

REPORT

Frank Miyamoto
Tule Lake

September 1, 1942

Advantages Seen in the Tule Lake Community

Typical expressions:

"As long as we're in here, I feel that I might as well make the most of my time in this place. I'm interested in attending the adult education courses on cultural subjects like art and literature. They're subjects I've always wanted to study."

"Well, at least all the worries of running a business are gone, and I am hoping to learn something here that may help me find a job later."

"The Japanese may learn to cooperate among themselves if they stay here long enough."

"I'm working as a chemist down at the hospital. It's very interesting. You know, I was a major in chemistry at college." (This young man, a brilliant fellow, had had to quit school to help on the farm.)

"My children have never had to make Japanese contacts before. Now they'll have to learn to get along with other Japanese."

"There are so many interesting people here. We didn't have much chance to meet different kinds of people back home."

"I'm going to study. Might as well get an education while I'm here."

"At least, you don't need much money to get married here."

"I'm taking things easy for a while. Might as well take a vacation."

"Anxious mothers ought to have a field day with all the eligible bachelors around."

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Sales of Community Enterprises in July, 1942

Coca Cola machine sales	\$463.70
Grocery	46,547.25
Dry goods and hardware	18,828.36
Drugs	4,429.04
Newspapers and periodicals	2,412.85
Laundry	305.54
Barber and beauty shops	1,145.60
Shoe repair	347.66

Gross sales of community ent.	\$74,480.00
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Reported by Sumio Miyamoto, head accountant of community enterprises, to Frank Miyamoto on August 8, 1942. These figures are subject to adjustment; and being unofficial, are not for publication.

Rough Account of Sales at Barber and Beauty Shops

Barber shop: 19 barbers with 10 in morning and 9 in afternoon

Cut between 125 and 150 heads per day.

Hair cut, 20¢; special style, 30¢. Probably more special style cuts, but not much difference.

Daily sales: \$25 - \$28 per day.

Beauty shop: 16 girls

Do about 35 heads per day.

Permanents, \$1.25 and up. Greatest call for permanents.

Shampoo, ordinary, 35¢; oil shampoo, 40¢.

Wave, without shampoo, 20¢.

Daily sales: \$30 - \$35 per day.

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Some Things That "Ain't" in the Tule Lake Community

Mr. Deeds goes to town to see skyscrapers, night clubs, and millionaire's mansions for the first time; the "kid" from East Side New York goes to the country to see green grass, apple trees, and horses and cows through the eyes of a greenhorn. The youngster raised in the Tule Lake Project community, when he leaves this place, will have a set of new experiences unique to his group. For this community of 15,000 people is unlike any other American community of the same size, a consequence of the peculiar wartime circumstances under which the resettlement was made, and many things that one might naturally expect in a middle-sized American town are missing. Here is a list of things that "ain't" in this community.

buildings taller than one story	motorcycles
elevators	alleys
paved streets	street cleaners
arterial highways	sheriffs
traffic signals	coroners
traffic signs	mail carriers
trolleys or busses	Western Union messengers
parking lots	soldiers on furlough
sidewalks	sailors
gutters	W.A.A.C. officers
manholes	air-raid wardens
street lights	Yellow Cabs
lamp posts	railway station
traffic cops	trees
speed cops	shrubs

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parks	red-light district
cemetery	service stations
mausoleum	groceries
slums	lunch counters
flophouses	cafes and restaurants
hotels	gasoline trucks
apartment houses	beer parlors
boarding houses	soft drink fountains
For Sale and For Rent signs	drug stores
bums	movie theaters
tramps	hardware stores
park benches	jewelry shops
bathing beaches	watch repair
swimming	pawn shops (three balls)
golf course	apparel shops
tennis courts	shoe shops
bowling alleys	butcher shops
amusement parks	gift shops
hot dog stands	fish store
hamburger stands	book shops
fire alarm boxes	feed stores
business district	pool halls
suburbs	florist shops
high-priced homes	market place
tenement houses	dry goods store
deteriorated homes	pet shops

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cigar stands	bellhops
slot machines	porters
pin-ball games	chambermaids
banks	sandwich men
auto repairs	cigarette girls
stock investment companies	labor unions
real estate offices	signboards
notary publics	placards
insurance salesmen	public telephone booths
riveting machines	dye works and cleaners
office buildings	photograph studios
corner newsboys	second-hand stores
shopping news	junk dealers
furniture stores	wholesale houses
dairy companies	air-conditioning
milk wagons	Neon lights
ice wagons	Ad shingles
laundrymen	shopping windows
Five-and-Ten	dummies
candy stores	doormen
radio station	city hall
radio aerials	courthouse
automobile salesmen	court judges
Safeway stores	marriage license bureau
law offices	police magistrate
Chinese hand laundries	drunken driving

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parking tags	dining tables with tablecloths
divorce court	hors d'oeuvres
public clerks	caviar
public scales	champagne
politicians handbills	whiskey
political posters	highballs
parades	scotch and soda
justice of peace	beer (Schlitz or any other)
police wagon	wines
peanut venders	rum
travel bureaus	brandy
Y.M.C.A.	gin
Y.W.C.A.	avocados
clubhouses	chop suey houses
Masonic temples	Boveri's Italian dinner
church buildings	Russian borsk (or vodka, for that matter)
Jewish synagogues	southern spring chicken
Daughters of the Am. Revolution	Virginia roast ham
Filipinos	barbecues
Mexicans	Boston pies
Chinese	porterhouse steaks
Caucasians (except administrators)	pies a la mode
Negroes	homemade biscuits
missionaries	fillet of sole
missions	Waldorf salad

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night clubs	coal and wood dealers
bars	furnished rooms
long evening gowns	bathtubs
tuxedos	private baths and toilets
swallow-tail coats	toilets with doors
country clubs	private telephones
gambling joints	private kitchen
marquees	dining room
single-family dwellings	parlor
bungalows	bedrooms
expensive mansions	private garages
back porches	basements
brick chimneys	private automobiles
fireplace	private washing machines
stucco homes	private refrigerators
brick buildings	Chippendale furniture
steel structures	Duncan Phyfe
shingled roofs	antiques
composition roofs	Havilland china (or any good china)
functional architecture	bedroom furniture sets
interesting architecture	private pianos
french windows	overstuffed furniture
bay windows (except on persons)	indirect lighting
furnaces	shortwave radios
oil burners	wireless "hams"
oil trucks	private kitchens

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private sink and faucets

private kitchen ranges

carpets

set of Harvard Classics

private rooms

grand pianos

preserves closet

china cabinets

napkins

attics

spring cleaning

backyards

Fuller Brush men

panhandlers

magazine salesmen

Real Silk saleslady

bill collectors

peddlers

gas and light meter men

door mats

venetian blinds

heavy drapes

It goes without saying, there are no spare tires, scrap iron, hoarded sugar, rifles, searchlights, short wave wireless, cameras, and dynamite in this community.

Frank Miyamoto

August 5, 1942

Number and Types of Structures in the Tule Lake Project

Types	No. of each type	Total
Barracks for evacuees*	893	
Barracks for personnel	7	
All barracks for living quarters		900
Apartments for evacuees		
20' x 25' 1920		
16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' x 20' 1464		
20' x 20' <u>845</u>		
Total	4267	
Apartments for personnel	38	
All apartments		4305
Messhalls for evacuees	61	
Messhall for baby formula	1	
Messhalls for public schools	22	
Messhalls for personnel	1	
Messhalls for hospital	1	
All messhalls		66
Recreation halls for evacuees**	63	
Recreation halls for personnel	1	
All recreation halls		64
Combined ironing and laundry and	24	
Ironing (individual building)	40	
Laundry (individual building)	40	
Hospital ironing	1	
Hospital laundry	1	
All laundries and ironing rooms		106

* Note: three barracks used for stores

** Note: one recreation hall used for store

Number and Types of Structures in the Tule Lake Project

Types	No. of each type	Total
Combined bathhouse and toilet for men and women	24	
Men's bathhouse and toilet	40	
Women's bathhouse and toilet	40	
All bathhouses and toilets (except personnel)		104
Fire stations		3
General warehouses		
Administration warehouses		
Refrigeration warehouses		
Hospital warehouses	2	
Railway warehouses	6	
All warehouses		77
Hospital wards		10
Hospital administration building		1
Boiler house for hospital		1
Morgue		1
Garages for trucks	2	
Garages for personnel	2	
All garages		4
Gas pump house		1
Provost marshal		1
Post office		1
Administration building (with wing)		1
Railway sheds		2
Sentry house at gate		1
Sentry towers		7
Community stores, shoe repair shops, and barber shops		4

Miyamoto
August 8, 1943

Points for Documentary Verification from
the Tule Lake Administrative Files

Office of the Director (Most of the important documents should be available in the Proj. Director's files. An important problem requiring documentation is the administration's contribution to the social disorganization of T.L. that led to the open rebellions of August 1942 and the months following. On the other hand, was the administration's hands tied, were they obstructed from efficiency by government red tape? What documentary evidence is available concerning the following points?)

1. What were some of the early plans, policies, and ideas of the project director and the administration concerning the future operation of the project? How much did they anticipate concrete administrative problems of the future? What were the characteristic discussions in these early staff meetings?
2. Shirrell was only acting director until the last of June 1942 and Rachford was to take his place. Any evidence of confusion because of Shirrell's indefinite status?
3. About the middle of June 1942 Joe Hayes was named asst. Proj. Director. Niesse and others resented Hayes's appointment. Why was Hayes named?
4. In the latter part of June 1942 Shirrell had a run in with Captain Patterson of the M.P.'s, and this was a constant source of friction between them. Any reports on this? It concerned the censorship of mail, and involved a Corp. Wilson who carried the mail.
5. Shirrell's 4th of July showed very little understanding of issei sentiment. Koso Takemoto, who translated, had difficulty interpreting Shirrell's ideas of cooperation with the war effort. The speech was extemporaneous, but please look for any notes on it.
6. The scrap lumber conflict was one of the earliest community problems. Shirrell promised no lumber, but agreed to allocate lumber. Are there any notes on the steps taken?
7. The difficulties of Tule Lake roughly coincide with the incoming of the Walerga group beginning about June 14. What evidence of increasing administrative difficulties are there from this time on?
8. Some people declare that Shirrell was a poor administrator. His social philosophy is characterized by the idea that individuals should be given maximum freedom and responsibility of action, with paternal guidance where required. Any evidence to show that the administrative staff did not get sufficient direction from Shirrell and hence fell into disorganization?

9. Where did Shirrell stand between the liberal group composed of Fleming, Jacoby, Elberson, and Waller, and the conservative ones like Peck, Cook, Hayes, etc. according to documentary evidence?
10. It is alleged that Shirrell was acquainted with men like Kendall Smith, Frank Smith, Joe Hayes, Mortimer Cook, Kallam and some others before evacuation, and excessively defended them over other men. Is there any evidence of this, especially in Kallam's case? Hayes was definitely not known to Shirrell before Tule Lake. He also knew Carson before T. L.
11. One of the major problems of Tule Lake in the initial months was the problem of procurement. The demand for lumber, sheet rock boards, medical supplies, office equipment, educational and recreational facilities, trucks, farm equipment, etc., were enormous. Where was the bottleneck in procurement?
12. What public relations activity did Shirrell participate in to gain the good will of Klamath and Tulelake people? What complaints and accusations about the WRA and the evacuees are there in his files?
13. It is known that Shirrell was one of the foremost exponents of the view that the Regional office should be closed because of the difficulties of getting anything done with two offices from which to get clearance. What documentary evidence of this point is there? What conflicts were there with the Regional Office?
14. Wage payments for June and July were delayed almost till August, and this became a major resentment in the colony. What evidence is there of Shirrell's efforts to get this paid off as soon as possible?
15. Please check the project director's files on following:

procurement problems	m volunteer coal crew
payment of wages	boiler replacements
clothing issuance	farm project and marketing
messhall problems	tent factory
farm strike	volunteers for Camp Savage
construction crew strike	registration
packing shed strike	
furniture factory strike	
Beatings (Imaseki, etc)	
attitudes toward Council	
agitators	
overseas broadcast	
theater issue	

Office of Assistant Director

1. The function of this office is not clear. What jobs were assigned to Joe Hayes? What was his relation to the other staff members?
2. When the farm strike broke out on Aug. 15, 1942, Shirrell was absent in San Francisco, and Joe Hayes handled the situation. Get any reports on this incident from his files. Felming worked with him on this situation.
3. Hayes was one of the most hated of the administrators by the evacuees. There is reason to believe that he was one of those who least understood the community's problems, although he held an important position. Are there any evidences of this in his communications?
4. The coal issue of early September was precipitated by an order from Hayes to the block managers through Elberson saying, "Volunteer for the coal crew, or else you'll be without coal for the winter." The people resented the high pressure tactics. Anything in his files to show that he said this? (also look in Elberson's files)
5. Hayes was frequently out on the farm and at the packing shed. Naj used to complain of conflicting orders from Hayes, Kallam, Hudson, etc. What was Hayes supposed to be doing on the farm? It is known he used to use farm lumber and equipment for his own use. (Get the whole story from the Farm Reports)
6. Administrators frequently complained of Hayes's favoritism in assigning barracks and furniture to staff members. Any proof of this? (Ask Billigmeier)
7. The Merit Board was under Hayes' supervision, but it never got anywhere. In fact, the Board's questionnaires were a source of resentment among the people. Any indication of Hayes' influence on the Board's program?
8. Hayes represented Tule Lake at Washington at the Pre-registration conference. Alleged that he was drunk half the time while there and was responsible for much misunderstanding during registration. Are there any reports from him on the conference?
9. Coverly called him the person who had most to do with putting the registration across at T. L. Is there ~~xxx~~ any correspondence from Hayes on registration which would indicate the direction of his influence.

Community Services Division

1. Fleming's file~~A~~ contains an interesting story of how College Extension program fell through. Not an important point, however.
2. Fleming's files probably has all the reports from all the section heads under him, including, Waller, Jacoby, Halle, Harkness, and Carson.

Community Activities Section

1. Waller was an erratic, disorganized individual. Mayeda, his successor, ~~also~~ became the most trusted nisei leader. Is there any difference in the operation of the section between the two men?
2. The recreation department was stymied from the beginning by lack of equipment. No allotment was originally made to this section. How much was expended by the WRA for recreation, and how did they get the funds?
3. The first important conflict in the project appeared in the Comm. Act. section when the issei entertainment group tried to break away from nisei control. Please look for a report on Ray Muramoto and the Arboga men who precipitated the conflict. Look specifically for issei entertainment of Aug. 5, 1942.

Community Welfare Section

1. Jacoby's files contain some very choice cases of internal problems. Excellent material on social disorganization.
2. Jacoby, with Hayes, were said to have greatest influence on Coverly during registration. Please get all of Jacoby's reports on registration.
3. (See Shibutani for Social Welfare)

Education (Billigmeier-Najima report should cover essential points.)

Health Section

1. Please get statistics on the hospital concerning the number of employees, patients, ~~and~~ by classification; the equipment available; and try to get his by varying periods.
2. Dr. Carson is said to have had a private file of correspondence with Dr. Thompson. This would be of special interest in understanding the problems of the hospital.

3. Doctors were required to turn in reports on their respective departments for a time under Carson. These may be available.
4. Dr. Harada accused the chief medical officer on September 1942 of not getting needed equipment. He said, for instance, that there was no equipment for tonsilectomy at the time. See Dr. Ito (still there) on requisitions and procurement.
5. Get anything on Harada-Iki conflict. Harada was probably more guilty of trouble making than it seemed at the time. The people blamed Iki, but Harada is a temperamental individual who probably overstepped his privileges.
6. It is said that Chief Nurse Graham was placed over Harada, acting chief med. officer, while Carson and Iki were away during the last of August. Harada tried to force a requisition of material through over her head, and took up the matter with Shirrell.
7. Dr. Thompson is alleged to have made promises to Dr. Togasaki, Dr. Baba, and others who came in as transfers from other centers that lumber and equipment would be provided them at the Tule Lake. Dr. Togasaki was extremely upset about not getting these things, and the new doctors were split from others on this and other matters. Please find out exactly what happened following the transfer of doctors.
8. What led to Dr. Carson's resignation?
9. Dr. Pedicord is said to have interfered with the independent function of evacuee doctors to the point where they rebelled against him. Please document this.
10. The hospital was constantly disturbed by the lack of help, especially of nurses and nurses' aids. Please find out how many were needed and how many were working.

Fire Department

1. Chief Rhodes was alleged to have fired those of his workers who repatriated during registration, about February 20, 1943. On the night of Feb. 20, there was also a false alarm out in Ward 7, or 8, that was alleged to have been Rhodes' test of whether his workers would cooperate on fires or not. Please check.

Community Enterprises

1. Kendall Smith ordered some lumber for the theater project without the approval of the council. He used the credit of community enterprises for this. When did he order the lumber, what disposition was made of it, what are the official statements of the estimated cost of the theater, etc.

Community Enterprises Division or the Coop

1. Please get the monthly sales of the canteens by a classification of goods, such as, groceries, dry goods, hardware, etc. This should be easily available since the books are made out in this form.
2. Try to get the balance sheet for each month for E. E. or the Coop.
3. It is said that Japanese have a tendency to prefer well known brands of goods, even at a higher cost, than to experiment with new brands. Any evidence of this?
4. The Cooperative Personnel Comm. was much concerned with the relation of the sales clerks to the evacuee customers. Evacuees felt that the clerks weren't giving sufficient service to the customers. Please document this point from the files of the Personnel Comm.
5. What percentage of the total population took out membership in the Coop? (There are numerous other questions of a similar type that Sakoda should be in a position to raise.)

Information Division (Cook should have numerous reports of interest to us if he will cooperate in releasing them.)

Employment and Housing Division

1. Frank Smith was one of the persons responsible for the Registration. Please get all the statistical information about the number who registered, those who failed to register, number of "No" answers to question 28, etc., for issei, kibe, and nisei.
2. Please get findings from the hearings of late March when those at the CCC camp were returned to the project. (Fleming's files should have something on this also)

Occupational Coding and Records (See Evelyn Rose)

Placement Section (This section is probably in a terrible mess. All the information about occupational mobility, number of persons employed in various departments, etc., should be here, but it may be better available at the timekeeper's office.)

1. There were frequent instances of errors of assignment to jobs because of the confused procedure practiced in this office. Please see if there is any documentary evidence of this.
2. When the farming season ended, how were the farmers absorbed into other jobs? Where did they go?
3. Fagan was supposed to handle the short-term leaves for the sugar beat fields, etc. How many went out on these jobs, what contracts were signed, etc.?

Quarters Section

1. There was much initial confusion in housing due to frequent movements by individuals and families without approval of the quarters section. What evidence is there of this?
2. What efforts were made to give more ample space to large families that were crowded together in small apartments?

Transportation and Supply Division

Garage Section

Property Control Section

1. There were some complaints during the early months of the project about not getting delivery of baggage in federal storage. Please check on factors causing delay.
2. What was the connection of this section with WRA alienz property custodian? (Probably, more information about the problems of property on the outside is available at the legal aid dept.)

Motor Pool Section

1. One of the reasons necessitating the call for coal crew volunteers in September 1942 to transport coal at night was the lack of coal trucks and equipment for handling coal. How many coal trucks were available at the time, and was the shortage of trucks due to oversight or inevitable?
2. The transportation of farm products to the packing shed was always confused by not having sufficient trucks at the right time. Is there any documentary evidence on the reasons for this confusion?
3. The Tule Lake Project was at first using CCC trucks which they rented. But these were recalled by the CCC around September and Naj expressed concern over the fact that farm products would not be adequately handled as a consequence. How rapidly were the trucks replaced, and is there any evidence of disorganization following the removal of the CCC trucks?
4. One of the difficulties at Tule Lake was the lack of trucks and motor cars to handle the transportation requirements of the project. What evidence is there of inadequacy, or was it merely inefficient organization?

Mess Management Section

1. Messhall problems were among the earliest signs of disorganization in the project and had much to do with later crises. What documentary evidence of early mess problems are there. Problems of Mess 26, Mess 4, Mess 44, etc.

2. For some reason the project failed to take account of the increased population following the arrival of Walerga and Pine-dale people, and didn't provide sufficient food for this increase during the month of July and August. This probably was the reason for food shortage that was the immediate cause of the farm strike of August 15. How was it that there wasn't a concomitant rise in food allotments to the project with the increase of population during these months?
3. During August and September, there were numerous accusations of food shortages, especially of sugar, meat, rice, and other staple foods. Any proof of this?
4. Kintaro Takeda submitted a report from the messhall committee to Peck in September. Please get hold of this report.
5. Nogaki, a member of the committee, once accused Pilcher of graft in which Pilcher was alleged to have declared that some meat that had been requisitioned had spoiled and was dumped. The committee went to the place where the meat was supposed to have been dumped, but found nothing there, and this was considered proof that Pilcher grafted money on the deal. Any evidence on this point?
6. What were the per capita rates of food provision to the evacuees? Consider this over a period of months beginning with June 1942.
7. The people felt that it was the consequence of the messhall disturbances of September that brought about increased and better food. Hence, strikes were alleged to have their value. Was this an illusion of the people?
8. I have a hunch that food was one of the main pre-occupations of the evacuees in the relocation center, and failure to provide it adequately was one of the most important factors leading to rebellion. Is there any evidence that the failure of issei to have this need gratified was an important ~~factor~~ factor leading to community distemper?
9. Block 44 had a major messhall crisis in March 1943 following the registration. Please get the administration's dope on this crisis. Block 44 was one of the most recalcitrant blocks during registration.

(I feel that the data from the messhall troubles are among the most revealing concerning the basic discontent of the community, the struggle for status, the sectional feelings, attitudes towards Caucasian administrators, etc. Please get as full coverage on this section as possible.)
10. Gerry Wakayama was involved in messhall troubles out on the farm in September. Peck demanded on short notice that the cooks of mess 13, who were cooking for the farm crew, make baked beans. The cooks declared it couldn't be done. Wakayama and the council supported the cooks. Are there any reports on this trouble.

Warehousing Section

1. There were numerous accusations in July, August, September, and October, of rifling in the warehouse. These accusations were closely tied up with the mess hall problems. How much sugar, rice, etc., disappeared from the warehouse? (See Jacoby's file)
2. Is there any documentation of the warehouse strike against Tom Yoshimura? This occurred around October 1942. Yoshimura was personally disliked by nisei for his superior airs.

Administrative Division

Procurement Section

1. Please get all the available information on difficulties of procurement. To what extent did red tape interfere with procurement?

Personnel Records Section

1. Please get background information on certain staff members: Joe Hayes, Kallam, Carson, Frank Smith, Peck, and Eastman.

Budget and Finance Section

1. What is the distribution of costs in the operation of the project?
2. What were the typical salaries of division and section heads?

War Works Division (See Najima for important documents here)

1. What were the difficulties between Kallam and Eastman in the operation of the farm? Why was Eastman forced to resign? See also Shirrell's files on the latter (about December 1942).
2. It seems that the losses on the farm were one of the important factors leading to Eastman's dismissal, and then of Shirrell's. Any evidence on this point?
3. Please get all the important documents from the reports of the technical staff.
4. Who leased the Taylor Warehouses, and is there any written contract of this deal? Naj said there was none, and deferred this as evidence of the un-business like operation of the farm.
5. There was a basic conflict between Hudson and Kallam. Kindly document this conflict between the marketing head and the farm supervisor.

Public Works Division

1. What administrative reports are there on the construction strike of Sept. 3, 1942, and the difficulties of January 1943.