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RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
Tule Lake Project  
Newell, California

4/24/43 (approx.)

TO: Mr. John C. Baker, Chief

SUBJECT: Selective Service and Leave Clearance Programs at  
Tule Lake--An Historical Survey

When the War Department announced on January 28 the proposed formation of a combat team composed of American citizens of Japanese ancestry to be recruited by the United States Army for active service in a theater of war, and the mass clearance of loyal Japanese-Americans for work on the outside, the curtain was raised on a drama so moving and so fraught with human emotions that the repercussions will effect in varying degrees the lives of many Tule Lake evacuees for years to come.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson's announcement of the formation of this combat team was made in the Tulean Dispatch, the project newspaper, on January 30, 1943. The same edition also carried statements by Dillon S. Myer, national director, and Harvey M. Coverley, project director.

The news struck the project like a bomb. Aside from the fact that people of Japanese ancestry are not amenable to the surprise element, they were primed for resistance to any new change of policy affecting them, the degree of their resistance being in direct ratio to the breadth of change.

Aside from the subversive element on the project, any radical change had to take into account evacuation psychosis and fundamental racial traits which include aspects of self-respect, inferiority complex, minority group persecution, face-saving policies, etc., etc. Perhaps the greatest resentment against these sweeping registration policies had its roots in the evacuation of Japanese-Americans from the West Coast. There may have been, and probably was, some resentment on the part of the California evacuees because of the long period of discrimination against them; but it is doubtful if this would have had any serious repercussion in view of the fact that, like all evacuees, they took evacuation in their stride as their contribution to winning the war.

To what extent this program of non-cooperation would have slowed down registration had there been no subversive element on the project cannot be determined. It is definitely known, however, that a thorough program for preparing the evacuees would have, to some extent, acted as a bulwark against the ammunition fired by this subversive group.



The evacuees' reaction to the registration program would, in all probability, have been ameliorated to some extent had the subversive group been removed from the project months ago; had the colonists been thoroughly informed about registration objectives before registration began; had the program itself been thoroughly prepared in Washington before announcing it to a frustrated and disillusioned minority group; had the colonists been made to respect Administrative authority from the beginning.

More has been accomplished when evacuees have been thoroughly informed about procedures to which their cooperation is wanted--when they have had an opportunity of discussing such procedures among themselves or of handling them by their own committees.

The deep conviction that they have been "kicked around" since December 7, 1941, and the frequent changes in WRA policies are also important causes of resistance to, and misunderstanding of, the War Department's announcement and the WRA mass clearance program.

The time for informing the evacuees as to the merits of these programs was too short to accomplish any real purpose. The Assistant Project Director's return from Washington brought little information in addition to the prepared statement read by the Army team on February 9.

The Army team arrived on the project Sunday afternoon, February 7, composed of the following: Lt. Evan Carroll, Sgt. Attilio Sabatani, Sgt. Vincent Sullivan, and Sgt. Taro Tsukahara. A special joint session of the Council and Planning Board was held at 10 a.m., Tuesday, February 9, at which the Army team thoroughly explained the Selective Service and leave clearance programs. This team also met with the evacuees in a series of two meetings each, Lt. Carroll in three meetings. The first of the three simultaneous meetings began at 7 p.m. in the messhalls of Blocks 70, 11, 32; the second series was given at 7:45 p.m. in the messhalls of Blocks 29, 14, and 44; the third meetings, conducted by Lt. Carroll, was given at 8:30 p.m. at messhall 49.

All messhalls were packed to capacity by young and old, issei, nisei, and kibi. The members of the Army personnel read a prepared statement in English and explained that because of limited time and for lack of a Japanese translation, the question and answer period would be confined to answers to a few prepared questions which were most likely to be asked.

The colonists were obviously angered at the precipitous way in which this momentous program was presented to them. It is doubtful if the majority understood the purport of the message.



The registration program had been comprehensively organized and was briefly mentioned by the Army team at this series of meetings, and it was announced in the Tulean Dispatch. All project schools closed Tuesday, February 9. Teachers were to act as registrars, and they had been carefully instructed in their duties.

Evacuees were instructed to report to their block managers' offices. Registration would be made block by block. Citizen males of military age were to fill in their questionnaires at the block managers' offices and execute the last two questions in the presence of a member of the Army team, each of whom were available daily at three centrally located registration points. Lt. Carroll remained on duty after dinner, available to colonists for information from 7 p.m. until 10 p.m. at 1608.

Registration was slow. (See Appendix A). Wednesday evening, February 10, colonists met in their respective mess-halls at the behest of their block managers. The following blocks decided against registration for induction or for indefinite leave: 5, 28, 35, 46, and 48. The block manager of Block 28 tentatively explained that the residents of his entire block wish to repatriate with the exception of two colonists whose wishes were not known because they were skiing at the time the meeting was held.

Enemies of the selective service and leave clearance programs were busy, apparently, because threats on the lives of a number of colonists had already been made, particularly persons prominently identified with the JACL. Of these, Mr. Walter Tsukamoto, former president of the JACL, only recently returned from the JACL conference in Salt Lake City. Tsukamoto was given a special leave permit for Chicago on February 10. Mr. Tom Yego, also active JACL member, was given a special leave permit a few days later.

The first two days' registration was viewed by colonists with extreme skepticism. Pivotal point of dissension and misunderstanding was question 28 on WRA form 126-Revised which has to do with allegiance, asking aliens to forswear allegiance to Japan in favor of allegiance to this country when, through no fault of their own, they were unable to obtain American citizenship. The wording of this question was later amended but in doing so the Government lost face to some extent. This made the colonists extremely suspicious of the whole registration program. There was a deep conviction that the questions were vague and that they implied more than was readily apparent--that all colonists would be required to leave the project for work on the outside, except citizen males of military age who would be drafted.



By Thursday, February 11, it was obviously apparent that there was organized resistance to the registration program. On the previous night, block managers held meetings to discuss registration aims and from the many small meetings that were conducted in the shower-rooms and in private apartments until early hours of the morning, it may be assumed that resistance to the program received impetus.

Registration continued at a very slow pace and the first indications that some colonists were being intimidated became known. On the same day (Thursday, February 11) some ten or twelve young men, identified as kibel, called at the Department of Internal Security to request repatriation forms. One applicant filled in and signed the paper at the office; the others were told to look over the forms at their leisure.

It was apparent that there was a subversive group operating behind the scenes, intimidating colonists and urging non-cooperation with the selective service and leave clearance programs. (See Appendix B). It was also apparent that a great many colonists felt that the whole registration program was perpetrated on them without due warning; that the meetings conducted by the Army team were hastily and ill-prepared and tactless.

The fourth day of registration was like the preceding days, characterized by non-cooperation. At the close of registration Friday, February 12, there were 87, 126-Revised forms accomplished; 169, 126-A forms accomplished.

The City Council met in session in the afternoon and turned into the project director 153 questions which they had compiled from those sent in by various block managers. The project director spoke at this meeting and when he read a telegram from Mr. Myer authorizing changes in the wording of question 28, the Council members applauded the news.

On February 17th, a combined meeting of the members of the City Council, Planning Board, and block managers was held ostensibly to clarify the leave clearance and selective service programs. This spirited meeting began at 1:30 p.m. and ended at 4:30 p.m., with a minimum of absentees. Fifty-eight questions concerning the registration programs were read by City Council Chairman Harry Mayeda and were answered by the project director in the most unequivocal manner.

Lt. Carroll also addressed meeting and urged more response on the part of the colonists to these programs. Once again he read the prepared statement which had already appeared in the Tulean Dispatch in both English and Japanese, and reviewed again the purpose of the Army and the WRA in pursuing this program in behalf of the evacuees. A question-



and-answer period followed and it was apparent that the greatest distrust of these programs existed among some of those present and that this condition obtained partially through organized resistance.

Junichi Nimura, self-appointed member of the Planning Board, took the floor and openly said in Japanese that these programs had not been sufficiently explained to permit any of them to return to their blocks and satisfactorily answer questions put to them by their constituents. He spoke in a subversive and flaunting manner and because of this, an investigation of this man subsequently resulted in Nimura's arrest, the first to be removed from the project during the registration program. He was taken to the Klamath County Jail on the evening of the same day and later removed to San Francisco on a presidential warrant. (See Appendix D).

On Wednesday, February 17, registration ceased at 3:30 p.m. in the block managers' offices. Registration had been slow and numerous difficulties had been encountered which gave sure evidence that the registration programs could not be successfully pursued after this manner. Under the original setup, some teachers were required to build their own fires in the stoves of these offices; block managers erased names of registrants and even destroyed registration forms, and other acts of resistance and even sabotage made it necessary to designate registration locales in the Administrative area.

On the morning of the 18th, registration for selective service resumed in the Administrative recreation hall and for female citizens in the Visitors' Hall, opposite the Administration Building. Registration of aliens was temporarily discontinued. Despite Major S. L. A. Marshall's weighty clarification of the registration program in both Japanese and English and a comprehensive explanation of the new registration procedure in a special edition of the Tulean Dispatch, registration gathered little momentum.

By noon of February 17, 347 more evacuees applied for repatriation forms. Another 200 were in line at 1 p.m., bringing the total number of applications for forms to 800 at mid-day. (See Appendix C).

It was apparent by this time that the registration programs were clarifying the thinking of the evacuees. Heretofore, they had been drifting without any definite policy of either cooperation or non-cooperation. There was no incentive to take a positive stand one way or another. It was inevitable that future policies, and the manner of presenting them, would influence their decisions and conduct. (See Appendix B).

For the first time, subversives were spotlighted. Heretofore, persons inciting and causing strikes were known to



project officials, but these activities did not necessarily brand them as subversive. However, the registration programs brought some of these men to the fore in compromising circumstances which left no doubt of their disloyalty. These programs also identified a great number of other people as belonging to one of three groups: loyal, disloyal, and those who hated the U. S. Government because of the so-called discriminatory evacuation. Needless to say, this group is not necessarily sympathetic to Japan, although some of the number are willing to cooperate with the subversive group out of spite for the wrong done them.

A great many, especially those of dual citizenship, were waiting to see which course the war took; a great many were still doubtful of an Allied victory. Even many loyal citizens fostered a growing doubt and hesitancy about the wisdom of registration due to a number of causes: (1) suspicion of Government policies due to frequent changes of WRA policies; (2) evacuation psychosis; (3) frustration; (4) subversive activities in the project; (5) attempts to disenfranchise Japanese-American citizens.

The new registration program, beginning February 18, provided for a schedule whereby certain blocks were required to register each day. Block 42 was selected as one of the first six. There were 54 boys of military age in this block, more than in any other block scheduled for that day. Accompanied by Major Marshall, the project director went to the messhall and made an announcement during the lunch period and read the names of the young men of military age who were required to register. He explained that a truck would be furnished to transport them to the registration halls for their convenience. The Major, under misapprehension that registration of men of military age was being held pursuant to a regulation of the Selective Service Board, told the block that these men had to register. The project director then read the names of the fifty-four men in that block. The following day, February 19, Major Marshall, Mr. Coverley, Dr. Jacoby, and the project attorney went again to the Block 42 messhall at noon. By that time only nineteen boys had registered, leaving 35 still to complete the forms. The Major made a stronger speech than on the day previous and again stated that all men of military age were required to register. The project director read the list of thirty-five names and asked each to answer when his name was called. There was no response whatever from the young men, although some women stated that certain individuals were not present.

Early in the afternoon, a delegation from Block 42 marched on the Administration Building and presented a letter stating that the undersigned would not register until they had been granted repatriation forms. On the previous day the Department of Internal Security stopped issuing repatriation forms because



of the increasing number of colonists who arrived daily, thinking to defeat the registration program to some extent by filling in these forms. Action taken to stop the issuance of repatriation forms was also undertaken because it was apparent that some colonists were acting on impulse, the result of mob psychology--an action which would be regretted later on the part of some.

The letter which the thirty-six young men presented to a member of the Department of Internal Security read as follows:

Block 42 only  
February 19, 1943

This isn't signing by force as individuals.

To the Board of Selectees:

We the undersigned do not wish to sign to Selective Service. But to repatriate we will sign any time. So until then there won't be any business.

These young men, as perhaps others, were at a loss to understand why repatriation forms were withdrawn when, on February 9, a leading article in the Dispatch entitled "All Evacuees Over Seventeen Years of Age will Register" stated in paragraph 4 "All colonists, including women, will be registered for leave clearance except those who have applied for repatriation."

Information in this article was given to the Reports Officer by Lt. Evan Carroll and the complete story had the Lieutenant's approval before it was printed in the Dispatch, as all stories dealing with Selective Service registration was cleared by the Lieutenant during this program. Furthermore, it was in exact accordance with Mr. Rowalt's governing letter of February 2. When it was later announced in the Dispatch that all male citizens 17 years to 38 years were required to register, whether or not they had filled in repatriation forms, a great hue and cry went out among certain colonists, accusing the Administration of changing its policy and further confusing them. (See Appendix E).

In a special supplement to the Dispatch of February 20, the first paragraph of a leading story entitled "Citizen Repatriation Registration" said "All citizens, both male and female, 17 years of age and over must register whether or not they have or intend to apply for repatriation. This is the word received late yesterday by Mr. Coverley from Washington, D. C.

"The policy with reference to aliens has not been changed. Aliens who have already applied for repatriation will not be



required to register. This was announced by the Army team last week.

"There is some misunderstanding, however, with regard to citizens. Citizens who wish to apply for repatriation but have not yet done so must first register, but such registration will not deprive them of the privilege of later applying for repatriation after the present registration program has been completed," etc., etc.

In the meantime, Mr. Coverley and Major Marshall wired Washington requesting the use of a number of soldiers stationed at the Tule Lake Project to protect the Internal Security officers while making arrests. This was done following the refusal of the local MP Commander and the Ninth Service Command to render such assistance, contrary to assurance from Mr. Myer. The following day, Sunday, February 21, the War Department wired the Ninth Service Command that soldiers could be used to surround the block while members of the Internal Security rounded up the evacuees. At noon on that day, Major Marshall, Captain Maples of the MP detachment, Mr. Jacoby, Mr. Hayes, and Mr. Coverley met in the latter's office and carefully planned a roundup of the 34 young men from Block 42 who had defied the Government in the manner above described. At 4:55 p.m. some 24 soldiers entered the village and headed for Block 42. The soldiers took their position while a great number of colonists milled around, calling the soldiers names, insulting them and throwing gravel, sticks, etc., at them. The soldiers were ordered not to fire unless one or more soldiers were knocked down or attacked. However, the whole procedure was carried out without serious incident and without any untoward violence. One hour and forty-five minutes later, fourteen of these young recalcitrants were in the Klamath Falls County Jail, and thirteen were on their way to the Modoc County Jail, at Alturas. (See Appendix F).

Schools for the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th grades were to have opened the following day, Monday, February 22, but someone whose identity has never been revealed, blew the storm whistle at eight o'clock in the morning to indicate that no schools would be held because of inclement weather. It so happened that a light snow was falling, but not sufficient in quantity to close the schools. Later in the day it was decided to continue the schools closed in view of a more or less general non-conformity on the part of the colonists to their usual procedure in most project activities. Approximately a third to one-half of the evacuee workers at the Administration Building remained away from work, especially those from Ward 5. Partial attendance at various project activities continued throughout the week.

Soon after the first twenty-seven evacuees had been arrested, Mr. Coverley instructed Mr. Anthony O'Brien, project



attorney, to interview all of them and, if possible, to make a case against them. The project attorney had already conferred with the United States Attorney Hennessy in San Francisco (February 15) on the alien registration case and journeyed to Klamath Falls where he secured the services of a court reporter and began taking statements of colonists lodged in the Klamath County Jail. That same afternoon (Monday, February 22) an FBI man from Portland arrived in Klamath Falls and sat in on and listened to statements taken by the project attorney.

That evening Mr. Teiho Hashida, editor of the Japanese section of the Tulean Dispatch, was beaten in his apartment, 5611-B, at approximately 10 p.m., in the presence of his wife and his sister-in-law. He was taken to the hospital suffering with abrasions on the head and lacerations on his body. Also beaten that night were Father Dai (Kitagawa) and Rev. Andrew Kuroda, neither of whom required hospitalization. Later in the week (Wednesday, February 24) the foreman of the coal crew was beaten for having worked with a number of volunteers in unloading a car of coal the day before, after a warning not to do so. He was brutally knocked down and kicked but he did not require hospitalization.

On Monday, February 22, seven more men were rounded up and taken to the county jail at Klamath. These men included four of those whose names were signed to the letter demanding repatriation forms and who were off the project center at the time the first arrests were made. (See Appendix F)

It was the morning of this same day that two posters were found in Block 42 representing tombstones, one in the shape of a cross indicating that the names of the men thereon were Christians--Ohmura, Tokutomi, Hisatomi, Tsukamoto, and Fukushima, all friendly to the Administration and to the registration program; the other poster presented a Japanese tombstone with a single name inscribed--"Ohmura." Underneath was the inscription inu (dog), and on the tombstone was inscribed in Japanese "Rest in Peace."

An attempt to beat Tom Yego, of the Legal Aid Department, was also made the same evening (Monday night, February 22), but the quick action of Mrs. Yego frustrated the plans of the attackers. The project director sent Mr. Yego to Klamath Falls enroute to Idaho to forestall any further attempts at beating him. The project attorney asked Messrs. Gleysteen and Jacoby to talk to Mr. Yego, but they refused.

During the selective service and registration programs, the FBI were singularly uncooperative. On February 15, the project director spoke on long distance telephone to Mr. McConnell, of the FBI office in San Francisco. The project director was under the impression that Mr. McConnell was in charge of all



FBI activities in Northern California. The project director explained to Mr. McConnell the seriousness of the resistance to the registration programs to which Mr. McConnell said he would see what could be done to ease the situation. He promised to telephone later. Mr. McConnell, however, inferred by his manner of speaking that he did not consider the matter very serious and implied that there was little he could do unless informed specifically what acts against the selective service program were being perpetrated and by whom. It goes without saying that no one on the project knew exactly what was being done to sabotage the registration program nor who was responsible for it. If these details had been known, it would not have been necessary to call on the FBI for assistance.

Later that evening the project director received a telephone call from Mr. Hart, the FBI agent at Red Bluff, California, who said that Mr. McConnell had discussed with him his conversation with the project director earlier that day. Mr. Hart, too, asked for specific information as to what was happening on the project so that he, too, could determine the best method of rendering assistance. All available information relative to the subversive activities going on in the project were explained. He, too, by his attitude, conveyed the impression that he did not consider the situation very serious and intimidated that project officials were unduly exercised over it. Exasperated, the project director complained that the project had not received adequate cooperation from his agency. Hart, too, asked the names of persons who were impeding registration and sabotaging the programs. It was explained to him that if such information were available, their assistance would not be required.

The following morning Mr. McConnell telephoned again, asking specifically what was happening and what kind of activities were going on that required investigation. This time, Mr. McConnell spoke in a more cooperative manner.

One or two other telephone conversations with FBI representatives occurred between Tuesday, February 16, and Friday, February 19.

On Friday, February 19, the project director reported to the San Francisco office of the FBI by telephone the fact that 34 residents of Block 42 had come to the Administration Building that afternoon and had presented a written statement advising that they refuse to register unless given repatriation forms. The project director was informed that the FBI could do nothing at the time but that the matter was being considered in Washington. The FBI office further informed the director that it would proceed in accordance with instructions and would take no action until Washington directed the procedure.



As far as is known, no members of the FBI were making investigations on this project as early as February 20, 1943, relative to the registration programs. The first arrests occurred at 4:55 p.m. on the afternoon of Sunday, February 21, except for that on Mr. Junichi Nimura which took place Tuesday, February 16.

On the evening of Tuesday, February 23, the project director received a telephone call from Mr. Gleysteen and Mr. Jacoby (not Dr. Jacoby, Chief of the Internal Security) from Klamath Falls, Oregon, saying they had arrived to assist project officials in their investigation. These gentlemen met in the project director's office at 8:30 the following morning and are presumably the first FBI agents to arrive on the project during this registration program.

It has already been explained that project officials were under the impression at the time the arrests were made on February 21, that violations of the Selective Service Act were not exclusively the jurisdiction of the FBI. This impression was also shared by the Washington Office of the WRA, apparently.

Mr. Gleysteen and Mr. Jacoby demanded to know why arrests on suspicion of violating Selective Service regulations had been made when such matters were entirely within their province. Questioning the project attorney, they also wanted to know why he had proceeded to interview the prisoners after their arrest. The project director's general authority to arrest evacuees and remove them from the project was not questioned by these FBI agents; however, they did question Mr. Coverley's authority to make these particular arrests. In an attempt to arrive at a complete understanding, the project director explained to Gleysteen and Jacoby the fact that project officials had for ten days tried to obtain the assistance of the FBI and, having failed, resorted to what appeared to be the only expedient--the arrest of recalcitrant evacuees. However, the project attorney was requested to discontinue the investigation for the time being.

It was later made clear, as Mr. Edgar Hoover pointed out, that there was no violation on the Selective Service Act involved. Nevertheless, after this fact became known, the FBI continued the investigation until the evening of March 1. They explained that they would inform the project director at their earliest convenience whether or not they intended to prosecute certain evacuees. Having received no further word from them, the project attorney made a second trip to San Francisco and telephone Mr. Gleysteen at the FBI office on March 9, asking what they intended doing. Mr. Gleysteen said the FBI had not reached a final decision but, in view of the fact that the FBI presumably would not intercede in the matter, it would be well for the project attorney to proceed with this



questioning of the arrested evacuees. Mr. Gleysteen furthermore intimidated that it would be a waste of time for the project attorney to take up again the matter with the United States Attorney.

Needless to say, project officials cooperated wholeheartedly with the FBI at all times, giving them every possible assistance, assigning them special quarters in which to conduct interviews, placing cars at their disposal and offering the assistance of members of the Department of Internal Security.

On Thursday, February 25, fifteen to twenty men and boys marched on Shigeto Ohmura's apartment in an attempt to beat him. Mr. Ohmura, 46, and his wife, 46, were born in this country and are one of the few Japanese-American families in this age group who are nisei. They have two children, May (20), and Paul (17). They are highly respected in this community as they were in Chico, California, from whence they were evacuated. The raid on Mr. Ohmura's house took place shortly after midnight. The gang broke all windows in the apartment and smashed in a panel of the door. May blew a whistle which was mistaken for that of a warden. Frightened, the attackers fled.

A tip received by a member of the Department of Internal Security made it possible to begin an investigation almost immediately. This resulted in the arrest of three of the young men involved in this attempted beating: Tetsuo Yamamoto, Masatoshi (Bob) Hirakawa, and Ted Takemoto, bachelors living in Apartment 5205-E. They are kibel, but none of them were part of the initiating group. They volunteered to participate in the beating of Ohmura because they had been told that he was an inu. These boys were questioned by the chief of the Department of Internal Security and others until eight o'clock the following morning and were removed shortly after to the jail in Tule Lake.

Dr. Jacoby further questioned these men in the Tule Lake lockup Friday afternoon and felt that one boy, Masatoshi (Bob) Hirakawa seemed willing to talk and name names. He was questioned from about 1:30 to 6:00 p.m. Friday afternoon and was later brought to the residence of the project director where, after continued questioning by Mr. Coverley, Lt. Carroll, Major Marshall, Mr. Cozzens, project attorney, and others, Masatoshi (Bob) Hirakawa broke under the strain at about 11 p.m. and named ten boys who participated in the attempted beating of Ohmura.

That night after dinner a squadron of Caucasians, using four cars, invaded the homes of these young men and picked up all of them. They were questioned until daybreak, and admissions that they had participated in the attempted beating of Ohmura were obtained from all of them. They were taken to Alturas Saturday morning, the first three were lodged in the



jail at Tulelake. Masatoshi (Bob) Hirakawa was taken to Alturas at his own request and lodged separately. The following day, Sunday, he was returned to the project where he registered and was given a special leave and sent to Minidoka.

As a result of information obtained from questioning Hirakawa, the Department of Internal Security and others began picking up the kibel and issei leaders named by him who were chairman of, or who sponsored secret meetings inimical to the registration programs.

Men removed from the project to Alturas, Saturday, February 27, were George Yamamoto, Jack Yoshida, Teruo Mannari, Hiromi Uno, Ben Yamada, Sadao Yorita, Sachihiko Harada, Masuki Nakano, Hideo Morizawa, Fujio Iseri. (See Appendix F).

On Sunday, February 28, the following were removed: Yoshio Yamato, Shigeki Abe, Gerry Wakayama, Seiichi Wakayama, Kentaro Takesui, Shuniki Makishima, Masahide Yamashita (later released to the project), Minekichi Shimokon, Sadao Nakamura, Kintaro Takeda (later released to the project), Tsutomu Umezu, Kazuto Masumoto. On Monday afternoon, February 22, kibel meetings were held to protest the removal of the twenty-seven men who had presented the letter to Mr. Kristovich demanding repatriation forms at the Administration Building. Masatoshi (Bob) attended these meetings and admitted that a document, a rough draft of a poster dissuading colonists from registering, was read and copied by delegates at the meetings. This document was later mimeographed and posted in various wards, copies in English and Japanese of which were found and brought to the Administration Building by a member of the Department of Education. (See Appendix G). It was at one of these meetings on Monday, February 22, that Teiho Hashida spoke against circulating the document and it was because of this that he was beaten later that evening.

Another meeting was called Tuesday, February 23, in Ward 4, three p.m., at which the chairman of the meeting said that a number of kibel had beaten a man, referring to Hashida. A number of kibel present deplored the beating and spoke against such practices. However, it was agreed at these two meetings that registration should be postponed until the Government turned loose their pals who were taken from the project on Sunday. These men were from Block 42.

The following evening, Wednesday, February 24, a meeting was held in Block 23 and was described by Bob as the "real dress rehearsal." The halls were packed to the doors. Every block elected one issei to represent his block and that one Takeda stood at the door to check off the names of the issei representatives as they came in. Yoshio Yamato, from Block 44, who is said to be the author of the document referred to above, made a speech about the document at the meeting and ordered it circulated.



At a meeting in Ward 3, a representative was selected from each block to circulate a petition for the release of the twenty-seven boys arrested on Sunday. Bob admitted circulating the petition in Block 53, as there were no kibel present from that block. He said one of his roommates circulated the petition in Block 52.

For having revealed these facts to project officials, Bob received the special consideration mentioned above and was sent to Minidoka on Sunday, February 28.

The majority of the young men removed from the project on Sunday, February 21, and seven others removed the following day are nisei. (See Appendix F).

It will be apparent that the young men removed from the project on Sunday, February 21, were the fall-guys or front men for those removed Sunday morning, February 28, except for Junichi Nimura, for whom a presidential warrant was issued on February 24. The men removed on February 26 and 27 were more actively engaged in subversive work than the nisei already referred to, but some of the more important ringleaders were rounded up in this last raid. (See Appendix F).

Repeated arrests angered certain of the colonists, especially those in Ward 5, and signals were given to awaken residents in an attempt to solicit their aid in frustrating further arrests by members of the Department of Internal Security and others; that a great many of their friends in the colony backed them up was vouched in letters, and the food, sent them in prison and subsequently to the CCC Isolation Camp to which many of them were removed. (See Appendix H). It was discovered that rice cakes baked in the kitchen of Block 42 and other delicacies were made of Government ingredients. Other gifts included crates of oranges and other fruits, money, etc. However, a stop was put to these practices.

Mr. Cozzens introduced a plan whereby known kibel were ordered to the registration hall where they were questioned by male registrars, including members of the Army team. Upon refusing to register, these boys were immediately transported to the CCC Isolation Camp in waiting trucks. Many recalcitrants were removed from the project in this manner. However, there was an ironical note struck by some of the boys who were making a grand-stand play at heroics, urged on by cowardly subversive leaders who, apparently secure in their anonymity, allowed these emotionally unstable youths to further obstruct registration by offering themselves as candidates for the Isolation Camp, as did a number of kibel.

For almost a week, large crowds from various blocks in Ward 5 marched to the registration building, headed by candidates



with packed suitcases ready for transferral to the Isolation Camp. As they boarded the trucks they were enthusiastically cheered by crowds shouting banzai.

During the period of February 22 to March 6 the project director and Dr. Jacoby received a great many anonymous tips from apparently well-meaning colonists about persons suspected of being ringleaders in various activities inimical to the registration program. All reports were carefully checked. However, no action was actually taken on them unless they happened to be kibel who had refused to register. (See Appendix B). By March 5, the population at the CCC Internment Camp was 108.

The project director, distressed at the growing number of colonists removed to the CCC Camp and by the number of letters from various organizations demanding an explanation, became skeptical as to his rights in keeping them prisoners in the Internment Camp. (See Appendix H). The project attorney made another trip to San Francisco to talk to the FBI, the United States Attorney, and Mr. Phillip Glick--with whom he talked over the tactical line--and was assured that project authorities were within their constituted rights in holding the recalcitrants thus. While in San Francisco, Lt. F. M. Robinson, of the Office of Naval Intelligence, called on the project attorney. After consulting with Mr. Glick, the project attorney was advised to abide by Mr. Cozzen's wishes and to cooperate with Lt. Robinson, as the Naval Intelligence Office had been most cooperative with WRA officials, both in Washington and in San Francisco. Lt. Robinson photostated the transcripts of the interviews with colonists who were lodged in the Klamath County Jail. He also proposed visiting Tule Lake, and he did so in company with Lt. McGill, also a Naval Intelligence Officer.

During the absence of the project attorney, Mr. Edgar Bernhardt, acting in his capacity, arrived on March 5 from San Francisco. He immediately began the processing of kibel boys who had been taken to the CCC Isolation Camp for refusal to register. Earlier in the first week of March the CCC Camp, approximately fourteen miles northeast of the project, was taken over for the temporary lodging of registration obstructionists, subversives, and others. Mr. Kent Silverthorne, also of the San Francisco Field Office, replaced Mr. Bernhardt on March 10th for a week, taking statements from many of the young men in the CCC Camp.

The Administration was constantly alive to the opposition to the registration programs as various phases became manifest. Appropriate steps were taken to overcome this opposition. Specifically, antidotal policies were put into effect immediately upon the appearance of subversive activities.



A plan of reasoning with colonists was first adopted and this was carried out in a series of meetings to which the project director, Major Marshall, and the Army team and others participated for the purpose of explaining the registration programs by answering questions and by endeavoring to allay the suspicions and doubts of the colonists.

Supplementing this program was a continued campaign to educate the colonists through the pages of the Tulean Dispatch. Special articles explaining the purpose of the registration programs were published daily and special supplements explaining the programs, answering questions, etc., were included which left no doubt in the minds of those willing to understand the registration programs. (See Appendix I).

The misunderstandings which persisted, however, were the result of (1) subversive propaganda carried on throughout the project, (2) frequent changes of WRA and Government policies affecting colonists, (3) illiteracy among a small minority.

That the programs were thoroughly explained and publicized is shown by the fact that a number of colonists wrote to the project director and other appointed personnel, explaining conditions on the project which mitigated against the acceptance and understanding of these programs. (See Appendix B).

In addition to the meetings which were instigated or attended by appointed personnel and others representing the Administration and the Government, not less than a dozen meetings were held by the Community Council and the Planning Board. However, these meetings accomplished little good, in that they had never become functioning organizations of any great power or leadership. In the first place, the Planning Board was composed of issei men of all shades of loyalty and disloyalty. (See Appendix J). The Community Council, although only recently reorganized under the chairmanship of an energetic and loyal nisei, Mr. Harry Mayeda, lacked the experience and the force to function on less than 25% of its constitutional power. Nevertheless, the Community Council held three meetings between February 23rd and 27th in an effort to clarify for colonists ambiguities relative to the registration programs; answers to these queries were published in the Dispatch or were explained to Council members who, in turn, met with block leaders.

On February 28th, Sunday, an emergency session of the Community Council and Planning Board met to recommend what was purported to be a "more satisfactory method of handling registration." This document, see Appendix J, was handed to the project director on Monday morning, March 1, and was rejected.



by him. In consequence, the Council members resigned that afternoon because of "lack of confidence by the colonists and the Administration" in their organization.

Until the registration programs were announced, the older nisei constituted the real power behind colonists organizations and purposes. The Community Council went only as far as it dared, knowing well the limitations imposed by the issei. Surprising, perhaps, was the power exercised by the kibel. This was fully known for the first time. The combined influence of the kibel and the issei, representing approximately 27% of the total population of the project, dominated the colonists to such an extent that the loyal nisei and others were almost helpless before their influence, threats, and brutality.

The registration programs brought to light these subversive and disloyal elements and clarified the thinking of the project as a whole. They definitely marked those who were against the Administration, for the most part, and those who were for the Administration and provided the latter with a long-awaited opportunity for getting off the fence to stand on their own feet, insist on their rights, and to throw off the shackles that had bound them since entering the project. Proof of this is amply evident in the nisei meetings which were held on March 5 and 12 in Ward 7, and the UC Rally held on March 2, in defiance of orders by the issei and kibel, informing them that the nisei ideologies would dominate in the future.

The nisei meetings revealed to the nisei themselves their own weakness before the issei and kibel and the revelation of their own potential power as an organized authority. The nisei, for the first time in their lives, have assumed executive roles since coming to the project and their lack of experience naturally mitigates against them; but they are not slow to learn; and while the Community Council has carried little weight heretofore, even this small contribution should not be derided since it represented a step in the right direction--that of assuming co-responsibility with the Administration and the determination to see that rights of citizens are respected and exercised. Indeed, error uncovered is half destroyed. This is what the registration programs have done for the Tule Lake Project. (See Appendix K).

Removal of many of the subversives have had a quieting effect on the project. In fact, the facial exterior has resumed a normal expression. That there are others working against the Government, there is no doubt. Whether or not another opportunity will be provided to bring them to the fore cannot be forecast at this time, although some have brazenly declared their sympathies in letters to the men in the CCC Isolation Camp. (See Appendix L).



In any event, launching of the registration programs would have produced dissension and turmoil; aiding and abetting this resistance were the Administrative sins of omission and commission of the previous Administrative regime when colonists were justifiably led to believe that no punishment of any kind would ever be meted out to offenders, no matter how grave. The theory that "There is no such thing as a bad boy" has too long prevailed at this project and is not applicable to a discriminated-against minority some of whose members still enjoy dual citizenship, many having lived most of their lives in Japan, and while issei are denied citizenship in this country.

Offensive to colonists, too, was the fact the Army was called upon to help in arresting obstructionists. Attempts at punishing offenders were heretofore under the jurisdiction of the Department of Internal Security. Colonists were, therefore, totally unprepared for the sterner and more unequivocally expeditious methods of the Army, never having had the opportunity of benefitting nor of being prepared by the more intermediate constabulary authority of the Department of Internal Security. Visions of evacuation hardships welled before the colonists and the cry of "persecution" echoed throughout the project. Even many of the loyal ones began to quaver before these arguments and it was only after propaganda threats and unreason gave way to common sense that the true perspective of the registration programs and their aims were fully understood--and appreciated.

*John D. Cook.*  
John D. Cook  
Reports Officer



APPENDIX A

REGISTRATION  
(Daily Report)

<u>DATE</u>	<u>MALE CITIZENS</u> <u>126-A</u>	<u>FEMALE CITIZENS</u> <u>126-Rev.</u>	<u>ALIENS</u> <u>126-Rev.</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Feb. 16	251	110	42	403
17	114	63	25	603
18	145	151	12	913
19	141	172	0	1226
20	86	127	0	1439
22	56	56	1	1552
23	149	132	4	1837
24	133	119	4	2098
25	74	125	2	2299
26	65	89	7	2458
27	47	126	5	2646
Mar. 1	226	173	2	3052
2	364	237	3	3656
3	47	95	221	4019
4	37	48	156	4260
5	99	41	185	4585
6	53	34	117	4794
8	71	40	67	4972
9	26	33	142	5173
10	78	7	80	5338
11	0	21	143	5502
12	0	21	129	5652
13	0	14	401	6067
15	0	34	321	6422
16	0	0	107	6529
17	0	12	113	6654
18	5	9	67	6735
19	2	9	75	6821
20	0	3	45	6869
22	2	10	135	7016

March 23, 1943 to March 30, 1943 inclusive:

15	113	614	7758
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March 31, 1943 to April 7, 1943 inclusive:

36	5	37	7836
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TOTAL	2330	2229	3262	7836
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February 21, 1943

Dear Sir:

I deeply regret to note that many Japanese in this center are becoming more disobedient day by day.

Please let me cite several of the persistent rumors that are of course false yet are circulating among the old people who are unable to read or write the English and therefore are easily deceived by the fellows that are really harmful to this country.

Namely:

Australia was taken by the Japanese a long time ago and that General McArthur is already the prisoner in Japan.

Alaska was taken but the United States Government is trying to conceal the truth lest the American public might become alarmed and reluctant for the continuation of this war.

All the U.S. fleets in the Pacific are annihilated and hardly any merchant ships are left over.

U.S. government asked for peace to Japan through the Swiss Ambassador in Tokio but failed.

The premier of Japan through the radio advised to all Japanese to remain inside the relocation center because it will make the U. S. Government pay \$10,000 to each of them as the part of war indemnity whereas those already left the center are not entitled to get shares.

Japan is now fully confident to her final victory.

San Francisco is in imminent danger for the bombardment from Jap navy.

All these rumors mostly come out from the fellows who claim that their radios are fixed so as to obtain clear messages from Japan.

Now yesterday morning there was already rumors spreading that the Japanese Government through the radio informed to all Japanese here never register for leave nor enlist in the U. S. Army because it stands firmly behind them and it instructed the Spanish Government to present the objections to the U. S. Government.

There is one young man whose name is Shindo or Sindo lives in the room 2702-D and he has succeeded in the last fall in fixing his radio connecting with the wires so high above his roof and ever since claims that he could hear very distinctly every word from Japan in the morning between 3:30 to 4:00 a.m. and always gives reports as Japan's victory in any engagements.

From these circumstances you may easily infer that the old



Japanese believing in these false propaganda will endeavor to persuade their sons not to answer for their registration.

The above mentioned person looks very quiet and talks in low voice, but please not to be deceived. He is worst kind enemy for this country and is one of the fellows certainly disturbing our community. And I as an patriotic American I can not but request you to hand over this person to the agency of Federal Bureau of Inspection and thereby we hope the rest of them will learn how to take their consequences.

Yours

Faithful Servant  
Yet refrain to express my name  
lest it might make trouble



COPY

Thursday Noon  
Tulelake 713-A

Dear Mr. Coverley:

This is to inform you of subversive activities in block seven in particular and of the whole camp in general.

There is, or was, posted on the bulletin board in the mess-hall at noon today a mimeographed notice agitating against registration. There may be, so far as I know, other and similar notices posted in other messhalls throughout the camp.

I feel that the general hesitancy about registering is due to confused minds. There are various widespread subversive groups in camp that are deliberately confusing the issues and trying to block all attempts at registration; and the notices such as the above and the almost daily issei meetings all over the camp are efforts in that direction.

I feel that the young nisei are being deliberately and thoroughly misguided towards their undoing. (The notice mentioned above even goes so far as to urge nisei to scrap their American citizenship as if it were of no value.)

I feel that immediate steps should be taken towards apprehending the guilty parties and removing them somewhere where they cannot work their influence on the young, ignorant and gullible. Therefore this letter.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/George Takao  
Block 7 - 713-A



Project Director Coverly,

This business of trying to get out of registering and signing for repatriation seems to be getting worse every day. The main thing that is causing this is the influence of the Issei parents trying to force their American born children to obey their orders rather than the child that knows he or she should be loyal to their country.

If the Issei parents that are causing all this maddenning rumor and propaganda really knew what "loyalty" meant to serve their country, they should have gone back to their own country long before this and served their country by joining the armed forces when in need, but they never, and the only reason they came here was to get away from being taken into the army, and especially the Kibeis they come here to get away when they near the age of 21, because it is compulsory in Japan, then when the time came that they were being drafted here many sneaked back again for a few months to get away, well then again they returned because in fear of a draft over there. I think they are the dirtiest cowards that ever existed and so between the Issei and the Kibeis, their influence over the nisei is maddenning and this is where all the trouble comes from. Repatriation maybe alright for Issei & Kibeis, surely be a good riddens of bad rubbish, but what about the Nissei, why should they be forced to serve a country that they're not eligible to.

Maybe the idea of being put in camp here is their vengeance, but its not only these people, there are people on the outside who are sacrificing more to the cause to win this thing called war. War, give them a good soaking into their heads that we are in War.

Some had to sacrifice dearly and some very little they should kick when their earnings in currency all transfered to safety. Many never had anything of any value and are only too glad to get out of their debts that had forever went around yearly, this is heaven to those, they are living so contentedly, so they do not want to register for leave clearance.

If this keeps on there is going to be a war just among themselves right here, and the disloyal Issei and Kibeis should be punished severely. Think they can have a mind of their own and run other peoples mind for them, the dirty Jack-Ass.

Don't give in, Government orders are orders and I hope you force it to the end. Many of the mothers say they will disown her son if he enlists, instead of feeling proud and honoring him. If I had a mother like that I surely would disown her for such cowardly act. Women and men in groups in wash rooms Lavs managers office, gabbing about how and what should be done, to run some one elses mind instead of making up their own mind.

Have no pity.

/s/ 100% Loyal

Reed,  
2/22/43  
Tule Lake Project Ad. Div.



APPENDIX C

REPATRIATION

Application on file as of June 1942 to April 8, 1943:

525 applicants  
25 withdrawals

500 total application on file



#### APPENDIX D

The inimical activities of Junichi Nimura were reported to the former Project Director by memorandum on October 19, 1942. (See John Cook's report February 22, 1943)

Nimura was Block Advisor to the City Council, elected delegate to the Co-op Board, member of the Judicial Commission, and, during the registration program, was a self-elected member of the Planning Board, replacing one whose presence was suddenly required elsewhere. Mr. Nimura was leader in the farm strikes, a leader in the construction strike; he also admitted conducting a house-to-house canvass against the building of the Project theatre.



APPENDIX E

TL 74 FROM LA 895 3-6-43

HARVEY COVERLEY WRA TULE LAKE RELOCATION CTR NEWELL CALIF

LETTER FEBRUARY 1 SIGNED E. M. ROWALT, ACTING DIRECTOR, STATES IN PARAGRAPH THREE THAT THE REGISTRATION WILL BE COMPULSORY EXCEPT IN CASES OF THOSE WHO HAVE REQUESTED REPATRIATION. THIS PROVISION IS FURTHER DETAILED REGARDING MALE CITIZENS IN SUPPLEMENT THREE OF ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION 22 DATED JANUARY 30. ALL MALE CITIZENS MUST REGISTER. ALL OTHER PEOPLE EXCEPT THOSE WHO REQUESTED REPATRIATION PREVIOUS TO JANUARY 28 ALSO REQUIRED TO REGISTER AS OUTLINED IN SUPPLEMENT THREE MENTIONED ABOVE AND ROWALT'S LETTER OF FEBRUARY 1. DISREGARD OF THIS REQUIREMENT MAY BE PUNISHED IN THE SAME MANNER AS THE BREAKING OF ANY OTHER WRA REGULATION ON THE PROJECT. SINCE TALKING WITH COZZENS TODAY I AM SENDING YOU THE ABOVE INFORMATION SO THAT THERE WILL BE NO MISTAKING THE REQUIREMENTS OF REGISTRATION.

D S MYER WRA WA

CONF 1 22 30 28 1

XX

CC



APPENDIX F

DEPARTURES FOR KLAMATH FALLS 2/17/43

1. Nimura, Junichi  
4515-B  
56 years old

Openly stated he was loyal to Japan, that he would not fight for this country but that he would fight for Japan; participated in meetings urging the colonists not to register. Later removed to San Francisco on Presidential warrant.

DEPARTURES FOR KLAMATH FALLS 2/21/43

Removed to CCC Camp 2/28/43

2. Ohara, Tsutomu  
4202-B  
20 years old

Born at Colusa, California. Parents and two sisters in the project. His only brother, Namio, was removed with him. Registered for Selective Service at Auburn in 1942, applied for repatriation but was refused. Was one of the petitioners refusing to register. Wants to go back to Japan although he has never been there and does not wish to serve in the U. S. armed forces under these conditions.

3. Tanimoto, George  
4204-A  
17 years old

Born at Gridley, California. Parents and two sisters in the project. Has never been to Japan. One brother serving in the U. S. Army and the remaining four including himself were removed. Still refuses to register. Would register if he were outside and the Government gives back his civilian rights. Repatriation has been refused. Was a Boy Scout at Tule Lake.

4. Tanimoto, Mamoru  
4204-A  
22 years old

Born and lived at Gridley, California. Has never been to Japan. Was a farmer before coming to the project. Applied for repatriation. He is willing to lose his American citizenship. Willing to serve in the armed forces of Japan if they take him. Unwilling to serve in the U. S. Army at the present time. Registered for Selective Service at Gridley in 2/14/42 and was classified as 4-C.



5. Yoshikawa, Masaru  
4206-A  
29 years old

Born at South Pasadena, California. Parents are dead. Went to Japan at the age of eight and remained 8 years. Attended commercial school before returning to the U. S. Has one brother serving in the U. S. Army and another brother in the project. Applied for repatriation. Refuses to register because he has being classified as 4-F and 4-C and treated unfairly. However, would serve in the U. S. Army if he were outside.

6. Kaneko, John  
4215-C-D  
17 years old

Born at Newcastle, California. Parents and two sisters in the project; three brothers were removed from the project with him. Signed petition, refused to register. Would register for repatriation because America has not given rights that should have been given to citizens.

7. Kaneko, Samuel  
4215-C-D  
20 years old

Born at Sacramento, California and lived 14 years at Lincoln. Attended Language School for about four and a half or five years. Has never been to Japan. Attended Sacramento J. C. for two years. Registered for Selective Service at Lincoln in June 1942. Refuses to register at Tule Lake because he did it once before. Has applied for repatriation. Thinks that he has not been treated like other citizens. Is willing to give up his American citizenship.

8. Kaneko, Jim  
4215-C-D  
19 years old

Born at Sacramento, California and lived at Lincoln most of his life. Attended Language School for about four years. Has never been to Japan. Applied for repatriation. He did not register because other American citizens were not put in places like project. Decided to go back to Japan. Registered for Selective Service at Lincoln in June 30, 1942 and no classification received. Refuses to register and is willing to accept the penalty.

9. Kanesaki, Seiso  
4216-A  
24 years old

Born at Auburn, California. Went to Japan in 1935 and returned in 1935 at the age of 17. Graduated from High School in Japan. Mother in project and two sisters in Japan. Applied for repatriation because he doesn't understand English very well; retains dual citizenship.



10. Kamiya, Tadashi  
4216-B-C  
24 years old

Thinks he is not a citizen any more since he was put into the camp.

Born at Sacramento, California. Graduated from Marysville High School. Attended Language School for eight years. Has never been to Japan. Registered for Selective Service at Red Bluff in 10/40 and 7/41. Has been classified as 1-B and 4-F. Applied for repatriation. Refuses to register because he did it before coming into Tule Lake. Is willing to serve in the armed forces of Japan.

11. Kamiya, Satoshi  
4216-B-C  
17 years old

Born at Sacramento, California. Parents and one sister in the project and three brothers removed on 2/21/43. Has never been to Japan. Refused to register. Every member of the family has applied for repatriation but were refused. Doesn't care whether Japan or America loses the war.

12. Kamiya, Hiroshi  
4216-B-C  
26 years old

Born at Sacramento, California. Was in a laundry business at Red Bluff. He gave his opinion before the group in Mr. Kristovich's presence asking for repatriation paper. Was one of the five delegates appointed to confer with Dr. Jacoby. He told the group they should not register. Says he is a Japanese citizen, prisoner of war and wants to go to Japan even if he has not been there.

13. Takeshita, Paul  
4216-D  
20 years old

Born at Sebastopol, California. Parents and one sister in the project, another at Granada. Was twelve years old when he went to Japan. Attended school for five years in Japan. Retains dual citizenship. Registered at Red Bluff for Selective Service and thought he was going to stay outside. Applied for relocation to continue schooling to major in pharmacy or chemistry. Family applied for repatriation. Desires to be neutral. Thinks he is not treated as citizen and he guesses he would have to go if the U. S. Army called to serve under the Selective Service Act, on the basis of the registration card he now holds.

14. Kaminori, Sayo  
4216-F  
25 years old

Born at Marysville, California. Went to Japan when he was six years old. Returned



when he was about 17. Schooled in Japan. Parents, sister and three brothers in the project. Went to private night school to study English. Refused to register. Thinks that he is an American citizen by birth, but from the standpoint of rights as a citizen, he thinks he is denied that citizenship. Wants to go back to Japan.

DEPARTURES FOR ALTURAS 2/21/43  
Removed to CCC Camp 3/1 - Balance 3/2

15. Kaida, Mitsuo  
4201-B  
30 years old

Born in Okanee, Nebraska and went to Japan at the age of about nine or ten years old. Remained in Japan eight years, returning to the U. S. in 1930. Father and one brother in the project. Two brothers in Japan. Married. Has applied for repatriation for himself and family. Refuses to register.

16. Murakami, Sadayoshi  
4201-C  
24 years old

Born at Mountain View, California. He has never been to Japan. Mother and four sisters in the project. Family and himself have applied for repatriation. He feels that he has not been treated as citizen. He would have been interested before evacuation but since then he has lost faith.

17. Ohara, Namio  
4202-C  
17 years old

Born at Swanton, California and lived most of his life in San Jose. Applied for repatriation. Says he wants to repatriate because he was treated like an alien. He has never been to Japan.

18. Doi, Takehiko  
4203-D  
20 years old

Born at Colusa, California. Mother and two sisters in the project. Father died in December in the project. Has applied for repatriation. He wants to go back to Japan to take his father's ashes as he was asked to do before his father died. Registered at Groville, California and was classified as 4-C. He has been influenced by the opinion of other people.

19. Imahara, Henry Masao  
4203-E  
30 years old

Born at Watsonville, California. Was a farmer before coming to the project and was a cook at the mess hall 42. Parents are dead, two brothers and one sister in



other camps and one brother in the U. S. Army. He has never been to Japan. Attended Japanese Language School for a short while. He did not register because he did not understand all of the questions. Applied for repatriation for himself and his wife.

20. Tanimoto, Masashi  
4204-A  
28 years old

Born at Casceumne, California and went to Japan at the age of four or five and remained about six or seven years. Attended school for about four years and returned to the U. S. Wrote the petition with the aid of the boys and burned the original when a typewritten copy was made. Handed the petition to Mr. Kristovich. Applied for repatriation the same day. Thinks he has not been treated like an American citizen. Would not register as long as he was in camp. Wants to go to Japan. Willing to fight for Japan.

21. Miyasaki, Ben T.  
4211-E  
29 years old

Born in Portland, Oregon. Went to Japan when he was two or three years old. Returned to the U. S. at the age of 16. Attended high school in Japan. Parents are dead, one brother in the project. Applied for repatriation. Doesn't want to register because he served in the U. S. Army in 2/40 and believes that he was not treated equally as any other American citizens.

22. Yamamoto, Haruo  
4212-A  
31 years old

Born at Marysville, California. Father and one sister in the project. Applied for repatriation. Registered at Marysville in 2/15/42.

23. Oki, Fred  
4213-A  
23 years old

Born and lived in Auburn, California. Father is in an internment camp. Mother and one brother in the project. Registered at Auburn twice, classified as 2-A and 4-C. Applied for repatriation. He does not want to go back to Japan but thinks he should since Placer county don't want Japanese back. Has never been to Japan but would like to go, but not during War time.

24. Kumano, Hiromi  
4213-F  
17 years old

Born at Marysville, California. Was a Freshman at the project high school. Parents, one brother and two sisters in the project. Has one elder brother in



25. Marubashi, Frank  
4212-D  
22 years old

Japan. Went to Japan in 1938 and returned to the U. S. in 1929. Attended one year of schooling in Japan. Family applied for repatriation but was refused. He likes the life in Japan.

Born at Colusa, California and lived in Gridley before coming into the project. Went to Japan at the age of six and remained there two years. Attended one year of grammar school in Japan. Brother of Henry Marubashi who also was removed on the same day. Feels that he is not an American citizen ever since he was put into camp.

26. Marubashi, Henry S.  
4212-D  
20 years old

Born at Colusa, California. Went to Japan when he was three or four and remained two years; does not recall anything. Parents in the project and has two brothers, one married sister. One brother was removed with him and the other brother is serving in the U. S. Army. Does not know why he has to register again. Family applied for repatriation. Wants to go to Japan as he has the repatriation paper and says he might as well go through with it.

27. Shinseki, Eddie T.  
4217-D  
31 years old

Born at Penryn, California and evacuated to Gridley in May 1942. Went to Japan in 1921 and returned in 1926. Went again in 1936 and remained half a year. Father dead, mother in Japan and sisters and one brother in the U. S. Has one brother serving in the U. S. Army. Applied for repatriation. Wants to go back to Japan.

28. Fukushima, Matsuyuki  
4205-A  
30 years old

Born in Hawaii and went to Japan at the age of four. Remained twelve years in Japan and came to the U. S. when he was sixteen. Has one brother in the project and an older brother in Hawaii. Applied for repatriation. Believes that he is not an American citizen because he was forced to come into the camp and freedom was taken away. Wants to go to Japan.

29. Ozawa, William  
4205-C  
17 years old

Now in project.



DEPARTURES FOR KLAMATH FALLS 2/22/43  
Removed to CCC Camp 3/1/43

30. Kumagai, Toyotsugu  
4201-D  
35 years old

Born near San Jose, California. Parents, one brother and one sister in Japan, one brother in the project. Went to Japan at the age of four and remained 18 years. Attended as far as to agricultural school in Japan. Applied for repatriation and wants to go back to Japan. He made speeches at block 42 expressing his opposition to registration.

31. Ota, Hiroshi Harry  
4206-D  
19 years old

Born at Lincoln, California. Parents and two brothers in the project. A married sister in Idaho. Never been to Japan. Registered for the Selective Service at Lincoln in June 1942. Does not feel like going back to Japan, but says he belongs with this bunch. Did not apply for repatriation. Wants to stay in the U. S.

32. Kamimori, Hiroshi  
4216-F  
23 years old

Born at Marysville, California. Lived in Red Bluff prior to evacuation. Went to Japan at the age of four--1923, returned in 1936. Wants to go back to Japan since being put into camp. Family, including himself, has applied for repatriation. Has registered twice and was classified as 4-F and 4-C

33. Yamesaki, Kazuo  
4204-B  
20 years old

Born at Chico, California. Went to Japan in 1925 and returned to the U. S. in 1929. Parents, one brother and five sisters in the project. Registered for Selective Service at Oroville twice, classified as 4-C. Applied for repatriation. Decided not to register when he came to this project, after the way he had been treated. Wants to go back to Japan any time. Does not mind being inducted into the armed forces of Japan. Retains a dual citizenship. He will not fight with the army of the U. S.

34. Kinoshita, Sam  
4217-E-F  
22 years old

Born at Chico, California. Parents and one sister in the project. Registered at Chico in 1942 but has not heard about his classification. Registered at Tule Lake also, answering "no" to question 27 and 28. He did it because he wanted to



35. Kinoshita, George  
4217-E-F  
19 years old

get the repatriation and wishes to stay with the bunch. Feels that his citizenship has been denied. His repatriation is already signed and witnessed. Never been to Japan and wants to go.

Born and lived in Chico, California. Registered at Marysville and applied for relocation for group work as farm labor. Registered at Tule Lake. However, answered "no" to question 27 and 28. Went to jail on his own free will and has applied for repatriation. Wants to go to Japan although he has never been there. Believes he has not been given full privileges of American citizen.

36. Kuwashima, Fred  
4206-A  
20 years old

Born in Seattle, Washington. Went to Japan when he was a baby and stayed one year. Cannot recall anything about the trip. Attended Japanese Language School for eight years in Seattle. He volunteered to come to the jail after the soldiers came to pick up the 27 boys and wants to revoke his registration. Would have gone into the Army when he first came here. Registered once in Oroville, California and received a 4-C classification.

37. Tanimoto, Jim  
4294-A  
19 years old

Born and lived in Gridley, California. Has never been to Japan. Registered at Oroville in June 1942, and was classified as 4-C. He does not think that the Bill of Rights has been obeyed. He would be glad to report for duty when ordered if he had not been evacuated.

DEPARTURES FOR ALTURAS 2/26/43

38. Yamamoto, Tetsuo  
5205-E  
22 years old

Born at Fresno, California. Went to Japan in July 1926 and returned to the U. S. in 1934. Confessed to participation in beatings or attempted beatings of colonists.

39. Takemoto, Ted  
5205-E  
21 years old

Born at Fresno, California. Went to Japan in July 1922 and returned to the U. S. in March 1939. Confessed to participation in beatings or attempted beatings of colonists.



40. Hinekawa, Masatoshi  
5205-E  
21 years old

Was removed from the project on the same charges as Yamamoto and Takemoto. However, he was released the following day and transferred to Minidoka.

DEPARTURES FOR ALTURAS 2/27/43

41. Yamamoto, George  
4914-D  
22 years old

Born in Seattle, Washington. Went to Japan in January 1923 and returned to the U. S. in March 1938. Confessed to participating in beatings or attempted beatings of colonists.

42. Yoshida, Jack  
4914-D  
23 years old

Born in Hawaii. Went to Japan in May 1919 and returned to the U. S. in April 1934. Confessed to participating in beatings or attempted beatings of colonists.

43. Manneri, Teruo  
4914-D  
20 years old

Born in Mill City, Oregon. Went to Japan in November 1928 and returned to the U. S. in April 1938. Confessed to participating in beatings or attempted beatings of colonists.

44. Uno, Hiromi  
4905-A  
21 years old

Born in Seattle, Washington. Went to Japan in 1927 and returned to the U. S. in May 1938. Confessed to participating in beatings or attempted beatings of colonists.

45. Yamada, Ben  
2413-C  
21 years old

Born at Laramie, Wyoming. Went to Japan in May 1922 and returned to the U. S. in April 1937. Confessed to participating in beatings or attempted beatings of colonists.

46. Yorita, Sadao  
619-D  
24 years old

Born at Courtland, California. Went to Japan in September 1928 and returned in April 1936. Confessed to participating in beatings or attempted beatings of colonists.

47. Harada, Sachihiko Sam  
5606-A  
20 years old

Born at Troy, Montana. Went to Japan in 1925 and returned to the U. S. in May 1938. Confessed to participating in beatings or attempted beatings of colonists.

48. Nakano, Masuki  
401-C  
28 years old

Born in Oakland, California. Went to Japan but does not recall the date. He was removed on the charges of parti-



49. Morizawa, Hideo  
1702-D  
23 years old

icipating in beatings or attempted beatings of colonists. Now in project.

Born at Walvelle, Washington. Went to Japan in 1923 and returned to the U. S. in 1933. Confessed to participating in beatings or attempted beatings or colonists.

50. Iseri, Fujio  
407-E  
27 years old

Born at Knights Valley, California. Went to Japan in 1918 and returned in June 1931. Confessed to participating in beatings or attempted beatings of colonists.

DEPARTURES FOR KLAMATH FALLS 2/28/43  
Removed to CCC Camp 3/7/43

51. Abe, Shigeki  
4206-C  
43 years old

Issei. One of the Nakamura gang. Chief Steward of Block 42. Was in charge of the meetings of Block 42. Is considered to be rough, tough character and is dangerous and a menace to the peace and security of the project.

52. Yamato, Yoshio  
4412-F  
28 years old

Born in Oakland, California. Went to Japan in December 1919 and returned in April 1931. Leader who conspired to obstruct registration.

53. Makishima, Shunichi  
4003-B  
44 years old

Born in Hilo, Hawaii. Went to Japan in September 1897 and returned to the U. S. in April 1914. Leader who conspired to obstruct registration.

54. Umezu, Tsutomu  
2402-B  
22 years old

Born at Sacramento, California. Went to Japan in 1923 and returned in 1937. Leader who conspired to obstruct registration.

55. Wakayama, Gerry  
1703-C  
29 years old

Born in Independence, Oregon. Has never been to Japan. Spoke only in behalf of his block in the Council. Leader who conspired to obstruct registration.

56. Wakayama, Seichi  
1703-C  
66 years old

Issei. He registered for leave clearance at the CCC Camp. Leader who conspired to obstruct registration.



57. Taketsui, Kentaro  
405-D  
26 years old

Born at Mukilteo, Washington. Went to Japan in March 1928 and returned to the U. S. in May 1940. Visited again in August 1940 and remained until March 1941. Leader who conspired to obstruct registration.

58. Masumoto, Kazuto  
419-A  
23 years old

Born at Sunnyside, Utah. Went to Japan in October 1928 and returned to the U. S. in September 1927. Leader who conspired to obstruct registration.

59. Shimokon, Minekichi  
503-B  
25 years old

Born in Seattle, Washington. Went to Japan in 1922 and returned to the U. S. in August 1934. Went back again in October 1927 and remained until April 1938. Leader who conspired to obstruct registration.

60. Nakamura, Sadao  
503-B  
32 years old

Born in Seattle, Washington. Went to Japan when he was about four or five years old and returned about at the age of 15 or 16. Went back again in 1933 and remained two years. Leader who conspired to obstruct registration.

61. Yamashita, Masahide  
1314-B  
59 years old

Issei. Was charged as leader who conspired to obstruct registration. However, he was released and is now in the project.

62. Takeda, Kintaro  
2902-B  
38 years old

Issei. Leader who conspired to obstruct registration. However, he was released and is now in the project.

DEPARTURES FOR CCC Camp 3/1/43

63. Takeoka, Shunichi  
4707-D  
24 years old

13 years in Japan, stated definitely he was not loyal to this country. Will not register under any condition.

64. Hirata, Shuzo  
4617-A  
29 years old

26 years in Japan. In America when 18 years old in 1930, first time since baby. 1937 to Japan, 1938 returned, 1939 to Japan, 1940 returned. Wife and children in Japan. Says he is not loyal to this country. Feared we would use his signature for some other purpose and afraid what Japan might do to him. Would not register.



65. Shintaku, Shozo  
4017-D  
23 years old  
Taken to Japan at the age of two. Returned here when fourteen or fifteen years old. Will not register. Definitely refused.
66. Imada, Ronald Kanama  
504-B  
26 years old  
Kibei, stated that he is not loyal to the U. S. He is loyal to Japan and would not register.
67. Arao, Frank  
504-B  
32 years old  
Kibei, stated that he is not loyal to the U. S. He is loyal to Japan and would not register.

DEPARTURES FOR CCC Camp 3/2/43

68. Yamamoto, Ellis  
4706-E  
37 years old  
Went to Japan when three years old, remaining there for 12 years. Stated he was opposed to evacuation. Would not register. Claimed the United States had ill treated him, and did not trust them.
69. Yamasaki, Thomas Hideo  
2702-D  
21 years old  
Went to Japan when 7 years and returned at the age of 17. Stated he would not register and refused to answer any further questions.
70. Okamoto, Stanley Kiyoshi  
3604-B  
30 years old  
Went to Japan when 2 years old and returned when 8 years old. Returned to Japan when 13, and came back to the United States when approximately 16. Stated he would not register. Stated the Government had tried to mix him up in registering. Believed that registration was some kind of a trick--very defiant--appeared to be a trouble maker.
71. Ishihara, Sumio  
505-D  
29 years old  
Went to Japan when he was 5 years old. Returned when he was 13, then spent 1 year between the time he was 26 and 27 in Japan. Stated he would not register. Would not answer any further questions.
72. Otani, Noboru  
504-C  
20 years old  
Did not take time to get his visit to Japan. He was so hostile, making a scene, calling the teachers and other persons in the room liars, that we had him removed immediately.



73. Miyamoto, Satoru  
4519-B  
31 years old

Went to Japan when he was about 1 year old. Spent approximately 15 years in Japan and also from October 1933 to June 1934. He flatly refused to register because the United States would give him no guarantee about what they would do if he did not register. He did not trust the United States and did not know what they would do.

74. Otsuka, Hiroyoshi  
5905-B  
27 years old

Went to Japan when he was 3 years old. Remained in Japan 18 years, returning to the United States in 1936. He is suspected of being a member of the beating gang. It is impossible to gather any other information from him. He was very indefinite in his answers, definitely refused to register. Was interviewed by Major Marshall and Sgt. Taro Tsukahara.

75. Miyamoto, Tsutae  
4519-B  
23 years old

Went to Japan when 3 years old. Returned when he was 18. He stated he was not loyal to this country. Considers himself a Japanese citizen and definitely refused to register.

76. Katayama, Takashi  
4519-D  
25 years old

Went to Japan when 2 years old. Returned when he was 17 years old, and spent 5 months in Japan during 1940. Stated he considered himself an alien. Said he would not register either in this registration or for the aliens.

77. Morishige, Memoru  
4505-B  
36 years old

Went to Japan when 2 years old. Returned when he was 22 years old and made one trip of six months each in 1934 and 1937. He would not answer questions. He stated he wanted to return to Japan and definitely refused to register.

78. Tanizaki, Masao  
1401-A  
21 years old

Went to Japan when 5 years old. Returned when he was 15 years old. Stated he would not register and would not answer questions. Sarcastic about all answers and refused to talk. Returned to project.



DEPARTURES FOR CCC Camp 3/3/43

79. Ono, Arthur T.  
4506-B  
36 years old  
Went to Japan when 11 years old. Returned 12 years later. He definitely states he hopes Japan wins the War-- considers himself a Japanese and would not register under any condition.
80. Kobayashi, Osamu  
4506-B  
27 years old  
Went to Japan when he was 4 years old and returned when he was 16. Also spent 8 months in Japan during 1936. Considers himself a Japanese rather than an American. Would answer no questions except that he would not register.
81. Ota, Noboru  
4506-B  
26 years old  
Went to Japan when he was 2 or 3 years old. Returned when he was 17. Considers himself a Japanese. Hopes Japan wins the war. Definitely refused to register.
82. Uyeno, Mitsugi  
4506-B  
28 years old  
Went to Japan when he was 5 or 6 years old. Returned when he was 16. Spent 4 months in Japan during 1938. Stated he should never have been put in a relocation area. Was very bitter and refused to register.

DEPARTURE FOR CCC Camp 3/4/43

83. Itano, Daiichi  
4002-D  
23 years old  
Interviewed on March 3 and given until March 4 to consider registration. Went to Japan when six years old, remaining there approximately 10 years. He was interviewed by the Japanese Sgt. Tsukahara, Major Marshall and Mr. R. B. Cozzens. Stated that he hopes Japan wins the War and that he would not register under any circumstances. He appears to be a trouble maker and interferes with the peace and harmony of this community. He is definitely defiant and criticizes the entire registration program.

DEPARTURES FOR CCC Camp 3/5/43

84. Nakao, Kiyoto  
5113-B  
23 years old  
Was three years old when he went to Japan. He returned when he was 18. He considers himself loyal to the emperor. Wants to join the Japanese Army. Flatly refused to register.



85. Sumida, Sumito  
5117-D  
24 years old  
Was 10 years old when he went to Japan. Was 22 years old when he returned. He is loyal to the emperor. Will not register.
86. Komure, Sedanori Ted  
514-B  
26 years old  
He refused to talk, refused to register. Went to Japan in January 1921 and returned April 1927.
87. Uchiyama, Fujio  
5304-B  
27 years old  
Was 3 years old when he went to Japan. Was 15 years old when he returned. Says he is loyal to Japan. Refuses to register.
88. Yamamoto, Hifumi F.  
5105-B  
26 years old  
Went to Japan when he was three years. Returned when he was 15 years old. Participated in the mob obstructing recruitment. Will not register. Definitely obstructed program of recruitment.
89. Nagao, Shigeru Sam  
4404-E  
26 years old  
Was 15 years old when he went to Japan. Was 21 years old when he returned. Refused to register. Part of the mob who obstructed recruitment. Will not register under any condition.
90. Nakamura, Kameo  
4407-A  
24 years old  
Was three years old when he went to Japan and nine years old when he returned. Definitely refuses to register and does not know whether he is loyal to Japan or to the United States.
91. Igawa, Tadayuki  
4805-B  
27 years old  
Was three years old when he went to Japan and seven years old when he came back. Undecided and seemed to be playing a guessing game. He was lead by others. Returned to center to think it over.
92. Sasaki, Kazuo S.  
4706-B  
27 years old  
Went to Japan in 1925. Came back to the United States in 1936. Was in the mob that came to the office. Definitely participated in obstructing recruitment, refused to register.
93. Nakajima, Tetsuo R.  
4412-E  
21 years old  
Went to Japan when he was 4 years old and returned in 1938. Participated in the mob at the office. Definitely obstructed recruitment program. Will not register.



94. Nakao, Bob M.  
4713-C-D  
20 years old  
Was 2 years old when he went to Japan.  
Was 17 years old when he returned. Was  
with the mob and definitely participated  
with the mob in obstructing registration  
and recruitment. Will not register.
95. Morioka, Seiro  
4817-F  
24 years old  
Was 2 years old when he went to Japan  
and 17 years old when he returned.  
Definitely refused to register.
96. Taketa, Senichiro  
4406-C  
21 years old  
Was 6 years old when he went to Japan  
and 15 years old when he returned. He  
is loyal to Japan and considers himself  
a subject of the emperor. Will not  
register.
97. Morioka, Eiro  
4817-F  
26 years old  
Was 4 years old when he went to Japan.  
18 when he returned. Asked for repa-  
triation last August. Wanted two or  
three years to make up his mind about  
registration.
98. Miyama, Masaru R.  
4805-A  
36 years old  
Was 10 years old when he went to Japan.  
22 when he returned. He was in the mob  
and definitely obstructed recruitment.  
He will not register.
99. Yamamoto, Eiichi  
4007-A  
27 years old  
Was 4 years old when he went to Japan.  
Was 14 years old when he returned.  
Wants to return to Japan. Was in the  
mob this morning to obstruct registra-  
tion.
100. Miyaki, Kazuo  
4303-C  
21 years old  
Went to Japan when he was three years  
old and returned when he was 19. He  
definitely states he will not register.  
He participated in a mob and definitely  
obstructed registration.
101. Yoshikawa, Shizuo Ted  
4306-A-B  
27 years old  
Was 7 years old when he went to Japan  
and 22 years old when he returned. He  
was in the mob at 10:00 a.m. Definitely  
obstructed recruitment. Is loyal to  
Japan. Is not loyal to the United States.  
Would not register.
102. Oshita, Don  
4805-B  
22 years old  
He participated in the mob formed on  
March 5, 1943. He wants to go back to  
Japan. Will not register.



103. Sakahara, Shizuto  
4704-A  
21 years old

Went to Japan when four months old and returned in 1927. He has parents in Japan. He came in independently. Would not register but could not say he was loyal to Japan. He himself indicated that he decided to straddle the fence of dual citizenship.

104. Takamoto, Mitsugi Frank  
4404-E  
27 years old

Was 3 years old when he went to Japan. 21 years old when he returned to the United States. Was part of the mob. Definitely obstructed recruitment. Refused to register. Is loyal to none.

DEPARTURES FOR CCC Camp 3/6/43

105. Kimura, Wataru J.  
3302-A  
29 years old

Going back to Japan after the war. Loyal to Japan. Went to Japan when he was eight years old. Returned when he was nineteen. Says he will not obey the laws of the United States.

106. Hashimoto, Hiroto  
3301-B  
21 years old

Fifteen years in Japan. Returned in 1938. Loyal to Japan. Parents in Japan. Registered at CCC Camp. Returned to project 3/12/43, after short trial sentencing him to six days in CCC Camp already accomplished.

107. Hashimoto, Isamu S.  
1113-D  
23 years old

Born at Penryn, California. Went to Japan in September 1926 and returned in April 1928. Refused to register.

108. Kuwahara, Yoshio F.  
1115-B  
23 years old

Born at Florin, California. Went to Japan in November 1920 and returned in May 1928. Refused to register. Loyal to Japan. Was with the mob which formed in Block 11.

109. Wakinaka, Fred K.  
1104-A  
20 years old

Born at Rocklin, California. Went to Japan in October 1923 and returned in March 1934. Refused to register. Loyal to Japan.

110. Hiura, Hiroshi  
1114-A  
21 years old

Born at Penryn, California. Went to Japan in August 1925 and returned in March 1938. Said he would answer no questions. Refused to register.



111. Sugioka, Tadato  
1113-D  
22 years old  
Was six when he went to Japan and fifteen when he returned in 1935. Parents in camp here. Refuses to register. Came in with mob. Loyal to Japan.
112. Sugioka, Nobuyuki  
1113-D  
20 years old  
Born at Newcastle, California. Went to Japan in November 1926 and returned in May 1935. Refused to register. Was in the mob that formed in Block 11.
113. Hiura, Masao  
1114-A  
26 years old  
In Japan twelve years. Returned in 1936. Parents in Japan. Refused to register. Loyal to Japan.
114. Furuta, Haruto  
1205-C  
27 years old  
Five years in Japan. Refuses to register.
115. Kohagura, Hideo  
1115-D  
19 years old  
Born in Santa Barbara, California. Went to Japan in 1929 and returned in October 1927. Loyal to Japan. Refused to register.
116. Hiura, Shigeki  
1114-A  
25 years old  
Born at Penryn, California. Went to Japan in August 1925 and returned in March 1938. Refused to register. Loyal to Japan.
117. Oseto, Jack H.  
1214-B  
20 years old  
Born at Loomis, California. Went to Japan in September 1929 and returned in April 1941. Refused to register. Came in with mob. Suspected as one of the leaders.
118. Kawate, Masao  
1016-D  
29 years old  
Five years old when he went to Japan and fifteen when he returned. Refused to register. Suspected to be one of the leaders of the mob that came up from Block 11 and formed around the Personnel Mess Hall. Says he is loyal to Japan. Was once a high school teacher in camp school.
118. Nakao, Johnny S.  
4713-C-D  
21 years old  
Went to Japan when four years old. Returned when he was thirteen. Always loyal to Japan. Already applied for repatriation. Refused to register. Parents have applied for repatriation.



DEPARTURES FOR CCC Camp 3/9/43

120. Shintaku, Noboru  
5106-D  
19 years old

Was 13 years old when he went to Japan. 17 when he returned. Has older brother here. Father, two brothers and one sister in Japan. Refused to talk and was informed several times that further refusal to talk would be considered as refusal to register. Continued to refuse to talk.

121. Yamane, Shoichi R.  
3304-A  
32 years old

Was 5 years old when he went to Japan. 19 when he returned. Parents are in Japan. Said he felt his body belonged to Japan, that he could not be an American. Later he tried to recall this statement. Explained to him that this would be considered as refusal to register. He refused to register.

122. Kubota, Tamotsu  
2219-D  
24 years old

Went to Japan when he was 4, returned when he was 13. Says he is loyal to Japan. Plans to go back there with aged mother. Will not register.

123. Toyoda, Shoichi  
4305-B  
30 years old

Was 10 years old when he went to Japan. 19 when he returned. Mother here in camp. Refused to register.

DEPARTURES FOR CCC Camp 3/9/43

124. Yoneyama, Ritsuo  
2014-B-C  
21 years old

Went to Japan when he was six years old. Returned to United States when he was eighteen. Would like to see Japan win the war. Loyal to Japan. Will not register.

125. Hanagata, Ken  
6801-C  
32 years old

Went to Japan when a very small boy. Returned to United States in 1937, when he was 26. Has applied for repatriation. Loyal to Japan. Refused to register. His remarks were "I don't care if you shoot me, put me in jail if you want to, after the war you watch out."

126. Yoshikawa, Albert  
4306-A-B  
20 years old

Went to Japan when he was six years old. Returned to United States when he was eighteen. Refuses to register and states he is loyal to Japan.



127. Kurosawa, Iwamoto  
2419-B  
19 years old

Five years old when he went to Japan. Fifteen years old when he returned to United States in 1939. Is loyal to Japan. Refuses to register.

DEPARTURES FOR CCC Camp 3/10/43

128. Yoshida, Eisaku  
4402-D  
56 years old

Issei. Was a close associate of Mr. Nakamura who is reputed to be a leader of the subversive group. Spoke at various block meetings against registration with Nakamura and urged his block residents not to register. Due to losses he sustained in business and in his home he is bitter against the Government.

129. Mitani, Kename  
4402-A  
58 years old

Issei. A close associate of Yoshida. Is not as dangerous as the other two. His family except one son, a kibe, is in the U. S. and wishes to go back to Japan to rejoin the rest of the family.

DEPARTURES FOR CCC Camp 3/17/43

130. Harada, Teruyoshi  
2402-B  
22 years old

Born at Sacramento, California and went to Japan at the age of two. Remained 17 years. Possessed Tojo's pictures and Japanese mottoes on the walls of his apartment. Did not want to register because he feels he is not an American citizen.

131. Ishibashi, Roy  
1204-C  
18 years old

Born in Utah and went to Japan when he was 10 years old, returned in 1941. He does not understand English very well and was confused about the registration.

132. Kawakami, Bill  
3101-D  
25 years old

Born at Byron, California. Went to Japan when he was five years old. Remained 14 years. Was in the U. S. Army before evacuation. Did not register because FBI said he didn't need to. Also because of bitter experience in the Army.

133. Hamabets, Takashi  
3401-B  
23 years old

Born at Winter Grove, California. Went to Japan when he was 9 years old and remained nine years. Did not register because he wasn't treated right and wants to get the full rights of citizen.



136. Goto, Gingi  
4106-B  
20 years old

Born in Oakland, California. Went to Japan when he was 11 or 12 and remained four years. He was confused about the registration.

137. Takata, Mitsugi  
4703-C  
26 years old

Born At Sanger, California. Went to Japan when he was six years old and remained twelve years. He didn't refuse to register but did not understand this registration as he has registered twice before.

138. Okuno, Bobby  
4712-E  
23 years old

Born in Fresno, California. Went to Japan when he was about four years old. Returned to the U. S. when he was 18 years old. Refuses to register because he doesn't understand why he has to register. Doesn't feel like an American citizen since evacuation.

139. Hayashi, Isao  
4805-A  
25 years old

Born in San Jose, California. Went to Japan in 1926 and remained there three months. Again in 1927 and returned to the U. S. in 1941. Stated if he is treated like any other American citizen, he is willing to fight for the U. S. Family in Japan. Applied for repatriation a month later upon his arrival in the project.

140. Yamaguchi, Shigeto  
4811-A  
24 years old

Born at Marysville, California. Went to Japan when he was four years old and remained 15 years. He refuses to register because he doesn't understand English very well.

141. Nakao, Tetsuo  
4817-A  
34 years old

Born in Hilo, Hawaii. Remained 10 years in Japan on his first trip in 1932. Married. Wants to stay in camp for the duration as evacuation was meant for protection and thinks registering again is unnecessary.

DEPARTURES FOR KLAMATH FALLS 3/18/43

142. Yamahata, Tekasaburo  
4803-A  
48 years old

Born in Japan and came to the U. S. in 1904 through the port of San Francisco. Married and has two sons ages 20 and 18. Family is here at the project. Denies that he even threatened everybody. Denies also that he threatened to shave



the heads of women and beat them. He has not registered here because he does not want to go outside, but he got registration blanks. However, he has not filled them out as his mind was not made up. Has not been back to Japan. Thinks that the American people are too tough towards the Japanese and does not know what to do. Subversive ringleader.

143. Nakamura, Masataro  
4205-A  
55 years old

Issei residing in the U. S. for 38 years. Spent most of his time in and around Marysville. Janitor of Block 48. Has not applied for repatriation but wants to return to Japan. Subversive ringleader.

THE FOLLOWING WERE INTERVIEWED BUT WERE NOT DETAINED

1. Hirabayashi, Masaki Joe  
4505-C  
27 years old

Went to Japan when he was 3 or 4 years old and returned at the age of 15. This man was released to the colony due to the fact that he had had one year Army service and felt that he had been seriously mistreated. He was discharged without any reason and did not think he should register again.

2. Ito, Haruno  
4519-F  
28 years old

Went to Japan when 3 years old and returned here when 15. He had one year in the Army, was discharged without any reason - thought he had been mistreated, and did not wish to register. He was released to the colony without being forced to register.

3. Yoshimura, Kinsaku  
3101-D  
21 years old

He went to Japan in 1938 and returned in 1937. He would not register. He was returned to the center. Major Marshall's judgment is this man is loyal but has been misled. He told him that he would mark him down as unregistered but would not pick him up again.

4. Sueda, Masayuki  
4303-D  
22 years old

This man was obviously not a trouble maker. He said he did not believe he could register--that he had been treated like an alien until he began to feel like one. He was returned to the center without any commitment to return for an interview.



5. Asazawa, Teruo T.  
4307-C  
22 years old  
Went to Japan twice. He was a year old the first time and returned when he was three. He was nine years old the second time and returned when he was 15. Father and mother are in Japan. One brother is here. Lived here most of his life. Came back to America to live with brother and his wife. Does not know whether he has dual citizenship or not. Loyalty rather divided. Has two cousins in U. S. Army. Wants time to think it over. Was returned to center.
6. Kawasaki, Katsumi  
4302-C  
24 years old  
Feels he cannot now register. Seems to be a good boy. Went back to colony to think it over.
7. Sueda, Hiroyuki  
4303-D  
21 years old  
Was 2 years old when he went to Japan and 11 when he returned. Seems to be a good boy. The only trouble seems to be that of evacuation. Sent back to colony.
8. Okano, Masayuki M.  
4812-E-F  
24 years old  
Was 9 when he went back to Japan. Did not register. Said he wanted additional time. Said he was loyal to the emperor. Sent back to think it over.
9. Morimura, Shigemi  
4506-B  
21 years old  
Refused to register. Did not seem to be a bad boy. Was told to return to colony and was given time to think it over.
10. Kozaike, Kenny  
4506-C  
19 years old  
Released to colony. Refused to register. He seemed to be stubborn. Was told that if he was given time to think it over he might register.
11. Nakashima, Kaji  
4413-A  
17 years old  
Went to Japan when he was two years old and returned when he was 15. Returned to the center to think it over.
12. Natsuhara, Jack Y.  
7314-D  
23 years old  
Registered and returned to center.
13. Shintaku, Toshimi G.  
4317-A  
25 years old  
Was 8 years old when he went to Japan and 12 years old when he returned. Wanted a little more time to think it over and will return Saturday.
14. Suekawa, Akio  
5806-C  
25 years old  
Left the United States for Japan when he was a very small baby. Returned when he was 16 years old. He was returned to



the center because his draft classification is 1-A. He went to a recruitment office in Tacoma, Washington and was pushed out. Does not see why he should register. Released to center without registering.

15. Enkoji, Jimmy Y.  
4314-F  
20 years old

Was 8 years old when he went to Japan and 18 when he returned. Released to the center to come back. Was given time to think it over.



APPENDIX G

## Registration Information

## Why you should not Register?

Why you should not decide yourself black or white--yes or no on your statement Form 304 A Selective Service. Do you know that the Army, Navy, Politicians and Congressmen are trying to obtain the proof of the fact that the Japanese are disloyal and no good? Do you know that the Politicians and the American Legion are doing their best to enact the new laws or amend the clauses in the Constitution, in order to cancel our citizenship? Do you know that if they procure the written statements as evidence to prove their case in the Supreme Court and in Congress, they could enact the new amendment to revoke your citizenship? Your fathers and mothers came to this country and labored ardously for years, by saving their money they bought the properties and lands in your names. I am sure that you are aware of the fact, that it is of no avail to throw away your properties, your lands and your farm equipments. Do you know that Uncle Sam needs your farm equipments, your money and lands by other means less expensive, if possible? Congressmen and the Army are looking for the evidence which is your statement on Form 304 A, whether it states, "Yes or No" to enact the new laws or amend the clause in the Constitution to make it legal domestically or internationally to confiscate your property. They could take all of our statements to Congress immediately. If there are many No's and less "Yes's" in your statements, then we will be overruled by the Majority "No's". No, means that you are willing to denounce your privileges and rights as an American citizen. Then they could define all of us disloyal,



they could cancel our citizenships, thus making us enemy aliens. Our properties will be classified as enemy alien properties, making it legal to confiscate legally our properties. They could confiscate your money, land and farm equipments or use it without your permission. When this happens you will not be able to make any complaints to the Red Cross, the Spanish Consul or to Japan. The written statements of your "Yes's" and "No's" will be used against you. Even after this war you will not have any rights to be able to claim for damages, because of your statements. If Uncle Sam cancels your citizenships and confiscates your land and money without your statements, then the Red Cross, Spanish Consul and Japan could do something about it. Politicians will say that if you do not perform the obligations of a citizen then you should not be entitled to the rights of a citizen in reference to your written statements, whereby making it possible for Congress to enact the law or amend the clause to the Constitution to cancel your citizenship in a legal way. If Uncle Sam confiscates your lands without your statements then you could complain to the fullest extent about it to the Red Cross, the Spanish Consul and to Japan. If you sign the statement, the Japan, the Red Cross and the Spanish Consul will not be able to do anything for you. In order to enact new laws or to cancel your citizenships, the United States Government needs your written statements as evidence to refer to.

As you know the American Legion is the largest political organization in the United States. They could influence others easily against us, the American-Japanese. The American Legion had their resolutions adopted on before Dec. 7th 1941, to put us in the concentration camps. As to this, the Army used the Legions petition to put us in Relocation Centers. Now,



Leon Happell of Stockton, Calif. commander of the American Legion proposed the removal of all Japanese residing in the United States to some small islands in the South Seas, after an American victory in this war, and also opposed enlistment of Japanese in the American Army and Navy and requesting the Army to take over the control of the Relocation Centers. There was a similar resolution passed in the American Legion Post at Hood River, Oregon to deport all Japanese Aliens and citizens alike back to Japan after the war. Their resolutions were prosed to extend to the rest of the American Legion Posts throughout the nation.

The politicians and the Army desire to cancel your citizenship in order to confiscate your lands, your farm equipments, and similar machinery, and your money. They do not wish to pay for your equipments, machineries, and your lands. Beware--of your written statements that will be used against you and to all of us.

Exact Copy  
Typed 2-26-43 R.Y.



COPY

APPENDIX H

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

San Francisco, California, Office  
Whitecomb Hotel Building

In reply, please refer to:  
FADO

March 16, 1943

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Harvey M. Coverley  
Project Director  
Tule Lake War Relocation Area  
Newell, California

Dear Mr. Coverley:

On March 15 Mr. Ernest Besig of the Civil Liberties Union called on me with reference to people who he understood were held in jail at Tule Lake and Alturas without having charges preferred against them. He stated that it was his understanding that any magistrate in not to exceed three days.

I am not an attorney and do not know the law with reference to this problem. I do know that the Civil Liberties Union has had numerous complaints from the Project. I explained to Mr. Besig that these people were held only until final charges were preferred, that all the people had been removed and placed in an isolation camp, and that they were placed in jail only for the time being in order to have some place to put them when removed from the Project and until proper charges or information could be gathered. However, he questioned this procedure.

It is my understanding that we were perfectly justified in everything that was done at Tule Lake during the recent disturbances. On the other hand, I believe it would be well to be sure that proper case records are prepared on all these people and that proper justification is covered in your records for holding such persons pending the investigation.

This letter is written purely for your information and for your handling as you see fit.

Very sincerely yours,

/s/R. B. Cozzens  
Field Assistant Director



COPY

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

Northern California Branch

216 Pine Street

San Francisco, Calif.

EXbrook 1816

---

April 7, 1943

Mr. Harvey M. Coverley  
Project Director  
War Relocation Authority  
Tule Lake Project  
Newell, California

Dear Mr. Coverley:

I want to say that I appreciated very much your good letter of March 18 explaining the registration difficulties at the Tule Lake Project. I have also heard from Mr. Myer and the F. B. I.

While I am frank to say that I am not entirely satisfied that the letter of the law was adhered to in connection with all of the arrests, I can see no benefit in pressing the matter further at this time. It will be time enough to challenge the Government's actions if prosecutions are instituted under the Espionage Act of 1917 or some other federal law.

Of course, it is an old American police custom to investigate after instead of before arrest, and it is all too common to detain an accused a considerable time to permit questioning before bringing him before a magistrate. I hope the evacuees will be given the benefits of protective Federal and State legislation on the subject in order that there may be no complaint about a denial of due process of law.

I appreciate your willingness to inform the evacuees of our readiness to advise them. I hope the same information will be given the residents at the former CCC camp.

I do remember with pleasure your friendly help in making available to us certain information for use in the Edwards case. As you undoubtedly know, the Supreme Court upheld our general contentions, although only the minority of 4 judges were willing to go to the extent of declaring that the right to travel from State to State is one of the privileges and immunities of citizenship under the Fourteenth Amendment. Of course, that is one of our arguments in the evacuation test cases, and it seems likely that the Supreme Court will tell us within the next few months whether such rights are limited by a State of war.

I am sorry we have to make somewhat a nuisance of ourselves occasionally, and I am hopeful that you understand our position.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest Besig, Director



## APPENDIX I

The confusion that existed in the minds of colonists concerning the registration programs gained momentum as registration got underway. As already pointed out, much of the confusion was caused by inadequately explained objectives, confusion over the technical language used in the prepared statement read by the Army personnel, by the frequent changes of policy by the WRA, etc. More confusion by certain subversive leaders who sought to sabotage the registration programs by meeting surreptitiously in messhalls, shower-rooms and in darkened evacuee apartments, and by circulating documents in both English and Japanese, etc.

Clarification of the registration programs were given the widest airing in the Project newspaper, the Tulean Dispatch; the City Council and the Planning Board met in sessions for the purpose of making clear to the colonists certain ambiguities regarding registration.

Project Director, Major Marshall, Army team, and other appointed personnel talked in special meeting in the hope of allaying colonists' suspicions and explaining registration objectives.

Special credit is also given teacher-registrants who, with the utmost patience and tact, aided and abetted the registration program aims to a very appreciable extent, answering innumerable questions and reassuring the colonists of the real purpose of the registration programs.

This appendix lists the articles published in the Tulean Dispatch which help clarify the aims and objectives of the Selective Service and Leave Clearance program. Also included are lists of the meetings by the Administrative personnel, Army team, Planning Board, and City Council held during the registration program, held for the same purpose.

Dispatch article follow:

January 30. Announcement was made to the colony through the Tulean Dispatch of the Selective Service and Indefinite Leave Program. The same edition contained besides Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson's announcement, pertinent articles by Project Director Harvey M. Coverley, and Director Dillon S. Myer.

February 3. An editorial entitled "The Citizens' Duty" was published in the Tulean Dispatch, urging cooperation with the Selective Service and Leave Clearance programs.

February 4. A third page article in the Dispatch entitled "Army Combat Team Plans for Nisei are Completed" was



written as a result of a conference in the Project Director's office at which Assistant Project Director J. O. Hayes spoke in behalf of the conference he had attended in Washington. Mr. Hayes was unable to contribute little information other than was contained in Secretary of War Stimson's announcement. Also on the first page was an article under the Washington dateline by E. M. Rowalt, Assistant Director. Page 2 of the Dispatch contained a letter from an issei father in Hawaii to his son in Tule Lake urging him to volunteer for the Armed Services of the United States. Also included on this page was an editorial entitled "What is he fighting for?" It also urged cooperation with the registration program enlistment in the Armed Forces.

February 5. Page 3 of the Dispatch carried an account of a feature story dealing with the fate of 110,000 Japanese-Americans in this country, written by Mel Arnold and published in the Portland Oregonian.

February 6. The front page of the Dispatch carried an account of Project Director Coverley's talk before the general assembly of the Planning Board of the same date. Also on the front page were articles embodying a telegram by Mr. Dillon S. Myer telling of President Roosevelt's approval of the Army induction and employment program and a short story about Sgt. Taro Tsukahara, a member of the Army team assigned to this Project.

On Page 3 were published the recommendations of the resettlement study committee of the City Council.

February 8. The front page of the Dispatch contained leading article explaining why the schools would be closed during the registration period. Also included on the front page was an account of the City Planning Board meeting on February 7th on the stand taken by the JACL regarding the Army induction of nisei volunteers.

February 9. The front page contained an article announcing the arrival of the Army team--Lt. Evan Carroll, Staff Sgt. Attilio B. Sabatani, Sgt. Taro Tsukahara, and Sgt. J. Vincent Sullivan. The article went on to again explain registration requirements of male citizens 17-35, and to further explain the leave clearance objective. Also on the front page was an article embodying President Roosevelt's letter to Secretary of War Stimson endorsing the Selective Service of young nisei. The front page also carried in a box an announcement of the meetings at which the Army team would speak that day. These meetings included: talks before the members of the Council and Planning Boards at 11:00 a.m.; the Block Managers, 2 p.m.; the teachers at 10:00 a.m.; the colonists in all seven wards in a series of meetings beginning at 7:00 p.m.



February 10. This issue of the Dispatch contained the full text of the prepared speech in Japanese and English which was read by the Army team in a series of meetings the night before.

February 11. A leading article described the opening of the registration program on the previous day. This article also contained a recapitulation of the rules governing registration. There were three other articles: the first explained that aliens could qualify their answers to question 28 on WRA 126-Revised if they wished; two boxed stories specified the localities where the Army team could be found during the day and evening; the other story again explained that all evacuees seventeen or more were required to register. The Dispatch also carried a special supplement giving the registration rules in both English and Japanese. This was run in a question and answer form.

February 12. A front page story with a Washington dateline explained that nisei outside of projects could volunteer at the nearest draft board. On the second page was a feature story on Sgt. Tsukahara, advocating a wholehearted cooperation with the registration program.

February 13. A leading story explained the component parts of the proposed Japanese-American combat team. A special supplement in Japanese and English explained how and why the wording of question 28 was changed. The story also included a telegram from Dillon S. Myer authorizing the change.

February 15th edition ran two stories on the JACL, one an investigation report conducted by the Planning Board and the other a message sent by the JACL to the War Department regarding Selective Service.

February 16. A leading article described the relocation offices and field stations throughout the Middle West as aids to the relocation program. The same page also carried a story advising colonists that financial aid by the Christian Church Group was available to those planning to relocate. The second page carried a feature story entitled "Clean Wholesome Feeling about Volunteering for the Army," urging enlistment in the Army.

February 17. The front page contained an announcement by the Project Director that persons who willfully obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States would be punished under the provisions of Title 50 of the United States Code, Section 33. A boxed story on the Hawaiian nisei volunteers.

Page 2 contained a feature story on registration.



A special supplement outlined the new registration procedure that went into effect February 18. Also included: Registration notices for male citizens; female citizens.

February 18. The Dispatch carried a feature story clarifying the registration program written by Major S. L. A. Marshall. On the same page was a short article on the registration progress at Manzanar and Poston. Page 2 carried a story on the meeting of the Community Council at which the Military, Administrative, and Planning Board representatives were present on Friday, February 12, and lists the questions directed to Lt. Evan Carroll and Mr. Coverley, and their answers. There were supplements in English and Japanese giving the registration dates and places for those to register on Friday, February 19. A special Japanese supplement carries a registration notice and translation of Major Marshall's article.

February 19. Front page stories: the Saturday registration schedules for citizens; an announcement that persons who take out repatriation forms must also register. Page 2 carried a story of Walter Tsukamoto's volunteering for service in the United States Army. The same issue contained two special supplements in Japanese and English further clarifying registration for evacuee citizens and the registration dates and places for the registration of male citizens and female citizens.

February 20. A feature story by Lt. Carroll describes the mission of the Army team. A second story outlines a procedure for obtaining ration books by evacuees who relocate. A special supplement carried a feature story in Japanese and English on citizen repatriation registration.

The Dispatch suspended publication for three days, February 22, 23, and 24. During this time three bulletins were published: the first, a statement to the people of Tule Lake Relocation Center by the Project Director on February 22.

February 23. A statement by Major S. L. A. Marshall further clarifying registration motives.

February 24. A statement by the Project Director to mothers and fathers of sons of military age followed by a registration schedule for male and female citizens.

February 25. The front-page carried two stories: the digest of editorial comment on proposed Japanese-American combat team; a reprint of Mr. Coverley's message to mothers and fathers of sons of military age.

February 26. A story including Mr. Myer's report on the registration of seven centers is featured; registration at Poston.



February 27. The War Department's announcement to accept application from aliens who wish to volunteer for induction in the United States Army. Also included is a story outlining the procedure for volunteers to visit Tule Lake.

March 1. A front page story outlines procedure for alien registration. Two other stories include: removal of thirteen colonists for assertedly perpetrating or attempting to perpetrate beating upon other colonists; registration schedule for citizens; story on Junichi Nimura's removal by presidential warrant. The second page carried a feature story quoting Chester Rowell's answers to Congressmen in the San Francisco Chronicle of January 21.

March 2. Announcement of registration extension by Harvey M. Coverley. The front page also contained a registration schedules for aliens.

March 3. Front page story, "Alien Citizens Eligible for Language School"; WAAC recruitist on project; citizen female registration schedule.

March 4. Front page announcement by the Project Director urging colonists to register before dateline; registration program at three other projects. A feature story on questions and answers regarding registration. Page 2, a story by J. Omura, Secretary of the Pacific Coast Evacuee Placement Bureau in Denver, condemning nisei expatriation. The same page also contained a story of Private R. A. Hayashi, a volunteer in the United States Intelligence School. A supplement carried a story in English urging early registration of all unregistered male citizens.

March 5. A banner story on changing of boundaries of restricted military area in Arizona. A second article discussed the announcement by the Western Defense Command permitting inductees to visit WRA projects. Page 2 comments on J. P. McEvoy's article in the March Readers Digest. Also featured is a letter from a Camp Savage enlistee describing life at Camp Savage and urging enlistment in the United States Army. Page 3 contains a feature story on the WAAC's, based on an interview with First Lieutenant Henriette Horak.

March 6. A story on the resettlement field offices; alien registration schedule is also included.

March 8. A front page story on 245 Poston and Gila colonists from Arizona free to return to their former homes. Another story explains indefinite leave program for those volunteering for Army. Page 2 features an editorial on the WAAC, entitled "Girls Can Also Serve." The same page also contains an interview with Lieutenant Horak.



March 9. A feature story on the front page announces final registration date for citizen males; registration schedule for aliens; Colonel Scobey's answer to telegram from Tulcan resident.

March 10. The front page is practically taken up with registration and resettlement stories; registration at Minidoka; alien registration schedule; telegram urging registration by American Friends Service Committee; feature on Private Tojo of Heart Mountain. Page 3 contains a feature based on a story by Dillon S. Myer on the registration at Hunt.

March 11. A front page story with a New York dateline on clearance forms; story from the Heart Mountain project newspaper by an alien evacuee applying for \$3000 United States War Bonds; a schedule for alien male and female registration. Page 2, a letter from a Japanese-American soldier at Camp Savage urging male citizens to volunteer for service in the combat unit; Calen Fisher urges all nisei to cooperate with Army registration; a story bearing Hunt, Idaho, dateline telling of four Sakura brothers enlisting in the Army combat team.

March 12. Alien registration schedule; relocation through Hostel in Chicago.

March 13. Front page story on Greek unit in training, similar to one proposed for Japanese-Americans. Story on Walter Tsukamoto's reaction to Army life; a story giving details for persons desiring to transfer to internment camps to join their families; registration schedule.

March 15. Front page story on the relocation Hostel; story bearing the Amache, Colorado, dateline describing dinner in honor of Army volunteers; instructions for writing letters to colonists in Tule Lake CCC Isolation Camp. Page 3, leading story released by OWI on response by Hawaiians to selective service program.

March 16. Front page story urges unregistered aliens to sign up. A second story on Naturalization Rights Bill for Orientals introduced in House of Representatives. Page 2, a feature story copied from the Gila News Courier on the comparative intellectual standards of female and male registrants. Page 3, a story bearing a Washington dateline, "Nisei Combat Team Will Be Activated Soon In Mississippi."

March 17. Front page story on the departure of the military team from project; page 2, an exhortation by a colonist to other colonists to "Awaken and Clear their Minds of Confusion, Bitterness, and Resentment;" feature story on a comic magazine article featuring nisei boy entitled "Captain Courageous."



March 18. Front page story from the War Department announces more than 1000 volunteers for Japanese-American combat unit; Granada's contribution to Red Cross War Fund. Page 2, a story entitled "Fair Play Committee Seeks to Defend Minority Race;" another story entitled "Objectives of Fair Play Group."

March 19. A front page story on recruitment of instructors for Japanese language school at Camp Savage. Interview with Japanese-American volunteer for Camp Savage on leave in the Army.

March 20. Front page feature on Senator Wallgren's visit to Project; story on indefinite leaves granted from all relocation centers with emphasis on those from Tule Lake.

March 22. Story explains that answers to questions Nos. 27 and 28 may be changed and instruction on how to do so; short story on revision for granting indefinite leave. Page 2, story about enlistees at Minidoka wearing distinctive arm bands.

March 23. Front page story on issuance of repatriation forms; story in Japanese on registration dateline for aliens and female citizens. Page 2, an editorial about Senator Wallgren's visit.



COPY

APPENDIX J

February 25, 1943

Mr. Frank Smith  
Housing Department  
Administration Bldg.

Dear Mr. Smith:

According to some group they claim that Major Marshall stated that in case the Japanese residents as a whole reject to register, (I don't know just whether they mean either nisei or issei) the War Department can't do anything to them.

This statement has been publicized by the party who opposed registration. We hope we may have this matter clarified and the residents given the correct information.

Yours truly,

/s/ F. W.

Recd.  
2/26  
HMC



COPY

(A letter postmarked March 24, 1943 and addressed to the Assistant Project Director contained besides a letter, a passport turned into and three handwritten documents. A copy of the letter and translations and descriptions of the enclosed documents follows:)

ENVELOPE

"Mr. Joe Hayes  
Assistant Project  
Director  
Tulelake Project"

to U. S. A. Army

For Mr. Joe Hayes,

Japanese Army Major - M. Mirikitani, father's brother

Mitsugi Mirikitani brother - lieutenant Army, Japanese  
Hiroshima, Japan

Worked for Japanese government 2 years after graduating from airplane school.

In the capacity of a policeman or F.B.I. for the government

Hiromu Mirikitani - student army school, 19 years old  
Hiroshima, Japan brother

Ichitaro Mirikitani, father - Japanese government, Hiroshima, Japan

/s/ Tsutomu Mirikitani  
407 A

picture of  
Japanese flag

Translation of Japanese written on the side of the page of the above written in English:

"Try study the post-war condition of America.

Advising to the U. S. Governmental-officials up-to-date your method of administration. Will not bring any good result nor benefit to you. It is useless unless you acquire competent personnel. Dreadful to think that you fail to recognize the circumstances. (Your lack of recognition on condition.)



Translation of Japanese inscription written on stationery with a picture  
of the Rising Sun pasted in the corner:

to  
Mr. Mirikitani

Imperial  
Benevolence

written by ( Arima  
( Ryoken

cherry blossom  
drawn

\* \* \* \* \*

Translation of letter written on stationery:

"Phone Steveston 34

K Hashimoto  
P. O. Box 419 Dr.  
Steveston, B. C. ....19

No....."

Dear Mirikitani,

Thanks for the letter, and nice to learn you arrived there safely.

Refer to the "writing" which I promised to you. I was kept busy  
with my personal affairs also officials and almost forgot to write to  
Japan for it. Fortunately, I happen to possess "totsudo Kato" writing which  
I'm sending it to you. Also sending you "Tosui" drawing to you which was  
given to me from friend of mine here in Canada. Please accept.

May 3rd  
Mr. Mirikitani

K. Hashimoto

(Flag of Japan painted in red  
and white across the top of  
the page.)

Translation of Japanese inscription written below picture:

The Great Empire of Japan



Seiyu-kai, Man of patriotic spirit.  
Yamato-soul idolize cherry blossom.  
Hiroshima City Itsukaichi-cho #14

Tsutomu Mirikitani

\*\*\*\*\*

Passport Book No. 45274 United States of America torn in half.

"I, the undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States of America, hereby request all whom it may concern to permit safely and freely to pass, and in case of need to give all lawful aid and protection to

TSUTOMU MIRIKIDANI

a citizen of the United States."

\*\*\*\*\*

"Given under my hand and  
the seal of the Department  
of State at Washington,  
October 2nd, 1939

/s/ CONDELL HULL."

On reverse side of picture of samurai's three stacked rifles and swords.

Translation of caption: Yokohama harbor police  
/s/ Mirikitani, Tsutomu



TRANSLATION

(Copy of letter addressed to Mr. Harvey M. Coverley. This man was removed from the Project by Presidential warrant on April 4, 1943.)

Will you answer the following 15 paragraphs and return it to me:

1. We are not saying anything impossible. Just asking that we would like to have the fair treatment as the evacuees which the Japanese government are taking care. These evacuees are from Philippines, Singapore, Sumatra, and Java.
2. Why are we discriminated because we do not wish to work? It is more than fair that each and everyone of the Japanese should be treated equally on clothing allowances and also spending money. Prior to evacuation, what did the President publish in the paper? He has stated that there will be no hardship in clothing, food, and shelter. We would not say it is enough on food and shelter, but why is it that we can't have clothing? What is your answer?
3. The Japanese are not slaves. We are people of the first-class nation. Why is it that after putting us into a camp you are forcing us to work? Is it right for the first-class nation as United States to force the order on to the people of the other first-class nation or is it the policy of the U. S.? What is your answer?
4. If the United States Government wishes us who are in the relocation centers to work we ought to be paid at the highest wage scale. What is your answer?
5. We were told that one who are not working will be charged \$20.00 for food or will be sent to jail and thus are forcing us to work. Is this the way the United States government has to treat us? I figured that if it is so this will be written down in the history and also that we will not permit anyone to discriminate us who are not working. What do you think about it?
6. We did not enter this camp as laborers. We were sent here to be protected; therefore, the United States government should protect us fully without any hardship. What is your answer?
7. Although we are in good physical condition we have no responsibility whatsoever to work, since we are in WRA camp. Why is it and what is the reason that the first-class nation, the United States, are asking enemy aliens, the Japanese, to help? Please answer.
8. We are as you know enemy aliens; that is Japanese. We can not help the enemy nation, the U. S., after we are taken into this camp. Are the Americans in Japan doing their utmost to help the Japanese Government? Please answer.



9. On this project, there are some who are working unwillingly. Even these persons have grudge that they will not forget in times to come. The Japanese government and the Japanese soldiers are doing everything possible and utmost to help us. Do you think that we could ever forget this?

10. We, being the people of the first-class nation, cannot help the U. S. government and do not wish to live if we have to pretend and fool the Japanese government, and if you are thinking so you are badly mistaken. The bushi-do of Japan, that is the real Japanese, is not such a rotten-minded person. What do you think?

11. Lately I have heard number of times that working is not compulsory, but as I have stated in paragraph 5, the one who are not working will be charged \$20.00 for their board or be sent to jail--this will mean that it will be compulsory. When we entered here the former director and a Japanese, Taketa, have made this statement (being charged \$20.00 for board). If you need a witness to this statement I will be glad to furnish as many as you wish. Please answer.

12. As we are not in the army we are naturally the weak people. If the U. S. wishes to bring hardship on to the weaker people, that is up to her. Still we are Japanese. We will stand any and all hardships in order to live, and after that we have once to die. If the authority can not give us clothing allowance or spending money we will patch our torn clothes by finding tobacco bags, and will wait for the peace to come. Everytime I am told that the United States is the richest nation of the world, I am disgusted.

13. As I have stated in Paragraph 11, one who are not working can not have an allowance, in other words, you are forcing us the poor ones, to work, but regardless of how much hardship that you are going to press on us, we can not, and will not, help the United States. We are the citizens of the great Japanese Empire. Please give me your answer.

14. We are discriminated because we are not working and can not have any allowance. This is up to the U. S. government but in turn, we ask you to make out a form such as this and sign it and give it to us.

15. Anyway, will you give us the allowance or make out a form such as this and sign it. Please do one way or the other.

February 10th 1943  
3017-D  
Ozaki, Ichitaro

TO: Mr. Harvey M. Coverley



COPY

MEMORANDUM

February 18, 1943

TO: Mr. Harvey M. Coverley, Project Director

Mr. Paul Fleming, Chief of Community Services Division

FROM: The Planning Board

Attached is the English translation of the message to the Issei colonists released by the Directors of the Planning Board on February 18, 1943.

Respectfully yours,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE  
PLANNING BOARD

/s/M. Yamashita

ln



## TO THE ISSEI RESIDENTS

(Translation of the message released from the Planning Board Directors.)

The Planning Board takes this means to call the attention of the colonists to the following points regarding the current registration problems and to make clear the stand of the Planning Board on the same.

For the past one week or so, we, the directors of the Planning Board, in co-operation with the Community Council have been doing the best we can to have everything clarified concerning the registration problem which is now at issue.

As to the questions raised by you all concerning the contents of the questionnaire, we have already received answers from the Administration as we reported to you all at the block meetings last Tuesday evening, February 16, 1943. According to the investigations we have made, it seems to be clear that whether you register on Form 126, Rev. NRA as "Application for Leave Clearance" or merely as "Registration", you will not be compelled to leave the Project as long as you do not want to do so. And moreover, even if we all collectively refuse to register, we would not gain anything by so doing. As to why the Government makes it compulsory for you to register, the Administration answers that it is only for the purpose of having the status of all the Issei residents cleared within the shortest possible period of time. To those of you who have applied or who have decided to apply for Repatriation, having made up your minds to return to Japan as soon as opportunity presents itself either before or after the war, this registration matters no longer. But to those of you who wish to remain in the United States of America even though you may have no intention of leaving the War Relocation Authority center for the duration, this is something which requires very careful thought, and which is not to be dealt with lightly. However, each family has different problems, and the Planning Board is not in position to decide what to do for you all. Therefore, we urge you to give your utmost consideration to this matter, and make your decision most wisely.

Since the registering of the Nisei is concerned with the Selective Service, we desire that you give all the more serious consideration. We feel that the parents should act as consultants to their children so that your children may wisely make their decisions.

(At a conference held on February 18, 1943, Father Dai (Kitagawa) and Mr. Yamashita agreed to omit the last sentence.)

In conclusion, we ask your wise consideration and at the same time we ask that the position of the Planning Board be made plain to you.

The Board of Directors of the  
Planning Board



COPY

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY  
Tule Lake Project  
Newell, California

Date: February 20, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Planning Board

FROM: Board of Directors of the Planning Board

ATTENTION: All Planning Board Members

In regards to the current registration problem, this is to remind you again as stated by Mr. Harry Mayeda, chairman of the City Council, and endorsed by Mr. Masahide Yamashita, chairman of the Planning Board at the first joint meeting of the City Council, Planning Board, and the Block Managers on February 10, 1943, that the representatives of the above mentioned organization should make every effort to dissuade their block people from making any group decision.

Registration is a matter of individual judgment, and the final decision should be left up to each person. The Planning Board members are instructed to refrain from occupying an instrumental position at meetings that attempt to formulate such a policy.

Respectfully yours,

PLANNING BOARD

/s/ Y. Yoshida, Executive Secretary

Not Approved



7306-A

Tule Lake Project  
Newell, California

Mr. Harvey M. Coverly  
Project Director  
Mr. Smith  
Housing Dept.  
Tule Lake, W.R.A.

Dear Mr. Coverly:

It was my misfortune to be misinformed about Question 28 in the recent registration of all nisei, kibe, and issei in Tule Lake. Not thinking that a qualified answer (I, being a nisei) would mean anything out of the ordinary, I answered the question by stating, "Yes, as long as the United States government protects the citizenship rights of the nisei."

Now, Mr. Huyeke, the leave officer tells me that since there is a doubt of my loyalty my leave has been disapproved. According to that statement there will hardly be any chance of my leaving. When I answered the question I had no intention of being disloyal to the United States. Mr. Coverly, I had and have now every intention of being a loyal United States citizen; I owe neither obedience nor allegiance to any other foreign country, organization, or power whatsoever. Certainly, I owe Japan none. I do have every intention of doing what the United States government asks of me. I am willing to defend my country by volunteering for the W.A.A.C.'s or the nursing corps.

Yes, I understand now, the error I made, by qualifying the answer to Question 28 of the registration. It appears to others and is interpreted by them that I'm loyal until the government decides to legislate some bill disagreeable to me then I may shift my loyalties elsewhere, but that's not the way I meant it to be interpreted. I only expected my country to be democratic always to all its people. Then too, I could never shift my loyalties elsewhere. The United States is where I was born; educated to its democratic principles; and where I am an American, body, soul, and mind. True, the evacuation caused me to wonder at the wisdom of the people instigating the move. It made me wonder why the nisei loyalties were misjudged--why we were herded in here without trial or Constitutional backing. It did not, however, cause me to swerve my allegiance and loyalty suddenly to Japan or to any other foreign power. Nor do I ever want to.

I made an error in the registration form by not listening to the instructions in the Dispatch carefully, but I swear that I'm loyal to the United States without any reservations.

My leave clearance doesn't come so that I may join my fiance in the army, a volunteer from Tule Lake, and Mr. Huyeke says he can't approve of my leave if it did come. Please reconsider, Mr. Coverly, and help me so that I may leave camp to be of some good to my country in action.

Respectfully yours,

/s/Tukie Fukuzawa



COPY

Mrs. G. Imahara  
4203-E  
Tule Lake, California

March 3, 1943

Mr. Henry Imahara and  
Frank and Hank Marubashi  
C.C. Camp  
Tule Lake, California

Dear Henry I., Frank & Henry M.,

How do you like your new camp. Is there plenty of wood? I'm very proud of all you boys and very happy.

P's mom came to kitchen to get her meal and boy does everybody yajiru. I whistle and everybody barks.

One day I got sore at mess and I told 2 lady off. (I can't write what caused it all.) She asked me who can prove that she was guilty of what I was accusing her of, so I told her the proof is in jail and she said she never said such thing which I was accusing her of saying. Well, I told her to wait till you boys return from jail term. Boy, I had the nerve to tell her where to head for. I feel very happy that I told her off. Gosh, I wonder how bad our mouth is going to get if this continues.

Marie and Shichan miss you because they can't see you studying on the porch every time they return from mess. Our block is really empty now that you boys are gone.

I saw a WAAC recruiter this morning at the Ad. bldg. WAAC, me eye, these Jap girls who register will be used for a soldiers omocha and not for nurses or anything like it. In every magazine you see a girl with a soldier. Especially in times of emergency. American soldiers won't board a transport unless the girls board it first, so I hear. Besides, look at the strikes they have in this country in times of emergency, when they're supposed to be in cooperation in whatever they do. That's why I say this country's army and navy is all a waster time.

I had another dream 2 nites ago. I dreamed the whole Japan was in an uproar on account of you boys being taken by force. I dreamed that the people of Japan are very grateful to those of you who didn't register. This is only a dream, but as I've said before, my dream is very peculiar.

Well, I guess this is about all I have to say for this time. Please take good care of your health. I'm still the same except that I'm lot tougher and still getting tougher day by day.

From

(Signed) Gambare Imahara

P.S. Best regards to all the boys.  
Do you want me to send your  
eggs and butter up?



COPY

April 2, 1943  
Newell, California

Mr. Harvey M. Coverley  
Project Director  
Tule Lake Project  
Newell, California

Dear Sir;

In regard to the recent Selective Service registration of the Japanese Americans, I would like to make an alteration of the registration form DSS 304-A, question 28, i.e., change the answer from no to yes.

Due to excitements, rumors, propaganda, threats of violances, and other pressing factors, I made a hasty mistake by answering no to question 28 of the said form.

I am trying to relocate my family from this project to the free zone where I hope to resume normal way of life and contribute to this country's war effort by farming and otherwise engaging in helpful occupation.

Therefore, I sincerely request that my answer to question 28 of form DSS 304-A be changed from no to yes and the records thereof altered accordingly.

Yours very truly

/s/Jimmie Tsukuni Nishida  
Family no. 29946  
Project Address 2506-C



COPY

3902-C Tule Lake W.R.A.  
Newell, California  
April 1, 1943

Office of Provost Marshall General  
Munition Building  
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

With respected advise of Mr. F. C. Smith and Mr. Loren Huycke I write to you. I would like to change the answer to question 27 and 28 respectively to the affirmative.

Being in the camp for nearly a year my mind has become pluted and stagnat. I felt very bitter for being deprived to serve as other citizens. This bitterness has blinded the merits of your deeds. I could not reason your effort to help the Citizen of Japanese Ancestry under these circumstances. But today I realize my blundering mistake. I am no credit to the nation on my past conviction.

At the time of the registration I believed I was right. But when one realize the past mistake and have the opportunity to correct them, the subject is very fortunate. When one admits a mistake, Gentlemen, I trust you give that subject due credit.

The other day I heard that my classmate was killed in action, this out-weighed all the petty grievance I had, it socked me between the eyes. Gentlemen to him I could not say not with my back turned. He fought for us, he fought for something he had faith in while my faith has strayed. He sacrificed his life to give me light. Let me Gentlemen, do something for the effort of this Governement. Let me, Gentlemen, do my part to compensate for the deeds of my friend.

I could not say no to those friends I have put for reference. They are all sacrificing. My effort toward their beliefs depend on you Gentlemen.

These are my true convictions. Gentlemen you hold the destiny of my being.

I will appreciate prompt consideration.

Yours very truly,

/s/Miyuki Edward Fukiago



APPENDIX L

4416-A  
Newell, California  
February 26, 1943

Mr. Haruo Yamamoto  
Modoc County Jail

How's everything at your new place of residence? I hope that you are satisfactory settled. By the way, can you tell me the most necessary articles I should take with me. I am expecting the army to come after us at any moment now. Before you were taken in I was ready to register but now I finally came to my senses. I am for you Haruo and I hope I will see you shortly either here at Tule Lake or at the Modoc County jail.

Not much is happening around here. Lots of blocks are not registering but there are some blocks that are registering. Alice and Setsuko have registered as you may already know. They are looked down on as dogs and this place is very unsafe for dogs. Kuni Shibata and Paul Ohmura have said some unnecessary words and are feeling very sorry for saying what they did. They and their parents are going around apologizing for what they had said. As for our gang here Joe, George, Yoak and I are usually playing pinochle every day. None of us have returned to work yet. We are learning to play bridge so you had better study up on it. At night we sit around and gab and play cards. The days have been windy so we don't play as much basketball as we used to. George and Tom, I believe have registered but I cannot confirm that. Anyway they don't come around any more so we don't see them hardly at all. As for the rest of us we are sticking close together and waiting for the worst. If they come to get us we will willingly go with them but this chances are very slim that they will do that to us. I guess that's all I have to write about.

I hope the things I sent you will fit your taste and if there is anything you want you can always depend on me. Will tell the rest of the boys hello for me so until I hear from you I remain your friend,

Albert Okamoto  
4416-A

PS Please don't feel indebted to ask for anything. I will send it gladly.



COPY

April 5th, 1943  
Mrs. M. Gunderson  
Tri State Hi  
Newell, Calif.

Dear my teacher.

How do you do? I guess you are fine? How about your family?  
Are they fine?

I'm well and healthy. I playing the catch ball and some other game. I'm sorry for absenting the school and I didn't report that to you. I'm in the Isolation camp now. So I couldn't go to the school any more. I can't tell you now, what is the reason. But I guess you know that. If I meet you again, I tell you that. I don't think I see you again.

By the way I gladly to hear Mr. Gunderson for being a successor of Mr. Wilder as a principal of Tri State High School. I think he will be a good principal.

How is the students of your class? Are they all fine. Some night I see them in a dream. I think that school life was a good time in my life. I guess I can't forget that away. Every day you taught me the English & some other study. I like to go back to the school, but I couldn't do that. I guess you are worrying for me, but don't worry about me. I came in by my own idea. I'm just like a full. I thinking this is the best way for my future. I guess you are feeling bad to I'm in the Isolation Camp. But I can't help. If you hear this, I know you feel bad about me. But please forget me. I know, how you are kind for us--Kibei. I remember how you taught us. But some time you found dom like me.

Here is about one hundred peoples. They are all fine & healthy. I see some of them was in Tri State High School. I don't know how they do. I guess some of them are like to go back to the school. Other way they want to through their own idea.

I guess this letter will be first time & last one to you. I hope I see you again on some where. Please keep your body in good health, and take good care for your family. At last please regard my best to members of the class. I hope your good lucky. Good by!

Sincerely yours,

/s/Roy N. Ishibashi

P.S. If you want the books please tell to my sister. Her name is Rosie. I think she will returne the books back. Thank you for the books.

ENVELOPE

Roy N. Ishibashi  
Tule Lake,  
Isolation Camp  
Newell, Calif.

Mrs. M. Gunderson  
Tri State Hi  
Newell, Calif.