

Returned by Director from T. L.

Embree

CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF THE REGISTRATION

Tule
Reg

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
COMMUNITY ANALYSIS SECTION

Jan. 30, 1943 First General Assembly of the Planning Board
Saturday

Mr. Coverley's announcement of the new
War Department policy:

That Mr. Dillon Myer had worked on
loyalty of the Japanese Americans.
Mr. Hayes was in Washington, and
would give further information upon
his return Monday.

February

Interview with Mr. Coverley. Request by the
Community Council and the Planning Board to
discuss registration problems prior to the
registration.

Mr. Hayes returned but gave no definite
information.

Feb. 9, 1943

Arrival of the Army Team

9:00 a.m.--Call from Miss Young to
arrange for a meeting with
the Army Team at 11:00 a.m.

11:30 a.m.--Joint meeting of the Community
Council and Planning Board with
the Army Team.

Mr. Coverley's speech:

1. New War Department policy
2. Program to permit employment
of Americans of Japanese ances-
try in defense industries
3. Expedite leave clearance

Lieutenant Carroll read the Army Induc-
tion Message. (Translation by Father Dai)
No opportunity for questions because of
limited time.

Afternoon--Army team met with the Block
Managers and gave technical
instructions.

Evening----Ward meetings with members of
the Army Team. Read Induction
Message. (No translations--no
question period.)

(Council and Planning Board members and Block Managers not asked to assist in the meeting.) Leaders did not understand; and after the Army Team left, some of the Block Managers had the questionnaires and discussed it at the Mess Hall gatherings. Question 28 (WRA 126 REV) was brought up and issue raised. Some residents wanted registration held up three days until questions were answered.

Feb. 10, 1943 8:00 Mass registration began in the Block
Wednesday a.m. Managers' Offices. (Questions 27 and 28
on Form 304-A to be filled in presence
of Army Team in their offices)

Planning Board and City Council Committee met with Mr. Coverley to ask for postponement of registration to clarify questions.

Lieutenant Carroll stated that Form 304-A registration could not be held up because of Selective Service. However, Issei registration could be suspended for three (3) days for those who desired to have certain questions answered. However, Block Managers' offices would be kept open for those who wanted to register.

Lieutenant Carroll stated that if questions would be gathered together, he would attempt to answer the questions on 304-A, and those which he could not, he would send on to Washington. Mr. Coverley would do the same on Form 126 REV WRA.

1:30 p.m. Joint Assembly of the Block Managers, City Council, and Planning Board.

Purpose: Clarification of questions. Those unclarified to be submitted to Mr. Coverley or to Lieutenant Carroll.

Chairman (H. Mayeda) reported Messrs. Coverley, Hayes and Lieutenant Carroll had been contacted for postponement on the registration.

1. Selective Service could not be held up because it was an Army order.

2. However, WRA 126 REV would not be compulsory till questions were cleared. (2 or 3 days)
3. "Application for Leave Clearance" may be changed to "Registration."

Chair further announced (Re: conference with the three men)

1. Question 28 may be answered with qualified answer or be left blank.
2. Rowalt statement said registration is compulsory.
3. That Mr. Coverley had stated that registration would be observed for two or three days. If Q. 28 presented a problem, he would telegraph Washington asking for modification or deleting of the question.

At this meeting there were:

1. A request that those already registered be cancelled to start all over again. (Chair instructed such individuals to contact their Block Mgr.)
2. Expressions of distrust of a purely Japanese combat unit. (Segregation)
3. Request that soldiers be allowed furloughs to visit their parents at Relocation Centers in defense zones.

Planning Board members and City Councilmen were instructed to hold block meeting that evening to get together questions to submit to the Planning Board office by noon of the next day.

Evening--Block meetings held that evening to gather questions.

Feb. 12, 1943
Friday

Questions were submitted in writing to the Planning Board. These were assembled, sorted, organized, and then presented to Mr. Coverley.

In the preparation of a list of questions, all opinions, statements of conclusions, and decisions were eliminated. Lists of questions were classified as:

1. DSS 304-A--126 A Army
2. 126 REV WRA
3. Induction Message

Issuances of and taking of applications for repatriation stopped. Many residents were applying for repatriation up to this time.

Special Council meeting with Lieutenant Carroll and Mr. Coverley. (Some Planning Board directors present) Substitute question to #28 arrived by wire, and Mr. Coverley presented it at the meeting.

February 13, 1943
Saturday

Substitute question appeared in the Tulean Dispatch. (Those already registered could call at Mr. Smith's office from Feb. 16 to change answers to #28. Registration could not be cancelled.)

Feb. 15, 1943
Monday

Mess Hall 1320--Council, Planning Board, and Block Managers. Special session:

Mr. Coverley answered set of questions submitted by the colonists.

Lieutenant Carroll read the War Department message again as an answer to all questions submitted on Form 304-A. Also read the Espionage Act as applicable to registration.

Mr. Frank C. Smith present (assisted in answering questions)

Sgt. Sullivan present

Answers given by Mr. Coverley and Lieutenant Carroll were not considered satisfactory by the representatives.

Mimeographed copies of answers by Mr. Coverley were to be distributed to block meetings that evening; but these meetings were postponed because of lack of time to mimeograph.

Policy of City Council and Planning Board announced that registration was a matter of individual decision and not of mass decision.

(There was a request for clarifications so that colony representatives would not be put in a tough spot. Also plea to Lieutenant Carroll and to Mr. Coverley to work for Japanese to be returned to their homes so that they could fight to protect their homes)

City Council and Planning Board held constant meetings to clarify questions and to coordinate the efforts of the Administration and colonists on the registration problem. Rumors rampant and Planning Board and City Council attempted to spike them.

Feb. 17, 1943
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Major Marshall arrived.

Announcement in Tulean Dispatch of penalty under Title 50 of United States Code, Section 33.

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1. Registration Block Managers' offices stopped. From Feb. 18, it was to be conducted in the Administration area.
2. Certificate of registration to be issued.
3. Male citizen registration made compulsory by War Department. Female citizens and aliens registration made compulsory by the WRA.

Planning Board contacted the Spanish Embassy and Spanish Consulate.

Feb. 18, 1943
Thursday

Registration began in the Administration Personnel Recreation Hall for the Nisei men and in the Leave Clearance Building for Nisei women and the Issei.

Planning Board prepared statement to colonists. Mr. Fleming called and said last paragraph must be stricken out. Committee sent to Mr. Coverley to explain.

A separate City Council meeting had also endorsed this statement with a supplement that colonists should heed the heavy penalty involved.

Telephone call from Ad. Bldg.--Those filing for repatriation need not register.

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Effective this day, all filing for repatriation must also register. (Major Marshall's statement in Tulean Dispatch)

At a meeting of the Planning Board directors, it was decided to cancel distribution of statement to colonists at large.

Planning Board prepared written instructions to its members to refrain from taking instrumental positions at meetings that tried to form mass decisions.

see Front Pg
box: only those
filling + returning
upat forms
saved from
registration
F.L.S.

Feb. 20, 1943
Saturday

It was reported at the Planning Board directors meeting that Mr. Coverley had not permitted mimeographing this statement because it would not be effective in expediting the registration program.

Planning Board decided to instruct colonists to take questions directly to the Administration.

Mr. H. Mayeda's suggestion that registration forms be mailed to each family was endorsed by the Planning Board--he left to present the plan to Mr. Coverley.

*on this date,
"Extra" in Tulane
Richtsch says reports
must register*

Feb. 21, 1943
Sunday

Planning Board directors interviewed five young men who had been sent from Block 42 as having been forced to answer or to place their signatures. The Board of Directors was happy to learn that this was not so--thus to spike of the rumors.

Unknown to the Council and the Planning Board, boys in Block 42 were arrested at bayonet point by Army soldiers with machine gun and tear gas.

Special session of Planning Board and City Council held. Committee from both bodies were formed to meet with Major Marshall and the Project Director. Two points were to be presented to the Major and the Project Director:

1. Release of boys from Block 42
2. A new registration plan

Feb. 22, 1943
Monday

10:00 a.m. Committee from Planning Board and City Council met with Major Marshall and Mr. Coverley. Points presented were rejected.

3:00 p.m. Emergency meetings of City Council and of Planning Board to report of failure of negotiations. Resignation of Planning Board en masse. Council also resigned as a body.

Feb. 23, 1943
Tuesday

Meeting of newly elected Planning Board. Committee chosen on Ward basis.

Statement from Major Marshall to colonists presented at meeting. The Major was to distribute mimeographed copies to the Block Managers.

Memorandum from the Project Director to Mr. Akahoshi concerning registration. Copies typed and distributed to all members.

Feb. 26, 1943
Friday

Planning Board sent a memorandum to Mr. Coverley recommending action against mob action and physical violence.

Feb. 27, 1943
Saturday

Planning Board General Assembly.

Present: Mr. Coverley and Mr. Cozzens.

March 1, 1943
Monday

Announcement that Alien registration would begin March 3, 1943.

March 2, 1943
Tuesday

Citizen registration deadline extended to March 10.

March 3, 1943
Wednesday

Lieutenant Horak of WAAC came to register applicants.

March 4, 1943
Thursday

Tulean Dispatch carried a supplement sheet containing an announcement from the Project Director.

March 6, 1943
Saturday

Telegraph messages from A. C. L. U. and Reed Cary to Harry Mayeda made available to Planning Board. Not distributed from Planning Board office to members because of Administration objection to certain clause.

March 9, 1943
Tuesday

Colonel Scobey's reply to resolution sent by some residents announced in Tulean Dispatch.

March 10, 1943
Wednesday

Commencing this day, part of Planning Board staff reported to 6608 to aid in registration.

Telegram from American Friends Service Committee to Harry Mayeda published in Tulean Dispatch.

March 16, 1943
Tuesday

Grade Schools opened.

Senator Wallgren visited Colony.

not true

March 17, 1943
Wednesday Tulean Dispatch announced that Army Team had left
over the week end.

March 20, 1943
Saturday Deadline set for registration as March 24.
(Tulean Dispatch)

March 25, 1943
Thursday High School opened.
Repatriation opened.

March 31, 1943
Wednesday Trial of fifteen (15) boys--moved to Moab, Utah.

1943

ARMY REGISTRATION

February 3.

Editorial, Tulean Dispatch: Nisei will not allow personal feelings and family complications to prevent him from serving his country, but will go without mental reservations and follow the dictates of his leaders. (Very much of a flag-waving editorial)

February 5.

Teletype: Reaction varied because of suddenness of the announcement. Small enlistment expected due to bitterness over evacuation and to non-cooperative older nisei group. On the whole, reaction unfavorable, but compliance for most part expected.

February 6.

Weekly Report: Disturbing rumors that some issei bitterly oppose War Dept. decision and feel that government has no moral right to induct nisei into army. Opposition centered mainly around JACL leaders. Two of the latter were concerned for their personal safety. Report that a group of fifty being organized into "strong-arm squad" to deal with JACL leaders and any nisei who volunteer. False rumors that project director at issei meeting said that (1) patriotic organization of Japanese-Americans was directly responsible for decision; (2) that any nisei not volunteering was a slacker; (3) that anyone failing to register would be subject to fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment of five years.

February 10.

Report to John Baker: During meetings to acquaint evacuees with program, speakers given utmost attention, but nudging noticed among young evacuees during passages palliating evacuees.

F First day of registration: 29 304-A, including 3 volunteers, one who refused to serve in army, one wished to serve but was frightened to do so by forces operating on the project, 20 qualified "yes."

Conversations with evacuees show they are not prepared at present to make any commitments. Resistance may tie in with underground movement going on against JACL members. To prevent possible incident, Walter Tsukamoto, former JACL president and with commission of captain in Army, left today for Chicago, ostensibly having been cleared for work leave.

February 12.

Weekly report: Resentment, dissatisfaction and anxiety permeated center, and garbage disposal was from 60 to 80 percent above normal every day. Total of 306 registered in first three days. In no blocks has registration gone as planned. No high pressure or coercive methods adopted.

February 10-14, 107 requests for applications for repatriation - all

Tule Lake - 2

kibei, averaging 15 years in Japan, many having returned to this country in 1937 and 1938.

Report to John Baker: Question 28 pivotal point of dissent, as is filling out of leave form. Great deal of criticism from those who have no intention of leaving project for any reason whatever.

Second day of registration characterized by apparently organized resistance. Cooperation varied with the blocks. Undoubtedly a subversive group behind it, but not entire story. Program must be handled with great tact, especially with regard to announcements made in project paper, so that editorial staff members will not be open to criticism. For that reason, editorial comment and feature stories discontinued for the present.

February 15.

Report of combined meeting of City Council, Planning Board, and Block Managers: Fifty-eight questions asked and the shortest, most unequivocal answers were given by the project director, which kept the meeting within the bounds of order and tempers under control. Lt. Carroll explained team's role, registration program, saying that it was mandatory. Read the Sedition Act.

February 10-16: 264 persons requested repatriation forms, 28 of which have been filed.

February 18.

Report to John Baker: 511 - 126A; 289 - 126 rev., of which 79 were aliens and 210 citizens.

February 19.

Report to John Baker (inc. above item): At 8:30 a.m. an estimated 500 people, nisei and issei, overwhelming preponderance of young nisei, in line to apply for repatriation. Talks with colonists indicate that in spite of all explanations, greatest confusion still exists in their minds.

February 5.

Report to John Baker (orig dated Feb. 11): Announcement exploded like a bomb. Japanese not amenable to the surprise element. Indications that Army team will not have colonists' wholehearted cooperation at first - probably not until all angles have been thoroughly analyzed and debated.

Resentment among those who volunteered before the war and then were refused service when war came - feel they are being used as pawns. Chief objection by those who are bitter over evacuation. JAOL members target of resentment, since many feel that JAOL engineered the induction program for ulterior motives. Claustrophobia another factor - evacuees with few exceptions mentally geared to pre-evacuation level, do not comprehend changes that have taken place on outside.

February 13.

Report to John Baker: Third day of registration (Feb. 12) again characterized by non-cooperation with exception of Ward 7 (Wash. and Ore.). Total of first four day: 87 126 rev. and 169 on 126A.

Two teachers resigned because, being conscientious objectors, they refused to assist in registration. Fifteen others have sided with them.

Council meeting on Feb. 12 turned in 153 questions to project director. When telegram authorizing change in wording of Question 28 was read, applause greeted the announcement.

February 18.

Report to John Baker: Registration opened in Administrative Recreation Hall, having ceased the day before in the Block Managers' offices. But registration moving at very slow pace in spite of publicity given to new regulation procedure.

By noon 347 more evacuees applied for repatriation forms and another 200 in line at 1:00 p.m. Total number of applications at noon: 800.

Juichi Nimura arrested and taken to Klamath Falls.

Absolute distrust of WRA policies by perhaps a majority of evacuees may account to some extent for lack of cooperation. Great deal of misunderstanding and confusion on policies.

Nisei more amenable to cooperation when their confidence is solicited. Army announcement and registration has forced decisions upon them. Prospect of uncertain future leaving them desolate and perplexed.

February 25.

Report to John Baker: Resistance to program lessened greatly within past 24 hours. Return to normal conditions hoped for at earliest possible time - reopening of schools and resumption of publication of Dispatch.

Teiko Hashida, editor of the Japanese section of the Dispatch, who was beaten Feb. 22, received visit from kibel who apologized for the beating, saying that they did not countenance such behavior and were for cooperation with the administration.

Closing of schools occurred Monday noon (22nd) when no students showed up for classes despite announcement that 9th, 10th, and 11th, and 12th grades would reopen on that day. No explanation given in order to allow colonists to feel that administration is through trying to explain program and let them worry about future administrative policy.

Dispatch suspended publication for three days, but then staff agreed to go back to work, but Japanese section will not be resumed until colonists can guarantee the staff from harm.

Intimidation of loyal colonists continues.

At close of Feb. 24: 1080 signed 126-A; 930 citizens signed 126 rev. and 88 aliens. Total 2098.

February 26.

Weekly report: Planning Board and Council met on Feb. 21 in separate sessions because of arrest of 27 boys who refused to register, the first to formulate a plan to expedite registration and discuss plans for getting the boys released, and the second to (1) give a vote of confidence to wardens because they wanted to resign as a body; (2) negotiate with Army to have registration blanks mailed to each male citizen; and (3) negotiate with Army to release boys from jail.

Next day (22) committees of three from each group met with Coverly, Cozzens, Major Marshall, and Lt. Carroll suggesting plans which were refused. Same afternoon both Board and Council resigned. Same night all blocks met to elect new member to Board.

On Tuesday (23) and Wednesday (24) temporary members of Board met with Board of Directors to discuss expediting registration. On Friday (26) six members of Planning Board, executive secretary, and research man met to discuss physical and mob violence and to write memo to project director condemning it and stating full cooperation with wardens.

Late Sunday night (21) and Monday (22) block meetings were held to discuss special report of Board and Council.

On Sunday, (21) at 10:00 am. MP commander notified Coverly that he had instructions to assist in making any necessary arrests. Plans were made to pick up 31 who had refused to register at 5:00 pm. All from Block 42, which was quickly surrounded. Internal Security officers collected the prisoners, who were loaded on trucks. One group taken to Klamath Falls and another to Modoc County jail at Alturas.

On Tuesday (23) registration showed a pickup, but by Thursday (25) momentum was lost. On Monday (22) large proportion of evacuees failed to show up for work. No general strike called, but more or less spontaneous strike prevailed. Continued until Wednesday. Thursday morning as if by general consent, almost everyone returned to work,

Thursday (25) discovery made that circular advising people not to register was being widely distributed. So far neither author nor means by which it was mimeographed have been discovered. By Thursday tips coming in from evacuees as to who leaders might be. Increased on Friday. Early Friday three members of gang implicated in assault on an issei considered to be an informer on Thursday night. Most talkative finally confessed fully his whole part and named not only other members of gang involved in beatings but the leaders as well. This information checked against previous tips and plans made to arrest not only other members of the gang but leaders as well. Gang members rounded up Friday night - ten of them - and leaders to be arrested on 27th or 28th.

On 27th, 21 of prisoners in Klamath Falls transferred to CCC camp where they will be cared for until either U.S. Attorney takes custody or they are tried in an administrative proceeding.

March 5.

Weekly report: 12 arrested on Feb. 28, five of them suspected of being issei leaders in general program of obstruction, six kibei leaders, 1 nisei. Two released the next day on lack of evidence. Process of "screening" kibei began on March 1. Those who persisted in opposition were arrested. By end of week about 50 had been removed. On March 2 end of original registration schedule reached, but deadline extended to March 10. On same day, 12 of 13 arrested in beating pled guilty to a charge of "riot" in Modoc County court and were sentenced to jail terms. Four who carried clubs; six months with three months suspended. Remainder: four months with two suspended.

Orderly crowd of about 400 ~~gathered~~ gathered in front of registration hall to protest removal of kibe. Probably prevented some timid persons from registering. At issei meeting on March 4 it was evident that resistance was far from broken. Quite evident they were not seeking information from Coverly and Cozzens, but trying to trap them.

Weekly report: Registration of male citizens 17 and over closed on March, but those who still desire to register are given the chance to do so. Estimated 600 male citizens within the age group failed to register. Registration of female citizens to close on March 15 and tentatively, registration of aliens not later than March 24.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY

Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

February 23, 1943

To whom it may concern:

A man who will not swear allegiance to the United States cannot serve in the armed forces of the United States which is a position of honor. Therefore, Nisei or Kibei who answer "no" to questions No. 27 and 28, and who persist in that answer, cannot anticipate that the Army of the United States will ever ask for their services or that they will be inducted into the armed forces by Selective Service. The negative answer on the question of allegiance disqualifies them for honorable service.

A "No" answer on question 27, accompanied by a "Yes" answer on question 28, is not regarded by the War Department as a proof of disloyalty in the individual, or as bearing on that question. It is considered that a man may be completely loyal to the United States and still not wish to do military service because of religious scruples, or because he feels that he could not be a good soldier, or for any one of a number of reasons. There can be no promise that those who answer "No" to No. 27 and "Yes" to No. 28 will not be taken into the military service ultimately, but as it is the desire of the War Department to have only completely willing, loyal soldiers in the Combat Team, these men have the minimum chance of being called into the military service.

The "Yes" answer to both questions speaks for itself. It means that the man is loyal and that he is willing to serve the country, as other young men are doing. Such men, if physically able, may be drafted for the Combat Team if the latter organization is not completed with volunteers. In case it is so filled, then they are liable to induction for general service elsewhere throughout the Army of the United States, in the same manner as any other inductee within this country.

/s/ Sam L. A. Marshall
Major, AUS
War Department
Washington, D. C.

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A STATEMENT TO THE PEOPLE OF TULE LAKE RELOCATION CENTER

The issues now at stake in the registration program are both large and vital. It is not an exaggeration to say that the future of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States depends on the success of this program. It is my personal feeling, after having been in the center of conflicting opinions for almost a month, that the residents of Tule Lake have not seen all sides of the picture. It seems very necessary at this time for all of us to discipline our minds to the extent we can see another side, namely, the point of view of one hundred and thirty million Americans.

At the present time the American public is rather skeptical as to whether the majority of the Nisei and Issei are devoted to the interests of this land. Only a short time back they were definitely of the opposite view. Now, after months of work by the Director of WRA and a number of other liberal and forward-looking agencies, they are held convinced. Great decisions are hanging in the balance. As you know, public opinion is a deciding factor in the Government of a Democracy. If, at this crucial period, the residents of this Center reflect the opportunity won for them at the cost of so much work, the future will be dark indeed, possibly for generations to come. What would occur at Tule Lake would react unfavorably on all Japanese Americans.

It must be remembered that the American population as a whole, engaged as it is in fighting and working for victory, would be unable to understand any attitude on your part which did not take the war into consideration. The WAR caused the evacuation and all its accompanying burdens. To begin the process of restoring privileges while the War is still on is proof enough of good faith. Every hope may be entertained that the coming of peace would find even more generous opportunities forthcoming.

All the information necessary to a thorough understanding of the registration program has been published. All the questions have been asked and answered many times. It is obvious that the giving of further information is neither necessary or desired. The time has come when the people of Tule Lake must demonstrate faith in the good intentions of the United States. Such faith is all that is needed to go ahead and finish this job.

Harvey M. Coverley
Project Director

Questions brought up in the City Council. *Two Lake*
Send to

1. Would it be satisfactory to write "undecided at present"? *unjoint*
2. Asked for translation of questionnaire.
3. Would Kibei's be required to answer Question 28 of BSS Form 304A? *eej*
4. Are the questionnaires the same as those asked of citizens of other races in the United States? If Nisei are to be considered Americans, they would like to have the same questions asked of them.
5. Modification or striking out of Question 28.
6. Question 28 should be stricken out or allowed to be left unanswered.
7. The Issei should not be forced to answer this question, 28. Since they are not permitted to become naturalized, they would become "men without a country".
8. If the United States were contemplating giving citizenship to the Issei.
9. Should the assistants to the registrars have a good command of both Japanese and English?
10. Does the Geneva Conference Treaty carry provisions about asking such a question of the Issei?
(The Treaty says that questions on the political and military situations could not be asked of prisoners of wars. Should they refuse to reply, they could not be threatened nor punished.)
11. What would the penalty for refusing to answer Question 28 be?
12. If the boys are going to be taken by the Army, the families should be returned to their former homes.
13. In reference to Questions 9 and 10. Would it be necessary to put the name, birth place, occupation, etc., of the fathers and mothers?
14. Is it necessary to enumerate the sports and hobbies of the Issei?
15. The Nisei are willing to take their chances on the Selective Service; but they do not want a separate combat unit--they do not want to be segregated. They want to be placed in mixed groups.
16. If Nisei are to be inducted, the soldiers and citizens should be allowed to go into the defense zones.
17. a. Are Japanese aliens prisoners of war?
b. Will they be considered prisoners of war if they should answer "no" to Question 28?
18. Modification of Question 27 and Question 28 on Selective Service 304-A.

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

We, the citizens of the United States of America, residents of the Tule Lake Relocation Project, Newell, California, in order to perform our duties as Loyal citizens of the United States and in order to uphold the principles of Democracy as established in the Constitution of the United States do hereby state that:

Whereas, we the citizens of the United States have been asked by our Government to pledge our unqualified allegiance to this country.

Whereas, we have accepted in good faith and in full cooperation the extraordinary orders of the United States Army.

Whereas, we feel that we have given our fullest cooperation to this program of evacuation.

Whereas, the Government through the Federal Reserve Bank has failed to protect the people.

Whereas, we have temporarily surrendered many of the rights and privileges of citizenship which we have heretofore enjoyed.

Whereas, we suffered losses of homes, properties, work, freedom of movement, separation from friends, and all things we felt dear to us without protest.

Whereas, we wish to prevent in the future, the mass evacuation or confining of citizens without trial.

Whereas, we feel that there is only one class of citizenship in this country and a loyal citizen of one race should not be treated any different from another.

Whereas, we believe that some of these things mentioned above constitute a violation of our civil rights.

And whereas, we believe sincerely and honestly in the principles of freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom of the Press, and freedom of Assemblage as embodied in the Constitution and its amendments.

Therefore, be it resolved:

1. That we ask Secretary of War, Henry L. Stimson, that after a thorough investigation by the Military Intelligence and the Federal Bureau of Investigation and other Federal Authorities that persons that are cleared should have absolute freedom of movement and the choice of returning to their homes.
2. That we request President Roosevelt to give us assurance that he will use his good office in an endeavor to secure all constitutional and civil rights as American Citizens.
3. That the security for the Isseis be assured.
4. That we ask President Roosevelt to use his good office to bring favorable impressions to the public regarding the loyal citizens.

5. That we ask that those Isseis considered by the Government as being not disloyal to this Government be classified as "friendly aliens".

6. That we have the Government note the advantages of the good publicity to be gained by disbursing Nisei soldiers into the Army at large rather than forming a separate combat team; and that the Government further note that the education of Caucasian soldiers can be made through deep comradeship that grows between soldiers facing a common task and thereby educate the American public.

7. That the Government recognizing that we are fighting for the Four Freedoms as embodied in the Atlantic Charter should apply these democratic principles to us here at home.

8. That we believe that if satisfactory answers can be given by a Government spokesman, preferably the President of the United States to these questions we can go and fight for this, our country without fear or qualms concerning the security of our future rights. If satisfactory answers cannot be given, we believe that the constitutional rights have not been upheld and we see no reason why we should register without ~~the~~ due knowledge of our citizenship.

And be it further resolved, that we respectively ask for immediate answers to the questions in this resolution.

Julius (ms)

QUESTION 28 SUBSTITUTED

Question 28 to WRA 126-Revised has been changed substantially in a teletype message received by Harvey Coverley, project director, from Dillon S. Myer, national director, in Washington at 3:34 o'clock Friday afternoon.

The special telegram was received from Washington when the City Council and Planning Board were having an emergency meeting at #1308 on this vital point of the questionnaire.

The complete text of the telegram from Director Myer said:

"THE following question shall be substituted for question 28 in Form 126 Revised for aliens: 'Will you swear to abide by the Laws of the United States and to take no action which would in any way interfere with the war effort of the United States?' Aliens may, however, answer the present Question 28 if they prefer, either by a straight Yes or No or by a qualified answer. The substitute Question 28 may also be answered by aliens in a qualified way if they so desire. The substitute Question 28 should be a mimeographed slip, attached to Form 126 Revised.

"D.S. Myer
"WRA
"Washington, D.C."

米國市民タラザルモノニ對シテハ Form 126 Rev. 中ノ
 問第二十八号ノ代リニ次ノ向ヲ用ヒルコト
 貴下ハ合衆國ノ法律ヲ遵守シ、且又合衆國
 ノ戰勝努力ヲ少シデモ妨害スルマウナ行爲ハ之
 ヲ絶對ニミナイトイフコトヲ誓言約イタシマスカ
 但シ本人ノ希望スル場合ニハ米國市民ナラザルモノ
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 然リ或ハ否或ハ條件附ノ答ヘラスルコトが出来ル
 モノデアル。
 代用第二十八号モ亦、本人ノ希望ニヨリ條件附ノ
 答ヘヲナシ得ルモノデアル。
 同第二十八号ノ代用ハ之ヲ騰寫ニ附シ Form 126
 中ニ添附スベキモノデアル。
 WASHINGTON
 W.D.R.A.C.
 D.S. MYER
 右は二月十五日午後ワシントンノ W.R.A. 本部より
 当所々長 H.M. カヴレー氏宛マ、来テ電文ノ翻譯
 である。我ラ一同ニ關係深イ重大問題である故、茲に
 とりあへず報告するものがある。
 テュリレーク 市参事 会
 企 業 部

QUESTIONS PERTAINING TO WRA FORM 126-REV

1. Is it true that the application for leave clearance is compulsory on the part of female citizens and aliens?
- ✓ 2. Has it not been the policy of the WRA that all those wishing to secure such leave clearance mentioned in Item 1, be voluntary on the part of such person?
- ✓ 3. What necessitated the WRA to use the same form for the two groups of people who are of two entirely different category--namely, female U. S. citizens and the enemy aliens?
- ✓ 4. What power and authority if any has the WRA to enforce on the people of Japanese nationality to apply for leave clearances if the WRA 126-Rev is compulsory as stated in question 1. (Please quote the specific clause in the National and International legal document as to the origin of WRA Authority.)
- ✓ 5. What does the phrase "unqualified allegiance to the United States of America" as stated in question 28 of WRA 126-Rev mean specifically?
- ✓ 6. Why is it that the name of the Spanish Government which as far as we have been informed, is to be of neutral government, be mentioned in questions 29 and 30?
7. Questions pertaining to question 28.
 - a. What is the definition of the word "loyalty"? (Issei standpoint)
 - b. What is the reason for the new order of the War Department?
 - c. Is this an Army order or is it by all the will of people of the United States?
 - d. Order of the War Department for any other purpose than stated.
 - e. What is the explanation of Army Proclamation of allowing Japanese Americans privileges, but prohibiting them from entering western defense?
- ✓ 8. A more definite explanation and clarification of Question 28 is requested.
- ✓ 9. It seems that approximately seventy-five percent of all these questions on Form 126 have been answered previously on the WRA census records, etc. Why should it be necessary to answer them again?

- ✓ 10. When signing the leave clearance papers, they asked us what part of the country we would like to go. Why is it that we are unable to go back to the Northwest after being cleared for leave? Is it wise to answer such questions on the questionnaire if no official word has been received regarding penalties for not answering or filling in such forms?
- ✓ 11. Issei husband and nisei wife or vice versa. Must answer differently as to loyalty. In what right way may they answer together?
- ✓ 12. Will government compensate all Japanese for loss of time and money due to evacuation?
- ✓ 13. Mr. Coverley or the Army representatives stated today (2/10/43) that those Issei who do not care to apply for leave clearance as such may change the title of this particular application form to "Registration" when filling it out. However, the question which remains is: Since the questions to be answered remain unchanged, cannot this particular document still be considered an application for leave clearance in spite of the fact that the registrant intends it only to be a "registration" and nothing more?
- ✓ 14. The U. S. Government has offered an opportunity to the Nisei of this camp to demonstrate their loyalty to this country. It is assumed that this is made in all good faith. However, judging from the message read by Sgt. Sullivan on February 9, 1943 to some colonists, it seems that if a Nisei were to affirm his loyalty to the U. S., and offer to assist in the war effort by going out as a defense worker, this offer on the part of the Government is actually not in good faith as restrictions are still in effect in regards to the exclusion of Japanese people from the Western Defense Area. There is need for some clarification or statement on the above point.
- ✓ 15. There are many talks that interviewers write "Yes" although the person being interviewed says "No" in answering the questionnaire. (Comment: Evacuees want strict correction on that)
- ✓ 16. It was stated by our former Project Director Mr. Shirrell in a question and answer meeting held in late October or November, 1942, was transmitted from Japanese Government to the Government of the United States, saying that the former recognizes all the Japanese alien held in the various centers as the prisoners of war. Please clarify.
- ✓ 17. Does signing the clearance paper mean that the signee has to go out if and when there is a job on the outside?

Questions on WRA Form 126 Rev--Page 3

- ✓ 18. What is the qualification for army nurse and WAAC?
- ✓ 19. If an issei pledge allegiance to Japan or repatriation but wants to go outside, can he go?
- ✓ 20. We should get allowance for dependent.
- ✓ 21. If you sign the leave clearance form, does one have to go if later one decides he does not want to go?
- ✓ 22. What would be the consequences should question 28 be left unanswered?
- ✓ 23. Is the leave clearance form the same as the form issued at the Placement Bureau?
- ✓ 24. If a girl applies for a leave clearance on this form, must she go out if the Government calls her?
- ✓ 25. The WRA 126 Rev form specifies that it is for aliens and women over 17 years of age; the selective service is for men (citizens) of 17 years to 38 years; then what form does the Nisei men over 38 years of age sign? Is there a form for them?
26. Will we ever be made to leave this camp against our wishes just because we signed this form WRA 126?
- ✓ 27. Would it be satisfactory to write "undecided at present"?
- ✓ 28. Could the questionnaire be translated into Japanese?
29. Issei should not be forced to answer this question 28 since they are not permitted to become naturalized; they would become "men without a country".
30. Is U. S. contemplating giving citizenships to the Isseis who answered question 28 "Yes"?
- ✓ 31. Shouldn't the assistants to the registrars have a good command of both Japanese and English?
- ✓ 32. Does the Geneva Conference Treaty carry provisions about asking such a question of the Issei as the questionnaire?
- ✓ 33. Is it necessary to enumerate the sports and hobbies of the Isseis?
34. Are Japanese aliens prisoners of war?
Will they be considered prisoners of war if they should answer "no" to Question 28?

Questions on WRA Form 126 Rev--Page 4

35. Is it still possible for evacuees in this project to make application for repatriation to Japan?
36. Does the answer "No" for Question 28 mean that we cannot go out when the leave clearance comes?
37. Does the statement "back to normal" mean that you can go back to where you came from?
38. Do persons who have registered for leave clearance after December 1, 1942 have to fill this clearance paper too?
39. Will the Japanese-American girls be allowed the same privileges as Caucasian nurses and W.A.A.C.?
40. What will be our economic security and status, if relocated?
41. Will we ever be made to leave this camp against our wishes just because we sign this WRA 126 form?
42. Must a person who has no intention of going out register for leave clearance?
43. In filling references of five people, can they be either Caucasian or Japanese?
44. What would be the penalty for Issei if they refuse the registration?
45. Due to lack of clear memory, if the registrant should make an error in statement, what penalty will he get?
46. In the event a person is eligible for outside employment by the virtue of being duly "cleared", will he receive financial assistance for re-establishment?
47. Will the "cleared" aliens be given the status of "friendly aliens" or will they be categorically retained in the "enemy alien" classification?
48. Will the Isseis swearing "yes" to question 28 of the form WRA 126 Rev be given assurance of American citizenship?
49. If we sign for the Leave Clearance and the work offered us is not satisfactory, what is the result ?
50. Is compulsory relocation or registration for this purpose or mass relocation one of the purposes of this registration?
51. Why is it that the Niseis are required to re-register?

- ✓ 52. Why is it that all Niseis in relocation centers singled out to answer special questions in regard to our loyalty?
- ✓ 53. May we request that the United States Government endeavor as nearly as possible, to re-establish us to our former status previous to evacuation.
- ✓ 54. If Niseis answer "no" to Questions 27 and 28, will they be treated as internees in Concentration Camps?
- ✓ 55. If Niseis refuse to answer Questions 27 and 28, will they be treated as enemy aliens?
- ✓ 56. For those who do not want to resettle outside, what difference does it make if the paper is changed from leave clearance to just registration? If it is possible to just strike out the leave clearance part, what's the use of having the registration?
57. For those who refuse to register, is it possible to have them treated as those who have applied for repatriation?
58. What will happen if everybody refuses to register?

W. R. A.
出所免狀下附申請書

轉住所
家族番号
所収住所

1. _____
(姓) (英語名) (日本名)

(a) 変名

2. 同伴の被保護者名前及年齢ヲ記セ _____

3. 出生年月日 _____ 出生所 _____

4. 國籍 _____

5. 入所前最近三ヶ月以上居住セシニヶ所ノ住所ヲ記セ

_____ ヨリ _____ マテ

_____ ヨリ _____ マテ

6. 性別 _____ 身長 _____ 体重 _____

7. 貴殿ノ選舉有權者カ _____ 選舉登録シテ最初ノ年 _____

何處テ _____ 黨派 _____

8. 獨身カ結婚者カ離婚カ其他 _____

偶配偶者ノ國籍 _____ 配偶者ノ人種 _____

9. _____

(父ノ姓名) (町村市縣) (國) (職業)

10. _____

(母ノ姓名) (町村市縣) (國) (職業)

11. 及12. 箇條ニ於テハ貴殿ノ両親、子供、兄弟、姉妹以外ノ除ク其ノ姓名、自分ノ關係、國籍、住所、職業ヲ記セ。

11. 米國ニ於ケル親戚 (若シ軍人ヲラバ徵兵カ志願カヲ示セ)

a. _____

(姓名) (貴殿ノ關係) (國籍)

(住所) (職業) (志願スハ徵兵)

(b, c, 共 aト同ジ)

(若シ餘白ナキ場合ハ白紙ヲ貼紙スベシ)

12. 日本ニ於ケル親戚 (若シ軍人ヲラ志願カ徵兵カ)

(姓名) (貴殿ノ關係) 國籍

(住所) (職業)

13. 教育

名	場所	在学年数	マテ
(幼稚園)		ヨリ	マテ
(小学校)		ヨリ	マテ
(日本語学校)		ヨリ	マテ
(中学校)		ヨリ	マテ
(大学課程, 専門学校, 大学)		ヨリ	マテ
(軍事教練)		(何處テ)	(何年ニ)

14. 外國旅行 (年月日, 何レ國、誰ト共ニ、何、理由テ) (在学年数)

15. 就職 (雇主, 姓名, 職業, 住所, 1935年以來, 年月日)

16. 宗教 加入宗教團體

17. 加入團體 (クラブ, 組合, 協會, 其他) 團名, 團體, 種類, 在會年数。

18. 外國語, 知識 (次, , 甲 = EPレテ下サ)

日本語			他國語		
良	中	下	良	中	下
讀方	<input type="checkbox"/>				
書方	<input type="checkbox"/>				
話方	<input type="checkbox"/>				

19. 運動ト趣味

20. 身元保証人五名, 親戚及雇主ヲ除キ, 前住所ノ友人ガ好マレイ保証人ノ住所, 職業, 友人トシテ交渉セル年数ヲ記スベシ

(姓名)	(住所)	(職業)	(年数)

29. 日本又ハ西班牙政府ニ就職志願又ハ就職セシ事アリヤ
然リ 否 若シアルハ何レノ政府カ又年月日ヲ記セ

30. 子供ハ日本又ハ西班牙領事館ニ登録セシ事アリヤ
然リ 否 若シアルハ姓名及ビ年月日ヲ記セ
姓名 年月日 姓名 年月日

31. 子供ヲ日本ニ渡航カセシ事アリヤ 然リ 否
若シ有レバ姓名及ビ年月日ヲ記セ
姓名 年月日 姓名 年月日

32. 今迄ニ出所ヲ申請シテ事アリヤ。若シアルハ其ノ申請ヲ為シ
タル場所及ビ年月日ヲ明記セヨ

33. 若シ就職ヲ望ミタル時適當^{就職}ノ職口ナキ場合次ニ志望
スル職業ヲ其ノ順ニ列記セヨ

第一選定 _____
第二選定 _____
第三選定 _____

(A) 米國ノ何レノ地方ニテモ就職スルヤ 然リ 否
(B) 志望スル地方 _____

(年月日)

(署名)

Nov. 8, 1943

R 9.68

TULE LAKE SEGREGATION PROGRAM

- 18 -

More immediate problems as a result of segregation are already being revealed with much intensity.

1. The newcomers to Tule Lake are not a homogeneous people. Their reasons for coming to Tule Lake vary from economic and personal security considerations to truly pro-Japanese sentiments. Their backgrounds, experiences, and ages vary and they are all under severe tensions. They cannot be expected to live as a harmonious people yet. Furthermore, this community is unorganized in every sense of the word. The social pressures and social directions for action must be remade in the new center, and those who assume leadership will in many cases determine the character of the new community. If the more aggressive elements among the Kibei set the pattern of social behavior, it will be a much different center than if the more stable groups of Issei take over.

2. The attitudes with which the newcomers in Tule Lake approach all questions will be conditioned by their past experiences, both pre-evacuation and assembly center, and finally their recent experiences in relocation centers. Many of the people within the colony may clash with one another and view each other with suspicion. This occurred as a result

of the Santa Anita riots when people were being assigned to relocation centers. Some refused to live with the "rowdy Santa Anitans." This will be even more intensified by relocation center histories.

3. If aggressions that come from the frustrations imposed not only on the relocation center, but by the confining elements in the segregation center are not given social direction, they will become more and more anti-social and destructive. Living in this community will tend to bring out aggressions. Furthermore, many of those sent here have already learned to express themselves in an overt manner. Already reports are coming to this office that the Hawaiian Kibei in particular are breaking windows, staging demonstrations, and may even have caused the agriculture strike.

4. There are many people who will be asking to leave Tule Lake because of the reality of the new type of center life. Many did not anticipate it would be so restraining. The other centers had emphasized the non-punitive aspects of the segregation center with no mention of the unpleasantness they would find.

5. Many children came to Tule Lake with their parents against their desires. Some split families occurred before segregation. Many more will now take place as Nisei will appeal to leave after they have been in Tule Lake for a while. Those who remain will be seriously effected.

6. Housing is a problem now being faced. The overcrowding that resulted from the influx of newcomers and the inadequate space is most serious. Furthermore, many remaining Tuleans refused to move to smaller apartments as they had made improvements in the apartments they occupy. Inadequate records from other projects made the work of assignment more difficult. Until adequate housing is available this will remain a serious problem. Living in such close quarters will further aggravate the tensions

inherent in living in this community.

7. As Appeal Boards are set up in other projects, there will be additional people asking to go to Tule Lake. Furthermore, as centers close there will be a certain number of people who will ask to go to Tule in order to escape further moves and the fear of relocation. They will look to Tule Lake as a security for the duration.

8. Another problem Tule Lake will be faced with as a result of segregation is the definition other projects apply to it. If they see Tule Lake as a place for "agitators", then many more problems will be created.

9. Not all of the Tuleans will adjust well in the new centers to which they were sent. Some went to centers they did not wish to go to, others were disappointed in the new centers. There will be some who will, therefore appeal to return to Tule Lake.

The problems of segregation and its results are only now beginning to take shape at Tule Lake. The manner and method in which they are handled at the beginning will be most important in determining the future history of the center. It has already started with many adverse factors to be faced. Whether or not these can be overcome will depend on the administration and on the colonists themselves.

Draft
1/7/44

Mr. Ray Best:

Subject: "Plan for Community Organization"

A number of members of the Washington staff have given careful study to the document, "Plan for Community Organization" which you left with us for comment. This plan is based on the assumption that effective administration at Tule Lake is possible only if there are systematic and formal relations with the community. With this assumption we are in full agreement and we believe that your experience also supports this point of view. With the acceptance of the administrative desirability of maintaining organized relations with the community the plan then advances a number of objectives and concrete proposals for accomplishing these objectives. As we have analyzed the objectives they are:

1. To reestablish relations between the community and the administration.
2. To provide the mechanics for securing the selection of a representative group of the residents which stands for the interests of the peace-loving majority and thus to eliminate domination by minorities, pressure groups, or strong arm methods.
3. To provide opportunity for assumption of responsibility for running by evacuees for project operations including the selection of foremen
4. To redefine working relationships between the administrative staff and evacuees so that the latter have found channels of cooperation with staff members and may deal with them in an advisory role.

4. To develop joint staff-resident responsibility for planning and policy in connection with all aspects of center operation through a resident advisory committee working with the project director and his division chiefs.

These objectives were to be achieved by the creation of a representative structure composed of two elected representatives from each block for each of the "functional" divisions of the administration. These representatives would elect two members from each block to form a Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors would select technical specialists to manage the "functional" units' work. The administrative staff section head would work in an advisory capacity with the planning committee for his section. The Board of Directors for each "functional" unit will elect one member to sit on a Central Council which will work with the Project Director in over-all operating agreements. An advisory Council of the Central Council will work in close collaboration with the Project Director on the day-to-day problems of community management.

The desirability of this particular plan is advanced on the basis that it is similar in structure to that of the Business Enterprises which has withstood the minority pressures in recent events; that it obviates the dangers of geographical representation; and that it is functional in organization.

With the first two objectives, as we have listed them, we believe that there is no question of the desirability of their accomplishment. We recognize, as do you, that no system is absolutely fool-proof against having an organized minority seize control of governmental procedures. We should fulfil our obligation to the residents to provide the procedures by which the majority can be represented. We believe, that the danger of a minority seizing control in a stable and well-organized community is extremely remote, and that the weight

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
TULE LAKE SEGREGATION CENTER
Newell, California

Community Analysis
August 3, 1944

COMMUNITY ATTITUDES ON RECURRENT CRISES IN JULY

- 24 -

Under the reorganization plan, whereby wardens would be elected in the blocks and in turn select their own top officers, (notice to Civic Organizations and Block Managers, to this effect, appended to this page), about half the blocks elected two wardens under the plan, Ward VIII or "Manzanar", responding 100% possibly as a result of being absent from the Project during the period of political rifts from November to the present. Ward VII, very much a part of the Project splits and difficulties responded most poorly. While the block patrols disbanded, as 80 of a possible 146 wardens were elected in the blocks, the center underwent a self-imposed curfew at nine o'clock in response

to rumors of rape, robbery and assault. (The figure of 80 wardens of a possible 146 -- two from each of 73 blocks -- is the figure as of July 25th. The number is now about 85). Blocks in wards other than Ward VIII and Ward VII, the latter with contrasting results for the wardens' elections, showed a spotty half-and-half response to the election call. The election plan was generally liked, however, and blocks which did not respond with two wardens wished addition information, indicating how much independence the wardens' organization would have from the Police Department, or Internal Security proper. People said generally that they "know complete independence is impossible, yet we want to know how much is possible; the wardens will never succeed if they have to spy on the residents or be responsible for Stockade pick-ups." In the week of July 30th, a Committee of Five, representing the wardens' department, reflected these sentiments in such proposals as: (1) the desire not to wear shirt badges (that the Caucasian police wear a similar sort of badge on the shirt is understood); (2) the desire to have a separate organization set-up; (3) the desire to deal directly with administration -- and not through the intermediacy of the Caucasian police department. In the reorganization of the wardens, as with the reorganization of the Co-op, popular sentiment demanded that the entire staff resign, and that a clean slate be effected.

Civic
Organ.
& C.A.
Section

Civic Organizations and the C. A. section had related difficulties during this period. In Civic Organizations, the major difficulty was to secure replacements for four block manager

positions. The previous plan was to have the block nominate three and administration choose one from among that number. The "polite" center objection to this plan was that this method "loses face" for the two rejected, but actually the fear was that the one chosen would be linked in popular belief with administrative lines of authority exclusively. At any rate, the earlier plan failed to re-institute four block managerships, and consequently a second plan was devised, reminiscent of the plan for reorganizing the wardens. According to this plan, the block would elect one individual, as is now the case, undercover, in a majority of block managerships. The barrack captains would then sign a statement backing the choice. The latter point was objected to inasmuch as barrack captainship is usually, at Tule Lake, passed "down the barrack" in rotating order, each household or apartment holding the position for a period of one to three months. It was felt that the sanction of barrack captains was an unnecessary complication -- "as if the people would not back their elected choice in the first place." "Administration goes into too great details, as if they did not trust the people, or feel they would respect their choice."

colony sentiment, as follows:

(1) The Co-op must become a purely commercial enterprise, handling goods, but not labor.

(The domestics themselves, in the shift from high wages under private enterprise, to \$19 plus clothing allowance under Co-op management, complained of lower wages, the Co-op exploiting them "for administration," etc. This "exploitation account" was aggravated in the center when the rate of \$35 was turned down, the old Board being the rate of \$35 was turned down, the old Board being accused of always giving in to administration and working for them, and the Board protecting itself by holding that administration was "haggling over \$5."-(reference to \$30 rate settled on).

(2) The Co-op must get out of anything that smacks of politics. Giving jobs to people, as domestics, has this aspect.

(Offering services, through domestics, had two "smacking of politics" possibilities. The jobs would be looked on as political footballs, so to speak, in the center; and getting people to work for administrative personnel might be interpreted in politicalized terms).

(3) The personal risk to individual laborers in the Ad. area is something for which the Co-op wishes to assume no responsibility.

(Here the Board had in mind the Okamoto shooting. Any recurrence of such happenings -- to domestics or employees in the Ad. area might be laid at the Co-op door).

(4) While the Co-op at other centers handles domestics, this center, with its ticklish internal situation between colony and administration, is different. Hence, the policy for Co-ops might well be re-written for this center.

(This point is in line with a great deal of colony feeling that policy should be distinguished as between relocation centers and the segregation center).

(5) The colony already feels that the Co-op is simply an administrative instrument rather than "their" organization. It cannot afford to heighten this impression.

(Following the Hitomi incident, the new Board was extremely cautious about their place in the center picture. Sensitivity and fear led to the desire for as thorough a disassociation as possible).

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

July 20, 1944

MEMORANDUM

To: Civic Organization, and Block Managers
From: R. R. Best, Project Director
Subject: Reorganization of Colonial Police.

The Administration has been advised that the Colony Police Force resigned effective July 20. The reason given is that the Administration would not permit Civic Organization and the Block Managers to be used as an agency to develop popular support for the Colony Police. The Administration felt that the Block Managers could not comply with this request without indulging in political activity.

It is now necessary to reorganize the Police Department. In this organization it is felt that the Department will serve its best purpose through selection by the residents of the Colony itself.

It is, therefore, requested that the Block Managers accept the responsibility for calling block meetings within their blocks to advise the residents of the situation. The residents of each block, either in a block meeting, or through barracks captains, or by any other means which they feel is satisfactory, are requested to select two persons to represent the block on the Colony Police.

It is intended that each Colony Policeman to be selected will have the primary responsibility of doing the police work within the block from which he is selected or at least within the ward within which he resides.

Some adjustments will be necessary to take care of such contingencies as tours of duty, relief, time off, and staff work. After the initial organization of the new Colony Police Department it is contemplated that some members of the newly selected staff will show a qualification for the performance of staff duties. In the event such duties are assigned then the block from which this person was chosen will be asked to select his substitute. It is proposed that the newly selected Colony Police force will be asked to elect from among their own number the key people of the force, including Chief of Police, Assistant Chiefs of Police, Captains, Lieutenants, and Sergeants. Any vacancies thus created in block selections are expected to be filled by new selections from the block concerned.

Those persons selected by the blocks will be accepted by the Administration without question, and will be assigned to the Colony

Police force. Their work orders will be processed through the Placement Office and they will become employees paid by the Administration at the regular classified wage rates. If in any case the selection involves a transfer from another Section or Division the transfer will be processed through the Placement Office.

It is requested that the names, addresses, and identification numbers of persons selected within each block be referred to Civic Organization office not later than 4:00 p.m., Monday, July 24, 1944.

R. R. Best
Project Director