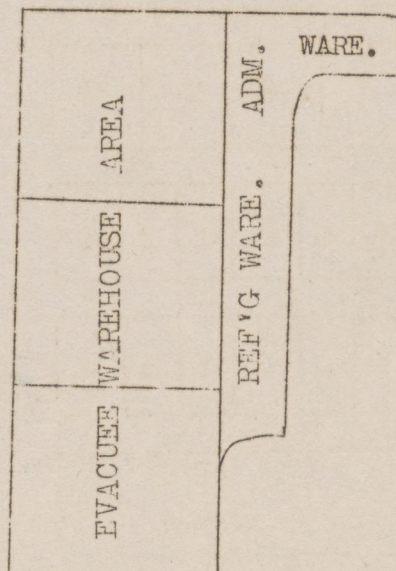


PROVOST

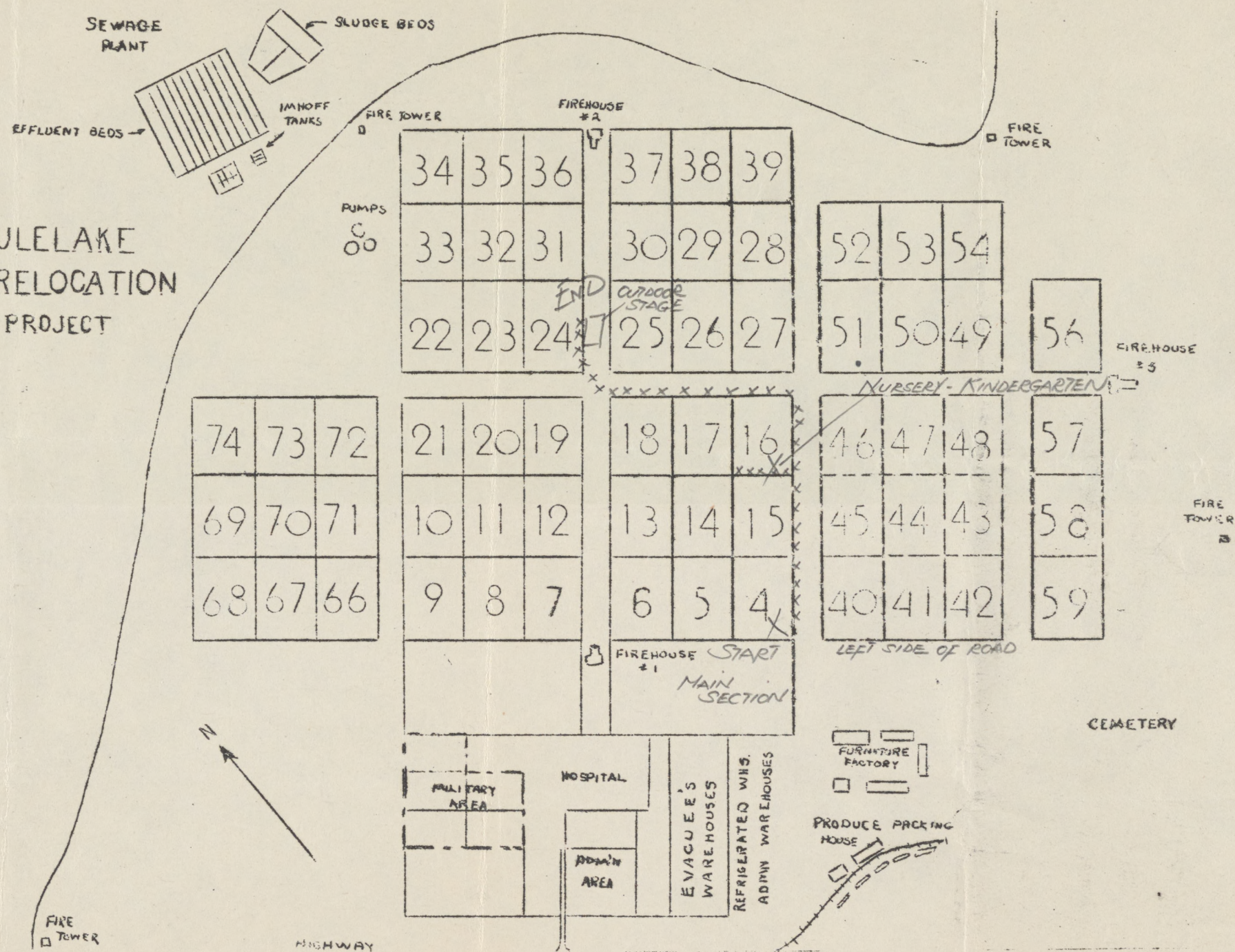
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POST OFFICE

201



TULELAKE WAR RELOCATION PROJECT



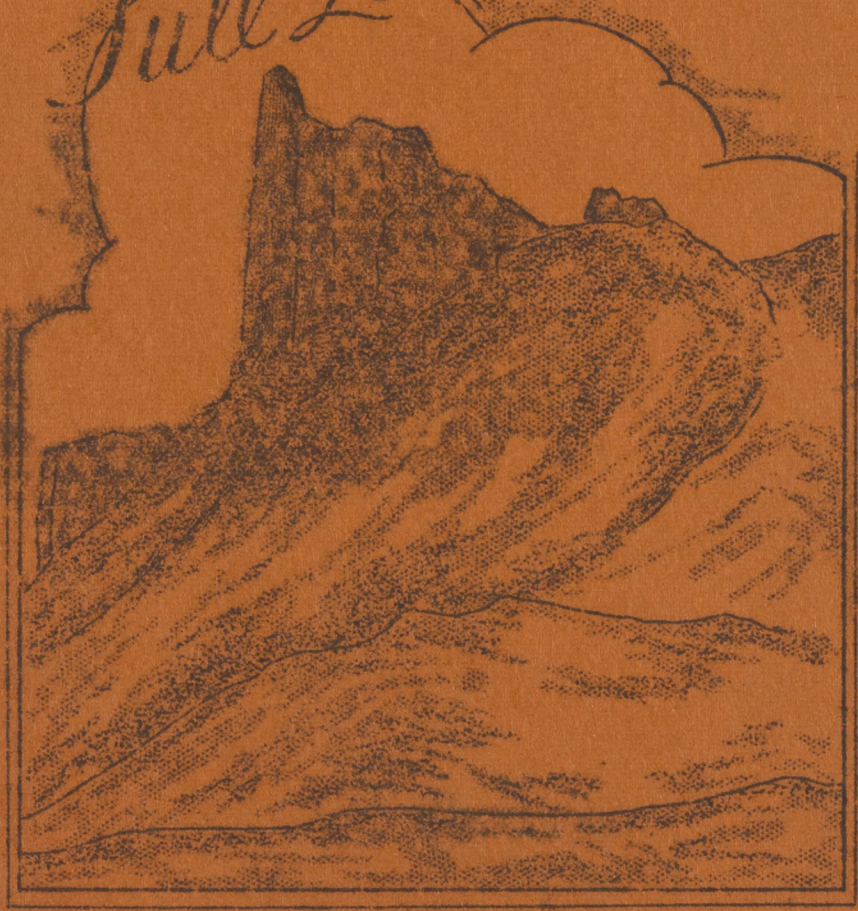
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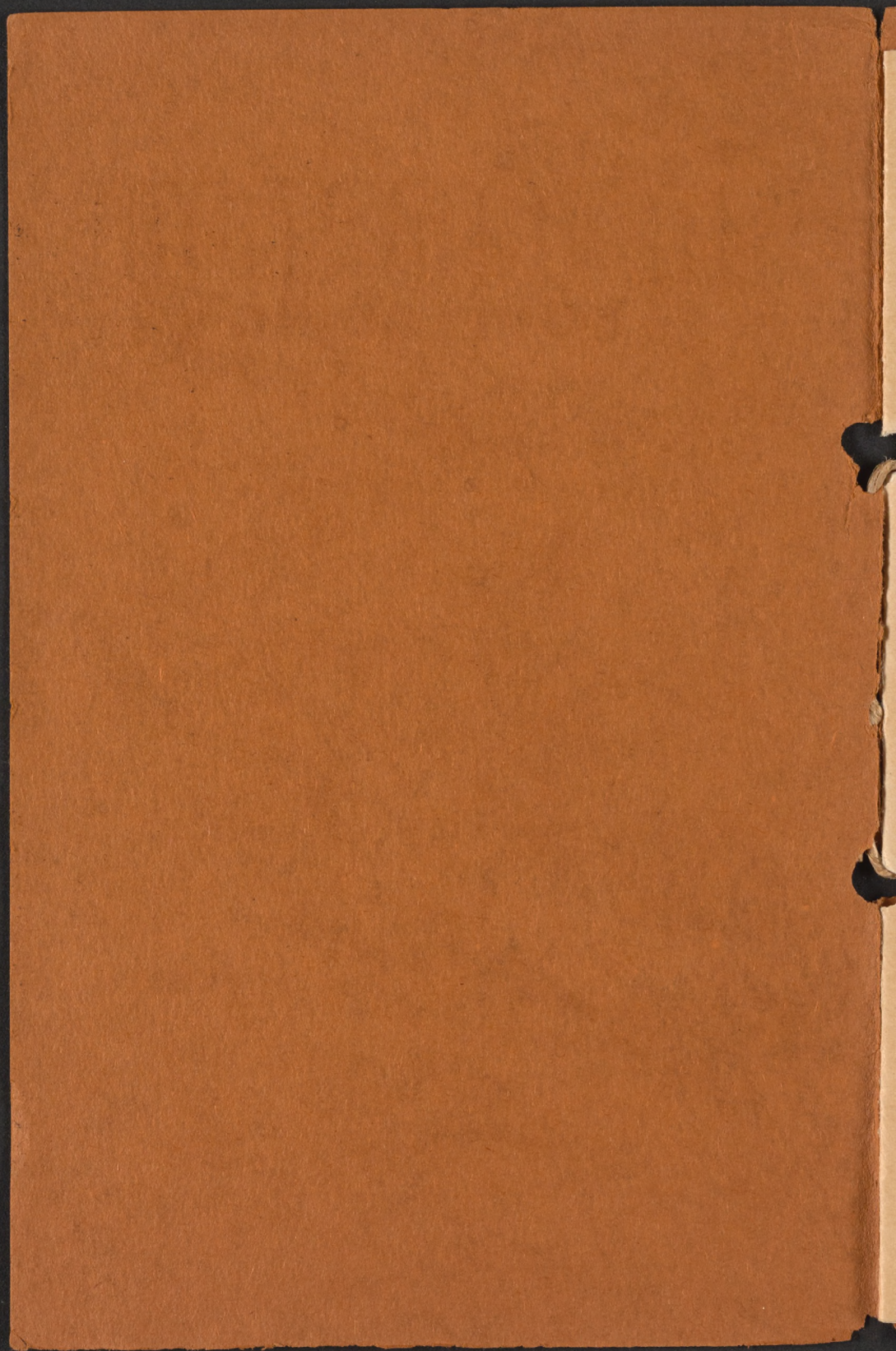
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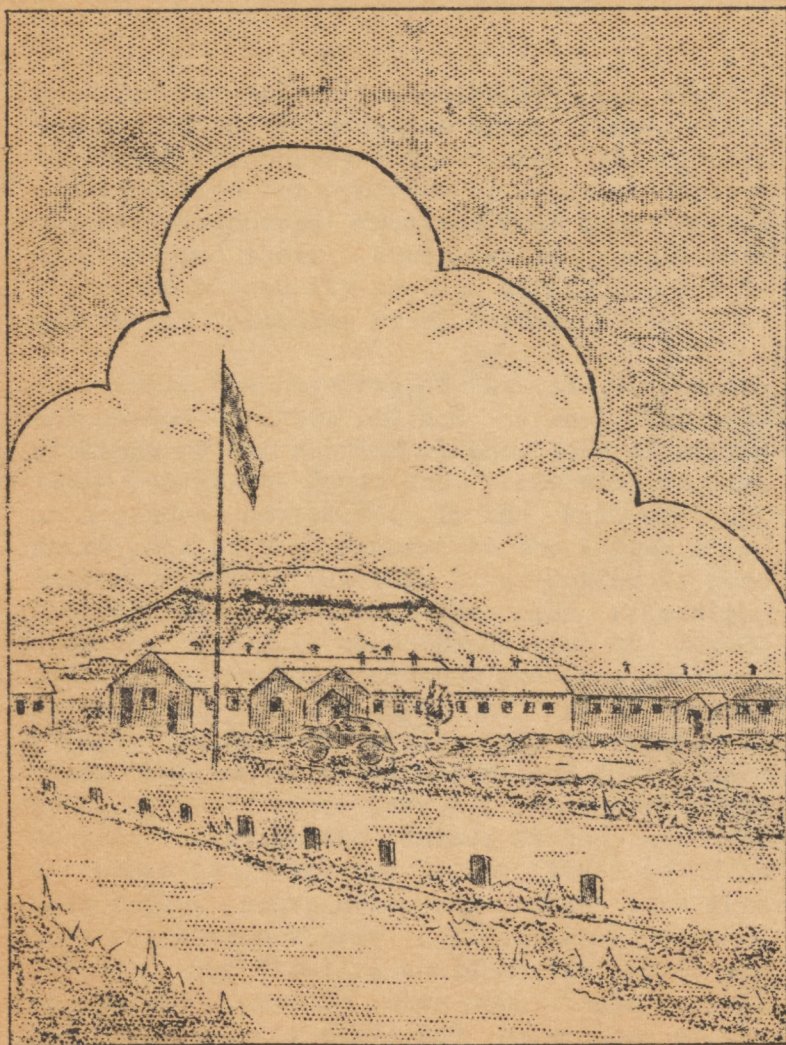
INFORMATION

CONCERNING

Tule Lake Center







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
TULE LAKE SEGREGATION CENTER
NEWELL, CALIFORNIA

FOREWORD

The War Relocation Authority was created in March, 1942, by Executive Order, Number 9102, to provide temporary maintenance, medical care and education for persons of Japanese descent who were evacuated from the West Coast by the Army because their concentrated population presented a security problem during the critical period following Pearl Harbor.

While the majority of the 110,000 evacuees wanted to live and act as real American citizens or law abiding aliens, some signified their loyalty to Japan and their wish to live as Japanese nationals. In the Fall of 1943, nearly all of the evacuees in the latter category remained in the Tule Lake Center or were transferred there from the nine relocation centers. The Tule Lake population of 18,600 persons is complex because it includes evacuees actively loyal to Japan and its war aims, elderly people who wish only to return to their homeland to spend their last years, persons who for various personal reasons no longer desire to live in the United States and want to return to Japan, people who lived in Tule Lake before segregation and rather than move to a relocation center decided to sit the war out here, and finally, children who had to and youths who chose to stay with their parents out of loyalty or obedience regardless of the implications.

The operation of the Tule Lake Center in a just and orderly manner is a grave wartime

responsibility of the United States government. It is an acid test of American principles of human decency and law and order. In addition, because most residents of the Tule Lake Center have allied themselves with Japan, that nation scrutinizes the operation of the center and upon the slightest excuse threatens acts of reprisal against interned American civilians and prisoners of war.

Every employee on the Tule Lake staff makes a valuable contribution to our country's ultimate victory in the war and in the peace to follow when he performs his day-to-day duties in a calm and intelligent way. It is not an easy job nor a job popular with a public emotionally upset by war hysteria.

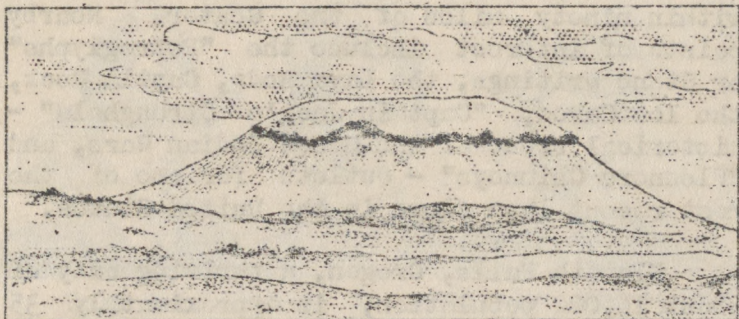
To do his job right an employee of the WRA at Tule Lake must maintain an objective attitude in his relations with evacuees. Policies of the WRA for administration of the Tule Lake Segregation Center are based on experience accumulated during the early days of WRA and Tule Lake and upon the principles to which our nation as a great government must adhere. We have found these policies to be sound and I do not hesitate to ask employees to follow them.

R. R. Bost.

R. R. Bost
Project Director

September, 1944

LIFE AT TULE LAKE CENTER



The Tule Lake Segregation Center, a project of the War Relocation Authority, is located in the northeastern corner of California in the Klamath Valley, famous for the raising of potatoes, as well as for migratory water fowl. Surrounding areas abound in wild life, including ducks, geese, pheasant, quail, deer, muskrat and rabbit. Excellent hunting is provided during the Fall season. In addition, within a radius of ninety miles, many streams and lakes afford fine fishing for both professional and amateur "Izaak Waltens".

The altitude of the Tule Lake Center is approximately 4000 feet. Consequently, the climate is extremely dry and healthful. Temperatures may range from 100° in the summer to zero weather in the winter. Summer nights are always cool and winter days are usually sunny. In some years snowfall has been heavy enough to provide excellent opportunity for winter sports.

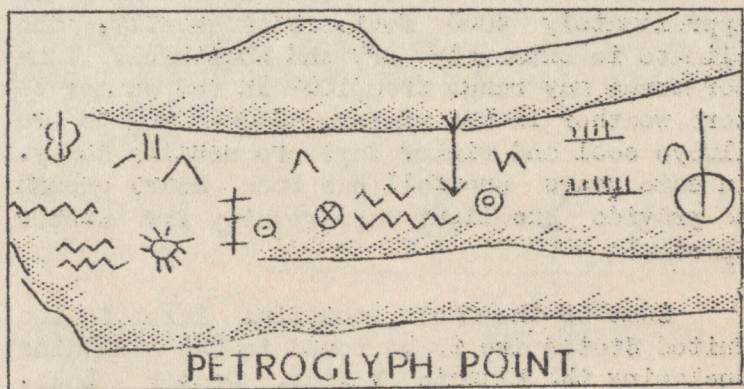
Some of the most beautiful lakes in the United States are to be found in the mountains enclosing the Klamath Valley. Crater Lake,

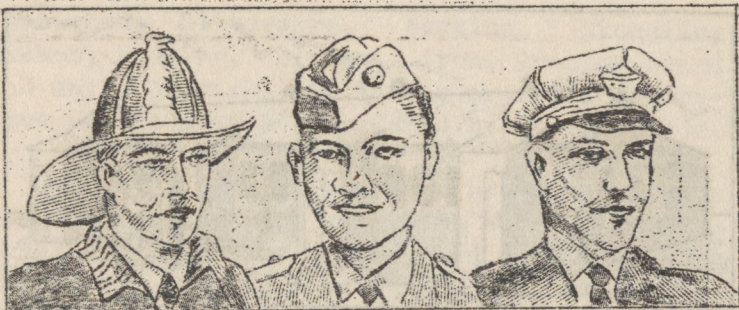
famous as one of the wonders of the world, is within ninety miles of the Center. Nearby points of interest include the "Petroglyphs" or Stone Writings, the Lava Beds, Castle Rock, the Ice Caves, "Captain Jack's Stronghold" - historical scene of the Modoc Indian Wars, and "Fleener's Chimneys" - outlets for one of the most recent lava flows in the United States.

Klamath Falls, Oregon, a thriving city of about 16,000 population, is approximately 35 miles from the Center. The towns of Tulelake, California, and Merrill, Oregon, are 7 and 16 miles respectively from the Center.

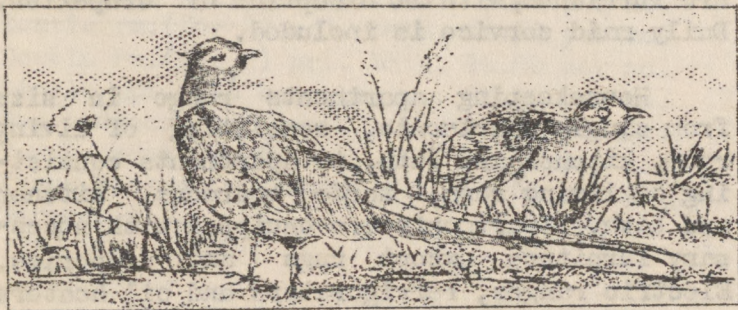
A bus leaves Klamath Falls at 8:30 A.M. daily for Tule Lake Center. A bus leaves the Center for Klamath Falls at approximately 4:45 P.M. daily.

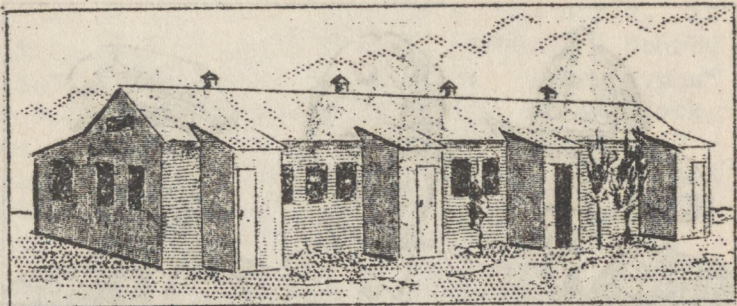
Most employees wear informal sports clothing to work, as living in the Center is more like country life than city life. Employees are advised to bring serviceable clothing and shoes.





Tule Lake Center is entirely surrounded by a manproof fence. Within that fence is another manproof fence separating the Administration office and housing area from the "colony" or Japanese housing area. Adjoining the Center is Camp Tulelake, an Army post, made up of a military police battalion. This post is responsible for the external security of the Center and is available for immediate assistance in case of any disturbance with which the WRA police force is unable to cope. The WRA police force is armed and is responsible for law and order within the Center. There is a WRA fire protection section which is responsible for maintaining an efficient fire fighting unit for the Center. The Army post fire fighting force may be called in when needed.





Employees are expected to live in the Center. Living accommodations consist of dormitory rooms, single rooms, double rooms and housekeeping apartments. Although families are given preference for housekeeping apartments, usually no definite guarantee can be given as to housing assignment at the time of arrival.

Dormitory accommodations consist of a number of small sleeping rooms, one person to a room, with community shower and lavatory facilities. Linens, bedding and daily maid service are furnished.

The single rooms with adjoining bath and the double rooms, usually with private bath, are furnished, with the exception of draperies. Daily maid service is included.

Housekeeping apartments range in size from single apartments, consisting of living room, kitchen and bath, to apartments consisting of living room, three bedrooms, kitchen and bath. Apartments are equipped with necessary furniture except rugs and draperies. Electric ranges, refrigerators and oil heaters are standard equipment. All utilities are

furnished. Silverware, cooking utensils, dishes, bedding, linens, iron, ironing board and any electrical appliances or small decorative pieces must be furnished by the employee.

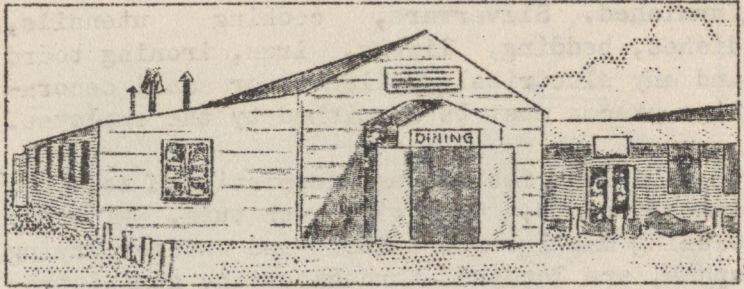
Laundry facilities, consisting of separate laundry rooms, each with wash tubs, electric washing machine and indoor and outdoor drying space, are located throughout the administration housing area. One laundry room services a specified number of rooms and/or apartments.

Ample storage space in locked warehouses is available to employees.

At present, only a limited number of garages are available. As the Center construction program progresses, it is hoped that a sufficient number of garages will be provided for all persons desiring them.

Following is the list of prices for dormitory rooms, single rooms, double rooms, apartments and garages:

Dormitory rm. (one in room).	\$ 5.00 per mo.
Single rm. adj. bath.....	9.00 per mo.
Double rm. (for 2) adj. bath.	12.50 per mo.
Double rm. (for 2) pri. bath.	16.00 per mo.
Single apt. (no bedroom)....	17.50 per mo.
One bedroom apartment.....	20.00 per mo.
Two bedroom apartment.....	22.50 per mo.
Three bedroom apartment.....	25.00 per mo.
Garage.....	2.50 per mo.



Three meals daily are served in the Center Dining Hall, as follows:

Breakfast... 7:00 to 8:00 A.M.
(except Sunday)
8:00 to 9:00 A.M.
(Sunday)

Lunch.....12:00 to 12:45 P.M.
(Monday through Friday)
12:15 to 1:00 P.M.
(Saturday)
12:00 to 1:00 P.M.
(Sunday)

Dinner..... 6:00 to 7:00 P.M.
(except Sunday)
5:00 to 6:00 P.M.
(Sunday)

The cost of meals is based on average cost per meal for each semi-monthly period. Each meal served to a child under 8 years of age is considered one-half a meal and will be charged for at one-half the rate for adult meals.

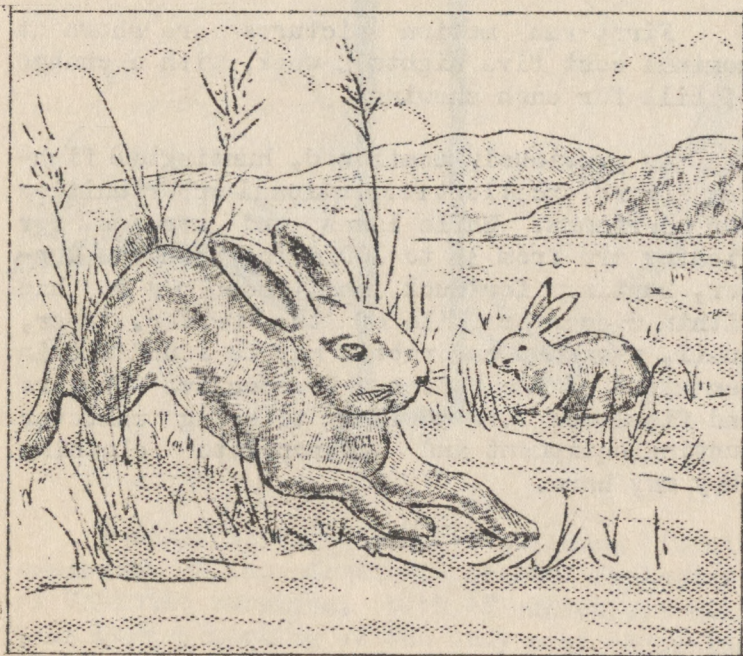
Charges for visitors' meals are 50¢ for adults and 25¢ for children under 8 years of

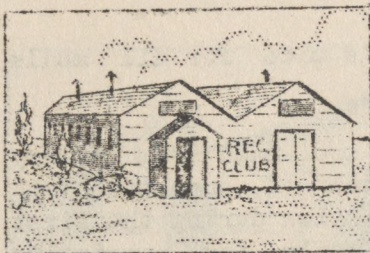
age. Cash collection is made for all meals served to visitors.

Payroll deductions are made from salary checks for the last half of each month to cover payment for meals eaten during the first half of the month. All meals for appointive staff must be charged.

It is estimated that the average cost of meals will be approximately 40¢ per meal; the prices are subject to change, based on cost.

Ration books must be surrendered only if eight or more meals a week are eaten in the dining hall.



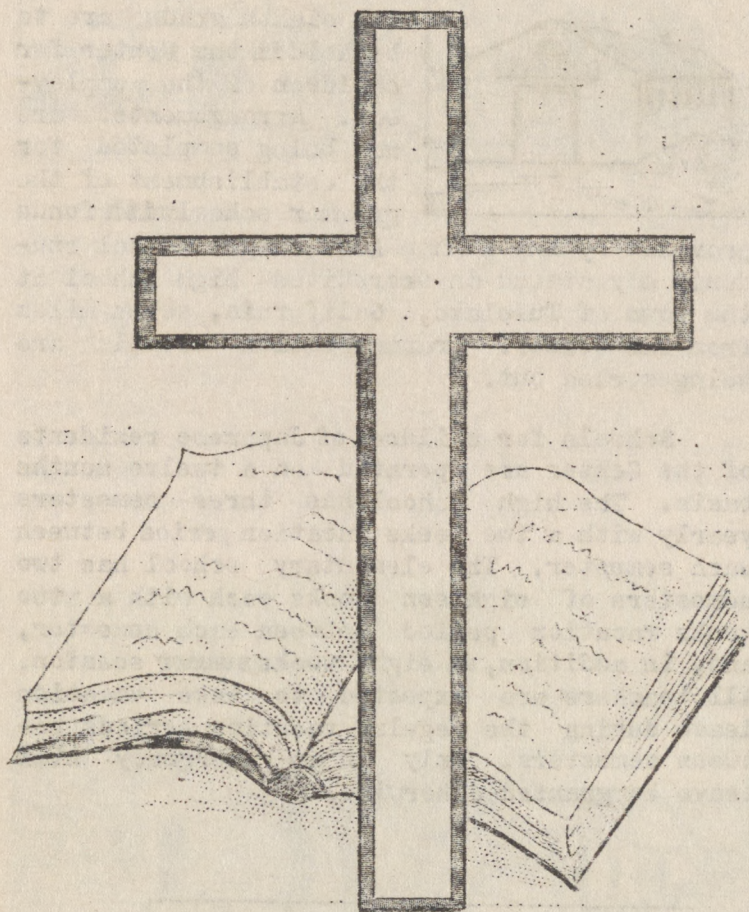


The social life of the Center revolves around the Personnel Recreation Club. Each employee and the members of his family are eligible to join. In the Recreation Club

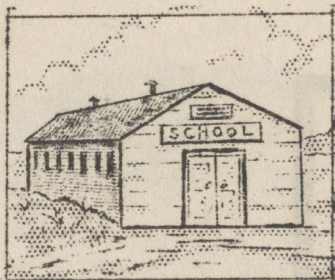
one may enjoy ping pong, billiards, bridge and dancing. A small library, record collection, radio and refreshment bar are other features. Hikes, picnics, bicycle outings, tennis, dances, bridge contests and teas are some of the many activities sponsored by the Club. Owners of bicycles are urged to bring them as bicycle riding in both the Center and the surrounding country is enjoyed by many.

First run motion pictures are shown at nominal cost five nights a week, with a change of bill for each showing.

As previously mentioned, hunting and fishing afford excellent recreational opportunities for sportsmen. While lakes and streams for fishing are from 35 to 100 miles from the Center, hunting for duck and geese may be had within a quarter mile of the Center. Deer, quail, pheasant and rabbit may be found within ten miles of the Center. Prospective hunters and fishermen are advised to bring whatever hunting equipment and appropriate clothing they may have.

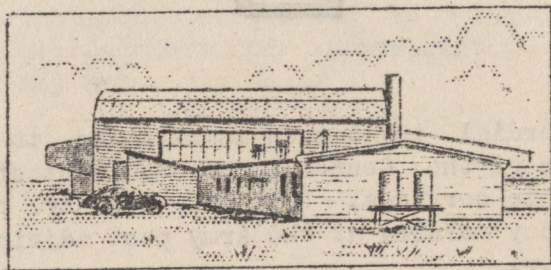


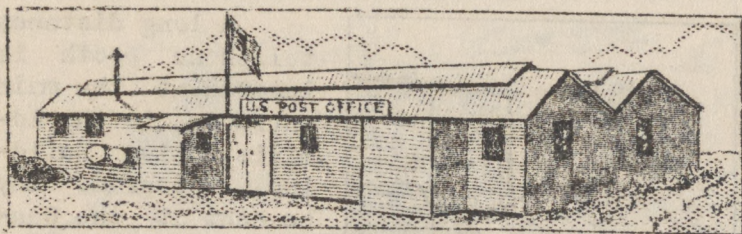
A cordial invitation is extended to all employees of the Center to attend Protestant or Catholic services, both of which are held each Sunday morning at the Army post adjoining the Center.



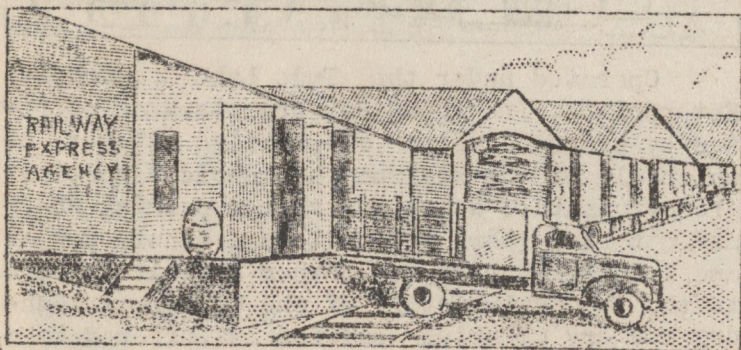
Grade school classes from the first through the eighth grade are to be held in the Center for children of the employees. Arrangements are now being completed for the establishment of the grammar school with funds provided by the Lanham Act. High school students may attend an accredited high school at the town of Tulalake, California, seven miles from the Center. Transportation details are being worked out.

Schools for children of Japanese residents of the Center are operated on a twelve months basis. The high school has three semesters yearly with a two weeks vacation period between each semester. The elementary school has two semesters of eighteen weeks each with a two weeks vacation period between each semester, and, in addition, an eight weeks summer session. All teachers are expected to take vacation leave during the regular vacation periods between semesters. Only in an emergency will leave be granted otherwise.





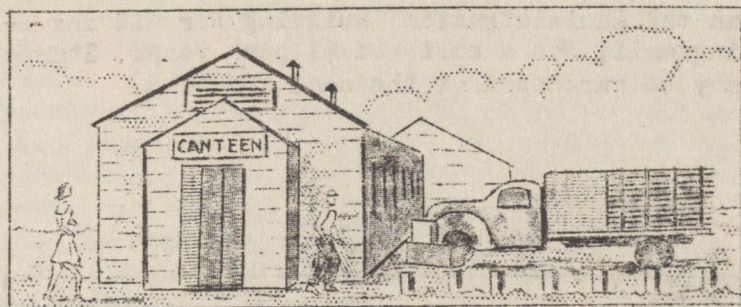
The Center post office is located immediately within the WRA entrance gate. The post office address of Tule Lake Center is "Newell, California". A mail box is conveniently located in the Administration Building where mail is picked up twice daily. Combination lock boxes are provided by the Recreation Club in the Administration Building for all incoming mail, at a cost of \$1 per year. Stamps may be purchased at the same location.



There is a railway express office located in the Center. All express is addressed to "Newell, California". All freight, however, must be addressed to "Staley, California".



A long distance telephone booth is located at the main entrance to the Administration Building. Telegrams may be sent at the Center Telegraph Office, payment for which is made to the Chief Operator, whose office is located in the Administration Building.



Operated under the Tule Lake Cooperative Enterprises, Incorporated, organized and operated by evacuees, are cooperative stores at which all of the minimum household essentials are obtainable. Watch and shoe repairing shops and a barber shop, as well as a beauty parlor and lending library, are other facilities open to the appointive staff of the Center. A laundry and dry cleaning service is offered by a Klamath Falls firm through the "Co-op".



Emergency medical and dental care is available at the Newell Community Hospital in the Center. However, employees of the Center are required to secure all ordinary medical and dental services at nearby towns, due to the fact that the hospital is operating with a staff greatly under normal requirements for the population served. A schedule of charges for emergency medical and dental care is available upon request from the hospital.



Evacuee domestic help to assist employees in both the care of children and with general housekeeping is available.

TULE LAKE CENTER REGULATIONS

Passes and Badges. A visitor's pass must be issued by the Military Police before a visitor will be allowed to enter either the Military Reservation or the War Relocation Authority Project of Tule Lake Center. Each prospective employee is first issued a visitor's badge which, as soon as he is processed and becomes an employee, is exchanged for a WRA identification card and a written temporary pass, which pass will, in turn, be exchanged for a permanent WRA employee's picture badge. A visitor's badge, a temporary employee's pass or a permanent employee's badge is required at all times for entrance to or departure from the Center.

Permission to Leave Center. No employee may leave the Center during assigned working hours without prior approval of his supervisor.

Visitors to Center Employees. An employee may have friends and relatives visit him at any time. However, due to limited housing facilities, it is probable that sleeping accommodations for all such visitors will have to be supplied by employees.

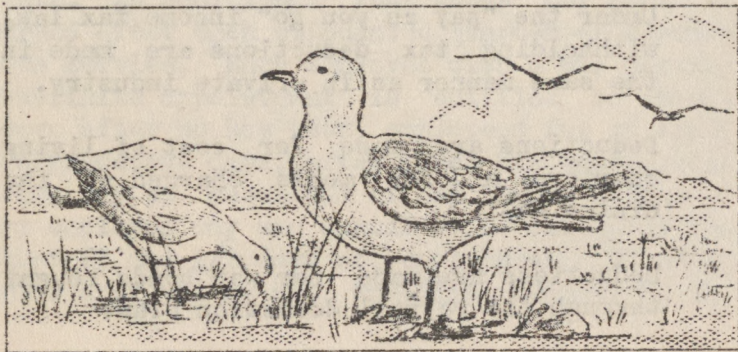
Registration of Cameras. All cameras in the possession of employees, members of their families, and visitors to the Center must be registered at the Army Processing Station, located just outside the main WRA entrance gate. The taking of pictures of any portion of the area controlled by the WRA or by the Army is strictly prohibited. Any person violating

this rule will be subject to disciplinary action.

Center Traffic Rules and Fire Regulations. A copy of Center traffic rules and fire regulations is given to each employee when he enters on duty. Before any employee is permitted to drive a government car, he must be issued a WRA driver's license by the Personnel Office.

Radios and Unnecessary Noise. Since employees' living quarters are not of soundproof construction, it is required that all radios be turned off by 11:00 P.M. and not turned on again until at least 7:00 A.M. Between these hours all unnecessary noise is also prohibited, Saturday nights excepted.

Business Relations with Evacuees. Provision has been made to supply the needs of the Center Japanese residents through their Tule Lake Cooperative Enterprises, Incorporated. Consequently, no private business which involves dealings with the Japanese residents may be operated in the Center by WRA employees.



TULE LAKE CENTER EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

Certificate of Availability. Employees are subject to all Civil Service and Manpower Commission rules and regulations. Each prospective employee must have, before being employed by this Center, a certificate of availability in the form of a release or introduction card from his local United States Employment Service office.

Pay Periods. Pay periods are from the 1st through the 15th and from the 16th through the last day of the month. Paychecks are distributed to employees twice a month.

Pay Check Deductions. There are a number of deductions to be made on each semi-monthly pay checks:

The 5% Retirement Fund deduction is the Civil Service substitute for the Social Security tax deductions made when working for private industry. Retirement fund deductions are refunded upon request. Details as to procedure involved may be secured from the Personnel Office.

Under the "pay as you go" income tax law, withholding tax deductions are made in the same manner as in private industry.

Deductions are made for cost of living quarters and for meals charged at the dining hall.

Deductions are made for war bonds bought through the payroll deduction plan.

Employee Work Week. The work week for the Tule Lake Center employees consists of 48 hours -- 8 and 3/4 hours for five days, and 4 and 1/4 hours on the sixth day, with a lunch period of 45 minutes on five days. This permits a half day a week which may be used for shopping or recreation, in addition to the seventh day off per week.

Overtime Paid. Payment for time worked in excess of 40 hours per week is made through adding an amount equal to approximately 20% of the per annum salary of the employee. This amount is prorated daily over the yearly period.

War Bond Purchases. The quota for war bond purchases for the Department of the Interior, of which the War Relocation Authority is an agency, calls for 15% of the gross per annum payroll of Interior Department employees. Bonds to meet this quota may be bought through the payroll deduction plan in which case, as previously stated, pay check deductions will be made.

Annual Leave. Annual leave is paid vacation leave earned under Civil Service regulations and accumulated at the rate of two days per month. An additional four hours per month is earned after each stipulated quarter of continuous service. Each employee with a War Service Indefinite appointment is entitled to annual leave after he has been employed for at least 7 consecutive days, after which his accumulated leave may be requested at any time. A temporary employee may use annual leave only after the first 27 and 1/2 days of employment. However, prior approval by his immediate supervisor and

by the appropriate Assistant Project Director must be obtained before any leave may be taken. If, at the time of termination of services with this Center, accrued annual leave has not been used, payment will be made at the end of the period of such leave. If transfer is made to any other government agency, accrued annual leave may be transferred.

Sick Leave. Sick leave is absence from work while ill and is earned or accrued at the rate of one day and two hours per month. The provisions regarding the use of sick leave are identical to those regarding annual leave. Unlike annual leave, payment is not made for unused sick leave when an employee terminates. However, in the case of a transfer to any other government agency, his sick leave may also be transferred. An employee absent because of illness should notify his supervisor as soon as possible on the first day of illness and must submit a leave slip immediately upon his return to duty. Any sick leave taken in excess of three days also requires presentation by the employee of a doctor's certificate immediately upon his return to duty.

Leave Without Pay. Leave without pay is excused absence from work, for which time the employee will not be paid. Such leave may be requested in the same manner as sick and annual leave, and the same supervisory approval is necessary.

Employee's Accident Compensation. Any injury suffered by an employee while either actually on duty or while being conveyed by government

transportation to his place of duty may be compensated for under the provisions of the laws of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission. Any accident, no matter how small or unimportant, must be reported immediately to the employee's supervisor who will forward such report to the Personnel Office for consequent possible submission to the United States Employees' Compensation Commission.

Transportation Expense. All employees must report for work at Tulo Lake Center at their own expense.





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