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TO: Mr. Elmer L. Shirrell, Project Director:

Whereas, there are numerous rumors that Dr. M. A. Harada, may be transferred to another relocation center from the Tule Lake Hospital.

Whereas, the undersigned sincerely believes that the Tule Lake Project needs the valuable services, professional ability and experience of said Dr. M. A. Harada to safeguard and insure the health and willing of the Tule Lake residents, now therefore, we, the undersigned, hereby petition Elmer L. Shirrell, Project Director of the Tule Lake Relocation Center, that he make every effort to persuade the W.R.A. Authorities in retaining Dr. M. A. Harada at the center and to assure residents of Tule Lake that his services as physician and surgeon will be continued at the Tule Lake Base Hospital.

Signed by 88 Tule Lake Residence.

TO: Mr. Elmer L. Shirrell, Project Director
WRA Tule Lake Relocation Center

Whereas, reports indicate the possibility of the transfer of Dr. M. A. Harada to another relocation center from the Tule Lake Base Hospital.

Whereas, we, the undersigned, are gravely concerned of the possibility of his removal from this center; for, his skill, his character, and his sincere and incessant cooperation for the best interests of this project has won our hearts, our respects, our confidence and our gratitude.

Whereas, he has become an indispensable character to us, for our belief is firm in conscientiously realizing his need here. We, therefore, appeal to your office to exercise your every effort in retaining Dr. M. A. Harada at this center, so that the colonists may continue to enjoy his invaluable and impartial services and also, to keep harmony and good will in this center.

To: Dr.. Carlyle Thompson, Chief of Staff
Hotel Whitcomb
San Francisco, California

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To:: Dr. A. B. Carson, Senior Medical Officer
Tule Lake WRA Base Hospital

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WC return
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P. O. Box 374
Grandview, Idaho
October 7, 1945

Mr. R. R. Best
Project Director
Newell, California

Dear Mr. Best:

I certainly appreciate the fact that you have taken enough interest of my last letter to give me a clear picture of the Tule Lake status. I am not going into the same matter any further, just pass it down the stream as another wartime incident.

I have just visited Newcastle, Placer County, California, and Sacramento and found my properties much neglected. I have looked into the Doi case and other incidents. In the Doi case, much of the trouble was brought on himself. His boasting and his smart alick way of talking and doing things have not help him and any evacuee returning to Placer.

I found all my old time fruit and business friends all pulling for me. It certainly was heartening to go back to a place which has been a hotbed and find so many real friends left.

There is one thing that has bothered me and many more that I will try to get off my chest. I realize it is too late but the matter of releasing the disloyal Japanese from the Tule Lake Project at the same time as the loyal ones has certainly hit a snag and it has retarding the good work that the WRA had made in bringing about better understanding. I know that you can readily understand and appreciate what I am driving at. The American public were fed the propaganda that only the loyal ones were being released, that many Niseis served in combat, etc., etc. and they were just about convinced that all was going to be O. K. and all of a sudden there is an influx of disloyal people coming back ahead of the loyal ones and the situation is not too healthy. I believe the WRA is doing this as a matter of expediency but I certainly think that the case of the Tuleans could have been delayed until such time when all the loyal one had been relocated and public opinion well on the road to recovery.

I am writing this letter so that at least some one in the WRA will know how I feel about the situation, I realize that it is a government policy and there isn't much we can do about it now. I hope that if you get the time you will forward this letter to Mr. Myer.

I'm sure that most of those who voluntarily signed that they were disloyal are so and now under a hear plan they are given a chance to change their mind, certainly it is opportune for them, Japan has been crushed, they do not want to go back to Japan in the condition that they are now and it is a good chance for them to slide from under and again get out and make it tougher for the real loyal ones. As the former President Mr. Roosevelt has said, "Americanism is a matter of mind and heart," certainly, if the Japs in Tule did not feel disloyal to this country they never would have taken the course they have taken. Most of these that claimed loyalty to Japan were over 21 years of age and knew what they were doing.

Now that they are being released the disloyal ones are laughing at the loyal ones, they say that they got by without moving around, that the slacked from the Army and got by, all this without a single thought of being penalized. The loyal ones are being heavily penalized because the disloyal ones are flocking back to the coast and grabbing houses and opportunities ahead of the ones that have an interest in the community and ahead of the loyal ones everywhere.

I know that I can write a whole volume on this matter but it all boils down to one thought and that is that we thought we had segregated the good apple from the bad ones, which was the basic reason for the evacuation and now we are right back where we started, the loyal ones and the disloyal one all thrown in together. This I believe is going to give Mr. Hearst, the Native Sons, and othe hot shots a good talking point again. It certainly is unfortunate that things have to turn out is this fashion but I guess its just another war baby.

I hope that you have enough time to read my letter in your busy hours.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Tom M. Yego

Tom M. Yego

*Berkeleyton movement Yule Lake
Letter*

COPY

March 14, 1944

Dear Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Davis:

I have to apologize that I have been neglected to write you for such a long time. How are you both?

I am very much appreciate for your trouble to bring Memiko's sewing machine from Mrs. Baker's place and to keep for us.

How is Berkeley? The spring has come and you have a busible time for your garden works I suppose.

Frank is very well as usual and is always appreciate your kindness, especially, he was given a deep impression of gratitude by your thoughtful letters you sent him about 4-5 weeks ago. I know that he was recalling for the passed days of happiness he use to be your neighbor. He is really good nature.

Frank told me sometime in last year that you have a chicken farm in your garden. I believe it is the best season throughout the year which you can get more fresh eggs from your farm.

At the time we moved here last fall, there were about 19,000 chickens in the farm of this W.R.A., beside that, there were 6,000 swine, wonderful crops of various kinds of vegetables which estimated about half a million dollars worth.

I told Frank on that time that I will take you some day to fields to see the chicken farm and crops because I was working as despatcher in cost accountant of farm division, and we were expecting that we will have good meals by ample self supplies of the farm.

Then, about two weeks later since I started to work, the incident occurred and then W.R.A. suddenly transferred their administration to the army, and since then, no bodies worked at fields, administration or any civic organization, offices, so forth, except hospital workers, mess workers, coal crews, boilermen and canteen workers.

Over two months period since the incident, we were in serious gloomy condition under alert of army as such as many peoples arrested daily, our food supplies became coarsed, unhappy restrictions, unpleasant looking wire fences constructed all over, jeeps and machine gun trucks were driven even in midnight and lots of uncertain rumors were talked among colonists.

Memiko has been working as a nurse-aide in the hospital during the period, in her every trips from and to the hospital, two well-armed soldiers driven an ambulance to her ride and many soldiers in a

machine-gun truck behind the ambulance, and well protected so I told Memiko that you looks just like a regular Red Cross Nurse in the first front of war field.

From the first part of February, the conditions slowly was coming back to the normal condition and all restrictions were taking off. W.R.A. again controls the camp, and now, all colonists feel happy and more brighter.

The serious foolishness of a few agitators and young peoples who violated the law caused us plenty troubles though riots its selves were not so big as were reported to the outside public.

They ought to know that any disturbance in the camp will never bring any good result.

They should know that there are many ways to cooperate or to negotiate or to file any petitions to W.R.A. authorities.

Well, anyway, those political functions are absolutely not my concern. We just obey the law, well cooperate and works pleasantly, that's what we want at present days in the camp.

Thus, Frank, Memiko and I could not have any bit of chicken meat or fresh eggs. I heard other day that only 1,300 swine have left in the farm and nothing else. And we will start the farm again within a few days. The acreage for this year is about 1/2 size area comparing to last year that 's about 1,250 acres.

Now, approximately 18,000 colonists in this center and for 3,000 of them W.R.A. authorities start to have hearing because some of them are old colonists who were living before we came and who refused to register last year loyal on disloyal questions, also some are volunteers who came from the other centers with repatriators' families.

There are about 12,000 repatriators, in my roughly figures, some are business men, some seniors who want to retire to their home country, some singles whose families are in Japan, some young peoples who came this country just before Pearl Harbor, who have citizenship but not well Americanized, some are the parents whose one of sons has gone to U. S. Army and who feel too old to relocate with small childrens and etc. Most of them are harmless to this country and not strongly pro-Japan, I believe.

Their psychologies are just same as Americans civilians who are now in Japan and who want to come back here I believe.

The balance 3,000 are Niseis who answered No for registration of last year having strong opinions against injustice treatments of racial discriminations also some are discharged from army soon after Pearl Harbor and not satisfied with the present citizen-right which is

COPY

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not same as Caucasians. They are waiting for the government decision upon them.

One day in Topaz, I met two Nisei who are talking their decisions while I was waiting my truck. The young man whose age is about 27-28 who had a baby in his arm was told to another his friend as below: —

We born in this country and educated in the way of American, therefore, we should fight for this country but the problem of racial discrimination toward us will never be resolved unless our faces or brown skins will not be changed as Caucasians that not only Niseis but 3rd or 4th generations are treated same way, as a Jap is Jap as Lt. General De Witt told. I have only an uncle in Japan and I have not met yet but I never have been in Japan.

If we expatriate to Japan from this country, we know we might have terrible hardships but that is only for me and my wife. My baby and my third generations will be treated equal as Japanese nations and I know that's more happy for our children and for wife and me too.

Therefore, after many days considerations between wife and I, we have finally decided to go to Tule Lake Center.

I noticed their expressions were so excited with tears, I don't know their ideals are justice or not. I just write here for your interests as one of the war tragedy.

I will write the following my rough figure census of Japanese in U.S.:

Enternees (Free evacuees from West Coast peoples who lived in middle and eastern states before the war)	10,000
Relocated peoples from W.R.A.	20,000
Peoples in the segregation camp Tule Lake	18,000
Peoples in W.R.A. remained	92,000
Total in U.S. except H.T.	140,000

That is little over 1/1,000 population of this country. With above figures, I believe it is not a serious problem if any mass migrations avoided, therefore, I suggested at Topaz to young peoples to find good opportunities avoiding to make any groups to relocate their "new America" and thus the way to resolve any criticism for us.

Also, I feel there is no worth to write so much in newspapers every day about "Japs" of the country, however they are enemy descendants or enemy aliens.

COPY

- 4 -

I saw in Japanese newspaper "Utah Nippo" that authorities of W.R.A. in Heart Mountain Center tried to get answers from each head of families in the camp about relocation problem.

The answers are in 228 of total

118	flatly No
9	many questions in regard to relocate
2	wish to go back California
3	unable to relocate because our sons were drafted who are supporters of family
2	wish to repatriate to Japan
55	No, but willing to relocate if the government support us from our financial embarrassments.
20	Yes, if we will find any adequate chance which can surely support our families
9	can not decide
<hr/> 218	
10	no answering
<hr/> 228	

118 Flatly No seems to be wanted financial aides

Just we try to emergine their answers, their relocation problems are not so hard. Only the troubles are their financial aides.

I know the situation and I feel sympathy for them who are in uncertainty in their minds to relocate, especially for those who have many childrens in their family.

I asked at Topaz to some friend about this problem, his opinion is:-- I will not ask for the government for my indemnity but I'm really not able to go out unless the government gives me a certain amount loans with very little interest and allowance to pay in long term as about 25 yrs. also wishes to get any loans from any bank by the government -- guaranty to start a farm or a business to support many family.

Well I wrote too much in inflagment. I will not neglect so long time in future for I have too many things accumulated to write you in my mind.

The time flys so fast as the Easter comes within a few weeks and that's second times in the camp for us.

I feel really spring-like and I just emingen that it was just same season we sold plenty of strong sweet smelling lylacs in our store in Berkeley.

Best regards from Memiko to you both. Hoping you both are to be continued in good health.,

Sincerely

TULE FS

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
WASHINGTON

Mar. 17, 1943

Mr. Harvey Coverley
Project Director
Tule Lake Relocation Center
Newell, California

Dear Harvey:

I have your confidential letter of March 10, in which you provide a report of the happenings up to March 10, and am very glad indeed to have this report. There are three or four points on which I wish to comment.

If a trial board is appointed for the trial of those who would usually be tried by the Project Director, I believe the trial board should be made up of personnel who are not responsible for administrative phases of the project management. It is my judgment that anyone who is dealing directly with the project, other than the Project Director, would run a great chance of injuring his effectiveness at the project if he were to serve as part of such a trial board. I have no objection to having someone designated to conduct the trials other than the Director, either an individual or a committee, but I think they or it should be someone off the project. It would be my judgment that Mr. Bernhard, for example, might well substitute for you in conducting these trials. If it seems desirable to have a committee, then we should consider who else might be available to assist in doing the job.

You propose in your letter that you secure additional facilities where you can locate a number of people who might need to be removed from the project soon, and specifically ask authorization to obtain custody of another camp nearby known as No. BR-43. I doubt if this is the proper solution to the problem with which we are now faced. It is my recommendation that we process the 105 or 110 people who are now outside the center, that we let the results be known in the center, that you go ahead with completion of your registration without further arrests or removal of anyone except those who commit overt acts, and that no further action by way of other arrests be taken at least until the 24th of March. On the other cases we may find that some of those who have not registered may come around and ask for the opportunity to register before you have completed the job. In this case, they should be allowed to register but a statement should be made on the form that they did not register previous to March 10, and they should be asked to make a statement as to why they did not register within the time limit set. In case they do not register at all, a form with their name on it should be sent in with a statement that they refused to register, so the records will be complete.

no. 11
I doubt very much whether the suspension of work and pay privileges would be effective under the conditions that now exist at Tule Lake. With such a large group of people this might lead only to additional trouble because it would give them plenty of time to instigate trouble if they were not busy. Furthermore, the chances are that many of them are not employed at the present time. Ultimately each case should be heard individually and should be given a penalty under the penalty provisions already set up -- perhaps a jail sentence -- or removed from the center to an isolation center if there is an available spot to which to move them, or segregated as a group. The latter is still a possibility but is something on which we are not ready to commit for the reason that there are many complicating factors. The matter of the physical problem itself is important. However, in my judgment, it is not the most important. It is my belief that any mass movement should not be made until we are able to announce a policy which would remove discrimination from a large group of people and would allow them, if they care to do so, to go about their business as other citizens or law-abiding aliens are allowed to do at present.

We are working on a major policy change and hope within a week or ten days to get some action, one way or the other. I have addressed a letter to Secretary Stimson outlining our recommendations and if approval is given it would have a drastic effect upon the policies of WRA generally and upon your specific problem.

In the next to the last paragraph of your letter you quote Major Marshall as saying that your figure of 25% is considerably lower than any of the other centers. This is not true. I think perhaps your figure may be lower than Manzanar and perhaps Gila. There may be one or two others in the same class, but some of the centers had a very small percentage of male citizens who answered no to questions 27 and 28. For example, at Granada, out of approximately 1300, 105 said "no" to begin with and by the time the forms were submitted there were slightly over 30 who still maintained that position. They have about the same proportion at Heart Mountain. I have not as yet had a final report on this from Minidoka, Central Utah, or the two Arkansas projects.

I am pretty much in agreement with the thoughts expressed in the last paragraph of your letter in which you indicate you have not yet found the real ringleaders. This is the reason I am reluctant to move a large mass of people. I think there is a much better chance of locating the ringleaders if we do not move a large group immediately. In other words, I believe this is the time to stop and consolidate lines in relation to those already removed from the project and to take ample time to study the situation at the project as well as nationally, and to make our move only after thorough consideration. Ultimately something must be done about the more than 600 who did not

register but two, three, or four weeks time might elapse before this action is taken without any serious results provided we do the other things in the interim period.

Yours very truly,

D.S. Myer

Director

P. S. Since this was dictated, I discussed the matter with you on the tactical on March 15. I have no objection to your designating Mr. Flemming to act for you in conducting the trials, as you suggested.

To -
R.B.C.

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Tule

109
Tule
Gen.

12 noon
January 15, 1943

Mr. Best telephoned from Tule and dictated the following letter which he had received this morning from Col. Austin:

Mr. R. R. Best
Project Director
Tule Lake War Relocation Center
Newell, California

Dear Mr. Best:

Army is today returning control of the Tule Lake Segregation Center to War Relocation Authority.

Verne Austin, Lt. Col.
Commanding

(The following was then written to Austin from Best:)

Verne Austin, Lt. Col.
Commanding Officer
Tule Lake Camp

It is the desire of the War Relocation Authority that effective today you continue to keep in effect the same security organization within the Center as has been under your direction. It is further desired that you maintain all necessary security measures in connection with the stockade now in operation in military police area where some evacuees are being segregated.

During all conferences or meetings with ~~evacuee committees~~ evacuee committees, it is desired that you have an Army representative present upon each occasion.

It is also desired that the present officers of your command, who are acting as liaison officers with our various divisions, be maintained.

R. R. Best
Project Director

RAC

P.W.

~~Information with the foregoing letters~~

Mr. Best then dictated the following for our information. It is a notice which was found in the various latrines this morning.

Report of Present Conditions by
Nippon Patriotic Society

The results of the referendum votes taken by force on January 11, 1944, due (to) investigation is as follows:

31 blocks for status quo
20 blocks against status quo
4 blocks not cleared
1 block refused to vote

Ballots carried away By the Army without even opening was the reason. One block refused to vote as they decided it was not necessary. The total was 64 blocks which voted. Do you intend to support such a word and action to liquidate the status quo by betraying the dai-hyo-sha who we, the colonists, elected? Do you recognize or consider this referendum taken without freedom of speech legal?

Colonists! Do you intend to return to work from your own selfishness for a bait offered with false reports published by this so-called "dogs?" Would you take action when you know dishonorable and accept their offer.

We hereby submit to your cool and sane judgment on this matter.

(signed) Nippon Patriotic Society

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I (AO) then asked Mr. Best what the "status quo" was. He explained as follows: Nobody could go to work because the pressure group would intimidate them and beat them up. Status quo means no work. They voted on whether they would break the S.Q. group. 8,000 votes cast and a majority of 470 for breaking it. Mr. Best then said they (Administration) are renewing activity at Tule Lake to get everyone back to work. However, the pressure group is working against this and Mr. Best expects trouble at any time.

Regional Files, 109 Gen. Wash. D.C.
Miyamoto

Tule B

Letter from Shirrell to Petrie
May 22, 1942

This should be my final report to you and Mr. Fryer on the progress of the Tule Lake Project.

Captain Wilkes has turned over to us the necessary blocks for our first group and is putting the final touches on them today. The constructors should be almost clear by tomorrow noon. We are installing the cannon stoves in the evacuee apartments, distributing beds, mattresses and blankets. The mess hall is being equipped this afternoon. We have dishes and cooking utensils enough to handle the situation.

The base hospital is well along. The steam plant boiler is being installed today. Walls are being painted and we shall have ready by Monday the 25th, an obstetrics ward and a ward for contagious diseases. We shall have to handle the food situation from the first mess house which we are to use and which is within reasonable distance from the base hospital. Much of the medical equipment is here and in the medical warehouse and unpacked. As soon as Dr. Carson arrives and can identify material, we shall start placing them.

The staff is functioning very smoothly and I think we will know after our conference tonight what the duties of each person is in connection with the arrival of the first contingent of colonists. There is only one thing that is holding up my wire to you saying we are ready and that is the disappearance of four cars of rations which left Sacramento Quartermaster Depot day before yesterday. As soon as the Southern Pacific Company assured us that they are within close proximity, I will wire you that we will be ready on Monday next.

In this connection I believe that WRA owes a very large vote of thanks to the contractors, Ford J. Twaits Company and Morrison, Knudsen Company, Inc., and to their local agent, Mr. W. N. Drew, for their excellent job in building us a very fine camp in such rapid order. You will remember that they started construction on April 23. While the camp is not complete, the delays have been due to bad weather conditions of this very bad spring and the additional building requirements that we have given them.

Captain Wilkes of the Army Engineers has been most cooperative. His advice has been sound and he has guarded zealously the Army's and WRA's interests in every way. He has worked very closely with Mr. Slattery and his staff, giving us very helpful advice on future maintenance and future construction activities. I cannot praise him too highly.

We are most fortunate in the assignment of Captain Patterson as the commanding officer of the Military Police detachment. I can see nothing but complete harmony among us here.

Regional Files Wash. D. C. .002
Miyamoto

Tule

Letter from Shirrell to Fryer
June 8th 1942

Subject: Letters to Camp Managers

Please not attached copies of my letter to camp managers in Wallerga and Marysville.

I hope I have not overstepped the bounds in writing directly to them. I think you will appreciate the fact as to how helpful this action and information will be for us.

Attachment.

Letter from Shirrell to
June 8, 1942

Wm
Manager
Wallerga Assembly Ctr.

This is purely an unofficial letter to you with a request for help, if you can ~~give~~ it to us.

We are faced with a very definite shortage of cooks up here because most of our evacuee population so far has come from rural districts. If you can, on your first shipment of colonists to us, send up some of your cooks, we should appreciate it mightily. I know you probably will want to keep them until toward the last, but I am at the moment faced with a very serious situation and hope you can help us.

The same situation exists on the medical side, and I hope you can spare one of your doctors early in the evacuation proceedings.

It would also help us mightily if the completed Social Data Registration forms (WCCA Form S3, Revised) could be forward at least two days in advance of your shipment of colonists. If these forms are here we can use them as part of our reception procedure and it would greatly help to speed up matters.

I would also appreciate any advance tips from you on Japanese personnel whom you have found outstandingly useful in your administrative set-up. We are, of course, on the lookout for people in all divisions who will fit into the administrative set-up.

ReportxvTulexLakevhyxSakaxTxvKimball

Memo from Myer to Shirrell
October 17, 1942

One of the responsibilities inherent in the job of a Project Director is the maintenance of law and order within the center for the protection of Government property and personnel and the safety and well being of the residents of the center. This responsibility is recognized in Administrative Instruction No. 30. Until such time as the center government is fully organized and adequate law and order regulations are provided, the Project Director should provide such regulations as may be necessary for the peace, safety, and order of the center.

In order to carry out your responsibility, you may impose disciplinary measures upon any evacuee agitator or troublemaker who conducts himself within the center in a disorderly or subversive manner or otherwise disturbs the peace, safety, or order of the center, and incarcerate the offender in a building or room set apart for that purpose for such period of time as you believe proper under the circumstances. Such action should, however, be undertaken only after investigation and hearing by the temporary judicial commission under procedures already established in the temporary government, and after consideration of the commission's recommendations.

.....

Memo from Rowalt to Shirrell
Oct. 17, 1942

Confirming our telephone conversation of October 14, there is enclosed herewith a letter signed by the Director, authorizing you to impose disciplinary measures upon any evacuee agitator who may conduct himself in a disorderly or subversive manner.

In discussing this with Mr. Myer, before his departure, we questioned the wisdom of using this letter at the present time, in view of the fact that the situation which necessitated your request has now smoothed over. We would suggest, therefore, that the letter be held in reserve for possible use at a later date. Under no circumstances, of course, should it be published in the Tulean Dispatch.

.....

(This request by Shirrell must have been made just about the time of the Mess-hall strike in Tule Lake. Myer visited the project then. Shirrell seemed particularly outspoken in his denunciation of agitators about this time, and declared that it had been just a few of them who had caused the walkout of mess-hall workers to take place. He went so far as to threaten that if he ever caught the responsible individuals, he would place them where they couldn't cause any more trouble.)

Regional Files, 110 (General) Wash. D. C.
Miyamoto

Memo from Cozzens to Stancliff
July 7, 1942

Subject: Personnel for Industrial Management Division

With reference to your memorandum to Mr. McBride of June 30 concerning personnel, I do not believe we should plan for a Chief of Agriculture and Industry at Tule Lake at \$4,6000 as we already have a ~~good~~ good Chief of Agriculture. We want to use him as Chief of Agriculture and Industry if possible. Plant superintendents, who acutally run each individual plant, are set up at \$3,200. The manufacturing superintendent is set up at \$3,800 and may handle 1, 2, ~~6~~ 3 plants, depending on absolute needs. Each individual plant, however would be entitled to a plant superin endent. This is in line with thinking at the Washington office; and until we can thoroughly justify this, have plants in operation, and request changes in classification, it will be difficult for us to secure appointments in any other line.

We have not as yet employed a Chief of Agriculture and Industry at Manzanar; but as soon as we do find a man who is broad enough for both of the jobs, he should be employed. The manufacturing superintendent and plant superintendent at Manzanar would be on the same basis as on other projects.

This is just a little clarification of your memorandum to Mr. McBride and is in line with thinking when the chart was prepared and classifications established.

Regional Files, 110 (general), Wash. D. C.
Miyamoto

Memo from Stancliff, Industrial Division to Cozzens
July 9, 1942

Subject: Chief of Agriculture and Industry - Tule Lake

I did not know until I received your memorandum of July 8 that this position had been filled at Tule Lake. I have tried to locate information relative to Mr. Eastman through the Personnel Office but they do not have this papers as yet.

Tule Lake will be one of our greatest industrial problems and I am firmly of the opinion that we should at this point as quickly as possible have a man whose qualifications are such that they will help to develop industry.

I should appreciate knowing if Mr. Eastman is qualified to undertake this work, and if that is the function that he will perform along with his agricultural duties.

Censorship, PO.

Teletype from Rachford, Tule Lake, to Fryer.
July 7, 1942

CAPTAIN PATTERSON INFORMS ME INFORMATION SECURED BY HIS XMAIL ORDERLY INDICATES POSTCARDS CONTAINING DRAWINGS OF LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT HERE BEING SENT OUT HAS REPORTED SUCH FACTS TO COMMANDING GENERAL LEWIS, CENTRAL DEFENSE AREA RENO NEVADA AND RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONSTO CENSOR ALL OUTGOING MAIL. CAPTAIN PATTERSON IS* SUEDE ORDER EFFECTIVE 7:00 AM JUNE 19 BUT HAS AGREED TO DELAY PUTTING IT INTO EFFECT UNTIL ADVICE RECEIVED FROM YOU. MY PERSONAL OPINION IS THAT UNTIL ADVICE RECEIVED FROM YOU. MY PERSONAL OPINION IS THAT SUCH INFORMATION MAY HAVE BEEN INNOCENTLY TRANSMITTED BUT ITS IMPORTANCE MAY HAVE BEEN EXAGGERATED BY ARMY MAIL ORDERLY. SINCE SUCH AN ORDER IS IN CONFLICT WITH WRA POLICY OF MAY 29, WOULD APPRECIATE INSTRUCTIONS AS TO OUR COURSE.

CONFIDENTIAL

WRA
Tule Lake

March 22, 1943

Mr. Dillon S. Myer
Director
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Myer:

This is in response to Mr. Provinse's confidential letter of March 3 regarding reports received in your office to the effect that the Internal Security function has been loosely administered at this Project.

After discussing the matter at some length with the Assistant Project Director and the Chief of Internal Security and in view of my own observations during the past three months, I am inclined to believe that the information in your hands is probably somewhat exaggerated. Undoubtedly our Internal Security organization is not as strong as it should be, particularly in the field of security intelligence. When we first became aware that there was strong organized resistance to the registration program, it would have been very valuable had we been in possession of a list of the persons in the Center whose views and attitudes were such as to make them probable leaders of such a movement. Considering the fact that the Project has been in operation for more than nine months, it would not have been unreasonable to assume that such a list should have been available. In other respects, however, I feel that the Internal Security organization has attacked its problems with energy and the best of intentions. I am sure that they have complete records of all offenses and offenders where the latter are known, with the exception of those offenses which, through laxity on the part of residents or members of the appointed staff, have not been reported. I feel quite certain that there has been no lack of desire to see offenders against law and order properly punished. In this respect, however, you doubtless realize that the Internal Security force is not a court and does not exercise judicial functions. Where the judicial body, which metes out sentences to the guilty, fails to assume its responsibility in this regard, the Internal Security organization cannot be blamed.

The Assistant Project Director has suggested that I point out to you the fact that any extensive sleuthing to identify potential agitators or obstructionists would have been considered contrary to Project policy under the previous Director. He advises me that during that time it was generally accepted that evacuees who were observed to be opposed to the administration were considered to be expressing their views and feelings as individuals, a privilege to which they were entitled. It was felt that it would encourage leadership and increase evacuee responsibility by not interfering with such persons. In many ways I agree that this was an excellent policy; and if any error was made, it was probably in the failure to recognize how far you go in this direction without having individual privilege merged into anarchy.

In further explanation may I state that on my arrival here there were many members of the appointed staff who were frankly disgusted with the International

Letter from Coverely to Myer

the Internal Security organization on the ground that it was unable or unwilling to take necessary steps to reduce crime and maintain law and order effectively. Upon investigating these allegations, I found that the fault lay primarily with the Judicial Commission. The Internal Security wardens appeared anxious to maintain a decent and respectable community but their intentions and efforts were more or less frustrated by the knowledge that even if they did identify and arrest offenders against the law, the Commission would not punish them. To a large extent this is true. Many reprehensible cases were dismissed by the Commission without being tried, and other persons after being found guilty over more or less serious offenses were let off with reprimands. I personally have remanded a number of such cases to the Commission with recommendations for punishment commensurate with the offense committed, but in no such case did the Commission comply with the recommendations. Under the instructions contained in Administrative Instruction No. 34, the Project Director had not authority to take any positive action in the event the Commission did not agree with his recommendations. Under the new regulations recently issued, however, this condition will no longer prevail.

During the past two months the work of our International Security Division has been of outstanding quality and performed with such vigor and fidelity that in my opinion no further evidence need be offered in its behalf. During this time the investigative services have been exceptional, and the manner in which the numerous miscreants have been rounded up was entirely professional. As you doubtless realize, we have in this short time probably ferreted out and apprehended more offenders than all other projects combined since their inception. This job was performed entirely by our Internal Security force without any aid whatsoever from any other law enforcing agency, including the F.B.I. On one occasions they did receive auxiliary assistance from the Military Police, but all arrests were made by the Internal Security officers.

Under the circumstances it is my feeling, therefore, that you need not be concerned with the reports which are reaching you.

Very truly yours,
Harvey M. Covereley
Project Director

Tull

Letter from Coverly to Whitaker
December 14, 1942

"I am somewhat perplexed by the reference in your letter of December first, addressed to Mr. Myer, to "the revised project personnel set-up". Thus far we have not received any revised project personnel set-up in this region, or what was formerly this region, ~~in~~ now that December 15 is upon us. It is true that we have discussed certain changes in the previously accepted form of project organization, but I do not presume you are referring to those.

With reference to your proposal, however, for the re-organization of the Internal Security Division, I have the following comments:

1. The Internal Security function has never been a part of the Community Services Division of any project in this region.
2. The combination of the responsibility for safety with other police functions is highly appropriate and while I was serving as Acting Project at Manzanar I looked to the Internal Security Division for taking all safety precautions and reporting all types of accident hazards.
3. The responsibility for fire control should not, in my opinion be part of the Internal Security Division, for the reason that it is a highly specialized technical field of activity to such an extent that it would be very difficult to find a man capable of heading both the police and fire departments.
4. In my opinion the best arrangement would be to have the Internal Security Division (including responsibility for safety) and the Fire Control Division both under the Assistant Project Director. In that way he could coordinate their activities and relieve the Project Director of a good deal of work. (I had this arrangement in effect at Manzanar.)

In this connection I have been convinced for some time that we do not have anywhere near adequate facilities on any project to be able to ascertain whether subversive activities are in progress and, if so, who is prosecuting them. In my opinion every project should have a force of about a dozen Caucasian Internal Security officers, of whom three or four should be trained in investigation work. It is too much to expect that an evacuee policeman, no matter how well trained, will be able to discover and report subversive activities. They are too few in number and they and their families are too poorly protected from threats and attacks to expect anything else.

Regional Files, Wash.
Miyamoto

Letter from Whitaker to Fryer
December 8, 1942

Attached is a copy of a letter I wrote our Washington Office under date of December 1 on the subject of setting up a Division on each project to handle internal security., fire control, and safety. I think this plan is sound and give it to you for your point of view.

Tule

Regional Files, 109, General, Wash. D.C.
Miyamoto

Letter from Alan Laflin, Public Works Division to Cozzens
May 19, 1942
Subject: Tule Lake Camp.

Following are my comments regarding the Tule Lake Evacuation Center, where I spent the last three days:

1. Administrative Set-up

The contractor is practically finished with the evacuation camp. No provision had been made for adding the facilities as outlined in Mr. Fryer's memorandum to Col. Evans. In fact, the layout for the administrative set-up was different from any I had previously seen; for example, there were two large equipment sheds included and already constructed which have no part in the administrative group and which we will have to either move or duplicate in the motor repair area. Just before leaving Klamath Falls Monday night, I talked with Director Shirrell by phone and he advised me that Captain Wilkes, the Engineer Department Officials in charge of the camp construction, had just returned from San Francisco where he had discussed the camp layout with Col. Hansston. Captain Wilkes had verbally advised Mr. Shirrell that he was authorized to proceed with the construction of the additional buildings as covered in the memorandum referred to above. In addition, the contractor was also going to sand the floors in the administration building, lower the showers in the evacuees bath houses, as well as make certain other minor improvements which Mr. Shirrell will cover in a memorandum to you.

With these additions, the minimum requirements for the administration group will have been met.

2. New Buildings Needed Immediately

It is recommended that an attempt be made to have the contractor now on the job build the motor repair shop and, if possible, the community center building. It will be some time before our own forces will have either the personnel or equipment to do this, while the contractor will be able to complete these two buildings in a relatively short time.

3. Suggested Improvements and Changes.

The evacuees barracks are Theater of Operations type and are not believed practical for the cold winters which they may have in the next few years. Green lumber has been used and buckling of the floors has already occurred in a number of places. Siding is of one inch finished lumber covered with a building paper and battens. I have no doubt that the building paper will tear off due to wind action in a relatively short time. In addition, daylight can be seen below the eaves. The suggestion is made as to the possibility of putting on an outer cover of sheathing, probably a shiplap. A preliminary figure indicated that the cost of the lumber for this would be about \$20,000. This could be put on with evacuee labor. It is also believed that the building paper on the roof will tear off in a short time and some improvement should be made here.

Mr. Shirrell is very much concerned over the heating facilities as set up. Each of the evacuee apartments has a Cannon stove and it is not believed that this type of stove will furnish adequate heat for very cold winters. These Cannon stoves have also been installed in the administrative buildings; for example, four of them are expected to heat the 40' x 100' administration building. Some more efficient type of stove will probably have to be furnished. I do not believe that this type of stove will be able to sustain a very hot coal fire for sustaining periods without burning out the side walls.

Regional Files, 109, General Wash. D.C.
Miyamoto

Shirrell to Petrie
May 20, 1942

4 I have been remiss in not getting away to you for your information and Mr. Fryer's any report on our progress to date but I am delighted with the way things are moving along.

Captain Wilkes is trying to rush to completion several blocks of evacuee barracks so that we ought to be able very shortly to tell you that we are ready for our first contingent as far as housing is concerned. Lights, water and plumbing in this area will be complete.

Supplies are arriving and we are busy unloading. Some cots are here, enough for our first contingent and this morning we are unloading ten cars of mattresses. We have received no Government trucks but Mr. Hayes, Transportation Officer, has borrowed ten trucks from a nearby CCC camp. Labor is difficult to find but we have worked out a deal with the contractor to call on his labor pool for what labor we need. He will render a bill for the same. My staff has volunteered to do truck driver duty and we expect to be able to handle car load lots as fast as they come in.

Colonel Christophel, Commanding Officer, Quartermaster Depot in Sacramento, called on me last Saturday and was delighted to find that our warehouses were ready and telephoned back to Sacramento, instructing them to start the ten day B ration rolling toward us. The requisitions for other rations have been made in San Francisco. Mr. Niesse informs me, by him and the chief steward.

The base hospital is rapidly nearing completion and I am certain we can set up an obstetrical ward and ward for contagious diseases at least. Personnel quarters are complete as far as the building, hot water and sanitary facilities are concerned and we are housing most of the staff here now. We have equipped them with Government cots and mattresses and while we have no chairs, the morale seems to be good. The additional administration building, additional personnel dormitories, personnel mess hall and recreation buildings are under construction today.

We have had excellent cooperation from the community and any "Anti" feeling has absolutely vanished.

My day is somewhat busy receiving callers, particularly applicants for work and salesman who have something to sell. The Military Police unit arrived yesterday. I paid a visit to Captain Patterson, the Commanding Officer, and found him very cordial. The unit is from Texas, almost 99 per cent Texans and I know we shall get along very nicely. We have loaned him fuel and various other things until he can get organized. He, in turn, has asked our personnel to eat at their mess. This is a great relief to us as the local restaurants around Tule Lake are not too good and their prices have sky-rocketed.

I am delighted with the spirit of the staff and their willingness to do anything that is to be done and their adaptability to somewhat primitive living conditions. I think we are very fortunate in the group we have and am very proud of them.

I shall try to give you another progress report on Friday.

MATERIAL EXTRACTED FROM VARIOUS FOLDERS IN HAYES' FILES
AS FOLLOWS:

Farm Files

Memo from Hayes apparently as a result of a conversation ~~with~~ with Kallam.

Summary of Block activities in Registration. Hayes' Asst. Project Director files

Memo:Naj to Hayes resignation. On this and other matters Naj might be persuaded to shed some light.

F equals Farm

APD equals Assistant Project Director

Material has been obtained from these respective files.

Others as indicated by notation

Registration Information--2

money, land and arm equipments or use it without your permission. When this happens you will not be able to make any complaints to the R_ed C_ross, the Spanish Consul or to Japan. The written statements of your "Yes's" and "No's" will be used against you. E_ven 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 R_ed C_ross, 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 R_ed 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 A_merican Legion is the largest political organization in the United States. They could influence others easily against us, the American-Japanese. The American Legion had the~~ir~~ resolutions adopted on before Dec. 7th 1941, to put us in the concentration camps. As to this, the A_mry used the Legions petition to put us in Relocation Centers. Now, Leon Happell of Stockton, Calif. commander of the American Legion

Registration Information--3

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 proposed 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 statement that will be used against you and to all of us.

(End)

Coverley - Confidential Files - Registration

Handwritten memo on March 17, 1943
(Coverley - ?*)

How many blocks in which no one has registered? 7
(Blocks 29, 30, 38, 23, 22, 46, 43)

How many blocks in which only one person has registered? 2
(15 and 10)

Two persons? 6 (37, 31, 52, 53, 40, 27)

Three persons 6 (18, 34, 35, 32, 19, 47)

Four persons 4 (25, 33, 44, 42)

Five persons 7 (24, 20, 11, 73, 51, 48, 45)

Coverley Confidential Files - Registration

Memo to Hayes from Coverley

There follows a list of names of male citizens 17 years of age and over who have not registered as of noon, February 19, 1943. All are residents of Block #42.

Pursuant to an understanding reached with Major Marshall and Mr. Jacoby a persistent follow-up is to be maintained until these men have completed registering.

Coverley

U.S. Citizens
Block 42

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>
1. Shinseki, Takeru N.	31
2. Kamimori, seio	25
3. Kamimori, Hiroshi	22
4. Takeshita, Paul	19
5. Kamiya, Hiroshi	25
6. Kamiya, Ta dashi	24
7. Kamiya, Satoshi	17
8. Kanesaki, Seiso	23
9. Kaneko, Sam	19
10. Kaneko, Jim	18
11. Kaneko, John	16
12. Kaida, Robert	28
13. Marubashi, Frank S.	22
14. Marubashi, Henry S.	28
15. Kumano, Hiromi	16
16. Fujitani, Isamu S.	30
17. Oki, Fred H.	22
18. Yamada, Mitsuru	35
19. Yamamoto, Haruo	21
20. Ota, Harry Hiroshi	19
21. Fukushima, Matsuyuki	29
22. Tanimoto, Jim M.	19
23. Tanimoto, George	16
24. Tanimoto, Masashi	28
25. Doi, Tokohiko	19
26. Ohara, Tsutomo	19
27. Ohara, Namio	16
28. Nakatsu, Takeshi	39
29. Murakami, Sadayoshi	24
30. Miyasaki, Kizuku	19
31. Miyasaki, Ben T.	28
32. Tsukamoto, Frank	30
33. Nakagawa, Sam S.	27
34. Yoshikawa, M.	28
35. Imahara, M.	30

THIS FOLDER CONTAINS THE HEARINGS ON THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE MEETINGS
on August 23rd, 1942

In This folder are contained certain memos as to the results of these meetings addressed to the Sec. of the Community Council Mr. Morris Abe., to Mr. John Cook, Chief of the information Division, and Harold Jacoby Chief of the Division of Internal Security.

Also enclosed is a report to Councilmen, Confidential, from the Tulalake Judiciary Committee: as follows:

~~1/~~ On August ~~1/~~ 20, 1942 at about 11:00 o'clock p.m. approximately ten members of the Tulean Dispatch staff including Howard Imazeki and Tom Seto went to Mess Hall 1820 for the purpose of obtaining food. Certain members of this staff ate hot food in violation of understanding that they were not authorized to consume hot food. (Published order from Stults, Project Steward granting hot food privileges only to Wardens completing their third meal per day, and those engaged in hard physical labor.)

About the time that the Dispatch members were ready to leave the mess hall, the Chief Cook, Katsuki Tanaka, and other members of his ~~A~~ crew protested ~~this~~ this conduct and previous violations, which resulted in an argument between members of the Dispatch and the kitchen crew on the outside and approx. 20 ft. from the said kitchen.

Following accused persons among those participating.
Katsumi Tanaka, 20, chief cook; Takoshi Hirotsu, 19; Tsuyoshi Harad, 22; Munoo Yoshioka, 22; tatsuo Nakashima, Senior Steward, 22/

Kitchen crew an apology from Tom Seto for violating the kitchen regulations. Howard Imazeki intervened stating he would assume responsibility for actions of Dispatch staff. conflict in testimony as to whether a formal apology was made. Crew admit a halfway apology was made, but unsatisfactory.

Testimony of Tom Seto shows he made apology in English. It is to be noted that all of the accused with no exception do not understand the English Language .

It is admitted by one of the accused that during the heat of the argument and for the purpose of "Scaring Tom Seto into apology" the said Yoshioka returned to the kitchen and obtained a knife which he proceeded to carry outside. Warden Sato stopped him and took the knife away (Kitchen knife about 12" long)

After the statement by the Complainant (Seto) that he would assume full responsibility for the Dispatch members, agreement reached whereon sandwiches and coffee would be delivered to the office of the newspaper. As the parties were about to leave the Complainant laughed. This interpreted by accused (crew) as utter contempt and insult. Accused alleged that they threatened to retaliate at a subsequent time. After Dispatch members, left accused decided to commit an assault and battery upon the Complainant the following noon.

Following day, August 21, accused met in apt. of Katsumi Tanaka and Tsuyoshi Harade where they remained until the ringing of the mess bell at 2620. Katsumi Tanaka approached the Complainant and asked him to step over the outside laundry room in block 26 and as he was walking with the complainant without any warning Tanaka struck him. This blow knocked the Complainant's glasses and hat off. Then the rest of the accused committed acts of battery on the Complainant.

P.D.F. Confidential

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE HEARING CONTINUED

According to the testimony of the Complainant, he sustained the following injuries: Right shoulder injury, a swollen left jaw, pains about his head (indicating left ear) also strained on throat on the back of neck, 4" shallow cut on his right cheek.

Then this report proceeds to state the law as set forth in the Penal Code of State of Calif. in regares to Assault and Battery.

They then presented the circumstances to be considered in mitigation of the sentence. (not an exoneration)

Gist of these is 4. That the proper mess system is woefully lacking in the necessary procedure to enable the kitchen crew through its chief cook to register complaints with the proper authorities and to have said complaints heard and thereafter enforced.

then follows a personal description of the Complainant and the accused.

Conclusion:

1 Problems to be presented to the Tulalake Community Council:

1. Presentation of the criminal phase of the attack upon Howard Imazeki.
2. Correction of the mess hall situation as existing at Mess 1820
3. The proper handling by wardens of persons committing criminal acts in the future for the protection of the residents at large, and as a definite deterrent of similar unlawful acts of conspiracy.

There are also a few other complaints in this folder which were directed to the Judicial Committee but none of outstanding significance.

Coverley - Confidential Files

Registration

In a letter from Rowalt, Coverley was first informed of the registration. This letter was dated February 1, 1943 and was apparently Coverley's first warning of the proceedings that were to come because in this letter reference to the completed procedure is made. (Sf. Administrative Instruction #22 with the War Department) This letter, while telling us nothing we do not know, states to Coverley the age groups to be registered, the function and composition of the army team, and voluntary enlistments, etc.

Petition

(Confidential-Non official) Suggestions arising from Evacuees.

BASE HOSPITAL

A year's experience on the project indicates that the Base Hospital and health program is closely tied up with the morale of the people in the center. Proper medical care for any group of people is only humane and natural, and the government has committed itself to the provision of such for the evacuees. Continuation of the present inadequate medical program will give further impetus to present bitterness among the evacuees and is likely to result in international repercussions involving reprisals against Americans interned by the Japanese Government.

Dr. Pedicord during 5 months of hospital administration has proven himself incapable of operating an adequate health program.

During this period, he has engendered hatred from his staff and patients as well as becoming notorious within the colony as a whole. This hatred and resentment has been developed by the following characteristic traits of the chief medical officer. His attitude toward evacuees, both staff and patients, is unsympathetic and dictatorial. This lack of sympathy coupled with discourtesy is illustrated by his habit of addressing evacuees as "Japs"; and by his consistent rude and heavy handed treatment.

In Dr. Pedicord's dictatorial attitude toward his staff, he is guilty of continual flaunting of authority and enforces discipline by means of orders rather than through organization and the respect of his staff.

The base hospital has on its professional staff, highly skilled physicians who prior to evacuation had achieved recognition and high standing in the medical field. Dr. Pedicord interferes with their professional duties, and in spite of lack of experience in recent years in modern medicine, insists that the other physicians follow his close direction. He allows personal differences with his fellow physicians to effect his decisions in respect to treatment of patients.

Dr. Pedicord does not make a sincere effort to obtain necessary medical equipment for the hospital. This is illustrated by the fact that the hospital committee found it necessary to collect funds from the evacuees for purchase of necessary equipment despite the government's commitment to provide medical necessities. Shortages of equipment due to war conditions has been given as an excuse for lack of action. However, necessary equipment belonging to resident physicians is available in storage. Dr. Pedicord has made no attempt to utilize it. If it is impossible to obtain such equipment, then it is the responsibility of the administration to take the patient to the nearest hospital where it is available. This he has refused to consider.

The chief medical officer's whole approach to hospital administration is characterized by acting in terms of economy rather than service. This he has accomplished by economizing not through organization or streamlining, but by curtailment of services. This is illustrated by the complete abolishment of special diet kitchens for diabetics, ulcer cases, etc. Overnight he terminated the entire home nursing program for the colony.

Evacuee physicians and dentists have a deep feeling of loyalty and responsibility for the care of their fellow evacuees. As a result of the above type of administration, many feel that they can no longer function under Dr. Pedicord's administration and either be of service to the evacuees or retain their own integrity. Therefore, we are faced with rapid relocation by dentists and physicians.

This is not a true nor healthy relocation since many are leaving for non-professional work such as agricultural labor. This in turn, coupled with distrust of the hospital administration, is resulting in a greatly accelerated sentiment of bitterness, resentment, and distrust by the colonists toward the whole govt. program as well as justified fear for their own health and welfare.

During Dr. Pedicord's recent absence of several weeks, the Base Hospital after months of chaotic administration, enjoyed a short period of honest, sympathetic, and intelligent supervision from Dr. Collier who, we understand, has now been transferred to the Gila River project.

This committee feels that the government is sincere in its attempt to provide adequate medical care and proper health administration for the project and therefore requests that Dr. Pedicord be removed from the project and Dr. Collier be appointed as Chief Medical Officer.

Goverley's Files - Repatriation

A list of the names of those persons who applied for repatriation is given; there are 460 such. The information given by B. R. Stauber, Relocation Planning Officer. One quotation is significant: (July 15, 1943)

"A situation arose as the result of the inquiry on repatriation conducted in the early Fall of 1942 by the WCCA in which it was proposed that persons under 18 would be bound by the decision of their parents. It seemed unfair to us however, to bind a person just under 18 to go back to Japan against his will just because his parents wished him to go, hence, it was decided, in preparing Administrative Instruction #65 to give the children a chance to state their own wishes..."

The list of those applying for repatriation should be available in Washington for all projects.

There is considerable information on repatriation in this folder. Repatriation requests were not sent to San Francisco or Washington after mid-February with the result that the problem was easy to handle without red tape. Jacoby says: "....Concerning those forms which we have been asked to cancel, we have all of them on file here. They fall into two groups:

a.) Those which were made out under the stress of the excitement of registration and which should be cancelled without prejudice to the applicant.

b.) Those which were made out with serious intent but now being cancelled because they offer a serious inconvenience to the applicant. ..."

These two recommendations will be made by Jacoby (May 3, 1943) when the forms R-100 are sent to Washington.

Regulations of repatriation in assembly centers and relocation centers are to be found in bulletin issued by the WCCA August 26, 1942. Sc. Admin. Instr. 65, Circular Letter 43 covering procedure.

The sailing list of Japanese on the first voyage of the Gripsholm is also given.

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? Your fathers and mothers came to this country and labored arduously 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 arm 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 our statements, then we will be overruled by the Majority "No's". No, ^{means} ~~that~~ 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 proerties. They could confiscate your

Project Director's Confidential Files

LABOR

Item 1. Letter to Mr. Coverley from Fujioka (Misc.Constr.Dept.)
this letter was signed by about 2 dozen of the workers on
the construction crews.

Substance of the letter is as follows:

I have been informed-----certain foreman to appear before you-----
charged with leaveing their work site twice on Monday May 3rd.

I have investigated the matter -----following information-----
crews/ in question supplied with lunches and didn't leave during the lunch hour.
-----truck to take them home left the job site at approximately 4:45 P.M.

Crews assigned to this job worked overtime last Sat. and on Monday
afternoon when the weather suddenly changed they did not return to the Project
proper but remained at their job and worked whenever possible when the rain per-
mitted.

-----As a result of the info as received from the Timekeeping
section considerable indignation and resentment has resulted on the part of
the various crews.

-----the crews involved have requested that this state-
ment be prepared, signed and forwarded to you.

signed: Richard Fujioka
misc.Constr.Dept.

Item 2.

The employment tentatively fixed for this Center is:
4300 Employees

Item 3.

memo to Mr. Hayes from Coverley asking assistance in telling him to whom
he should reply in regards to a petition from the Mess Hall. the petition is
included. the Subject is "Mess Hall Personnel" and signed Workers of the 62
Mess Halls in the Tule Lake Project.

Memo to MR. H.M.COVERLEY PROJECT DIRECTOR
From Workers of the Project Mess Halls
Subject: Mess hall Personnel

Dear Mr. Coverley;

The mess workers were informed through a memo from Mr. peck on June 10, 1943 the
dept. would undergo, effective june 15, a cut in the personnel of the mess halls
throughout the project.

We find that the new plan is working a hardship/ on the mess hall system. We take
this means to show why it is not suitable and we also submit another set-up which
we feel will facilitate the functioning of the mess halls.

1. Cooks and helpers putting in 48 hrs. per week. 4 hrs in excess of requir.
by WRA.
2. if new system calling for an average of 28 workers were enforced a large
number would terminate.

3. at present 90% of the cook's helpers are women. not able to do heavy work.
4. Most of the female workers in mess halls are older women who are inexperienced.
5. Many of the mess hall workers have been working steadily for a full year. -----Allow them a short leave from their duties.
6. We are also asking for assignment of one chimney sweep per ward of a total of 7 for the entire project mess halls. Justified as most of the janitors are older men who would not be able to climb on the rooftops to clear the chimneys.

MR. PECK'S PLAN

Feeding Population	No. of Employees in Mess Halls
100---125	25
126---150	26
151---200	27
201---250	28
251---& Over	29

THE PLAN WE RECCOMEND

Feeding Population	No. of Employees in Mess Halls	No. of Mess Halls in this Category
100---125	25	1
126---150	26	0
151---175	27	1
176---200	28	3
201---225	29	34
226---250	30	17
251---275	31	3
276 & over	32	2

We are submitting the above rec. because we feel heed must given etc. -----Ask that you will favor us with a reply, a copy of which we wish to have distributed to each mess hall in the project.

Yours very truly

Signed by the Workers of the 62 Mess halls

Copies to Ralph E. Peck
Mortimer C. Cooke

P.D.F. Confidential

LABOR CONTINUED.

Item 4

Memos to Mr. Coverley from Joe Hayes and from Slattery to Hayes and from Booker to Donovan in connection with grievances voiced by the construction crews in being charged without cause of quitting work too early etc. This was gone into in some detail but the gist of it all was a statement issued by Coverley which is as follows:

MEMORANDUM TO Mr. Harry Katsuyama

SUBJECT: Questions raised during last Meeting (Construction Hiyama Crew)

With further reference to our conference on May 13, I have made an inquiry regarding the points raised the wish to report as follows:

1. On April 9 the Chief of the Public Works Division issued a memo to all Section Heads which was distributed to all crews setting forth the hours or work expected and indicating that time would be reported in accordance with Admin. Instruction No. 27. Exceptions to the time as reported were made on crews where actual check had verified that the crew had not worked full time. It was impossible, however, to check all crews and some may have received compensation which they did not earn. Exceptions were not taken, however, since it was not positively known that this was the case.
2. I was advised during our meeting that it rained all day on April 13 and that crews should be credited for full time. A report from the Bureau of Reclamation taken at their Tule Lake Reporting Station for April 3/13 shows the following: "Maximum temperature, 76 degrees; Minimum temperature 48 degrees; slight northwest wind; entire day clear". It would appear, therefore, that the allegation of rain on that day is not correct.
3. Mr. Guy H. Booker, Assoc. Constr. Superin. does not recall having ever given permission to Mr. Harry Ikemoto to dismiss his crews at 11:00 A.M. and 4:-- P.M.
4. There is no evidence to show that there has been any intentional discrimination of any kind against the employees of the Constr. Section of the Pub. Works Div. with reference to time of payment of wages.

I trust the foregoing explanations will be satisfactory.

Harvery M. Coverley
Project Director

CC; Mr. Slattery
Mr. Hayes
Mr. Frank Smith

LABOR CONTINUED

Item 5 Coal Disturbance, Handling of

Memo To: Mr. Harvey M. Coverley, Project Director

On or about the 23rd of April Mr. Busselle reported to me that Mr. Teddy Ohi ~~(Senior foreman of the coal crew)~~ (Senior foreman of the coal crew) had handed in his resignation and that it had been duly accepted. Coal crew demonstrated their unwillingness to see Mr. Ohi leave by refusing to do any further work until he had been reinstated. Mr. Ohi as foreman totally inadequate etc. inefficient to the point that the crew were unloading less than 3 cars a day and ~~1~~ shipments piling up. Following are points to disprove that this was the result of an inefficient administration.

1. at no time during last 2 months has coal crew had less than 14 trucks with which to unload coal.
2. Shovels have been plentiful. I might add that more than 100 scoop-type coal shovels misappropriated. presumed to have been taken by colonists.
3. we furnished goggles when necessary, gloves and had the coal wet down when necessary.
4. instructions to the Administrative Division not to interfere with the supervision of coal crew any more than is actually necessary. Appointed member in charge of this detail dealt directly with senior foreman and did not realign the foreman's work plan.
5. we have tried to be fair with the hours of work, two hours per day for crew to clean up and we do not require 20 men to unload more than one car of coal a day. (goes on to point out that private enterprise 2 men can unload one car of coal per day).

When on April 23 we had in excess 20 carloads of coal on the tracks. Mr. Hoshida came to my office and said if Mr. Ohi came back the crew would work, if he didn't he felt sure the crew would not work. I could not in view of the circumstances and Mr. Ohi's record require Mr. Busselle to put Mr. Ohi back on the payroll. this would not have corrected the situation.

at 11:00 I met with Mayeda, Yoshida, and Mr. Busselle. position explained as to the result of not promptly releasing cars from this project. Of the warning 4 times that and embargo would be levied unless cars were released faster. This might mean the ICC might prevent car deliveries until all tracks were cleared of the cars standing at the time. they might even prevent shipments for 2,3,4 weeks and this would be disastrous at the time, my better judgment was to sell or divert the coal. Mayeda and Yoshida asked me not to dispose the coal, go give them until Monday. On Monday Mayeda informed me that the coal crew he felt would temporarily go back to work. and do a reasonably satisfactory job. This did not come true. crew worked a max. of 5 hrs. per day and unloads less than 3 cars. Approx. 90 men reporting for duty.

On Wednesday April 26, condition no better, although I had been stalling for a week hoping that Mayeda was sincere in his belief that the condition could be permanently corrected. by the 26 the regular crew was not working and volunteer work crews not organized. Finally decided issue must be settled not later than May 1. arranged meeting with Planning Br.s and with all block managers at 11:00

Rep. Planning Brd., Mayeda, Ikeda, Kuki, and Father Dai. I told them that if the coal was not unloaded within 48 hrs. after the freeze order had been lifted. (a freeze order was placed on all coal effective Sat. May 1 and was not lifted until Tuesday May 4) the coal would be disposed of.

at 11:00 P.M. I met with the block managers. Consensus was the center would not adopt a cooperative spirit and avail themselves of the opportunity to unload the coal. Wednesday May 5 met again with Mayeda, Ikeda, Dr. Kuki and Father Dai. All agreed too much time had been taken. asked until 4:00 P.M. to give me an answer as to whether or not volunteer coal crews could be organized.

P.D.F. Continuance of the Coal Disturbance

I told the comm. that Mr. Ohi could not be accepted as senior foreman of the group; than unless volunteer work groups could be organized to go to work this morning, May 6, the coal would be disposed of. At 4:00 P.M. Mayeda came and said coal crew had ~~not~~ accepted. would go en masse to work 100% today. nor any further bickering, no further complaining accepting that we have more than met our respons. etc. However, it would not be possible to organize volunteer work groups to go to work this morning but certain would be organized by Friday. I said I would not dispose of all of the coal but ten cars daily until assured that the problem was well in hand. this to be the case until the tracks are cleared. This has been aired in the Tulean Dispatch. One block did on their own come up and help themselves. on Sat. a group worked and again on Sunday and unloaded perhaps one car. ~~Does/late~~

(He goes on to say that last winter almost without coal at one time and a very embarrassing situation)

Final statement is as follows:

"I regret that I have not been successful in getting volunteer groups out. However, I wish to assure you that I did do all in my power. I begged the different committees and groups with which I talked for their utmost cooperation, and tried every way possible to acquaint center residents with the condition, hoping that they would, themselves, recognize the gravity of the problem.

I shall keep you advised of the progress that is made, and if you have any comments or suggestions to offer in this regard, will you please let me have them.

Signed JG. Hayes
Assistant Project Director

(3)

LABOR CONTINUED

Item 6. a confidential letter from Meyer to Coverley in regards to the "dog's" table in some of the mess halls. Included is a copy of the report made on this.

Item 7. A memo from the Planning Board to Hayes dated March 10, 1943 in re Coal Crew Dispute;

Dear Mr. Hayes:

As our conversation with you this morning, March 10, 1943, this memo supplements and confirms that the present Coal Crew has returned to work and negotiations for final disposition of the problem has been completed by the Planning Board with the Coal Crew.

We would also appreciate a memo from your office of our telephone conversation of March 9, 1943, 2:30 P.M. so that we may have an official record of it on our files.

We hope that this settlement will be a final and permanent one, and the Coal dept. will maintain the status quo, for our office realizes the dire results if the colony is deprived of its fuel.

Very truly yours,

Planning Board

M. Yoshida, Executive Secretary

Item 8. a Memo to Joe Hayes from Y Coverley re Functions of the Construction and Maintenance Section of the Public Works Division. ~~A/copy~~ In this he refers to the memo prepared by the former Project Director, Shirrell had described a proposed plan operation for the Construction and Maintenance Section of the Public Works Division with respect to construction work. (Which see) He says that this memo has been interpreted in such a way as to cause misunderstanding of the manner in which the functions are carried. He proceeds to ~~state~~ lay down the policies of the Administration re Public Works. Chief of the Public Works Division has full authority over all ~~past~~ construction activities including the following:

Design-location -kinds and types of materials to be used-etc.

The chief of the Division's authority is exercised thru the Chief of the Construction and Maintenance Section who in turn delegates portions of the responsibility to subordinates, both evacuee and appointed.

Item 9. a letter from Mr. Rouner to Mr. Shirrell dated September 26, 1942

In connection with the labor trouble in the Furniture Factory, I have come to the conclusion that I cannot let these people run me out.

I was sent here to run the factory and not them to run (me and the factory). I have not asked for more than 50% of normal production and even though this goal has not been reached I have not called them to task.

The first disagreement was caused by the order to work them full 8 hours or pay for actual time worked. Other departments working less and still turning in 8 hours made them angry at me. The present controversy and strike developed as follows:

About two weeks or so ago, the men, through their foreman Asazawa, requested more clothing. Said they did not have enough to keep warm, especially if a night shift was put on as intended. I put in a request for it but was informed that they could

continued on Item 8.

get only work clothes and their regular allowance.

A day or so later, even though the night shift was called off by addition of another warehouse for assembling, they made a demand for clothing which was again turned down, and Mr. Eastman gave them a talk. After grumbling, stalling on the job and pestering the foreman for several more days, they stopped work and issued an ultimatum that if clothing was not furnished as it was to other departments, they would no longer work. I again relayed their request and again was advised that they could not have it as they were not engaged in hard outdoor labor. However, before I reported back to them, Mr. Hayes gave them reasons why they were not entitled to the out-door clothing but ended up by giving them a pep talk, saying that if they really got in and worked and put in a full 8 hour day, he would get it for them even though he might have to pay for it himself. This apparently satisfied them and I returned to office with Mr. Hayes.

It was about an hour later when I returned and they were in another huddle and insulted because Mr. Hayes intimated that they were not already doing a good day's work. Even though I agreed with the idea that they had not been doing enough (at least as far as half the crew was concerned), I spend half an hour getting them satisfied and back to work.

I then instructed my clerk to go and find out the exact process and to get proper forms, get instructions on exact wording, number of copies, authorities to sign and etc., to be sure it would not have to be done over again. I believe the clerk did this very carefully, spending several days of nearly fulltime at it. I signed the requisitions last Monday and sent the clerk in Tuesday or Wednesday morning for Mr. Hayes' signature. From there on, Asazawa took it out of my hands and attempted to force it through. He was told by someone that the papers were no good as they were made out on wrong forms.

In the meantime, his crew were nearly all idle due to lack of material or instructions. About 15 others did not do a tap of work for the 2 or 3 hours he was gone. I was getting them back to work ~~for~~ when he came up to me, waving the requisitions and shouting his head off about just stalling them off and making out wrong forms to delay the clothes.

I told him there was nothing to get excited about as if the forms were wrong, we would get others at once. He still would not quiet down and Kaita joined in with him. When Mike was told he really had no right to take the matter out of my hands, he became still more angry, threw his hat on the ground and said "I quit", and raised his two arms above his head. The other men immediately walked off the job.

Asazawa told me after the meeting in your office that he had been pestered so much by his crew on petty matters that he decided to quit one week ago, and the few words we had induced him to do so then.

He evidently is in the same mind as Fred Ogoura who quit to get away from the grumbling crew. Ogoura by the way, is the good cabinet saw man who the others threatened if he did not slow up. He told them that was his natural gait and rather than join in with them, he left. You may verify this with Fred, but please do not cause him trouble with his people. I have the confidence of three of the men even at the risk of their being ostracized by their own nationals.

I believe that if the ex-members of the crew and others can be prevented from interfering with the organization of a new crew, we can carefully select and try out men who are less liable to cause trouble.

If I admit defeat in this, it can only lead to more serious trouble in all departments that have more or less men of the type in their crews. Other crews are watching the outcome of this squabble now. This I know by their questions and remarks.

P.D.F.

Continueing Item 8

If you decide ~~to~~ otherwise on my decision to see it through, that is another matter and I await your instructions.

Yours very respectfully,

~~/F.H. Rouser~~ F.H. Rouser

Included here is a report from the Furniture Factory Workers to Mr. Shirrell as follows:

We, the workers of the furniture factory are willing to work but refuse to work because of the following reasons:

1. Mr. Rouser's attitude towards the workers in regards to working conditions and clothing.
 - a. Mr. Hayes promised the workers on Monday, Sept. 14 at the shop that he would immediately supply the workers with clothes.
 - b. When the foreman tried to get the requisition completed for the worker's clothing, which turned out to be the wrong form, Mr. Rouser stated that the foreman has no right in trying to obtain clothes for the workers.
 - c. He definitely stated that if they cannot get their clothes, "The Hell with them, let them wait".
 - d. He also stated that the workers should be thankful to get three meals a day and a place to sleep.
2. Laying off of men due to shortage of nails, over which the foreman has no responsibilities.

For these reasons two foremen walked out. We, the workers will not work without these foremen.

We, the workers of the furniture factory will not work under the supervision of Mr. Rouser.

Signed by the following:

K. Okamoto, M. Yamasaki, T. Yokota, I Wasano, Ben Sasaki, K. Oki, H. Kawahata, M.C. Ide, Y. Hibino, Geo. Kawachi, Masayuki Sueda, M. Sakaguchi, S. Fujii, K. Komatsu, S. Kojima, G. Yoshino, R. Akomatsi, Senichi Hatamiya, Roy Takemoto, Y. Matsuo, Y. Harada, J. Abe, S. Tsuda, T. Okamoto, K. Sasati, M. Ono, Y. Imamoto, S. Miamoto, S. Toki, K. Noji, G. Nishida, T. Jago, M. Nakao.

LABOR CONTINUED

Item 9.

SPECIAL HEARING

Pilcher was fired

Meeting of the special committee appointed by Mr. Shirrell calling for an investigation relative to conditions in the mess halls and the attitude of a Caucasian employee was held on Sept. 30, 1942 at 2:15 p.m. at the Personnel Recreation Hall.

Those present were the special fact-finding committee composed of Paul ~~Fa~~/~~Ed~~ Fleming, Frank Fagan and Fred Conner; Kintaro Takeda, chairman of the Mess Advisory Bd; Toshi Shiba, Senior Steward of Mess 28 and Mr. Matsumoto, formerly of Mess 56 but at present a volunteer cook at Mess. 54

Mr. Shibas: testimony

1. Unequal distribution of sugar

On sept. 13, mess 28 with 265 people received only 14 ~~1/2~~ pounds of sugar
mess 37 with 300 people received 23 pounds
mess 29 with 280 people, 18 pounds/

insufficiency is not the basis of the complaint but of unequal distribution.

2. Unequal distribution of weiners

On sept. 13, Mess 28 with 265 people received 39 lbs. of weiners
Mess 29 with 280 people received 70 lbs. of weiners

Mr. Matsumoto's testimony concerning complaints from Mess 56 follows:

1. Wax Paper

on Sept. 6 wax paper was needed to wrap 265 lunches. Pilcher refused it without any explanation. so Mr. Matsumoto bought \$1.75 and was never paid back.

2. Milk

Mess 56 was supposed to have 20 gallons of milk per day as per Pilcher's instructions. On Sept. 12, only 10 gall. were delivered and Pilcher's refusal included the suggestion to use canned milk for cooking.

3. Sugar

Same sort of thing as the above on Sugar.

Item 10. Harvest Festival Plans by a committee appointed for the Harvest Festival. Outline of the Purposes and Motives etc. Also the Plans for the Games. etc.

Item 11. Report of a Special Meeting of the Merit System Committee, Members of the Fair Practice Comm., and a special Committee appointed by the Community Council.

Pilcher was present at this meeting and attempted to answer the questions as they gave evidence. (See above) the conclusion was drawn from a passage from the Tulean Dispatch as follows:

"In no way can a committee make recommendations for the retention or dismissal of Caucasian staff. They are Civil Service Personnel. Any investigation relative to their efficiency or inefficiency must be made in due Civil Service procedure under Civil Service regulations."

A member of the Fair Practice Comm. read the above and added, "We can't make any decisions, so we should dissolve this committee. 9,000 people already signed the petition, and Takeda has all the facts ready to present to Mr. Shirrell

note: This meeting preceded the above - this is dated Sept. 28th and blew up -

P.D.F.

LABOR CONTINUED

Letter to Miss Young (Probably Secretary) Joe (Hayes) and Staff
This was filed in longhand and not dated.

Your special delivery with enclosures arrived. I return herewith the carbons.
I am distressed at the turn of events at Tule Lake, but guess it is our turn now. All the others have had the same. Mr. Fryer's directions are explicit.

1. We must not give way to pressure. No matter how serious the tie-up. Let the crops spoil and building stop.
2. Those who wish to work must be allowed to do so.
3. There is no such thing as a strike versus U.S.Gov't
4. All who refuse to work go off payroll at time of walk off
5. No publicity.
6. No outward concern
7. This does not mean that we won't do everything possible to hasten relief.

A hectic session all day Friday on Committee for Wages and Compensation - Fryer, Chairman - lasted until 11:00 P.M. but we made progress. Yesterday Internal Govt. which left to Colonists much leeway. Monday the Washington Conference begins, ends Thursday night. I'll start home Friday.

Signed E.L.S. (Elmer Shirrell)

Coverley - Confidential Files - City Council

The material contained in this file is largely concerned with the difficulties of establishing a council after the resignation of that body following registration. A number of administrative bulletins relative to this matter should be found in Washington. The observers here should have their analysis of community govt. during this crucial period.

Coverley - Confidential files:

Wage scale:

All references to the wage scale, not wage disputes, etc. should have already been made available to the Berkeley office.

Community Enterprises:

Coverley retained a file relative to this division. It is of not too much importance since it contains principally minutes and these are not in complete form.

Conscientious objectors:

Miss Jacoby's report on/Carter, Farmerlee, and Miss Roudabush relative to their pacifist stand is on file in this rather extensive folder. He concludes that none of these individuals worked against the registration program. Does Billingmeier have dope on this?

Dossiers on the following conscientious objectors are in this file:

4-E

Raymond Cheek, Bess Kirven, Maryette Lum, Jean McKay, Dorothy Phillips, Edgar Ritter, 4-E, Harriett Yarrow, Arthur Ramey, Lillie Roudabush, Elizabeth Janes, Goldie Nicholson, Garnet Van Buskirk, Emily Light, Pearl Watson, Charles Farmerlee, 4-E, Portia Billings, Nellie Carter.

Myer recommends dismissal.

The policy of the WRA toward CO's is rather clearly defined by this file.

Goverley's confidential files: Religious Workers.

A file on religious workers is interesting but for our purposes not particularly enlightening. It is a to note that in a letter from Frank Smith to Shirrell (Sm. is mentioned elsewhere in these files, which sc.) the former gives voice to a warning re Miss Helen Topping: "Two of the Japanese pastors, unknown to the other, have made to me the warning statement that she is an extremist and causes trouble wherever she goes." Shirrell: "Thank you for your warning about Miss Topping; I shall look into it".

There are numerous letters from religious workers asking to live on the project. All of these are courteously but firmly denied.

File: Relation with Foreign Countries and Powers.

Sc. Treaty Series No. 846 Prisoners of War
US Govt. Printing Office, 1932

This file is very interesting.

Included is a report of the visit of the Spanish Consul (only one lengthy copy unfortunately) and several items relative to the visit to the consuls of Spain. Fryer forbade the posting of the following cablegram in the centers as did the WCCA:

(This cablegram is transmitted through A. R. Martin for de Amat, Consul of Spain from Luis Silva, Spanish consul at Rio de Janeiro)

Ambassador Nomura, Ambassador Kurusu, Consul General Morishima, Consul General Muto, Consul General Kita, Consul Sato, Consul Ito, Consul Mukauchi, Acting Consul General Omori, and Acting Consul Oka request me to send the following message to each of the Japanese camps and assembly centers listed below stop. Quote: from Rio de Janeiro where we arrived to day en route to Japan we are watching you with ever increasing sympathy and understand and we will be thinking of you always and your interests irrespective of geographical distances. We desire to send you a word of cheer and best wishes. May you be in good health and keep up your high spirits unquote stop. To the Japanese camps at..... (All internment camps, assembly centers, and relocation centers in the US.)

A report on the base hospital is included for the Spanish Consul.

A letter from Martin (Capt.) of the consulate protests against failure to spy ministers and clerics. Shirrell writes to Myer December 26, 1942 to ask if this situation cannot be alleviated.

Coverley confidential files - Judicial commission

A number of extracts from the files have been obtained relative to the hearings held at various times under Gov. and Shirrell's regime.

Coverley' files - Jail

Reference is made to instruction issued from the director for all project directors to make arrangements a rental of a section of county jail and to arrange payment for the use of this building or section of a building. Coverley arranged payment for prisoners at \$.40 a meal and also an arrangement covering lodging.

COPY

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

March 4, 1943

MEMORANDUM TO: Harvey M. Coverley, Project Director

SUBJECT: Articles seized in apartment of Tsutomu Umezu,
2402-B

With your approval, Mr. Kristovich and I went to Umezu's apartment this morning and took eight wooden blocks with Japanese characters appearing thereon, two large pictures of Prime Minister Tojo taken from Look Magazine of August 11, and two papers, one a drawing of a sumurai warrior and the other having Japanese characters painted thereon.

We had Sergenat Tsukahara translate the characters appearing on these items with the following results:

One wooden sign states, (free translation) "Be faithful to your emperor and your country." Another wooden block, containing a picture of an airplane and a ship, states, "Victory after Victory." The Sergeant explained that this was a common Japanese phrase and referred, of course, to Japan. Another wooden block contains the slogan, "The World, The World, of the World." The Sergeant explained that this referred to Japan and literally means that Japan is the greatest country in the world. Another wooden sign translated states, "Be true to your country (Japan); Be faithful to your parents." This sign also contains the words, "Tule Lake." Another wooden sign translated states, "Tolerance". This sign also contains the words, "Tule Lake."

The drawing of the sumurai warrior may have some significance. It depicts a Japanese endeavoring to tear the armor from the body of the warrior. It contains the statement, "Souvenir of Tule Lake". In the absence of the story behind the drawing we are unable to state exactly what significance it may have.

The other paper seized contains a harmless poem. The other three wooden blocks contain no significant statements, except that one is topped by a map of Fujiyama and a statement that the image of Fujiyama is reflected in the sea. It is significant only that it was present among the other plaques listed above.

I suggest that these articles not be returned to Umezu or his roommates but be held by the Internal Security Division until you have determined what disposition you care to make of them.

/s/ A. E. OBrien

A. E. O'Brien
Project Attorney

SCHOOLS

In this folder is contained a School Budget addressed to Fryer by Shirrell, dated December 8, 1942

Also a memo to Wilder, Jaderquist, and Walker dated November 12, 1942 in regards to work for school students.

SECRET

a letter to Dillon Myer from Thurman Arnold, Asst. Attorney General concerning the Antitrust Division obtainign economic warfare intelligence material.

Also reports of two/ interviews with the Kashi brothers.

RUMORS

This is a folder containing various undocumented and documented reports of rumors. I am including certain of the most important documented reports.

Item no. 1.

Letter to Joe Hayes Asst. Project Director
from Ernest Rhoads, Fire Control Supervisor
Subject: False Alarm

at 12:45 A.M. february 21st the telephone operator received a call stating there was a fire in Block 70. The Fire Dept. responded but nothing in the way of fire was discovered and we booked the run as a false alarm and the companies returned to quarters.

As the apparatus approached the fire house persons were seen to be leaving the fire station and, during the short time they were away from quarters the lock on the supply room of Eng. 1. had been broken off but no other daage done. At Eng. 2, the lock on the rear door was broken [the door having locked at the time) and the telephone had been torn from the wall but the wiring had not been disconnected. No damage was done at Eng. 3 but two men were seen running from the house and were chased by the firemen for about two blocks where they lost trace of them.

The Fire Dept. has arranged with the Supt. of Schools to use the fire siren at 8 A.M. shapr if, for some reason, such as bad weather or an epidemic, we would not want to have school on that day. On the morning of Feb. 22nd, promptly at 8 o'clock and just as the firemen were changing shifts at the rear of the station, some one rushed in and sounded the siren and immediately rushed out but by the time the firemen could throw the switch, the signal had been given and no one reported for school.

All of these things have happed since registration began and we firmly believe that these acts have been committed for the sole purpose of creating a disturbance of a grave nature and the Fire Dept. is uding every precaution ~~to~~ to safeguard its wquipment and the property we have to protect.

Since registration began I have assigned Ass't. Geo. Leuck to be on duty constantly during the day, as he has no telephone in his quarters making him immediatly available at night, and I have taken the night duty and make trips at intervals to the three fire stations and throughout the colony. March 1st we received the third Caucasian fireman--Mr. Nimmo--and so far he has been spending his days with Lueck and a part of the night with me. During this period when most of the evacuees remained away from their work, the firemen reported regularly a though three firemen refused to register for military duty and have been removed.

Signed Ernest Rhoads

RUMORS (CONTINUED)

~~xxx~~ This foregoing letter was the result of the following statement by Dillon Myer to all project directors. dated Feb. 26th.

The rumor factory is again at work. A rumor has developed at one of the centers that sometime during the first part of March at about the time the voluntary enlistments are to be announced, there will be a concerted effort in a number of projects to start incendiary fires, and that attempts will be made preliminary to such action to sabotage fire equipment. The rumor also indicates that the Japanese holiday of March 2 might be the time such action would be taken.

I believe the rumor to be completely fantastic. On the other hand, I do not feel that we can entirely ignore such rumors. Consequently, I am sending this on for your confidential information and suggesting that reasonable precautions be taken to provide a careful check on fire equipment and prevention during the next two or three weeks period.

I am sure you will utilize this information in such manner as not to lead to fears thruout the centers.

Item no. 2

Memo to Coverley from John D. Cook, Reports Officer
the Subject Rumors affecting Relocation Program

This is dated Feb. 8, 1943 and states that when the Spanish Consul ~~xxx~~ Martin was here in December 22-23 he attempted to ascertain how much the losses incurred in evacuation had amounted to by the following plan: Block meetings were held by the Planning Board at which time each evacuee family head was asked to specify the amount of his losses. Martin's visit inspired a number of rumors. these became distorted to include the provision that the Govt. would reimburse them if they did not apply for leave clearance. This being denied in the Monday issue of the Dispatch.

Item no. 3

Memo to Coverley from Shirrell (At this time Coverley was Acting Regional Director) dated November 17, 1942

In regards to Mr. Ball who visited the project at The wish of Gov. Sprague. This was an answer to Coverley's rebuke to Him, Shirrell, concerning the information which Ball obtained and which undoubtedly would be used to worst advantage. Copies of this report had been issued to the Governors of all the Western States and probably to many others. His suggestion was that in the future noone without authorization from Washington be allowed to visit the Center ~~xxxx/xxxx/~~

Item no. 4 Dated Jan. 5
to All Project Directors from Dillon Myer

2 or 3 rumors not too well founded in fact, have recently come to the Washington office that demonstrations are planned by disaffected evacuees in several of the relocation centers for about Jan. 10th. The uneasiness engendered by the disturbances at Manzanar and the Colorado River should not of course be allowed to excite us to undue suspicion of evacuees but the rumor is passed on for your guidance and with the request that appropriate staff members be consulted and cautioned to be on the alert.

RUMORS (CONTINUED)

there are various other items concerning the publicity which had come about from neighboring communities reporting such ~~xx~~ things as Japanese seen off the reservation etc. Most of these were regular form investigation and were duly answered and recorded.

WEEKLY INFORMATION SUMMARY

This contains summary of certain weeks. By no means complete. only 3 weeks in June of 1942 and one in May 1942.

Most of the information in these summaries is of the development of all of the relocation centers. these were issued from the S.F. Regional Office.

WEEKLY REPORTS

This is a file for forms for the leaves granted from the beginning of the project.

SELF GOVERNMENT

This folder contains a copy of the Charter of the Tule Lake Project. sent to Mr. Myer by Shirrell. Should be in Washington.

SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

Item no. 1.

Supplementary statement by Mr. D.S. Myer before the sub-committee of the Military Affairs Committee of the U.S. Senate
Dated January 20, 1943

~~Item~~ Item no. 2.

Hearings before a subcommittee of the committee on Military Affairs
U.S. Senate on Jan. 20, 27, 28. parts 1 & 2

TRAVEL OF EVACUEES OUTSIDE RELOCATION AREAS

Mostly composed of complaints from outside of Japanes travelling outside of the relocation without permits. Or questions as to the authenticity of their traveling.

Following is a memo from Fryer, Regional Director to Mr. Roy Nash of Manzanar. Dated July 30, 1942

Subject: Caucasian Escorts for Japanese traveling in Military

We can appreciate the difficulties in providing Caucasian escorts for Japanese evacuees traveling in Military Areas No. 1 and No. 2 in Calif.

TRAVEL OF EVACUEES (CONTINUED)

We are attempting to get some relief from this requirements but it appears that generally the requirement will stand. In the following cases, however, it appears that Caucasian escorts will not be required:

1. Japanese medical personnel being moved for the convenience of the Govt.
2. Evacuees released from Relocation Centers who will travel through Military Areas by the most direct route inland and out from these Military Areas.

There is no indication that the escort requirements in Military Areas No. 1 and No. 2 in Calif. will be seriously modified.

Generally the expenses of the evacuee and the escort will be borne by the evacuee, except in those cases where the movement is directed in the interests of the Govt. or is made necessary by the Geographical dislocation of the evacuee in required activity (to attend court) to take State board examinations, etc.)

Further, some escort service can perhaps be done by non-employees. There are no requirements that the Caucasian escort be employed by the WRA. If he is not an employee, the Project Director should satisfy himself as to the person's responsibility, loyalty and trustworthiness. The Project Director should also approve the financial arrangements, by the Caucasian escort, if not an employee, and the evacuee.

Signed E.R.Fryer, Regional Director

Coverley - Confidential Files - General

In this file there is some correspondence from Shirrell on the matter of resettlement. On the whole he says, the program has been good but that there are too many of the play-boy type, who, after having spent their money, are asking to be sent back to the centers. This should and probably is being followed up in Chicago.

Beginning May 4, 1943 the army allows freedom of ingress to Japanese from other areas to the Military Zone around T.L. and Manzanar. ~~THINK~~ Sc. accompanying letter.

Sc. Denver Post articles on the Heart Mountain project (c. May 4, 1943)

The Leupp Center; Administrative Instruction on the Leupp Center should be available in Washington if not already available to the Berkeley Office. There are also letter and the like on Leupp which may possibly be obtained from Washington.

Coverley's Confidential Files:

Cooperatives:

Contains copies of the constitution of the Co-op and listings of the Board of Directors, etc.

Efficiency ratings:

An efficiency rating committee composed of Hayes, Fleming and M.C. Cooke passed on the efficiency of each employee of the administrative staff. There is enclosed the type form for doing this. The findings are not in the files although letters of transmittal are included.

Evacuations Bulletins:

These are, I believe, already available and cover the transfer from the ~~XXXX~~ WCCA to the WRA.

Evacuee Property:

This file is incomplete and contains only two instances relative to evacuee property. These are included in this file.

Relations with the FBI:

This is a very detailed file with a number of comments relative to relations with the FBI. Several letters on registration are given and I shall do my best to abstract them here. The information is detailed yet not too significant concerning points of law. The project is complimented by Myer on its able dealings with the FBI.

CONFIDENTIAL

May 13, 1943

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

Dear Harvey:

Enclosed is a copy of a report by Director of Internal Security Williamson at the Gila River Project, transmitted to us under covering letter by Mr. Bennett, Project Director, for our action.

The content of the report is, of course, not entirely new, but it has greater specificity than most since it gives a 9E30 a.m. time lead that may have some use to you and Jacoby. Recently we have discussed this problem at some length with the Federal Communications Commission here in Washington and some recently improved radio detection device is now available for our use. Willard Schmidt, of the Internal Security Section, is at present en route to Tule Lake via Heart Mountain by automobile, and will assist you as he can in trying to uncover the causes of these recurring reports. His car is equipped with the new detection device, so the contents of this letter should be kept closely confidential so that no leak occurs. Schmidt expects to visit all the projects during his present trip of inspection, and the radio check-up will be jeopardized if this angle of his visit becomes known.

Any information now available to you on the Radio Tokyo broadcasts at Tule Lake would be useful to us here in answering relevant inquiries.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ D. S. Myer

Director

Enclosure

CONFIDENTIAL

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WRA
Tule Lake

March 22, 1943

Mr. Dillon S. Myer
Director
War Relocation Authority
Barr Building
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Myer:

This is in response to Mr. Provinse's confidential letter of March 3 regarding reports received in your office to the effect that the Internal Security function has been loosely administered at this Project.

After discussing the matter at some length with the Assistant Project Director and the Chief of Internal Security and in view of my own observations during the past three months, I am inclined to believe that the information in your hands is probably somewhat exaggerated. Undoubtedly our Internal Security organization is not as strong as it should be, particularly in the field of security intelligence. When we first became aware that there was strong organized resistance to the registration program, it would have been very valuable had we been in possession of a list of the persons in the Center whose views and attitudes were such as to make them probable leaders of such a movement. Considering the fact that the Project has been in operation for more than nine months it would not have been unreasonable to assume that such a list should have been available. In other respects, however, I feel that the Internal Security organization has attacked its problems with energy and the best of intentions. I am sure that they have complete records of all offenses and offenders where the latter are known, with the exception of those offenses which, through laxity on the part of residents or members of the appointed staff, have not been reported. I feel quite certain that there has been no lack of desire to see offenders against law and order properly punished. In this respect, however, you doubtless realize that the Internal Security force is not a court and does not exercise judicial functions. Where the judicial body, which metes out sentences to the guilty, fails to assume its responsibility in this regard, the Internal Security organization cannot be blamed.

The Assistant Project Director has suggested that I point out to you the fact that any extensive sleuthing to identify potential agitators or obstructionists would have been considered contrary to Project policy under the previous Director. He advises me that during that time it was generally accepted that evacuees who were observed to be opposed to the administration were considered to be expressing their views and feelings as individuals, a privilege to which they were entitled. It was felt that it would encourage leadership and increase evacuee responsibility by not interfering with such persons. In many ways I agree that this was an excellent policy; and if any error was made, it was probably in the failure to recognize how far you go in this direction without having individual privilege merged into anarchy.

In further explanation may I state that on my arrival here there were many members of the appointed staff who were frankly disgusted with

Letter from Coverely to Myer

the Internal Security organization on the ground that it was unable or unwilling to take necessary steps to reduce crime and maintain law and order effectively. Upon investigating these allegations, I found that the fault lay primarily with the Judicial Commission. The Internal Security wardens appeared anxious to maintain a decent and respectable community but their intentions and efforts were more or less frustrated by the knowledge that even if they did identify and arrest offenders against the law, the Commission would not punish them. To a large extent this is true. Many reprehensible cases were dismissed by the Commission without being tried, and other persons after being found guilty over more or less serious offenses were let off with reprimands. I personally have remanded a number of such cases to the Commission with recommendations for punishment commensurate with the offense committed, but in no such case did the Commission comply with the recommendations. Under the instructions contained in Administrative Instruction No. 34, the Project Director had not authority to take any positive action in the event the Commission did not agree with his recommendations. Under the new regulations recently issued, however, this condition will no longer prevail.

During the past two months the work of our Internal Security Division has been of outstanding quality and performed with such vigor and fidelity that in my opinion no further evidence need be offered in its behalf. During this time the investigative services have been exceptional, and the manner in which the numerous miscreants have been rounded up was entirely professional. As you doubtless realize, we have in this short time probably ferreted out and apprehended more offenders than all other projects combined since their inception. This job was performed entirely by our Internal Security force without any aid whatsoever from any other law enforcing agency, including the F.B.I. On one occasions they did receive auxiliary assistance from the Military Police, but all arrests were made by the Internal Security officers.

Under the circumstances it is my feeling, therefore, that you need not be concerned with the reports which are reaching you.

Very truly yours,
Harvey M. Coverely
Project Director