

Page 1 - Line 4.

1. This is an ~~exaggeration~~ and is not a general sentiment. ~~It is due at least in part to the fact that~~ X's best friend in Gila hates Terry fanatically. Terry is very unpopular, however, especially among the young ~~gys~~ people who are reputed to break into tears when they hear that they ~~are about~~ have been assigned to his board for leave clearance. When assigned to Wolter's board they are happy as larks.

X's major informant in Gila, whose home I now visit regularly and with whose husband I am studying Japanese has had an unfortunate quarrel with Terry. Mrs. Kondo, the lady in question, has a child who is mentally ill suffering from encephalitis ~~if (have no dictionary.)~~ This child is confined in a California institution, where, according to Mrs. K. the WRA forced them to leave it at the time of evacuation. All of Mrs. K's attempts to have the child released to her in Gila or in the event of her relocation have been unsuccessful. Terry, in his gruff way was very unsympathetic to Mrs. K. when she asked him for help. Terry, who I think is fairly decent at heart is ever inclined to argue the legality of an action committed by the WRA and will seldom have the grace to admit that even though it may have been legal it has caused great hardship and tragedy. From several people I have heard that he treats the young people who wish to relocate as if they were criminals, snapping questions at them. Many of them are frightened, and all, ^{particularly if they} ~~who~~ consider themselves loyal citizens, are offended.

Terry called me into the office last week and tried to pump me on the evacuees attitudes toward the administration. He used the same criminal attorney tactics on me and, naturally, got nowhere. I merely grinned and said nothing. He then softened up and asked ~~somehow & humbly~~ meekly what the evacuees really thought. ~~Id~~ I was feeling full of beans and drew my thumb-nail across my throat.

Terry was astonished. He had no notion that the staff was so thoroughly disliked. However, he quickly rallied and began to argue the legality of administrative proceedings. I said the legality of the matter had no affect on people who were treated crudely, who if they complained with any vigor were sent to Leupp, who were forced to see their children eat insufficient and poorly cooked food. Terry changed his tune and began to complain about the opportunistic attitude of the Japanese. I said nothing.

Finally, he asked if I could suggest anything that could be done to improve matters. I said it was not my job to ~~make~~ suggestions to the WRA, but hoping that my remarks might find some root, I ventured ^{to suggest} that if the most moronic members of the staff were removed and if the remainder made some attempt to treat the evacuees with whom they came in contact courteously, ^{and} asked and sometimes followed their advice it would act as a salve ^{to the situation,} although I did not think it would affect a cure. Terry took it all.

I hear that ^{he} quoted me as saying that the condition in Gila was beyond remedy at an historic staff meeting held yesterday. This meeting is one of the ~~big~~ most interesting events in project history. Gordon Brown handed in a brief report to Wolter about a month ago. It was a mild enough dissertation ^{on evacuee attitudes} and stressed the unsettled feeling of the evacuees, their hostility toward certain members of the administration (Bennett, naturally was not named) their sentiment that anyone who dared make use of freedom of speech was in danger of internment. (Brown has promised to paraphrase the report for me, and I shall include it in a more complete article I intend to prepare ~~on~~ administrative and evacuee interactions with regard to this New Permanent Council.)

Brown then censored the report strictly, sent it to Washington, where the authorities sent copies to Terry and Bennett!

Bennett was aghast. According to Brown, Bennett had no idea that the evacuees were reacting to his policies in this manner. He immediately called a staff meeting at which Wolter, Terry, Doucha (an Assistant Project Director who is a personal friend of Bennett's and whose character may be deduced from his choice of friends). Brown and Bennett started to thrash out the report. Wolter remarked to Brown later that this had been the most constructive staff meeting in the entire history of his (Wolter's) stay on the project. Brown remarked to me later that if this was true, all former staff meetings must have been crummy indeed.

Brown is emphatic in his statement that this information came as an utter bomb shell to the "old man." He was dumbfounded. The meeting lasted only two hours and ~~the~~ only the first three pages of the report were covered. Bennett took the attitude, "For Pete's Sake lets take our gloves off and see what can be done!" ¹

Terry took the attitude "Yes, it's true we've failed," but kept putting up a legal defense for each admitted failure. Doucha said nothing. (He probably knew nothing about it anyway. He has remarked in my presence that the only way "to get these people to do something is to take a whip to them." He means the evacuees, not the administrative staff.)

Brown stood his ground, stating that the sentiments expressed by the evacuees were ^{mixed} selected and if the ^{gentlemen present} ~~committee~~ ~~desired~~ so desired he would go to his office and bring back his complete sheaf of stories. ~~The committee did not so desire.~~ This was deemed unnecessary.

Wolter and Terry admitted that, as Mess Supervisor, Keadle was utterly impossible. Bennett said that Keadle is reputedly the best

¹How much of Bennett's eleventh hour change of attitude is due to his ^{possibly discovery} ~~catching on~~ that a part of the Washington big shots have it in for him, is debatable. He may ~~well~~ be seeing the handwriting on the wall. The silly cotton picking idea, in which Caucasian ~~and~~ and Japanese staff members picked cotton together for one afternoon, while Bennett ran about taking pictures may have been a publicity stunt to ~~capitalize~~ ^{show} non-existing ~~ameridone~~

Mess Supervisor on all the ten projects. Brown thinks he may be lying.

If Keadle is the best the others must be abysmal morons.

~~The~~ The possibility of forming committees in each branch of the Administration to thrash things out was strongly favored. I assume these are to be committees of evacuees and administrative personnel.

Bennet asked if so much hostility between the ~~heads~~ ^{also} Caucasian heads of staff and the evacuee staff ^{in the Ad. offices.} was to be found ~~in the~~ ^{also} offices also. Brown said, "No." The personal relationships are better. In this respect he is correct. Some of the office heads are despised, ^{among them and} Doucha, Mrs. Brown head of the mail; but relationships are far better.

Wolter brought up his experience in Canal, where, ~~where~~ ^(Wells) when Wells was head of Community Activities, he ^{was} constantly getting into trouble. After the duty was handed to Hikida, trouble ceased almost immediately.

Bennett still had the nerve to defend Administrative policy at the time of the mess strike. "They (the evacuees) were given plenty of warning," said he. "I can never get them to make up their minds."

I visited the Wolters the evening of this revolutionary meeting. Wolter looked like the cat who has swallowed the canary. He hopes to get something done now. He was optimistic about making the Permanent Council a really democratic body and anticipates that Miyake will soon get himself into so much trouble that he'll have to get out. "He'll talk too much." Wolter suspects Fukushima of nominating Miyake because "A chairman has no right to express his opinion." 1

I warned that when the lid is taken off, the people, ^{who} ~~they~~ have been oppressed for so long, ^{may be} ~~that Wolter will have to expect~~ ^{all to react} ~~some violent responses.~~ (I do not know whether he really means to take the

1 I have verbatim notes on this meeting which will go into a report. I am now sitting in the cat-bird seat and may attend any council meeting I choose.

lid off, but it doesn't hurt to throw out lines.) Wolter nodded wisely and said he was anticipating this. Brown remarked that it would not be a bad idea to let this notion seep into the skull of Mr. Bennett. Said I? "If you don't mention it, you're likely to have the ~~xxx~~ place full of soldiers with fixed bayonets."

Page 2 - line 3.

2. Evacuee objections to the "class feeling" maintained by Bennett were pointedly mentioned in Brown's report.

P. 2 - line 7

3. This sentiment is extremely common. Mr. Ishizu, the extrovert block manager, dared to express this sentiment in the Council Meeting, covering it up ~~xxx~~ with frequent giggles. It was commented upon with *amusement +* *with* nods of approval by my anti-Administration friends.

Page 3 - paragraph 3.

4. The reason evacuees are not allowed to go to Phoenix is as follows:

The week of September 19th to 25th Terry and his wife and Graves¹ and his wife went to Phoenix for a blowout. They had a good many drinks and on the way back Graves suggested that they stop at a small bar and have some more. Terry demurred, but Graves was pretty far under and insisted.

In the bar they met a Japanese girl whom Graves knew. He invited her to have a drink with them. She had a coke. At the bar, the Japanese girl sat next to a soldier. The soldier started to talk to the girl and she talked back. About this time Graves and Terry went to the men's room. The soldier and the girl continued to exchange remarks and about this time an M. P. came up. The first thing they knew the evacuee girl and Mrs. Graves were under arrest. When Graves and Terry returned from the men's room and saw Mrs. Graves under arrest Graves pulled off his coat and started to fight the M. P.

A terrific brawl followed. Graves was arrested on a charge of drunk and disorderly conduct and was forcibly removed *by the police*.

¹Head of Internal Security, replacing Williamson.

He was locked up in jail. When Terry finally managed to bail him out it was 2:00 a. m. As soon as he was out of the cell he started to fight again.

Bennett and Terry went to see Governor Osborn to try and get this arrest taken off the books. Osborn was very very provoked. Said he, "An officer of the law at least should know how to behave himself." Bennett and Terry finally got the governor to destroy the records - to avert scandal* by bargaining with the governor and promising to cancel all evacuee leaves to Phoenix. ~~The Japanese~~ The inhabitants of Phoenix don't like to see Japs walking the streets. So all daily leaves ~~to Phoenix~~ to Phoenix have been cancelled since the end of September, to the great annoyance of some of the evacuees. ~~Evacuees may go~~ Evacuees may go into Phoenix only on their way to be relocated.

Harry Inouye, ~~who is~~ who is a typical bold Hawaiian is relocating the end of this month. He insists that he, his wife and children, should be allowed to go to Phoenix to buy some decent clothes so that they will not arrive in Philadelphia ~~looking like~~ looking like paupers. Since he has been given leave clearance he feels that he ought to be allowed to go to Phoenix, *after all, he is now a free American.* ~~just as any other American.~~ Freeland hush-hashed him, but Inouye swears he will go to Bennett himself and tell him what he thinks. I have his promise to tell me all, in case he does this.

Page 3 paragraph 4

5. This is accurate.

Page 4 - Hospital Situation.

6. This is accurate but inadequate. Collier was transferred due to his remarkably bad adjustments with the hospital evacuee staff. The situation merits a short paper.

Page 4 - Poston Strike 7.

7. This is very interesting. Tamie and X. see the Poston strike as the "deed that saved Poston." It has evidently given the pro-strike group in Poston tremendous self-confidence and self-satisfaction. Neither of them ~~have any conception~~ ^{seem to realize} of the evil odor in which the Poston strikers are held by the American John Doe. X. stated that there is no hope for Gila whatever, unless we have a violent uprising and catharsis.

Page 5 - paragraph 1.

8. I am gathering what information I can on the diverting of food from Caucasian to evacuee mess. I have eaten in evacuee messes several times with Wolter's connivance. The food is inadequate, both in food value and in amount. The amount of meat served is roughly one-eighth of that given to Caucasians. I have been unable to pick up any out-and-out accusations of diversion of points, even from my complaining mess-steward friends. The trouble, says Kondo, is that the Caucasians are fed by meal count, not by the points in their ration books. ^{The trouble is caused by the fact that} Many of the Caucasians, including myself, have not ~~at~~ handed in their ration books. I am convinced, however, that points alone are not responsible for the poor meals served. Complaints are unceasing, but Wolter intimated at the interview mentioned above, that something was going to be done next week.

The evacuees have circulated a petition that Dr. Lawson, the behemoth female who heads up the hospital diet, be put in charge of the diet of the entire camp. ~~the rumor is~~ ^{discounted} A rumor, which Wolter ~~discounted~~ has taken complete possession of the evacuee mind: i. e., that Lawson has spent 200 dollars of her own money buying food for ~~the~~ ^{discounted} evacuee hospital patients. The evacuees, I am told, have made up a purse to pay her back. (I must get the straight dope from Miyake.) Lawson has also gained great popularity by battling Keadle in public for adequate food for the hospital.

Page 5 - Line 11 -

8.

9. This is an exaggeration. From all appearances, Keadle did not try desperately to keep the matter a secret. He merely lacked the guts to announce to the hostile mess supervisors.

Page 5 - Line 26 -

10. This is ~~fact~~ true insofar as the evacuees got no meat for two weeks and have gotten little since, while the Caucasian supply has been ample.

Page 6 - Line 4 -

11. Kondo, who is probably the friend, refused to make the same statement to me. I have been told by a girl friend who works in the Caucasian ~~mess~~ mess that Stanley, the former mess cook of Canal Caucasian mess, who since the relocation of the Butte cook has taken charge of both messes, "knows the butcher boys and can get all the meat he wants."

Page 7 - paragraph 3

12. Very true. Any evacuee who is seen ~~go~~ going into the administrative offices is soon suspected of being an inu.

Page 11 - Line 3 -

13. Very common attitude, which I shall describe in ~~in~~ detail when I tackle the council.

Page 11 - paragraph 2

14. Such comments are legion.

Page 14 - Line 4

15. This loafing is ~~is~~ assuming serious proportions.

People who were terminated during the summer months are refusing to accept positions vacated by segregates. ~~off~~ The new High School is being built by three carpenters and only one of them is any good.

A call was sent out for 25, but no one applied. "Why should we ~~work~~ work when they cut us from 19 to 16?" they say. Miyake is concerned.

The ~~agricultural~~ agricultural group is desperate. Developments are going to be very interesting.

P. 22 paragraph 2 -

16. ~~The long verbatim statement by I. which is attached to my report on segregation.~~ Mrs. Mizuno is a sister of I. who dictated the long verbatim statement which will be included in my segregation report. I am rapidly becoming intimate with this strange lady and we have long chats. Like I.

she eventually gets so riled up that she says far more than she intends.

She is intelligent and appears to be well-to-do. She does not know

"why my husband is interned." I heard all about her abused children.

Page 27 - Nobu/Kawai

17. It was ~~not~~ ^{and} Nobu's ~~brother and sister-in-law~~ brother and sister-in-law that I spent the night ^{at} at Sacaton. I'll try to get his statement typed soon and sent in.,

P. 29 - paragraph 4.

18. I think this is a little too ~~and~~ cynical a viewpoint. Opportunism is certainly a powerful motive in decisions for repatriation. But many individuals are going to Tule Lake, ~~not because~~ and do not wish to repatriate. True, they think they will be safe in Tule, but they are puzzled, upset and terrified at ~~being~~ the possibility of forced relocation. Many young people accompanied parents unwillingly and some parents accompanied No-No children. The young men who fell on their knees and wept aloud as the train pulled out of Casa Grande were, I think, moved by ~~and~~ something more than ~~and~~ sheer opportunism.

P. 29 - paragraph 7.

19. This must be young Ishiura, who informed on Miura.

P. 33 - line 3.

20. ~~Case of~~ Miss Kimi Murakami, whose case is described more fully in my report.

P. 23 - line 5.

21. Incorrect. Pamphlets were handed out and the block managers used extensively.

P. 35 - paragraph 3.

22. The hopeless defeatism, the opinion that if you dare to say anything you'll be sent to Leupp ~~as~~ ^{like} over Gila like a wet blanket. It will be most interesting to see how this is affected by the developments promised by Wolter.

I intend to ask X's opinion on the sentiments expressed herein.

R. Hankey.

I have a copy.

P 3 #38
Oct 31.

X'S REMARKS ON ELMER TANAKA AND GEORGE KAWAMOTO

I met the "Call me Elmer" Tanaka referred to by X, at one of the first meetings of the Cooperative Educational Committee.¹ I arrived somewhat before the hour scheduled, which, ^{it developed, was} ~~turned out to be~~ a great deal too early since no delegate arrived until almost half an hour after the appointed time. Elmer, however, was no delegate. He had made an early appearance just to see what was ~~going~~ going on. (According to his own explanation, he came because he was so interested in young peoples' activities. He was devoting his life to helping people.)

Elmer advanced upon me, introduced himself and shook my hand, behavior which immediately put me on my guard since it was so un-Japanese. After ~~asking~~ asking if I were a teacher and being told that I was not, he launched into a long and somewhat emotional tale of how much he personally owed one of his Caucasian teachers. "She was a wonderful woman. He owed most of what he had learned and what he hoped to accomplish to her." I pretended to be impressed.

Tanaka went on, pouring out his soul in a twenty minute harangue. He stressed his life of exemplary patriotism, his cooperation with the U. S. government and then added sadly that in spite of all his work and good intentions he was arrested by the F. B. I. after Pearl Harbor and interned for a time. However, he bore the government no ill will and was still devoting himself to social betterment, helping his people in every way possible. He was at present engaged in an exhausting amount of activities, he was working hard in the P. T. A., he pitched in and helped the young people in their activities, he was hoping to become Block Manager. He had attended this Cooperative Meeting because of his interest in the young people.

He did not mind this unceasing, arduous work, because his burning desire

¹"Call me Elmer" is a nickname applied by Gordon Brown, who thinks ~~Tanaka~~ Tanaka a very amusing character. The name is so apt, I cannot resist using it.

to help people.^{1A}

Though I soon ~~became~~^{was} ~~extremely~~ bored with ~~the~~^{this} self-advertized recital of philanthropic intentions, I listened politely, and privately put the gentleman down as a little unbalanced. (According to X, this latter opinion is shared by some of the Japanese.) Tanaka's behavior in pouring out his life history to a strange Caucasian was atypical in the extreme. His fawning friendliness and boasting, contrasting with the usual Japanese reserve, automatically caused me to distrust him.

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When X visited Gila in the early~~ly~~ part of September, he asked me what I thought of a "certain feller, Elmer Tanaka." I told him what I thought and he agreed so far as I went, but added that the fellow was not to be despised and ignored just because he was ~~so~~ unpleasant. ~~#####~~ Tanaka is bidding for political power. If he obtains this power, says X, his past is very likely to catch up with him, with very interesting sociological results. In short, Tanaka is a likely candidate for a beating.

X gladly related all he knew of Tanaka's past:

"This feller, Elmer Tanaka is going to come up politically. He'll do anything for power. His attitude is arrogant and overbearing. He should be watched. Here he is a resident priest of modern Shinto. This is not the official Shinto.² His training for the position consists in having been a handyman entrusted with the care of the ... what do you call it?.... the home of the pastor in Gardena. At that time he was also selling insurance, but he did not become well established. He saw an opening in the Japanese Association of Gardena. He managed to get a job as secretary of the Association at a salary of one hundred dollars a month and residence.

²The success-bound Tanaka appears to be involved in an amazing amount of activities. He did not mention his religious capacities to me.

^{1A}As he spoke, Tanaka kept casting hurried sidewise glance at me to see how I was taking it.

"He is overbearing - he used the servant's mode of address to me."³

"Then he was in an accident which rendered him unconscious.

People say that it made him funny. He was laid up after this accident and he had the nerve to ask the cabinet of the Japanese Association, 'Aren't you going to give me omimoi?'⁴

"After the war began, he had the impression of getting connected with the F. B. I. He wanted to be great. He went around to a lot of people and told them he was working with the F. B. I. He would say, "I'm an F. B. I. agent. You guys better be careful." That complex was self-accentuated. He now also began to have a close association with a Private Detective Agency which made a night patrol of farm-houses. The members of this Private Detective ~~Agency~~ Agency would get the badge of a night patrolman. While the F. B. I. drive was on, they would flash this badge and say, 'I'm a member of the F. B. I.'⁵ After the war people began to be afraid of Tanaka. He began allegedly to begin sending names of people to the F. B. I. so that they could pick them up. All the people picked up were from Hawthorne. People from this section went to Santa Anita and were subsequently sent to Arkansas.

Tanaka was later picked up in February because of having been Secretary of the Japanese Association, even though he had claimed at one time to be the official translator of the F. B. I. office. He was soon released on parole to Tulare. There he joined the police force. His attitude was overbearing. The people got excited and there was talk of beating him up. His friends got wise and advised Tanaka

³X means that Tanaka addressed him as a servant. ~~He~~ ^X was quite annoyed.

⁴This, as far as I could make out, is a present ~~to a sick person~~ given to a sick person. X implied that this request was ridiculous and greedy, since Tanaka was already getting an unusually good salary from the Association.

⁵X and I entered into a discussion of the character of this Private Detective Association which was too complex to put into ~~my~~ my notes. He found difficulty in describing ~~its~~ its exact character, so I

to withdraw from the police force. These people from Gardena⁶ will sit back and do nothing so long as they are taken care of. They have always worked so hard. Their standard of living is higher. They don't want to agitate. That's why the Tulare bunch is quiet. Most of them are living in blocks 61 and 72. Tanaka is ~~the~~ block manager of 51 and president of the P. T. A. Tanaka is not known in block 51 ~~the~~. He is constantly waving the Stars and Stripes for the sake of prestige and political power.

"In Poston I have met persons who claimed that they had been sent to Internment Camp by Tanaka. Anyway, one of them told me, "Wait till I lay hands on him!"

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I met Tanaka yesterday (Sept. 30). He seemed very happy, commented upon the fact that the movie given by the Cooperative had been a big success and volunteered the information that he was now Block Manager and President of the P.T.A. Evidently he fears I may have forgotten his titles.

~~DESCRIBED~~ ~~a~~ ~~the~~ described an agency with which I had come into contact while working in the Mexican district of Los Angeles (Maravilla Park.) Two overstuffed men, wearing police uniforms and flashing enormous badges called upon all the merchants and business men in the community and intimidated them into paying for protection. The exact sum, which I have forgotten, was large, when the small incomes of the merchants are taken into consideration. A small cardboard notice was affixed to the door of every merchant fortunate enough to secure this protection. The two Private Detectives were understood to make regular tours of the community at night, investigating the property of their clients. I met them a few times and found them most objectionable.

X agreed that this was exactly the idea of the organization with which Tanaka was connected. "It was a racket and they scared the farmers into paying."

⁶Those who are acquainted with Tanaka and whom X expects to take action against him, should he make himself too obnoxious.

According to WRA form 26S Eisaku Tanaka was born September 29, 1900. Apparently he has a penchant for names since he lists a nickname "Eitero" and an adopted name "Elmer." He hails from Gardena and is an alien, having been born in Wakayama Ken, Japan.

He calls himself an insurance agent and a secretary, having been engaged in insurance work in Illinois from 1928 to 1939 and ~~1939~~ having continued in the same ~~insurance~~ occupation in Los Angeles from 1938 to 1941. In Illinois he received a salary of \$130.00 a month and in Los Angeles, \$100.00. From 1940 to 1942 he was secretary of the Japanese Association of Gardena and received ninety dollars a month. ^{GA}

In Tulare Assembly Center he lists himself as having been in the employ of the WCCA Tulare Police Department (July 29, 1942) and being occupied with "maintaining peace in the center." November 10, 1942 he is listed as being employed as an irrigator in the Farm Division at Gila, earning eighteen dollars a month instead of the twelve he received as a detective in Tulare. From this farm employment he has apparently soared to the infinitely higher plane of block manger.

In the light of his excessive pro-American patriotism it is interesting to note that lived in Japan the first sixteen years of his life and returned for a visit of a year in 1920. He reached the second year of high school in Japan and later took a "Home course in Japanese literature."

Tanaka is married to a Nisei woman of 35 and has five children, three sons, Arthur, 15, Donald, 13; and Robert, 10. The two daughters are Nancy, about 3 and Mariko who was born in the center. His father and mother are still living. Until 1934 his father ~~is~~ is listed as owning four farms and making an annual income of eight hundred dollars. After that time he earned money as a gardener. He is now over seventy and is occupied as a carpenter in the Butte High School.

GA - X's short biography of T is shown to be accurate.

Tanaka's mother, now sixty-six, ~~8888~~ kept a boarding house for six or seven people, charging a dollar a day, from 1934 to 1942. ~~She~~ ⁸⁸⁸⁸ She also laundered their clothes.

The skills and hobbies to which Elmer lays claim are interesting. His skill is acting as toastmaster at Japanese affairs and his hobbies are - 'advising and helping people.' He also likes movies, sports, horseshoes and music, and expresses himself as enjoying classical, jazz and popular selections. He lists his religion as Tenriko, which may be the modern Shinto referred to by X, but his wife and all his children are listed ^{amply} as Buddhist.

George Kawamoto

I became acquainted with Kawamoto through Gordon Brown. Kawamoto had been recommended to Brown by Wolter as a possible informant. Kawamoto refused Brown's ~~offer~~ offer and impressed Brown by telling him why he refused - he would be looked upon with suspicion by his fellow evacuees. All the other evacuees approached by Brown also refused but gave vague and unconvincing excuses.

Kawamoto, however, seemed to have no objection to talking to Brown occasionally and giving his opinion on evacuee attitudes. Brown thinks he is very able and intelligent and presents excellent analyses of evacuee sentiments. This is true.

Kawamoto is at present teaching in the Butte High School and is held in very high repute. I have heard female teachers speak of him as "wonderful." His patriotism and cooperation is unquestioned.

I interviewed him twice when the first preparations toward segregation were initiated. He was courteous and agreeable and gave me no misinformation. However, he spoke of some other evacuees in a nasty fashion not even surpassed by Miura. He impressed me as neurotic and sneaky. I decided that whenever I wanted to find out the very worst that ~~was~~ ^{issue or} was being said about any individual, Kawamoto ~~was~~ would be a good man to consult.

According to X he is one of the most dangerous men in Gila. He is a skunk and a bad egg. He addressed X with the ~~very~~ grammatical form reserved for servants. It was not long till he was boasting of his pro-axis activities. He, it was, who sang the patriotic Japanese songs at gatherings. He instigated the fellows who did things like deface posters and were sent to Leupp. He was behind all sorts of dirty, sneaky anti-administration demonstrations. He used these other far more honest fellows as cat's paws. Without doubt he is one of the agitators who talked many people into saying "No-NO" while he himself said "Yes-Yes."

In the light of the position of trust which Kawamoto enjoys from Wolter and Sawyer (who swears by him) X's information is interesting in the extreme. He is an example of the yellow "Yes-yes" boys, who ~~made~~ ^{agitated} ~~so much trouble~~ ^{militarily} during registration but managed to save their own skins, of whom one frequently hears round-about hints from evacuees,

Kawamoto is also responsible for the distortion of news which occurs frequently in the Gila News-Courier and causes the administration much annoyance. Both Tuttle and Wolter have complained to me about this, ~~not dreaming~~ ^{realizing} of course, who was responsible. X relates how Kawamoto was approached by an investigator after an extremely brazen distortion, but was able to convince him of his complete innocence with no difficulty.

Kawamoto is unusually intelligent. Whether his actions are motivated by patriotism to Japan or by delight in making trouble or both I am not in a position to say. That they are at least partially motivated by resentment of his treatment in America, I am, however, positive. X thinks him "neurotic as hell."

A verbatim copy of Kawamoto's statements to me on July 28 and August 2 on Segregation, Relocation and the Cooperative follows. The information given is true and shows excellent insight into the community. Nevertheless, it will be noted that it is definitely tuned to the sourer notes.

July 28 - Segregation notes

Kawamoto impresses me as somewhat inclined to exaggeration. He predicted that the number of people asking for repatriation from Gila would rise up to 1800.⁷

Reasons why so many people applied for segregation:

⁷ Here my judgement was entirely at fault and Kawamoto was uncannily correct. Over 1800 persons are leaving for Tule Lake from Gila.

~~1,000~~ according to latest reports.

1. Only one member of a family may have answered "No", but the rest are asking for repatriation to be with him.

2. In some families the children are too young and the father too old to be able to support the family on the outside. They are afraid to relocate and prefer to go back to Japan.

3. Myer's speech over the wire that eventually all the evacuation centers are going to be closed. I believe that there was a great increase in requests for repatriation after this speech.

The Issei have lived in this country longer than they have lived in Japan. They've suffered and toiled long enough here that they want to stay. They don't really know Japan under militaristic rule.

Now the Kibei, who are mostly about twenty or twenty-one, have been indoctrinated since the Manchurian incident. They were going to school in Japan just when that thing occurred.⁸

#Relocation - July 28, 1943

There is one bad thing about this: all the research on relocation on the outside is done by Caucasians. When they meet the people who give permission for relocations these people are faced by a Caucasian face and not by a Japanese face. So they give consent and later when the Japanese come, they find conditions not up to the quality they heard about.

If the administration put reliable Japanese, with government assistance but no obligation towards the government so that they would not be forced to tell things and sell themselves or make speeches to the people,⁹ they might get somewhere. The government would be saving great expense, even if they paid all these men's expenses.

⁸ It was Kawamoto who first suggested to G. Brown that the Kibei were far more anxious to get back to Japan than the Issei. How correct he is, could be ascertained from an analysis of the statistics on "No-Nos" and Repatriates.

⁹ Make false, rosy-colored speeches to the evacuees.

These should be trusted and experienced people. Even if they didn't come back, they would write back if conditions were good and you ~~xxx~~ don't know how fast news travels around here.¹⁰

The U. S. has a homestead law. Why can't the Japanese-Americans get some of these homestead properties? If you gave them some assurance of land and home, they'd go out. Give them 120 to 320 acres and say, "This is yours." You take care of it." Then you'd find that the larger families would go out.¹¹

One of the people's major squawks is that after the Japanese had evacuated, General Dewitt issued the statement that the Germans and Italians would be evacuated too - but they weren't.

Cooperative July 28¹²

The WRA likes the idea of having a High School Coop. But before we can start it we must train the students. I have worked out a training ~~xxx~~ system with the C&C to send students interested in various fields of the Coop such as organization, management, clerical work, auditing,

¹⁰ As Kawamoto unburdened himself of this matter, I had the impression, which I have not been able to verify, that he would have liked one of these jobs himself. He may even have suggested the idea to Wolter.

¹¹ I have yet to meet an evacuee who has any conception of the ridiculousness of their requests for financial aid in the light of outside public opinion. This is puzzling, since they are obviously well informed on incidents of prejudice which take place outside. I shall take the matter up with X when I visit Poston, although I think both Hikida and Yahanda might come across with some information. It is not beyond the range of possibility that an individual like Kawamoto might suggest and encourage these notions.

On the other hand these demands may reflect an unwillingness to go out at all. If the evacuees desire to remain in the center, it is easy to understand why administrative requests that they depart are greeted with demands which are outlandish in the light of outside public opinion.

¹² I checked Kawamoto's statements here with Kato and Kitasako, the Secretary and Educational chairman of the Coop. Kawamoto did bring up this idea but "it fizzled out." Kitasako remarked on some of the funny questions which Kawamoto asked at the meeting. "I thought it was funny that he would ask us about what was going to be done with all the money when camp closed if he was anxious to help build up the Coop."

buying, etc., to part time jobs with the Coop. They have promised to take a certain number of students. The students will get paid $\text{\textit{f}}$ by the Coop for the number of hours they put in.¹³

At present the Coop has an Education Department to educate the people of the center. They have eight sections and are putting the the High School as the ninth educational section. In this section would be one student from each major department of the Coop, management, clerical, etc. These representatives would come back and instruct the other students interested in the Coop.

This is my idea. I felt that with this out in labor it seems a pity that so many of the High School students couldn't get jobs. Here were two hundred and ninety students stranded - at best only thirty of them are relocation.¹⁴

There are also a lot of people relocating who have held positions in the Coop. These students, when trained, would be ready to step in and fill these places.

Mr. Shelly has the idea that once we get these students trained we might be able to sponsor a High School department in one of the canteens where the students would keep the books, be clerks, do the buying and also sell the things they make in the art and homemaking classes in school.

We would like to start selling right away, but after talking the matter over we really want to make the training the primary purpose rather than the money. We'll get more accomplished and the students will benefit.

¹³

This statement is untrue. The matter had not yet come up before the Board of Directors. When it did come up they were not enthusiastic; they might be setting up competition. I was present at the meeting when this High School question was introduced, and have complete notes on it. Incidentally, at latest reading this idea has fizzled into some students getting High School credit for working as apprentices in various departments of the Coop without pay.

¹⁴

It is quite obvious why Kawamoto is the darling of the High School teachers. These expressions of intelligent and practical means of aiding

students

(I now asked Kawamoto if he had any criticisms of former Coop policies and he became eloquent. When he spoke of the "benefits which the Coop workers" were reaping his tone became venomous.)

The Coop is run more like a private business than a Coop.¹⁵ My idea of a Coop is that it should have a low overhead and sell at ten to fifteen percent lower than an outside store. In the case here, things are in reverse, since things are sold from fifteen to twenty percent higher than outside.

The rebate system is not functioning very well either. They began giving receipts the middle of February. The people who purchased things before that got no receipts. I bought about two hundred dollars worth of things between January and February when I got married. I have no receipts for that. The canteen receipts method would be O. K. if they paid regularly on the month.

All the people I come in contact with have one major opinion - the canteen charges too much. It is not working for the benefit of the people. I don't know whose benefit it is working for unless it's for the benefit of the workers.

The greatest mistake they have made is that they have received candies and other rare items regularly and they have always given them to Coop workers. The clerks and a few of their friends receive candy two or three times a week and get all the drinks they want on the house.

The people have no voice. When any major issue comes up the Board of Directors settles it.

are impressive. In the light of Kawamoto's true character they show him to be a man of no mean intelligence. Like Squire Cackleberry of the comic strips he exhibits a virtuous exterior while ~~pretending~~ brewing constant trouble for the administration.

¹⁵ This criticism is just. The Coop has been a closed shop since its inception. All of Currie's efforts have not yet changed it. I have reason to suspect that many of the opinions expressed here are current in the camp.

It is a tendency of the Japanese to be great buyers. They very often buy more than their income would allow them. People in here making nineteen dollars a month spend twenty-five. This is also typical on the outside. We never pinch on food.

Cooperatives have never worked in the United States although they have worked in Japan. The reason is that the people who migrate to the United States are of the laboring class. I was born in Japan. I guess I'm just about the youngest Issei here. I've been back there and seen the two viewpoints. The people in Japan who form the Cooperatives are fairly well educated while here only about three to four percent of the Issei are well educated. The leaders in Japan are more or less of the educated class. No Cooperatives on the coast are big. The people just couldn't get together. It seems the people who did get control of the Coops always used them to their own advantage.

Here the Board of Directors think this is their own Coop.

Segregation - August 2, 1943

With the Issei it's still the same old story of insecurity. Reports keep coming in that many of the people are not as well off as they thought they would be. Many of the cities are asking Japanese not to come any more, ~~partly~~ Salt Lake City, ~~partly~~ parts of Colorado and sections of Chicago.

The Isseis have been growing lazy. It's a handicap, they think they can't go out and get a good job.

I think there are two classes of Issei:

1. Those who are ~~happy~~ willing to go out if the government asks them and if they get a good job.
2. Those who won't go out even if a satisfactory job is provided. They are afraid of the outside.

The persons who have worked with their hands are more willing to

go out than the professional or business men. The reason/ is that the Japanese business men have always depended on Japanese trade.^{15a.} All the professional men who do go out, go to Denver or Salt Lake City.

The crisis is likely to be right before repatriation, right before the people are taken out. I know a person who just received a letter from Tule Lake saying that the "Yes" people don't want to move and that they are all signing up to be repatriated.

Cooperative - August 2

They had a meeting of the Coop last night. They asked the same old questions: "Why is the canteen selling so high. Why do the workers get favors when the people don't, and when is the rebate coming? One person tells that he can buy things cheaper in a small store outside than in the Coop here. He thinks the army should take over the canteens. If the army takes it over we'll get more things that are harder to get and cheaper at the same time.

Personally, I think the Educational program that the Coop is initiating is going to be a complete failure. The Coop does not realize how it has blundered by its policy that workers come first and when we have a meeting they first tell us we'll get a rebate of five percent and then at another time they tell us three percent. They finally tell us that they don't know when they are going to give us a rebate.¹⁶

They don't issue enough statements about profits and the financial end is badly handled. I think these leaders should tell the people what's happening. Too many people are complaining that they don't know where to start. One person wants to kick out the Board of Directors and put in some persons who will be honest. Kuramitsu's reputation was none too good.

¹⁶ Here Kawamoto, the agitator, begins to show through the gilding a bit.

^{15A} this is probably an autobiographical give-away. Kawamoto was himself engaged in manufacturing fishing-floats, which certainly was dependent on Japanese trade.

I think a good scare for the Board of Directors would be a good thing. One person voiced the opinion, "What are they going to do with all the money in the Coop when the war's over?"

Most of the section leaders have no business training. They complained about little things. A person with a broader view would say: "Why is the profit so large? Who's doing the buying? If you send a buyer out, what is his expense account? Can you get reliable information? What's his salary?"

- I don't see why they should pile the capital to fifty thousand dollars. They don't need that much capital. When one person gets charged ten dollars to have his radio fixed, that's not right. One man I know went to the ~~shoe~~ shoe repair shop to have just the seam of his shoe sewed up. They charged him a dollar. He went back and complained. Then they returned his money. What kind of a business is that?

- - - - -

George Eiichi Kawamoto ~~was~~ was born in Japan and came to this country when he was two years old. His father and mother are in this center but no other relatives are listed. It is possible that he is an only child. His father was a gardener before evacuation and is now employed as a janitor. His mother is listed as working in one of the messes as ^awaitress.

Kawamoto received all of his education in the United States and is a graduate of U. S. C. He visited Japan from 1933 to 1934, residing at Tokyo. After leaving U. S. C. in 1941, he apparently made a pretty fair start in life since he owned a manufacturing plant, which produced patent fishing floats. While he attended University he worked in private homes, helping his father in his work as gardener.

In Santa Anita he was employed as head waiter in the Caucasian mess, and at Gila he has served ^{and is serving} as a teacher in the High School,

instructing in stage crafts, ~~and~~ home mechanics and geography.

He is earning the top evacuee salary of nineteen dollars a month.

He has succeeded in ingratiating himself with the Caucasians, without apparently ~~arousing~~ arousing any suspicion among the Japanese.

Twentyp three or four year old Kawamoto was recently married, but the fact is not noted on his Case History form. He professes no religious faith.

Kawamoto's role in camp is one of extraordinary interest. He has managed to gain the confidence, trust and admiration of the administration and the ~~the~~ school department while playing the hidden role of trouble maker par excellence.

I shall interview him again after segregation has taken place.

Hankey - Sep. 20.

This rough outline of X's remarks on the Gila statistics
is divided into four parts:

1. X's general statements and a list of the type of inaccuracies he anticipated.
2. A brief outline of his remarks on each individual known to him.
3. A rough analysis of the errors found.
4. A comparison of these findings ^{and} ~~with~~ X's anticipated inaccuracies.

[Handwritten signature]

how we divided our labor between Tamie and myself. People expect her to have Caucasian company, while I should not take an initiative to ^{invite} them. And this arrangement has been working to our mutual satisfaction. I am sure that she can get those materials inaccessible to me when she returns.

As to the claim by Embree, I raise the question whether the motivations are alike if the manifestations are alike as he said. I raise another question ~~Re~~ Recent news from the Orient reported that the Japanese government rounded up the Italians and placed them in concentration camps. Would those Italians act in similar manners, too? Of course, any further conjecture will be dangerous until I know what Embree has written.

Incidentally, I talked with Embree in January. His observations of the Japanese in the centers did not strike me as natural ~~not~~ did they sound plausible to me. I received ^a very poor impression from him at the time. I thought Ned Spicer had a much healthier perspective on the Japanese than Embree. Is there any way for me to have an access to the article referred by you? Or Alsop's?

Re: page 3. I liked very much your statement: "In the long run, there may be a definite advantage in the fact that I did not approach the study with a lot of preconceptions about the Japanese." I fully agree with you. And in the end, I would not hesitate in saying, the study will be a credit to your already established reputation. It is indeed fortunate we have W I's cooperation.

Re: Tamie's approach and W I's comment. I am pleased, and Tamie would be also, I presume, to receive those enthusiastic encouragements from you and W I. I feel that we have an extra incentive to go on with our "hunches". Especially I appreciated those pointers on other minorities. I am sure now that we are pursuing something concrete rather than mere bubbles. As far as I know Tamie's approach is something drastically new as to ^{studies of} the Japanese.

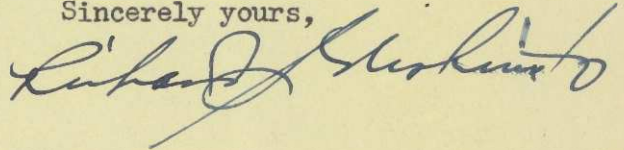
I have enclosed a clipping re German prisoners and Jap Girls. Will you keep it in your file? There was much repercussion about it in the Japanese

language papers. I have those articles in my file; as soon as I finish their translations, I shall send them to you.

This afternoon I shall write to Hankey advising her not to come to Poston at this time. I do not wish to endanger my rapport which has been described on page 4 of this letter. She should visit Tamie, and I don't think she should visit me; or I should go to Gila and see her there (not for the present). I am in a fortunate position -- I can detect immediately whenever anyone "pulls my leg," I can tell him, "You are damn liar," and can get away with it. I don't want anything happen to this status of mine.

I forgot to mention in my Journal about the fact that ~~three~~ are only three Nisei in the Local Council of Unit I. This number includes Nomura, so you can imagine how old those councilmen are.

Sincerely yours,



P. S. Regarding one of the points by W I on page 3 of your letter: "I take it that they have in mind especially the Issei and the Kibei" I would add "and ^asurprisingly large number of June-Nisei (more among the rural than among the urban).

X's REMARKS ON STATISTICAL ITEMS

4. In general previous addresses are to be distrusted. Many Japanese moved after war was declared in an attempt to get into a district from which they would be sent to a preferred camp. X believes that the interviewers made ^{no} ~~to~~ particular attempt to obtain accurate "permanent" previous addresses. However, those individuals coming from Vacaville have correct addresses in every case; those from the parts of Southern California and Alameda and other sections from which aliens ~~at~~ were forced to move are most unreliable.

7. Education

a and c (~~and d~~ highest grade completed in U. S. and number of years of school in U. S.) are accurate unless padded to obtain a preferred job. People who had never been anything but farm labors tried to get into the white collar class in camp by exaggerating their education and previous type of employment. ~~X/B/Y~~ Individuals with an A. B. boost themselves to M.A. Persons with three years of college give themselves a college diploma.

b and d (highest grade completed in Japan and number of years of school in Japan) seems to have been padded considerably by some of the repatriates. Perhaps this was done to make a good impression on the Japanese government so that ~~they would be selected for repatriation~~ they would be selected for repatriation.

9 X is of the opinion that attendance at Japanese Language School in the U. S., a fact often concealed by evacuees, is of far more significance than education in Japan. Stringent indoctrination of pro-Japanese sentiments was ~~intended to~~, ^{an} important part of the instruction.

and all teachers were apprehended by the F. B. I. However, data on attendance at the Japanese Language School does not appear to have been requested by the interviewers. Very few of the evacuees ~~stated~~^{gave} it voluntarily (it appears on a few of the forms). ~~and~~ X and Tsuchiyama are convinced that had they been asked about it they would have lied as much as they dared.

8. a 8/a (Number of years residence in Japan.)

This is more or less correct since the evacuees' statements could easily be checked by the F. B. I. Again X emphasized that the number of years an individual resided in Japan is not nearly so important a factor in his attitude toward Japan and America as the number of years he was indoctrinated in the Japanese language schools of California.

18. Marital Status

More or less correct except for some cases of men in this country whose wives are in Japan and who list themselves as single. All in all, however, this is pretty accurate.

27. Occupation - primary and Secondary

~~Abilix~~ Status as white collar worker^{is} greatly exaggerated in the hope of getting a better job in the Relocation Center. The Japanese in America have little respect for farmers and this statement regarding occupation was eagerly seized upon in an attempt to raise status. X believes also that there is some misinterpretation on the part of the interviewer and the interpreter: immediate jobs were mistaken as permanent.

- Religion
30. There is considerable overemphasis on Christianity. After December large numbers of Japanese turned Christian temporarily.

Additional remarks:

The people from Walnut Grove and Vacaville are extremely pro-Japanese. X knows many children of ten and twelve years of age, born in this country who speak Japanese habitually and know little English. In these sections of California segregated schools were the rule and Japanese and Caucasians attended separate institutions. Naturally this led to an intensification of Japanese characteristics.

X remarked on the fact that most of the people he knew in Gila who were going to Tule Lake were very poor. ~~This, he admitted, went against one of his preliberal/~~
~~head/exceptions~~ Evidently, a complete inability to face the economic struggle of relocation was a factor in inducing them to seek safety in segregation.

INDIVIDUALS KNOWN TO X - CORRECT STATEMENTS - LIES - ERRORSNO-NO'S

Akiyoshi, Masayuki
Akiyoshi, Sunao

Error - Sunao listed in Japan ~~/~~1926-1927, Masayuki listed ~~/~~1925-1927. X knows they ~~both~~ departed and returned together.

Amemiya, Bushichi

Inaccuracy - Amemiya and numerous other evacuees list themselves as agricultural workers and foremen when they are actually the farm operators. In this way they escape the restrictions of the alien land act.

Amemiya, Haruno

Error - Mrs. Amemiya lists herself with no occupation although she was most certainly a housewife. Everything else on the card is correct.

Ichinose, Shogoro

Inaccuracy - Listes as farm foreman when acutally operator. Alien Land Act.

Ichinose, Mikano

Correct in all detail.

Kikkawa, Shogi

Liar - He is a poverty stricken farmhand and gives himself credit for two years of college education in Japan. He has had no college work at all and at the very most had ten years of education in Japan.

Kikkawa, Shizue

Correct - Same family as above (wife? R. H.)

Kurashige, Kiyoshi

Lie - Lists his occupation as general clerical work, when he actuality ~~he~~ was a farmer.

Kurashige, Masako

Doubtful - Lists self as Methodist. X doubts this.

~~Misave/Kayaka/~~

~~Lit~~

Miyake, Kiyoka

Exaggeration - Lists self as maid - in actuality farm help.
X also knows she attended Japanese Language School at least 10 years.

~~Miyake, Hidemi~~

Miyake, Hidemi -

Also Japanese language school 10 years.

Mura, Shigeko

Correct.

Otsu, Yutaka

Correct.

Otsu, Take

Lists three years in Japan. X knows she was there at least six years; may be fault of incompetent interviewer.

Takao, Isamu

Exaggerated education - Lists three years of Jr. High School in U. S. X says he knows he had no schooling in U. S. Occupation given as "Elemental work." X says he is a ranch hand.

Takao, Shigu

Correct

Abe, Yoshio

Takashi Sam

Amemiya, Yoshio

Takeharu

Sudako

Goro

Fukiko Sally --- All attended Japanese Language School.

Ichinose, Toshio

Sadami

Mitsuo

Kaoru --- All attended J. L. S. for as many years as they attended American schools.

Kikkawa, Ka zuya

Masako

Attended J. L. S. Otherwise correct.

Osame - same as above.

Miyake, Shinsuke

Correct, except that instead of farm hand, as listed, actually owned farm. ~~3/~~ (Japanese Land Act)

X'S REMARKS ON STATISTICAL ITEMS

4. In general previous addresses are to be distrusted. Many Japanese moved after the war, to insure being sent to

Miyake, Masano

Correct.

Otsu, Choku

Attended Japanese Language School.

REPATRIATES

Amemiya, George

Incorrect and exaggerated education - Address given as Los Angeles, should be Gardena. States he has 12 years of school in Japan; offhand he could not have had more than five. Evidently he thought more education in Japan would help in repatriation.

Amemiya, Sumie

Incorrect - Lists self as "artistic work." Should be - farm help. Lists self as Christian; is Buddhist. Previous address is wrong.

Amemiya, Takanori Thomas

Given himself more education in Japan than he is entitled to. Under secondary occupation lists "musical work" (on the strength of having taken piano lessons, says X).

~~1/11/11~~

Occupation Dec. 1941 is given as gardener and sales clerk, should be farm help.

Religion - Catholic - since the war, says X.

Hamada, Nobuye

Quite correct. Honest.

Hayashi, Tomio

Address incorrect. Should be Gardena.

Iwohara, Shigeki

Serious exaggerations and inaccuracies. X is living ~~with~~ with him now at Poston and knows whereof he speaks. States that he left ~~the~~ Japan in 1919; actually left in 1910. Gives himself credit for 16 years of education in Japan, ~~and~~ three years of this in college. X says he never went beyond the lower grades. He never was a florist either.

Iwohara, Shizu

Exaggerated occupation. Lists self as nurse laborer. Did not work in fields. Was a housewife.

Kawamoto, George

Correct. J.L.S.

Kawamoto, Grace Yasuye

Lists occupation as manipulative work. Actual occupation was helping on farm. J. L. S.

Kawamoto, Magoichi

Lists ~~primary~~ primary and secondary occupations as manipulative work and clerical work respectively. Is not capable of clerical work says X. Gives Dec. 1941 occupation as laborer. Actually was a farmer and owned his own ranch. X thinks he was interned. J. L. S.

Kawamoto, Shizuye

Lists occupations as ~~Manipulative~~ manipulative and clerical work. Actually was farm help. J. L. S.

Kawamoto, Yasu

Lists self as manipulative worker. Was housewife and helped on the farm. Has at least six years of education in Japan, although lists none.

Kozai, Masaharu

Correct.

Kozai, Seichi

Correct.

Kurashige, Chika

Lists self as farm hand - actually farmer. J. L. Act. Gives religion as Christian. Is a Buddhist.

Kurashige, Kiyoshi

Gives primarily occupation as clerical work. Is a farmer. Attended Japanese Languages School in U. S; probably afraid to mention this.

Kurashige, Masako

Religion - Lists self as Methodist. This conversion must be very recent, says X. ~~if it is sincere~~

Makino, Ainosuke

Gives occupation Dec. 1941 as farm laborer. His real occupation was manager of a Japanese provision store.

~~Obano, H. sa~~

Oharo, Misa

Oharo and his wife wish to repatriate because they have money in Japan. He built a house in Japan with money he had earned in Japan and then returned to U. S. to make more money. He got caught here and wished to return.

Iwohara, Shigeo

Influenced by his parents and by his attendance at Japanese Language School.

Iwhaara, May

Something rotten in Denmark here, says X. This girl lists 2 years of college in U. S., no ~~education~~ residence in Japan. X, who knows her personally, says she speaks very poor English and speaks, reads and writes Japanese beautifully.

Kozai, Henry Tadanori
Margaret Yoshiye
Nobuko
Satoyo Riyo
Teruichi
Toshiaki
Yoshigo

Kyrashige, Kazuo
George
Isamu
Sueko

All the Kozais and the Kurashiges were influenced in their decision to repatriate by their parents and by their attendance at J. L. S.

Ohara, Masenori, Frank

Falsification - Lists one year residence in Japan and no schooling. X says he went to school in Japan at least $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.

ANALYSIS OF X'S FINDINGS

X was acquainted with sixty-seven individuals. In thirty-nine cases he could find no errors at all. (It may safely be assumed that X, who wants to avoid the chore of collecting statistics at Poston, pointed out every error he could possibly find.)

Of the twenty-eight ~~individuals~~ records ~~with~~ ~~which~~ some fault may be found, two may be ~~dismissed~~ as possibly ~~due~~ due to a clerical error ~~or~~ or to a misunderstanding by the interviewer. ~~The~~ X also found two ~~incorrect~~ incorrect addresses. The remainder must be viewed as examples of deliberate falsification.

The types of falsifications are as follows:

Education Total falsifications - 10

Minimises Japanese education	- 2	(1 possibly an error)
Exaggerates " "	- 4	
Minimises American education	- 0	
Exaggerates " "	- 2	
Minimises residence in Japan	- 1	
Exaggerates " " "	- 1	

Occupation Total falsifications - 12

Of these falsifications eleven consist of claiming a higher occupational status than ~~their~~ education, or experience merits.

One is an attempt to conceal an ~~actual~~ occupation which might be considered subversive ^{by the F.B.I.} (I have not ~~counted~~ counted ^{with these falsifications, the} five individuals who listed themselves as farm help, although they were actually the owners, ^{own land} of the farms ~~owned~~. Due to the Alien Land Act, ^{therefore, called themselves} they could ~~not be considered the owners~~ and have ~~given their~~ ~~stated~~ occupation of "farm help", or "farm-foreman.")

The exaggerations of status in detail are as follows:

Farm help given as clerical	- 3
Farm help " " maid	- 1
Ranch hand " " maid	- 1
farm help " " elemental work	- 1 (whatever that may be)
farm help " " artistic work	- 1
farm help " " sales clerk	- 1

flower grower to florist - 1
 housewife to nursery laborer - 1
 housewife to manipulative work - 1

~~1/~~~~2/~~~~3/~~~~4/~~~~5/~~
 calls self farm laborer when really operated a Japanese
 provision store - 1

Five of these falsifications of occupation refer to
 occupation ~~pn/~~~~Dep~~ at December 1941. To this, of course, should be
 added the five individuals who were farm owners and list themselves
 as ~~fa~~ "farm laborers."

Religion

Five individuals make a claim to what might be called
~~ppst~~/ "Post-Pearl-Harbor Christianity."

Japanese Language School

The unrecorded attendance at Japanese Language School is
 considered by X to be a far more potent source of indoctrination
 with Japanese ideas and pro-Japanese sentiments than residence or
 education in Japan proper. Thirty-three of the persons known to
 X had a thorough dose of Japanese Language School.

X'S FINDINGS IN THE LIGHT OF HIS ~~ANTICIPATED~~ ERRORS HE ANTICIPATED

It is apparent that the deliberate lies told with regard to education, both in the United States and in Japan, ~~with regard to~~ ~~occupation~~ occupation, both preferred and that engaged in at December 1941, and religion cannot be ignored. Out of sixty-seven individuals ten ~~deliberately~~ lied about their education, twelve lied about their occupation and five lied about their religion.

X's worries over gross inaccuracies ~~of~~ in the matter of previous addresses ~~is, however, shown to~~ are, however, shown to be over-emphasized, (at least when considered in the light of the other errors). Only two incorrect addresses turned up.

~~Edw. Allen / in America / is / given~~

X had anticipated that education in Japan would be universally minimized. In this he was surprised to find himself wrong. Four individuals exaggerated Japanese education ~~to~~ and only two ~~who~~ minimized it. Two persons exaggerated their American education. X lays the former phenomenon to a desire to impress the Japanese government and facilitate repatriation. The exaggerated American educations are attempts to ^{rate} ~~get~~ better employment in Relocation Centers.

There are two falsifications of
Residence in Japan ~~claims~~ - one ~~is~~ too much, one too little. Since ~~residence can be checked by~~ the evacuees know that their residence can be checked by government records, they are far less likely to falsify it. Tsuchiyama and X indulged in some amusing dramatic performances of how the Japanese would figure out what they could lie about on these questionnaires, ^{and} checked every lie ~~so~~ that it would contradict no previous statement, ~~add~~ ~~keep~~ ~~checked~~

X found no cases of falsified marital status.

X's prophesies

~~///X's///deliberated///inaccuracies///~~ with regard to ~~occupation/were/~~
 inaccuracies in ^{previous} occupation were fulfilled with a vengeance.

I cannot help but think that the data on occupation is a total loss.

X's statement on the prevalence of attendance at Japanese language school (a matter not checked by form 26S) were amply born out. He knows positively that half of the individuals concerned attended these schools.

Incidentally, Tsuchiyama informs me that a far more complete form is made out for persons who intend to relocate on which they must ~~state~~ give a great deal of information not given on the 26S forms. A check of these forms (I think they are 126) with the ~~27~~ 26S might reveal interesting data. X is of the opinion that ~~the~~ if contradictory statements were made, the later statements are far more likely to be correct.

C
P
Y
President Franklin D. Roosevelt
White House, Washington, D. C.

Dear President Roosevelt:

I am writing you in regard to the Japanese situation here. The Governor of this state started the Anti-Japanese fight. The newspapers gave him their support. This is by no means the first time this has been tried in this state. About ten years ago this move was tried, but was a failure. Most of those who favor sending the Japanese back to camp fear them as competitive farmers.

I believe in retaining those who are loyal to this country. We need every man we can get to do this big job we have to do in farming. The farmer will do his part if he has the labor to do with. The employment situation here is critical. Crops that suffer from the lack of help. Milk cows being sold nearly every day because of labor shortage.

I have talked with the employment agency here they tell me that those farmers that have Japanese help are well satisfied. The Japanese work long hours willingly till they get the job done. If they have caused any trouble ~~in this state they don't care if they are sent back to camp~~ since their release from camp I have not heard of it. We have some people in this state that don't care how the other fellow gets along with his work, they think of themselves and no one else.

There are many farmers here who would be glad to have Japanese help. I will challenge the statement of any one who says we have plenty of help in this state.

If my Japanese man is sent back to camp, I will be forced to quit farming. Cannot farm 175 acres by myself. Was six months in securing reliable help. He is the best man I have ever had on the farm. Without his help we cannot continue. Other help not reliable, only work a few days a week, and don't care much if they work at all.

We ask you to make a very thorough investigation of this Anti-Japanese move, believe you will be surprised at the results. While the farmers are trying to feed our country and the world, and ~~also~~ also raise production to the highest we never dreamed of before, to hasten the day of victory, and to stop bloodshed as soon as possible, we have people within who are trying to destroy the very things we need so badly to conduct this war. There are more things behind this move than Pearl Harbor, which this Anti-Japanese people talk so much about.

This year I was forced ~~to~~ to use school boys as half of my crew on combine to harvest grain for myself and other farmers. They did a fine job, and if it had not been for them we would have not been able to do the job, but when hygeria season comes they will be in school.

~~This~~ In closing, we will leave this problem to you, ~~and~~ as we know that you will do what is right about it. You have done more for the people of this country than any other man. This issue determines production, or loss of production on farms. We need all the help you can give us on this, and have faith in your decision.

Sincerely,

(signed by) Frank H. Lunter
61 W. Vernon Avenue
Phoenix, Arizona.