

DOCUMENT TL-71

THE MOMOI FAMILY

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Sources of Information

1. Case record from the files of the Social Welfare Department, Tule Lake Project.
2. WRA-26, Individual Record Form, for Mr. Momoi.

Evacuation and Resettlement Study
Chicago, Illinois
Shibutani, 8/7/43

1. Introduction

The Momoi family consists of Mr. Yonesaburo Momoi (57) and his wife, Miyoko (56). Both claim they are music teacher, and caused considerable confusion in Tule Lake in their efforts to continue their profession. Mr. Momoi takes great pride in speaking of his stage career and would not hear of doing any other kind of work. Mrs. Momoi was likewise stubborn about her occupation, and consequently both ended up on relief rolls.

2. Life of Yonesaburo Momoi

Yonesaburo Momoi was born on May 21, 1885, in Kuga-gun, Yanai-machi, Yamaguchi-ken, Japan. His father was a rice merchant. He attended the Yamaguchi Grammar School from April 1892, to March 1900; and then attended the Yamaguchi High School until March 1902. At that time he dropped out of school and went to Tokyo where he studied dramatics for one year at the Geigistu Kyohai School. He found no permanent job in Japan, and in September 1905, he migrated to United States.

During his first few years in America, he worked as a school boy and attended public schools for one year. It was not long, however, before he had to quit and work, doing odd jobs on farms in the vicinity of Sacramento. In 1915, he started a barber shop in Sacramento and earned approximately

\$200 a month until 1932. In the meantime, he had been acting in various stage plays in the Japanese community in Sacramento, and had been paid small sums for his services. In January 1932, he returned to Japan with his wife for a brief visit and returned with a job as a Japanese Movie Company delivering Japanese movies to the audience.¹ Mr. Momoi claims that he earned \$10,000 a year in this job.

Yonesaburo is 5 feet 3 inches tall and weighs 135 pounds. He had a gold bladder operation in 1932 and is still weak. He can read, write, and speak Japanese and can speak and read English. His hobbies are acting and "gon", and his religion is Buddhist. His stage name is "Arihara."²

3. History of the Family

The Momoi family was evacuated to the Wallerga Assembly Center on May 13, 1942; they were relocated to the Tule Lake Project on June 19, 1942. It was not long after their arrival that they began teaching music to the other colonists. Both Mr. and Mrs. Momoi taught "shamisen" and "gidau."

By the first of July, the lessons were going in full speed. Classes began at 8 a.m. and went on until noon, and then again from 1 to 5 p.m., and after supper from 8 p.m.

1. Before the talking picture began to be popular in Japan, the Japanese silent films always had a narrator who spoke all the parts. The narrator was generally a man of considerable skill who could imitate the voices of all the characters in the picture. In the various Japanese communities of California, the Japanese movies were shown sometime as often as twice a week. These narrators traveled with the films from locality to locality.

until midnight. The block manager who lived next door had a baby of four months who could not get enough sleep because of the noise. The neighbors on the other side were also disturbed. The Momois were asked by the block manager to do their teaching in the recreation hall in the next barrack, but they refused since they had a large apartment and had enough space for their students. On August 3rd, the block manager lodged a complaint with the Social Welfare Department stating that many people were now complaining about the noise, and that he wished some action to be taken.³ Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Momoi were on the staff of the Recreation Department, and both were teaching voluntarily. They of course received "gifts" from the parents of the pupil. Unfortunately, however, the Social Welfare Department were unable to do anything at that time.

The Momois continued their voluntary teaching even in February 1943. In as much as they were not on the regular pay roll of the Recreation Department, they received no clothing allowances even though they had been working. On February 3, 1943, the Momois applied for their clothing allowance at the Social Welfare Department. Mrs. Momoi claimed that she was teaching "shamisen" to about 30 pupils. They stated that they had been instructors in dancing, drama, and music for 35 years in Sacramento, and that they were unable to do any other kind of work. They claimed they have only \$1.25 in the Sumitomo Bank and no other property.⁴

The social worker contacted Harry Mayeda of the Recrea-

3. CWD files, August 3rd, 1942.

4. This statement to the Social Welfare Department does not seem to coincide with Momoi's statement to the census takers that he was earning \$10,000 a year.

tion Department and found that there were too many Japanese music teachers already, and that there was no room for the Momois for whom Mayeda did not seem to have much respect. Finally, in March 1943, the Momois went on the relief roll and began receiving public assistance grants and clothing allowances.

APPENDIX I

Surname	Man's name	Cross reference	File	Case #
Momoi	Yonesaburo		CWD	383
	Woman's name	Other names used		Family #
	Miyoko			27514
Present address	3007-B Tule Lake Project			Classification
	Newell, California			PAG
Previous addresses				Referred by
	325 Capitol Ave. Sacramento, California			Block Manager
				Date
				August 3rd, 1942
1. Evacuated from				
	Sacramento, California 5/14/42			
2. Relocated from				
	Wilerga Assembly Center 6/19/42			

FAMILY COMPOSITION

Name	Birthdate	Birthplace	Citizenship status	Occupation		Registered
				Past	In project	
Yonesaburo	5/21/85	Japan	Alien	Movie Projector	None	Yes
Miyoko	9/86	Japan	Alien			

Legally responsible and other relatives	Relationship	Address	Number dependents

Others in household	Relationship	Address

Visited Japan	Who	When	Period
1/32 6/32			
Religion			
Buddhist			

DOCUMENT TL-72

THE OKADA FAMILY

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Sources of Information

1. Case record from the files of the Social Welfare Department, Tule Lake Project.
2. Interview with Mrs. Sada Murayama and Mr. Fukuzo Okazaki, social workers.
3. WRA-26 for Mrs. Okada.

Evacuation and Resettlement Study
The Evacuee Family in Tule Lake
Chicago, Illinois
Shibutani, 8/18/43

1. Introduction

The Okada family consists of Mrs. Mitsuko Okada (29), a widow, and her three children - Ken (9), Takeo (7), and Shinji (2). Mr. Okada died about five years ago in Sacramento, and since that time, Mrs. Okada has done odd jobs to support herself and her family. She has also received financial assistance from friends and managed to eke out an existence.¹

In spite of her youth, Mrs. Okada cannot understand English, and all of her children speak to her in Japanese. She was born in Oregon but educated in Japan and came to this country about thirteen years ago.

2. The Life of Mitsuko Okada

Mituko Masuda was born on January 11, 1913 in Portland, Oregon where her father operated a hotel. In June 1919 when her father went to Japan to start a restaurant there, she went with the family. From April 1920, to March 1930, she attended a grammar school in Hiroshima-ken. In June 1929, she returned to the United States. She came to the United States alone and went to live with some friends of her family. For about three years, she worked in a Japanese laundry in Sacramento. She also worked in her uncle's laundry in Antioch as an unpaid worker, and then she went to work for the Sugimura Restaurant in Sacramento as a waitress for \$30 a month. She married in 1932, and even after her marriage, she continued to work

1. See Document TL-41. Mrs. Okada is the third party in that triangle.

at the restaurant. She stopped working there only after her first child was born.

Mrs. Okada is four feet eight inches tall and weighs ninety pounds and has no physical defects. She can read, write, and speak Japanese but has no understanding of English. Her religion is Buddhist.²

3. History of the Family

Mitsuko came back to the United States from Hiroshima, Japan when she was 16 years of age. She lived with her friends and also worked for her uncle. After about three years, she went to Sacramento and married Okada. About five years after her marriage, her husband died of pneumonia. He had been a general helper in the restaurant where she was working, and consequently had virtually no savings.

After the death of her husband, she went to work at the restaurant and tried to earn enough to support her children. She put her savings into the Sumitomo Bank, and in one way or another managed to make ends meet. She also became acquainted with Mr. Iwasaki, a liberally wealthy court interpreter in Sacramento, and received some financial support from him. She became much more attached to Mr. Iwasaki since her husband had always been in poor health and a very irresponsible person. On many occasions, the two lived together, and Iwasaki sometime supported her and the children.³

2. WRA-26 supplemented by some material from the case record.

3. Details of the repercussion of this relationship to the Iwasaki family in Document TL-41.

On May 14, 1942, Mrs. Okada was evacuated with her children to the Wallerga Assembly Center; on June 17, 1942, they were relocated to the Tule Lake Project. Mr. Iwasaki had been interned by the F.B.I., and her savings in the Sumitomo Bank were frozen. She, therefore, had a very difficult time financially. When Iwasaki returned from the internment camp, he was unable to assist her because his wife was very jealous and constantly followed him about the camp.⁴

On October 1, 1942, Mrs. Okada applied for public assistance to the Social Welfare Department. She aroused the suspicion of the social worker because she was quite hesitant about giving any information. She stated that her husband was dead but that she did not remember exactly when he died. When she was told, however, that she could not receive any money without giving the information, she stated that she thought he died about six years ago. She could not explain her two years old son. She admitted that she did work in a cafe and that she had to work even after her marriage because her husband was never in good health. She stated that she could not work in the project because of her young children. The only relatives she have in Tule Lake were on her husband's side, but she could not explain why they may have refused to support her.⁵

In the meantime, because of very serious family quarrel in which threats of murder were made, Mr. Iwasaki was transferred to the Minidoka Project. When he arrived there, he sent in an application to have Mrs. Okada and her children transferred to Minidoka, and it was at the time that this request arrived at Tule Lake, Mrs.

4. One reason why Iwasaki might have been so anxious to support her, is that Mrs. Okada's youngest son was only two years old. Her husband had been dead for five years.

5. Case record in Social Welfare Department, October 1, 1942.

Okada had made her application for a grant. Although Mrs. Okada was technically eligible for the grant, inasmuch as she was unemployed, Mrs. Halle refused to approve on the grounds that she was getting support from another man.⁶

Because of Mrs. Halle's recommendation, and because no one else in the department knew anything about the case since Mrs. Halle did not record things that she considered confidential, nothing was done until December 31, when Miss Montgomery assigned another worker to the case. The worker interviewed Mrs. Iwasaki, and she disclosed that her rival, Mrs. Okada, was really destitute. When the social worker called upon Mrs. Okada, she explained that because of her affairs with Mr. Iwasaki, her husband's relatives refused to give her any assistance. She stated that she had applied for a grant, but for no reason she had not been able to obtain any money. She stated that she could not understand why she should not be given a grant since the clothing unit allowed her to have clothing allowance when she told her story. She was given a grant for \$8.75 in the month of January.

4. Comments

Much had been said about the role that Mrs. Halle played in the Social Welfare Department. Although it may be true that the

6. It was soon after this that Mrs. Halle had to leave the project. She left the following note scribbled on the top of the case record which she had stapled and restapled and had locked in her confidential drawer: "Reject this case for P.A. Grant and refer to Mrs. Murayama. To discuss further detail, see me. Please file in 4001 cross reference the Iwasaki. Request of transfer here. Make further check and reject application." 10/13/42 - Case record of Social Welfare Department.

persons who worked under her might be strongly biased against her, the fact that case after case appeared in the records in which her esteem fear that information might get to her workers was directly or indirectly responsible for much grief. This case along with dozens of others indicate the importance of one person in the Caucasian administrative staff, and to what extent the personality traits of one Caucasian could effect the life of many evacuees.

APPENDIX I

Surname	Man's name	Cross reference	File CWD	Case #
Okada	Woman's name Mitsuko	Other names used		Family # 27521
Present address	2706-D Tule Lake Project Newell, California			Classification PAG
Previous addresses	1216 1/2 Fourth Street, Sacramento, Calif.			Referred by
1. Evacuated from	Sacramento, 5/14/42			Date
2. Relocated from	Wallerge Assembly Center, 6/17/42			

FAMILY COMPOSITION

Name	Birthdate	Birthplace	Citizenship status	Occupation		
				Past	In project	Registered

Legally responsible and other relatives	Relationship	Address	Number dependents

Others in household	Relationship	Address

Visited Japan	Who	When	Period
6/19 - 6/29			
Religion			
Buddhist			

DOCUMENT TL-101

MIYOKO HASHIDA

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Source of Information:

1. Case record of Miyoko Hashida in files of Community Welfare Department at Tule Lake Project.
2. Case record of Miyoko Hashida in files of Internal Security Department at Tule Lake Project.
3. WRA-26, Individual Record form, Miyoko Hashida.
4. Employment card for Miyoko Hashida in WRA office in Chicago, Illinois.
5. Frank Miyamoto's interview with Mr. Shirrell.
6. Field notes taken on several occasions at Tule Lake.

Evacuation and Resettlement Study
Chicago, Illinois
Shibutani, 7/20/43

MIYOKO HASHIDA1. Introduction

Of the many nisei girls under the jurisdiction of the WRA probably very few ~~could~~ caused as much grief to that office than did Miyoko Hashida. She was considered a very serious problem by her father, the Social Welfare Department, Internal Security Department as well as the Post Office while in Tule Lake. Her activities in Chicago after resettlement was such that she was eventually returned to the Project on Mr. Shirrell's orders.

2. Life of Miyoko Hashida

Nicknamed Yo, Miyoko was born on August 2, 1924 in Newburg, Oregon where her father operated a hop farm. She spent the early years of her life in the intimate circles of her family with Caucasian children of the nearby district. From May, 1929 to June, 1937 she attended Raybell grammar school in Newburg. From September, 1937 to June, 1941 she attended St. Paul high school in St. Paul, Oregon. She did rather well scholastically in high school where she took a college preparatory course. During her last year she served as secretary of the student body.

Following graduation in 1941 she went to work for H.A. Ray and Company, hop farmers springing and picking for 40 cents an hour. There her associates were almost entirely Caucasians. Just before evacuation from March to May, 1942, she worked in a private home in Newburg doing general housework for 30 cents an hour. She returned to Newburg to be near her parents and family at the time of evacuation. Miyoko, generally referred to as Yo by friends, was 5 ft. 1 in. tall and weighed 110 pounds. Since she necessitated she sometimes wore glasses. In spite of the fact that she visited Japan for half a year in 1936, she can read, write

and speak only English. The only skill she seems to have taken a pride in is cooking. Her religion is Nichiren Buddhist.

On June 2, 1942 she was evacuated with her family to Tule Lake Project.¹

3. Miyoko Hashida in Tule Lake

Yo never seemed to have made a suitable adjustment to life in Tule Lake. She lived with her parents and sister but did not seem to get along very well with them. She was employed as a waitress in the mess hall but resigned because she could not get along with the other workers.. On August 9, about 10:30 P.M. she was seen by the wardens near the Military Quarters but ran away when she realized that she had been caught. On August 12 at 3:30 P.M. a warden saw her near the observation tower on the east side of the Camp. He states that he was certain that the girl was embracing a soldier. When he investigated he found the girl there and told her to leave. Further investigation by the wardens revealed that the girl had been seeking opportunity to get in contact with soldiers.²

When this matter was reported to Mr. Shirrell, he became very alarmed and took the matter up with the Military authorities. The Military also recognized the serious problem and promised to take steps to avoid further incidents. A few weeks later Yo was called into the Social Welfare Department for an interview with Mrs. Halley. In this interview Yo denied she had had any contact with soldiers but stated that she was not accustomed to ~~Japanese~~ Japanese people and resented very strongly the warden stopping her from doing what she wanted to do. She claimed she was outside the Project area but she was simply taking a walk. She claimed further that she was engaged to marry a Caucasian soldier and her brother was serving in the United States Army. She showed considerable resentment about being forced to live with Japanese and stated she was very unhappy. In regard to her visit at the Military Quarters she denied she had gone there to see any soldier

1. WRA-26.

2. Files of Internal Security Department.

and was merely taking a round about way home. According to Yo she had been approached on several occasions by several young wardens and fellows and that they resented the fact she wasn't willing to meet them socially.³ Unfortunately at this time the Social Welfare Department was extremely disorganized and Mrs. Halley was unable to make any follow ups.⁴

During the fall of 1942 the Social Welfare Department made several investigations and on each instance Yo insisted that she had not been in contact with any soldier. Rumors were widely circulated in the Center, however, about Yo and her soldier friends. Many individuals testified that they had seen her talking with soldiers in a very friendly fashion at the Post Office. By early 1943 it became almost common knowledge that Miyoko was always at the Post Office talking to soldiers.⁵

4. Miyoko Hashida in Chicago

Late in April, 1943 Yo's older sister resettled in Chicago. Realizing that their daughter was not readjusting herself in the Center, Mr. and Mrs. Hashida decided to send Yo to Chicago to live with her older sister. They felt that she might possibly make a better adjustment if she were outside the Center.

Here in Chicago, however, it seems that she once again had difficulties. According to her sister, she "ran wild" and contacted men almost indiscriminately. Her sister became so upset that she went to see Mr. Shirrell and said that she would not be responsible for Yo's activities. Mr. Shirrell decided to send Yo back to the Center. When he called Yo to his office to notify her that she was to return to the Project an interesting incident occurred. He realized he could not send her back alone for she probably would never return to the Project, therefore

3. Information obtained subsequently reveals that Miss Hashida's statements to Mrs. Halley were probably not true. It seems that she was trying to throw the blame on the wardens, accusing them by implications -- trying to get even with her since she refused to associate with them. Data taken from case record of Social Welfare Department.

4. It is interesting to note that some contacts which made with prostitutes in Tule Lake were with some persons in the Maintenance Department. See Documents TL-31, TL-107 and TL-111.

5. Mrs. Naito who was employed in Post Office testified Yo was always there.

told her that she would have a military escort. According to Shirrell when Yo heard of the military escort her eyes lighted up as if she expected another exciting escapade. Shirrell informed her immediately that it would not be a soldier but probably a woman on his staff.⁶

5. Comments

The data is far too scanty for any analysis no matter how tentative. There are so many blanks in the case history. It is difficult to tell what important factors were leading to this series of incidents. One might ascribe Yo's activities to any extremely strong sex urge but this would hardly tell half the story. In fact it would seem more probable that other factors are far more important. It is not quite clear how much contact Yo actually had with Caucasians. There is no confirmation of the claim that she was engaged to a Caucasian soldier and her behavior hardly resembles that of a girl seriously engaged. It seems, somewhere, somehow she got a notion that Japanese people were inferior or undesirable as contrasted to Caucasians. It may be that she was so obsessed by other feelings of inferiority as a member of a subordinate group that she took every opportunity to identify herself with what she considered a group with higher status -- a status which she may have that was more equal to her conception of what her status ideally ought to be.⁷

Agenda to Case

Information on Sueko Hashida, sister of Miyoko. Sueko is 24 years of age. She is 5 ft. 2½ in. tall and is single. She left Tule Lake on May 25, 1943. From 1939 to 1940 she attended Portland Beauty Academy and is a licensed beauty operator. In 1942 she worked at Ada Rogge's beauty shop at \$13.50 per week and at

6. Miyamoto's Document on Interview with Mr. Shirrell, June 25, 1943. It seems that before Yo left the Project the Social Welfare Department strongly recommended against her release but the recommendation was not heeded.

7. Since Miss Hashida returned to Tule Lake it is hoped that Mr. Sakoda will be able to make more intensive study of the case.

Quinn's beauty shop at Portland, Oregon for 50 percent commission. She arrived in Chicago on May 28 with her sister who had accepted a domestic job with Mrs. Karloff. Sueko went to Greenfield beauty shop with whom she had corresponded but did not like the job. When she came to the WRA office, however, she did not speak long of her job and stated she would not take responsibility for her sister. Arrangement was made for Yo's return to Tule Lake.⁸

8. Information taken from Employment Card, WRA office in Chicago.

Individual Case - 101

Surname	Man's name	Cross reference	File CWD	Case #
HASHIDA	Woman's name Miyoko	Other names used Yo		Family # 15704
Present address	1507-A			Classification Internal Problems
Previous addresses				Referred by Shirrell
	Star Rt. 2, Newburg, Oregon			Date Aug. 14, 1942
1. Evacuated from	Newburg, Oregon			
2. Relocated from				

FAMILY COMPOSITION

Name	Birth date	Birthplace	Citizenship status	Occupation		
				Past	In project	Registered
Harumasa	?	Japan	alien	Farmer	?	?
Masumo	?	Japan	alien	housewife	?	?
Sueko	?	U.S.	citizen	?	?	?
Miyoko	8-2-24	U.S.	citizen	odd jobs	mess	yes

Legally responsible and other relatives	Relationship	Address	Number dependents
John	brother	U.S. Army	

Others in household	Relationship	Address

Visited Japan	Yes	Who Miyoko	When 11/35 - 4/36	Period 5 months
Religion	Nichiren Buddhist			

DOCUMENT TL-102

SADAMATSU WAKAI

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Sources of Information:

1. Case record of Sadamatsu Wakai in the files of the Community Welfare Department in the Tule Lake Project.
2. Interview with Tom Uyeno, councilman in Block 5.
3. Interview with Fukuzo Obayashi, social worker.
4. WRA-26, Individual Record Form for Sadamatsu Wakai.

Evacuation and Resettlement Study
Chicago, Illinois
Shibutani, 8/16/43

SADAMATSU WAKAI1. Introduction

Sadamatsu Wakai is a widower. He was born in Hawaii. He has been a migratory worker for the past 20 years. He never had much attachment to any group or individual and when in Tule Lake he caused considerable trouble. In September, 1942 he left the project with a group of beet field workers for Montana. While there he ran into several difficulties with the police officials in Montana and also caused other Japanese groups considerable grief. On one occasion he accused the men of stealing his money. On another occasion he claimed he was being persecuted and taken into police custody. On his way back to Tule Lake he got off the train at several stations and began making speeches in Japanese. On all occasions the other men had to resort to violence to quiet him.¹

2. Life of Sadamatsu Wakai

Sadamatsu Wakai was born on December 21, 1889 in Holau, Hawaii. His father, who had been a fisherman in Japan went there to Hawaii as a sugar mill hand. Wakai spent his early childhood on the plantation and then started going to Holau grammar school in September, 1897. He finished one year and then in October, 1890 went to Japan with his father. He attended Saiki-gon grammar school in Hiroshima Ken from August, 1889 to March, 1904. Follow-

1. Testimony of Tom Uyeno who was in the same crew of workers.

ing his graduation he worked with relatives until May, 1916 when he came to the United States. He did odd jobs on farms and then in May, 1923 he returned to Japan to get a wife. The young couple returned to America in July, 1923 and settled in California but not afterwards the young bride died.

From 1923 to 1930 Wakai did odd jobs working primarily with asparagus in Isleton region as a farm hand, earning from \$2 to \$4.50 a day. In 1930 he worked for Aratani in Guadalupe as a farm hand. There he received 35 cents an hour and remained there until 1935. By this time he earned enough money to buy his own farm in Visalia. He hired 40 men and raised peas but could not quite make the grade. In the first year he made over \$1000 but the following year was a complete failure. In 1937 he went to work in Salinas as a farm hand in a lettuce field. He worked until January, 1941 earning 30 to 35 cents an hour. From January, 1941 to February, 1942 he worked as a farm hand in a vineyard in Lodi where he was paid 40 cents per hour.

On May 21, 1942 Wakai evacuated to Walerga Assembly Center and on July 4, 1942 relocated to Tule Lake Project.

Sadamatsu is 5 ft. 2 inches tall and weighs 136 pounds. He has no physical defects. He claims he can write and speak both English and Japanese but his command of English is very poor.¹

3. Sadamatsu Wakai in Tule Lake

After his arrival in Tule Lake Wakai met several old friends with whom he had worked during the past 20 years in various fields

1. WRA-26.

in California. He spent much time gambling, recalling old times. Now and then he worked on the farm but was not a steady worker. Early in September he left the Project to do beet work.

After his return to Tule Lake his behavior became peculiar. On some occasions he worked all day for some reason or another. On January 3, 1943 he became very violent and was taken to the base hospital. On January 8 he was given medical treatment and confined until the 26th when he was placed in 2217-D with a warden, Mr. Takeuchi, who was also his friend. By February he was getting better although he refused to work he was going to the mess hall to get his own meals.²

4. Accounts by Various Individuals

Block Manager's Statement:

Mr. George Sakiyama, block manager of 22 had met Wakai several times before, once in Enpuku Hotel in Sacramento but had never been acquainted with him until he came to Tule Lake. His statement follows:

"Wakai was quite normal and a very good worker before he left Tule Lake for sugar beet work. I knew he came back here either in the latter part of October or early in November. A few days after he came back he came to the office and said that two or three persons were here that he must apologize to for his misconduct. He stated that if these persons came to my office I should notify him but he did not leave me names of these people.

"Again about one week later he came to my office and said he wanted to apologize to people in the block. It was at this time that I realized for the first time that something was wrong with him. Naturally I kept an eye on him. He began to spend much time in bed and never appeared in

2. CWD files on February 3, 1943.

the mess hall or meet people. Whenever the young man who shared his room with him or I took his meal on a tray to him he ate heartily and had a good appetite.

"I heard a rumor once that Wakai was better than any other man in the beet field and did twice as much as the normal farm hand and because of this he looked down on the other boys now and then since wages for the beet work was decided by the amount of work done and the pay was divided equally among the members of the crew. I guess because of this the others didn't like him much. Once while working he became drunk and started yelling and few boys of the group beat him up. I hear he was beaten up pretty badly. Since then he began to act funny. I don't know worked with Wakai. I know Mr. Takeuchi and Mr. Nishida know him very well."³

Mr. Takeuchi's Statement:

"I was slightly acquainted with him in Sacramento. We both entered Walerga at the same time and then went to Twin Falls to the sugar beets. I must agree that Wakai was a good worker but do not know of any accident he may have had or any beating administered to him. He is acting very strangely now. We were working in a separate group from Wakai. I understand in Townsend he submitted himself to the police and asked for protection. He stated at that time that the other Japanese were persecuting him. Not one of the boys in the group were sympathetic to Wakai and all disliked him."⁴

Mr. Uyeno's Statement:

"I think it was some time in October when I met Wakai in a store while shopping in Stevens, Montana. I noticed something unusual in Wakai at the time and did not know exactly what it was at the time. Later, two or three Japanese boys got together at Townsend to take a train for Tule Lake. Wakai was brought to the depot by a policeman. I heard he had been jailed for drinking, of course, I don't know about this but feel sad he's been drinking quite a bit for some time. A couple of days ago he suddenly left the field in the middle of work and no one knew where he was until he showed up at the depot with cops. When he got on the train Wakai found he had left his shoes, clothes and

3. CWD files of October 3, 1942.

4. CWD files of October 3, 1942, translation by Mr. Fukuzo Obayashi.

about \$75 to \$100 in jail and one contractor near had to go back to the jail and get his money and clothing.

"When the train stopped at Portland he disappeared but was brought back to the train by two plain clothesmen and police. I heard Wakai tell the cop that the other Japanese boys were plotting to kill him.

"It was in Klamath Falls he had the worst outburst. I think it was a disgrace to the Japanese people. We had to wait eight hours to catch a stage to Tule Lake and Wakai just went nuts. He got a few bottles of win and began to drink on the sidewalk. When he came to the depot he accused the others of stealing and called all of them vile names. He did all this in the middle of a crowd of keto at Klamath Falls. It was so disgraceful that two or three men grabbed him and took him to the washroom and beat him to quiet him. They shut him up in there until the stage came. I don't know what happened after he came to Tule Lake. I think that group would like that he be not allowed to go out. People get funny ideas about the Japanese if guys like him behave so disgracefully."5

5. CWD files of October 3, 1942, supplemented by field notes from the Interview with Mr. Uyeno.

Surname WAKAI	Man's name Sadamatsu	Cross reference	File	Case #
	Woman's name	Other names used		Family # 29805
Present address 2217-D				Classification Mental Case
				Referred by Internal Security
Previous addresses 8 No. Main St., Lodi, Calif.			Date 1/12/43	
1. Evacuated from Lodi, California on May 21, 1942				
2. Relocated from Walerga Assembly Center on July 4, 1942				

FAMILY COMPOSITION

Name	Birthdate	Birthplace	Citizenship status	Occupation		
				Past	In project	Registered
Sadamatsu	12/21/89	Hawaii	citizen	farm	farm	yes

Legally responsible and other relatives	Relationship	Address	Number dependents

Others in household	Relationship	Address

Visited Japan Yes	Who Sadamatsu	When 1890-1916	Period 16 yrs.
Religion			

JIM NAKANISHI

CONFIDENTIAL

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Sources of Information

1. Case record from the files of the Social Welfare Department, Tule Lake Project.
2. WRA-26

Evacuation and Resettlement Study
Chicago, Illinois
Shibutani 8/23/43

Jim Kazuo Nakanishi was born on February 5, 1920, in O'Brien, King County, Washington where his father was a truck farmer. He attended the O'Brien Grammar School in King County from September, 1926 to June, 1934. Following his graduation from grammar school, he worked on his father's truck farm in King County hauling vegetables to the market. He received no pay and remained on this job until January, 1942. From January 1942 to the time of the evacuation, he worked for the Acme Brothers' Bottling factory for \$90 a month.

Jim is five feet six inches tall and weighs one hundred and twenty-five pounds and wears glasses. He can read, write, and speak English but can only speak Japanese. His hobby is woodcraft, and his religion is Christianity.¹

On May 12, 1942, he was evacuated to the Pinedale Assembly Center, and on July 23, 1942, he and his family were relocated to the Tule Lake Project.

In Tule Lake Jim lived in 6902-G with his father and mother, one brother, and four sisters. His two married sisters are also in the project but live apart from the family.

His mother was known to the neighbors as mentally ill. She is very sensitive and quite normal and left alone. The family never questioned her attitude or her actions and allowed her to do as she wished. Soon after their arrival, his father went to work installing stoves.

On September 11, a complaint was made that the boy was making noise while carpentering at night. The neighbors complained that the boy was very nasty and always talked back and became

violent when he was questioned. He was advised by a social worker to go to work as a carpenter, but no check was made as to whether or not he had done so.

SAM UYEDA

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Sources of Information

1. Case record from the files of the Social Welfare Department, Tule Lake Project.
2. Interview with Miss Naoko Hoshino of the Social Welfare Department.
3. WRA-26

Evacuation and Resettlement Study
Chicago, Illinois
Shibutani 8/23/43

1. Introduction

Sam Isamu Uyeda (19) is living with his father Kumakichi (54), his mother Torano (52), and his brother Shozo (13). He was born and reared in the Tacoma area, and before evacuation Sam won considerable prestige as an air pilot. He is Americanised and extremely pro-American in his views and became very well adjusted in the assembly center.

2. The Life of Sam Uyeda

Sam Uyeda was born on July 17, 1923 in Tacoma, Washington where his father was a dairy farmer. He attended the Fife Grammar School in Tacoma from September, 1929 to June, 1938, and then went to the Fife High School and graduated at May, 1942.

While he was attending high school, he worked on his father's farm. His father was well respected in the community even though he had been hospitalized three years ago as a mental case. Sam was a good worker, a star baseball player, and was always desirous of learning to fly an airplane. His parents disapproved of his flying because they thought it was dangerous, but he continued his training and finally became a licensed pilot. Aside from his training in flying, he attended the Lincoln Height High School in Tacoma from September, 1939 to February, 1940 to gain sufficient training in some field necessary for aviation.

Sam is five feet five inches tall and weighs one hundred and twenty-five pounds and has no physical defects. He can read, write, and speak English but has very little understanding of

Japanese. His religion is Buddhist.¹

3. Sam Uyeda in the Center

Sam had always wanted to fly in spite of the arguments presented against it by his parents. At the out-break of the war, he tried in every way he could to join the United States Army Air Corps but was turned down. He continued to go to school and to work for his father until the time of the evacuation. On May 19, 1942, the family was evacuated to the Pinedale Assembly Center.

At first it seemed as though nothing was wrong, and from all outward appearances, Sam was making a fairly good adjustment to the life in the center. He worked as a dish-washer. In one case, during the first few weeks of July after he had strained himself, he suddenly went beserk. He rushed down the stage during an entertainment which was being given and caused much laughter. Ever since that day he has not been behaving normally. At first he insisted that he wanted to join the United States Army Air Corps and then started to say that he wanted to commit suicide. On July 19, the family was transferred to the Tule Lake Project.

On July 24, a report arrived in Tule Lake from Pinedale in which the medical officer gave the following analysis of his personality. He quoted Sam as saying: "What others think and what I think may be different and no one can force me to

1. WRA-26 supplemented by material from the case record.

think differently."

The medical officer thought that Sam felt that: (1) People were trying to fool him because of his lack of education; (2) People were trying to keep something from him; and (3) People were trying to shove him around. The doctor added further that Sam had an unusual love for flying and like big noise and fires. Finally, Sam could not concentrate on any one subject and his talks were very disconnected.²

On July 23, Mr. Uyeda, who was very disturbed about Sam went to the Social Welfare Department and told his story. On August 5, one of the social worker brought Sam to the office to see Mrs. Halle, and arrangements were made for an examination before he went to work. On August 10, a social worker arranged with Mr. Eastman to have Sam work on the farm. He was placed at first in the technical crew and then to the maintenance division, and he worked several weeks. On August 26, he had another spell and was confined to ^{his apartment} ~~the hospital~~ for a week. A few weeks later when his condition improved, he was assigned to the mess division, helping the truck drivers to supply food to the mess hall.

During the last week of August, the Uyeda family had trouble with their younger son. Shozo was picked up by a warden for roaming about Fire Station 3 between 6 p.m. and midnight. On August 27, Mrs. Uyeda was called into the office for an interview in which she stated that Shozo was not ill but just a bad boy who always talked-back to his parents and disobeyed

2. CWD files - The analysis made by Dr. Carson on Appendix II.

them. During the interview, eh kept poking his mother with a stick.³

Sam did very well working in the mess hall. By the end of September, he became the mess hall supervisor and he seemed very contented in this job. In February when a routine check had to be made, the Social Welfare Department had to send several notices before he came to the office. He was so busy that he rushed in while a car was waiting outside. He stated that he was still employed as a mess hall supervisor and was quite satisfied with his job. He stated further that he felt well and had not been sick since he had seen Dr. Seto in July. Most of his friends had gone to Idaho, but he had become acquainted with a new group with whom he played basketball and goes to dances. He was more worried about his brother than himself.⁴ On March 4, Dr. Seto examined Shozo and diagnosed it to be epileptic.⁵

3. CWD files, August 27, 1942.

4. CWD files, March 4, 1943.

5. CWD files, March 4, 1943.

APPENDIX I

Surname	Man's name	Cross reference	File	Case #
Uyeda	Sam			
	Woman's name	Other names used		Family #
				19399
Present address	5703-A, Tule Lake Project			Classification
	Newell, California			Mental Case
Previous addresses				Referred by
	Rt. 2, Box 80, Tacoma, Washington			Rev. Kitagawa
	1. Evacuated from			Date
	Tacoma on 5/19/42			July 20, 1942
	2. Relocated from			
	Pinedale on 7/19/42			

FAMILY COMPOSITION

Name	Birthdate	Birthplace	Citizenship status	Occupation		Registered
				Past	In project	
Kumakichi	54	Japan	Alien	Farm		
Torano	52	Japan	Alien	Hsewife.		
Sam	19	United	Citizen	Farm	Mess	Yes
Shozo	13	States	Citizen	School	None	No

Legally responsible and other relatives	Relationship	Address	Number dependents

Others in household	Relationship	Address

Visited Japan	Who	When	Period

Religion
Buddhist

APPENDIX II

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Harold S. Jacoby, Chief Internal Security
FROM: A. B. Carson, M. C., Chief Medical Officer
SUBJECT: Mr. Sam Uyeda

Both Doctor Seto and I talked with this boy. He is mentally confused, dis-oriented as to time and, partially, as to place.

His father gives a history that he was perfectly well until two weeks ago when, through pressure of overwork, appeared to lose his mind. His conversation is completely irrational and it is impossible to get any consistent answers from him. His problem include those of religion, sex, family, personal behavior and many other which one can determine in the course of a fifteen-minutes conversation.

He is entertaining ideas of suicide and asked me several times about the best methods and if I possessed a "gat" with which he could blow out his brains.

Part of his mental complex may be due to frustration from not being able to be in the air corps as he was interested in flying. From one statement he made, I got the impression that he may have been turned down because of color blindness. By the time your warden has been with him for a few hours, I am sure you will have additional data.

The diagnosis here could not be immediately made. A snapshot impression, however, is that of a hebi-phrenic type of schizophrenia.

A. B. Carson, M. C.

Chief Medical Officer

UTAKA MUNEHIRO

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Sources of Information

1. Case record from the files of the Social Welfare Department, Tule Lake Project.
2. Discussion of the case with Miss Hideko Nakazawa, medical social worker.
3. WRA-26

Evacuation and Resettlement Study
Chicago, Illinois
Shibutani 8/23/43

Utaka Munehiro was born on October 24, 1917, in Penryn, California where his father was a farmer. On October, 1921 he was sent to Japan for his education by his parents, and from April, 1923 to March, 1927 he attended the Hiroshima Grammar School of Japan. He then returned to the United States and attended the Penryn Grammar School from September, 1927 to June, 1935, and then he went on to the Auburn High School in Auburn until June, 1938. His major in high school was agriculture.

From June, 1938 he began working as a seasonal worker being employed as a farm hand throughout the state of California. In October, 1940 he went to work in San Leandro for the Kuwabata Nursery as a gardener and remained there until June, 1941. He then worked as a seasonal worker again for half a year, and after the outbreak of war, he went to work for a Caucasian fruit farmer in Penryn. He pruned, trimmed, and picked fruits for 35¢ an hour until the time of the evacuation.

Utaka is five feet two inches tall and weighs one hundred and twenty-seven pounds. He can read, write, and speak both English and Japanese. His hobbies are sports and playing the mandolin. His religion is Buddhist.¹

On May 13, 1942, Utaka was evacuated to the Aborga Assembly Center, and on June 29, 1942, he was sent to the Tule Lake Project. Soon after his arrival in Aborga, he had a serious nervous breakdown and was confined to the hospital there.

1. WRA-26

After his arrival in Tule Lake, Utaka was confined to the base hospital. Dr. Harada, who had taken care of him in Aborga, made a request on August 14 to Mrs. Halle to make arrangements for Utaka's care, but Mrs. Halle asked that he be left in the hospital until provisions could be made in the colony for caring for him.

Utaka was confined to the hospital on August 10, 1942, and was detained for observation for seventy-one days. He was released on October 20. Dr. Harada's diagnosis was dementia praecox. Final diagnosis by Dr. Jacoby was "Daily observation state no improvement in hospital. Patient states that he was brought in because of his mental condition. Patient answers the questions rationally, but there is great difficulty in obtaining any voluntary response. There is no loss of memory, lucidity, or incite. No wild bursts of ^{uncontrolled} ~~unexpected~~ emotionalism except detesamais at some own thought which indicates a marked degree of introdesion."

During the period of observation, the daily records frequently reported bursts of laughter and bursts of singing without any extreme publication. On August 15 there was an entry that the patient talked and said "Only fools stay in here," and "I am getting very white."²

On January 15, 1943, the question of clothing allowance for Utaka arose. Since he was of an employable age, the clothing unit refused to send his clothing allowance, and the Social Welfare Department had to step in. Utaka's mother went

2. Case record in the base hospital made available by Miss Nakazawa.

to see the medical social worker about the clothing allowance and requested that no social worker interview her son. Mrs. Munehiro agreed that Utaka was well adjusted as was, and visits and interviews by social worker would only aggravate his condition. The medical social worker's opinion was that the woman discussed the problem with some attention and seemed to be ashamed of her son's condition. There was also the impression that the family was trying to cover up Utaka's illness and to keep everything quiet.

In February he was reported to be better, and the family agreed to request their services again if they felt was necessary.³

3. CWD files, January, 15, 1943.

DOCUMENT TL-106

THE CASE OF TSUTOMU SAKAI

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Evacuation and Resettlement Study
Chicago, Illinois
Shibutani, 8/6/43

THE CASE OF TSUTOMU SAKAI

Tsutomu Tom Sakai was born on May 10, 1920, in Monterey, California where his father was a shoe maker. He attended the Guadalupe Grammar School from September 1926, to June 1934, and then went to the Santa Maria High School in Santa Maria from September 1934, to June 1938. He majored in commercial and did very well scholarly, graduating as a CSP honor student. In July 1938, he went to work in a vegetable shed in Guadalupe for H.Y. Minami & Sons. He packed lettuce, celery, broccoli, and carrots for 60 to 80¢ a hour.¹

Tom is 5 feet 6 inches tall and weighs 135 pounds. He has no physical defects. He can read, write, and speak English, but in spite of the fact that he attended the Guadalupe's Japanese Language School for twelve years, he can only speak Japanese. His hobbies are fishing and hunting. His religion is Buddhist.²

On March 29, 1942, Tom was evacuated with his family to the Tulare Assembly Center. He had some difficulties in adjusting himself to the camp life, and on July 29, he was transferred to the Tule Lake Project.³

After his arrival in Tule Lake, he had more difficulties. A warning had been received in the project that he was being transferred in an effort to improve his mental condition.

1. Minami is one of the largest Japanese farmer in California. Tom lived with the Minamis until the time of the evacuation.

2. WRA-26.

3. For details see Appendix III.

An effort was made to take care in placing him in a job. He stated that he wished to be a shoe maker, but since no such jobs were open, he was given a position in the farm. He went to work for one day and never appeared again. When a social worker interviewed him, he was very cordial, but indicated that he wanted the type of work he liked to be handed to him. He would not think of asking for a job.

For a few months, during the time the Social Welfare Department was very disorganized, the Sakai case was forgotten, and late in October when a recheck was made, it was found that Tome had already left the project.

An attempt was made to contact the WRA Field Investigator in Idaho to check carefully with Tom's activities and to confine him in an asylum if it were necessary.⁴ It was learned, however, that Tome had found a job on a private farm and was doing quite well. It was decided, therefore, that he should be allowed to remain in Idaho since his adjustment was apparently better there.

APPENDIX I

C
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C-8-1
Tulare Assembly Center
Tulare, California
July 7, 1942

Gentlemen:

Please, please pay strict attention to what I'm writing to you, as it means everything to me. What I'm writing may seem very fantastic to you but believe me it is the truth.

I'm writing to you as a last hope as the Welfare Department at the Tulare Camp has advised me that practically all applications for voluntary evacuation have been rejected. This letter is to ask for an exception, as I think I have every reason for that privilege. It will be very humanitarian move on your part, I assure you.

I've lived in this camp for over two months and every day of it has been both physical and mental torture to me. A few more weeks of this life and I will be very very close to the brink of a mental or nervous breakdown.

This awful state of affairs is caused by terrible anti-social and anti-old friends complexes I've developed over the last few years. My living in a camp tends to increase it more and more each day. So as a last desperate measure, I decided to write to you to let me evacuate to an out-of-the-military zone area.

I'm positive that as soon as I'm out where I won't be near former friends and large groups of people, I can begin to live a little more normally again.

I'm sure what I'm asking for is not too much for you to do, as I promise you that you will suffer no consequences for I shall do my utmost to live like any other American citizen would. In the event that you should give permission, this is what I shall do. I have a car of my own in storage which I can have driven to the Tulare camp by an American person. Then with a written permit through the military zone, I shall drive and pay for my own expenses to my future residence somewhere in Idaho, Montana or any of those mountain states where I may find employment. The responsibilities and consequences that may follow in the future shall all be mine. The United States Government will be free of any accidents, tragedies or any of the numerous things that may happen to me. I have approximately \$400 saved in the bank so I can have plenty of time to find a job. I'll be willing to work for just room and board to get out of any camp. I intend to work as a farm hand on some small farm or any of the numerous jobs that I can do. So, as far as the labor situation is concerned, there is no need of worry.

As life is now here in camp, I'm making it miserable for everyone, especially the family. My abnormal life is being talked about in camp, and it makes it very uncomfortable for them. Talk of guys calling me crazy has been near and trouble may break out soon. I assure you I'm not in that mental state of mind yet. Japanese people can be cruel like any people when they want to and I've had more than my share. So if I can be permitted to leave, it will be very beneficial to everyone concerned.

No one is dependant upon me so there will be nothing to hold me back. As for the family, there is no doubt to the answer. The sooner the better for everyone.

Please give me permission and you'll make a lot of people happy. I'm definitely certain that I shall be a million times happier out there, even if I was starving, than I could be living like I am here.

If my personal safety is what'll hold you back from a favorable answer, please forget it for I shall use my common sense and reside near, the Japanese people in that section of the country.

I am really sincere when I say I'm in a mental state. It isn't anything dangerous. My mind has only developed a complex which can only be cured in small stages away from people who know me and who keep ridiculing and hammering away at my mental state.

Living here in camp only makes it worse day after day.

I hope what I've written in this letter will give you a good idea of what I desire to leave this camp. If further information is needed, I shall be very glad to try to explain further.

I shall be hoping and parying for a favorable answer.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Isamu Yamamoto

P.S. I am going on 23 years of age and I assure you I'm capable of shifting for myself despite my complexes.

APPENDIX II

C C
O o O
P f P
Y Y

Block 2601-D
W.R.A. Tule Lake
Tule Lake, California

Dear Dr. Burroughs:

I am sorry to trouble you again but I just had to write to you to attempt another method of securing a solution to my problem. As you probably remember, I was that mentally complexed person you interviewed in the Tulare Assembly Center about two months ago. Although I am sure I definitely stated that a transfer to another camp would not be the answer, you probably thought it was the best thing for me. Realizing your method of cure, I took the offer to transfer to the Tule Lake Relocation Area, where I myself thought it would really help me. But after two weeks of this life in which I endeavored to accustom myself to camp life and the handicap I was faced with, I find it continually growing much more difficult as time progresses. What I sincerely need is privacy as I cannot mingle with the Japanese crowd without that awful feeling of inferiority. I've had more than ample time to brood and try and plan means of escape from camp, but it all seems hopeless. You asked me at the interview if I had any ideas of self-destruction and I answered no at the time although I did have such thoughts. These thoughts are still prevalent due to the future of living in this camp with that ever present mental strain.

If there is any chance at all of being transferred out of the Western Defense Command, I will without hesitation accept it. According to the W.R.A. director, Dillon S. Myer, any American-born Japanese will be permitted to leave the Defense Command provided he has a definite offer of employment. As I have no friends or contacts outside the Defense Command, it is impossible to get any definite offer of a job. But if the W.R.A. director will permit me to leave the Western Defense Command at my own expense and responsibility, I am sure I can find employment and mental relaxation as I will be willing to work for just room and board at a place suited for me. I am thoroughly loyal to the United States of America and am a high school graduate. I am in no way dangerous to the general public as I merely have a terrible inferiority complex which I cannot overcome in any crowded place as here where everything is done on the family basis. Mess, showers, laundry, toilet, and what have you. A person in my mental condition with an extremely sensitive mind cannot live normally in such a community. Please try to explain to the W.R.A. director of my desperate need for release as I have no intention of living here in camp for any long period of time as I am certain I will not be able to bear under the mental strain.

From what is in this letter you probably think I am dangerously unstable mentally but I assure you that I am as sane and harmless and capable as any normal person provided I am living under the conditions I requested. Of course I know by all common sense that I would have security in camp as far as food, lodging, and medical care is concerned and that released I would have a terrible time, but as far as mental relaxation and happiness is concerned, outside is the place for me.

Through curiosity, I asked about mental institutions of a doctor at the Tulare Assembly Center and he told me of the living conditions, patients and the method of cure in them and I, by no means, have any intention of being confined in such a place as I know definitely that I do not belong in them. So if you have any ideas as to that place forget them for I just as well live here.

I know it will be extremely difficult to get a W.R.A. permit, but I wish you would stress the necessity for the okay. I presume that there are many Japanese persons living outside the Western Defense Command and perhaps another one wouldn't inconvenience the army any as I am sure the move will not be a useless one.

I will take all responsibility of safety, livelihood and personal welfare as soon as I am released and the government will not be held responsible for anything that may happen to me. If required, I shall keep informing the W.R.A. of my work and progress.

But by all means, I cannot live in camp as I cannot stand it for too long a time. If there is no chance whatsoever of being released without that definite offer of employment, would you be kind enough to suggest any method by which I may be able to contact any persons outside the Western Defense Command for a job. I will be willing to work for any person or firm where I won't come in contact with too many persons and where I can have some privacy. I'll be glad to work for a small salary and even for just room and board to leave this camp life. My qualifications are farm laborer, shoe repairer, dish washer, janitor and many other numerous odd jobs.

If all of this is a vain effort in solving my problem, I wish you would suggest any other method of relieving my mental strain. I sincerely hope that you will do your best to help me out as I knew after the Tulare interview that you are the type of person capable of dealing with any mental problem.

Thank you a million times for your kind help.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Isamu Sam Yamamoto

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APPENDIX III

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

U.S. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

In replying, address the
DISTRICT DIRECTOR
U.S. Public Health Service
District No. 5
1228 Flood Building

San Francisco, California

MEMORANDUM TO: Major Carl Santilli

FROM: P.A. Surgeon F. Paul Burow

SUBJECT: Case of Isamu Yamamoto, Tulare Assembly Center

On July 14, 1942, a conference lasting around two hours was had with the above-mentioned individual. During this conference, certain facts were elicited.

The patient completed high school in 1938 and has since been working and apparently saving his earnings. Shortly after he started working he began to develop a feeling that his friends were against him, that they talked about him behind his back and made uncomplimentary "cracks" concerning him. He became sensitive about his appearance, feeling that his physical make-up was below par (the patient, in my opinion, is above average in appearance). He states that even before entering the assembly center, he was gradually remaining more and more by himself and away from the company of his contemporaries. He stated further that since coming to the center, this condition is gradually becoming more pronounced.

While the above conversation was going on, the patient exhibited signs of nervousness; his lower lip trembled and he began to weep, furtively wiping his eyes. He affirmed over and over that he was not in trouble of any sort which might cause his desire to leave the center.

While it was extremely difficult to elicit direct answers, the impression was received that he harbors a definite resentment towards his parents, the reason for this resentment being somewhat obscure. However, he stated that he did not think his father had been as ambitious or efficient in providing for his family as he should have been. (It is my understanding that his father is at present in an internment camp and is shortly to be released to rejoin his family at the Tulare Assembly Center.) The patient also displayed certain resentfulness toward his mother but I was unable to determine the reason for this. It may be due to the fact that his mother required that he pay into the family exchequer, a certain percentage of his earnings. There appears to be no excessive restriction of the patient's activities on the part of the family.

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APPENDIX IV

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY
TULE LAKE PROJECT

To: Mr. Paul Fleming

Date: Oct. 29, 1942

From: Community Welfare Department

Subject: Mr. Isamu Yamamoto

We have learned to our dismay that Mr. Isamu Yamamoto, a mental case who was transferred here from Tulare Assembly Center on July 30, has been released from this camp to work in sugar beets in Idaho. This release was made contrary to the recommendation made by F.A. Surgeon F. Paul Burow after he had examined the patient. The memorandum that he sent to Major Carl Santilli on July 17, is included in the case folder that we are forwarding separately. Dr. Burow felt that the patient had some paranoia tendencies.

Judging from the expressed desires of Yamamoto, we feel that he will probably apply for an indefinite leave of absence at the termination of his contract. We feel very strongly that he should not be returned to the Center unless necessary, since his return would not help him in his adjustment. However, if you feel that his being free might lead to something that might interfere with the program of the W.R.A., perhaps some check should be made of his activities since his release from camp.

Would it be possible to contact the W.R.A. field representative in Idaho to make the necessary arrangements to have Yamamoto interviewed by a psychiatrist? If he has made a satisfactory adjustment to the life away from the Japanese, then it would be foolish and cruel to force him to return. We do not feel that his return to camp would solve the problem.

Hereafter, to prevent the recurrence of such a situation, would it be possible to clear each one applying for leave with Internal Security and our department?

We are sending the case record of Isamu Yamamoto under separate cover. Since it is the only record we have, please return it to our office as soon as possible. Please feel free to copy any part of the record for official correspondence.

APPENDIX V

Surname Sakai	Man's name Tsutomu, Tom	Cross reference	File	Case #
	Woman's name	Other names used		Family # 14301
Present address	2601-D Tule Lake Project			Classification Mental Case
	Newell, California			Referred by Tulare Assm. Cent.
Previous addresses	323 Main St., Guadalupe, California			Date July 30th, 1942
1. Evacuated from	Guadalupe, California 3/29/42			
2. Relocated from	Tulare Assembly Center 7/29/42			

FAMILY COMPOSITION

Name	Birthdate	Birthplace	Citizenship status	Occupation		
				Past	In project	Registered
Tsutomu, Tom	5/10/20	Monterey Calif.	Citizen	Farmer	None	Yes

Legally responsible and other relatives	Relationship	Address	Number dependents
---	--------------	---------	-------------------

Others in household	Relationship	Address
Mr. and Mrs. Tokujiro Sakai	Parents	Hila River Relocation Center

Visited Japan	Who	When	Period
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Religion
Buddhist

HISAE UYEDA

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Sources of Information:

1. Case records in the Social Welfare Department files at Tule Lake Project.
2. Interviews with Mr. Shigeo Yamane, Block Manager of Block 45.
3. Discussions with Miss Dorothy Montgomery, Miss Naoko Hoshino, Mrs. Yasuko Akamatsu, and Mrs. Grace Hashiguchi of the Social Welfare Staff.
4. Interviews with Mrs. Uyeda, her sister, and her son.
5. WRA 26 for Mrs. Uyeda

Evacuation and Resettlement Study
Chicago, Illinois
Shibutani
October 9, 1943

DOCUMENT TL-109

Hisae Uyeda

HISAE UYEDA

1. Introduction

Hisae Uyeda, 52, a widow, has been living alone in Block 45 since early in the summer. She had evacuated to Arboga with her son, and her husband had been left behind because of serious illness. She was reputed to have been insane, and after a while, her step-son left her to live with a friend. She was continueally a source of disturbance in Ward 5 because of her walking around at night and screaming when there was seemingly nothing wrong. She was very much alone during her stay in Tule Lake because most people ignored her or looked upon her as a potentially dangerous individual. Mrs. Uyeda was born and reared in Japan and has very little understanding of American Life.

2. Life of Hisae Uyeda

Hisae Sasaki was born in September, 1891, in Kawakamura, Hiroshima-ken, Japan. Her father was a farmer in the mura. She had no formal education and in September, 1912, at the age of 21, she married and migrated with her husband to the United States. She lived and worked with her husband until about 1935 when she went to work in an orchard in New Castle, packing plums during the summer and gathering brush during winter. She earned on the average about \$500 a year.

Mrs. Uyeda is five feet one inch tall and weighs ninety pounds. She can speak Japanese but cannot read or write. She is very immaculate in her manners and is very careful to live up to all conventions. Her religion is Buddhist.

In 1923 her son Shigeshi went to Japan for his education. Since that time she has always been concerned about his welfare. Her other son Yoshio was her husband's by a previous marriage and Mrs. Uyeda never did get along with him. She and her step-son evacuated to Arboga on ^{May 11} ~~June~~ 28, 1942, and relocated to Tule Lake on June 28.¹

3. The History of the Family

Early in July there were several complaints from the residence of Block 45 about Mrs. Uyeda's activities. The neighbors claimed that she was mentally unbalanced and said that they were worried that she might do something drastic. There were rumors that she attempted to start a fire in her room in Arboga. They claimed further that she often talked to herself for hours.

On July 6 a social worker went to see her. She was not in her room but neighbors told the worker that she was in the laundry room. There the worker found her standing at the entrance with a blank look on her face. When asked if she was Mrs. Uyeda she replied ver curteously and led the worker to her room. Mrs. Uyeda said:

"I have been living alone because my husband became

ill a few days before we left Arboga. He is now in a hospital in Yuba County. My step-son was living with me but he is now living with a friend. We could not get along very well together. I wish that I could get some information about my husband's condition."

The social worker noted that she was very pale and extremely thin. Her manner was extremely polite and she bowed very heavily every time something was good.²

On the same afternoon the worker visited Mr. and Mrs. Kuwahara, who were the next door neighbors. They had known the Uyeda family for a long time and told the following story:

"I am sure that she will not do anything as drastic as some her neighbor think. We can hear her most of the time through the walls, and seems that she is usually talking about her son, who is now in Japan. The Uyedas sent their child there when he was eight years of age, and he has now gone through Waseda University in Tokyo but she is unhappy because he is a play-boy. We can hear her scolding him in her talk, and I think that she is very much worried about him. I understand has been like this for the past six years when she was in Newcastle, she used to leave home about midnight and wander around all night. She did this in Arboga, too. I have heard that sleeps in a chair or sits up in bed all night and rarely removes her clothes. Mrs. and

2. CWD Files, July 6, 1942. Translation by Akamatsu.

Mrs. Uyeda were hard working people, working from sunrise to sundown. The step-son also worked with them. Mr. Uyeda was very cranky. They have always had trouble among them. They had no close friend, and not very many people visited them because each was jealous of each other. Whenever a man visited the family, Mr. Uyeda became very jealous. I believe that Mr. Uyeda's jealousy was stronger than his wife. Their only real love was their son in Japan and they used to spend about \$1,000 on their son for a visit to the United States every summer. They were not rich but they had enough to live on and had a ranch in Loomis. The ranch was under the name of the son in Japan but a few years ago they had it turned over to Yoshio. Since that time Mrs. Uyeda's condition has been worse. Joe Marshall of New Castle leased the Uyeda ranch when they left for Argos. Recently Mr. Uyeda had an operation and Marshall wrote to Hiroshi asking for \$300 to pay the expenses. The father had faith in Joe Marshall but Yoshio did not. That caused many arguments between them.³

The social worker also spoke to Yoshio very briefly and he explained that he was not sending any money because he thought that the government was paying all expenses.

On July 8 a telegram arrived in Tule Lake notifying the family of Mr. Uyeda's death. Mr. Kubo, a friend, persuaded Yoshio and Mrs. Uyeda that it would not be necessary for them

to attend the funeral in Sacramento. Mr. Sherrill wired the undertaker and asked that arrangements be made with Yoshio. No reply was received. On the 10th a telegram came from Marshall saying that Tom Yego of the JACL knew everything in connection to the funeral. Mr. Sherrill phoned a funeral parlor and found out that Yego and Mrs. Uyeda's sister had made all the arrangements and that the expenses would be \$200. Yoshio protested the bill because ~~he~~ it was done without his approval.⁴ On-July

On July 13 Mrs. Uyeda's sister, Mrs. Horio, arrived in Tule Lake from Marysville. On the 15th she went to the social welfare department to see what arrangement could be made for the care of her sister. She said that she could not take her in because she had a family of ten and everything too crowded already, but she was persuaded to make arrangements to live with Mrs. Uyeda. On July 23 the Block manager complained that Mrs. Horio was not staying with her sister and that Mrs. Uyeda was still talking to herself. He said that her mishavior is much better when someone is with her at night. Nothing more was done by the Social Welfare Department, however, and the case was ignored during the trouble within the Department. Early in January the case was taken up again.

On January 5 a social worker called on Mr. Yamane and got the following story:

"Mrs. Uyeda is a very nice person but she does some things which are very irritating. The one thing that

4. CWD Files, July 8 and 10, 1942.

bothers neighbors the most is that she shifts place in the mess hall. For some reason or other when she does not like the plate that is in front of her, she reaches out and takes some from her neighbor. There is one thing place in the mess halls that she usually sits and when she sits there everything is all right. But if that seat is occupied she does not eat. She just wanders about and cries and yells all day and all night. She has streaks during which she has the spells. About two weeks ago the soldiers found her about ten o'clock at night down at the Sandwich Shop on the highway. When they talked to her, they found out that she thought she was in Japan. This is very bad for the Neighbors. They are always complaining to me and I think that neighbors on both sides will be more than glad to trade rooms with Mrs. Horio and her family."5

On the same afternoon the Block manager brought Mrs. Uyeda to the Social Welfare Department to apply for the public assistance grant. She claimed that she had no property and said that she had no money except two or three hundred dollars which was frozen in the Sumitomo Bank. She was given a grant for the month of February.

On January 8 Mrs. Horio was called to the Social Welfare Office for an interview to see if she was willing to trade rooms with Mrs. Uyeda's neighbors. She cried during the interview and gave the following story:

5. Field Notes, January 5, 1943.

"My sister is not really insane. She is just bad just once in a while. I visit her almost everyday, and she is usually all right. She's always thinking of others and is very very considerate. She will not burn coal sometimes because she feels that she might deprive someone else of the heat. If my family was smaller, I would be glad to take ^{care} of her. I think that if she went to Japan for a visit she would be all right. That's really all that she needs--a trip to Japan. Her step-son will have anything to do with her. He says bad things about her, but they are not true. I do not think that my sister is afraid of anything. I know that she does funny things. I was told that recently she woke up a neighbor at midnight to take her to the main gate. She insisted that her son was there waiting for her. I think that what she needs is some good friend. The people who live near her are very young and they do not understand her condition. That is why they sometimes become impatient with her. If possible, I should like to have the adjoining room. So far as I know there is no other relative to take care of her. I do not think that we have to put her in an insane asylum, because as soon as the war is over I will send her to Japan and she will be cured. For the time being, I think that it is well to leave everything as it is."⁶

On the same afternoon ^Yoshio came to the office and he gave his version of the story:

"My mother always did talk to herself from about six to seven years ago. She went to Japan just before then and ever since she came back she has been like that. Her own son is in Japan, you know, and she is very displeased in the way that he has been behaving. Shigeshi is now 27. He went to Japan when he was 8 and since then he has come to the United States twice. She was the same way when my father was alive. We talked about a cure for four or five years. Dr. Harris of the Sutter Hospital in Sacramento diagnosed her five years ago and told us that there was no cure except what she could do by herself. In general she never caused us trouble. She never does anything other than walk and talk. I personally do not know of anything that she is afraid of. I think that she is conscience of her own condition because she has been told many times. Just before coming here, Dr. Barns of New Castle examined her, and said that he could do nothing. I never go home anymore."⁷

Before anything could be done, the registration crisis came and the case was temporary dropped.

Surname Uyeda	Man's name	Cross reference	File	Case #
	Woman's name Hisao	Other names used		Family # 25496
Present address 4519-G Tule Lake Project				Classification Mental Case
Previous addresses Newell, California				Referred by Yamano
				Date
RFD Box 83, Newcastle, California				
1. Evacuated from Newcastle on 5/11/42				
2. Relocated from Arboga on 6/28/42				

FAMILY COMPOSITION

Name	Birthdate	Birthplace	Citizenship status	Occupation		
				Past	In project	Registered
Hisao	52	Japan	Alien	None	None	No

Legally responsible and other relatives	Relationship	Address	Number dependents
Hiroshi Uyeda	Step-son	4013-D	
Mrs. Shigeo Horio	Sister	4302-A	About 10

Others in household	Relationship	Address

Visited Japan	Who	When	Period

Religion
Buddhist

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APPENDIX II

Hislop's Little Chapel o' the Hills
Funeral Directors
Auburn, California

September 12, 1943

S. Hiroshi Uyeda
c/o Elmer L. Shirrell, Project Director
1202-D
Tule Lake WRA
Newell, California

Dear Mr. Uyeda:

As you already know, on July 10, 1942 I conducted the funeral of your father, Sohei Uyeda. Besides conducting the funeral I advanced all the cash for flowers, cremation, transportation, etc., to make it possible for him to have the funeral that the Japanese people are accustomed to. I have written repeatedly to S. Kubo in regard to the bill for this funeral. I also sent him a telegram recently but I have received no reply.

Will you kindly tell me why I am being treated this way after I have been a friend to the Japanese people and helped them for so many years in time of death. If you have a complaint to make, please let me know what it is immediately. Otherwise kindly favor me with a check in full, \$213.91, as quickly as possible.

Very truly yours,

Hislop's Little Chapel O' the Hills

Colin B. Hislop

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APPENDIX III

September 30, 1942

Mr. Colin B. Hislop
Hislop's Little Chapel O' the Hills
Funeral Directors
Auburn, California

Dear Mr. Hislop:

Mr. S. Hiroshi Uyeda, 1202-D Tule Lake Project, referred your letter of September 12 and previous correspondence to Robert B. Throckmorton, Project Attorney, who is at present away from the project.

As you probably know, the matter of your payment is being investigated by the Legal Division of the War Relocation Authority in San Francisco. We have, therefore, advised Mr. Uyeda to release no funds for the payment of these funeral expenses until a decision is rendered by our Regional Office.

You will no doubt receive a reply from Mr. Throckmorton upon his return to the project.

Very truly yours,

Project Director

Elmer L. Shirrell

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APPENDIX IV

January 12, 1943

Dr. Harris
Sutter Hospital
Sacramento, California

Dear Dr. Harris:

We understand that Mrs. Hisae Uyeda, a resident of our project, was under your care at the Sutter Hospital some four or five years ago. Unfortunately, Mrs. Uyeda has had considerable difficulty in adjusting herself to camp life. She has been seen wandering about aimlessly and talking incoherently to herself. In order to draw up plans for her future welfare, we should like to know more of her past condition.

We should very much appreciate your sending a copy or summary of your record. Your kind attention will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Project Director

Harvey M. Coverley

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APPENDIX V

J.B. HARRIS, M.D.
Surgeon
Medical-Dental Building
Sacramento, California

January 21, 1943

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

Dear Mr. Coverley:

IN RE: Mrs. Hisae Uyeda

My records fail to show that I treated the
above named.

The Sutter Hospital records show that a
Mrs. Mesayo Uyeno of Newcastle, California, was in
the hospital under the care of Dr. F.Y. Kitsuda in
1936 and that Dr. Kitsuda's diagnosis was "mental
case."

Very truly yours,

J.B. Harris, M.D.

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APPENDIX VI

Community Social
Welfare Department

Tule Lake Project
Newell, California

Dr. Barnes
Newcastel, California

Dear Dr. Barnes:

We understand that Mrs. Hisae Uyeda (52 years of age), a resident of our project, was formerly under your care. We understand further from her relatives that you examined her just prior to her evacuation to Arboga Assembly Center.

Unfortunately, Mrs. Uyeda has had considerable difficulty in adjusting herself to camp life. She has been seen wandering about aimlessly and talking incoherently to herself. In order to draw up plans for her future welfare, we should like to know more of her past condition.

We should very much appreciate your sending us a summary of your recent diagnosis along with any other pertinent information.

Your kind attention will be deeply appreciated.

Harvey M. Coverley
Project Director

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cc: CHRON
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APPENDIX VII

Newcastle, California
January 15, 1943

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

Dear Mr. Coverley:

I saw Mrs. Uyeda once shortly before the Japanese
were sent away. I made no diagnosis; felt she
should be in an asylum.

Respectfully yours,

L.B. Barnes, M.D.

DOCUMENT TL-110

THE CASE OF IIJIMA

CONFIDENTIAL

This document contains no disguises other than names. All dates, places and events are accurate to the best knowledge of the investigator. No part of this document may be used for any purpose whatsoever without further disguises to conceal the identity of the persons involved and without the consent of the director of the Evacuation and Resettlement Study.

Sources of Information:

1. Complaints from the Housing Department in the Files of the Social Welfare Department, Tule Lake.
2. Observation made on various occasions in Ward I.
3. WRA-26, Individual Record Form, for Mr. Iijima.

Evacuation and Resettlement Study
Chicago, Illinois.
Shibutani, 7/28/43

Subject to Revision

THE CASE OF IIJIMA

Edward Manjiro Iijima was born on November 6, 1897 in Kohala, Hawaii where his father operated a restaurant. Soon after his birth the Iijima family migrated to the continental United States. From September, 1906 to June, 1914, Edward attended the segregated Isleton grammar school.¹ From September, 1914 he began taking a commercial course at Real Vista but in June, 1916 he had to drop out in order to help his family as farm assistant on a farm until December, 1921 when he went to Japan. He lived there until May, 1924 doing odd jobs on farms of his relatives.

Iijima returned to this country in May, 1924 and settled in Oregon. He worked at West Portland Lumber Company in Portland, Oregon as a lumber ripper for 56 cents an hour. In 1927 he went to work for Warner Saw Mill Company as a mill hand. By December, 1929 he had saved enough money to return to Japan once more. He tried to work there but somehow or other he could not manage and finally in June, 1931, he returned once again to America. This time he settled in Cornelius, Oregon.

He stayed at the Yamaguchi farm working as a farmhand for \$32 per month plus room and board until October, 1933. At that time he went to the Okada orchard and worked there for \$30 per month plus room and board. In June, 1936, he became manager of the farm of R.D. Jones and received \$2 a day. By this time he had saved enough funds to purchase his own farm. He began raising berries in Cornelius in October, 1937 and remained there until evacuation.

Edward is 5 ft. 4 in. tall and weighs 130 pounds. He has no physical defects. He can read, write and speak both English and Japanese although he has a fluent command of neither.²

On May 20, 1942 Edward evacuated to Portland Assembly Center. Six days later he volunteered with the advanced crew to Tule Lake Project. Not long after his

1. In Isleton Orientals and Caucasians had to attend separate schools.

2. WRA-26.

arrival in Tule Lake he began having difficulties.

During the middle of July he moved without authorization from 3706-D to 3706-B. Immediately he had difficulties with other bachelors in the room. Part of the difficulty arose because Iijima insisted on locking the door with his own padlock to which he alone had a key and quite often locked out the other men in the room. Since two of the men were cooks in the mess hall whose work the people in the block apparently approved of, the block manager became very concerned about the situation. Both cooks threatened to quit unless Iijima moved out at once.

Further difficulties arose when Edward refused to allow his neighbor to open his door more than 90 degrees, closing the door if he did not comply with his wishes, declaring that the door would be in his territory. He claimed that the area to which he was assigned was his own and that no one had any right to do anything that he did not want.³

Finally Mr. Friedman of the Housing Department had to go to Block 37 and take down the padlock from the door. When Iijima learned of what Friedman had done, he cursed him in front of all the block residents.⁴ Soon afterwards Edward was sent to another bachelor's quarters in Block 6.

Edward acted different among the bachelors of Block 6 and not long afterwards he made many issei friends. He continually agitated against the administration and always demanded things that he knew the issei wanted to have. He took active part in the agitation during the coal crew crisis and thereby gained sufficient recognition in his block to become a leader in the camp mess hall strike. There his agitation during the mess hall crisis he won the support of many issei outside of his own block and in the election for Councilmen during late fall of 1942, he was elected as one of the delegates from Ward I.

3. It seems that difficulties arose first when a neighbor opened his door all the way and unintentionally permitted sunlight to shine through Iijima's window. From this point the bickering began.

4. Complaint filed by the Housing Department to Internal Security Department and to Social Welfare Department on July 24, 1942.

During his campaign for Councilman the issei supporting him gave the following reasons for their support: that Iijima was a kibe and that his heart is on the side of the Japanese people; claimed furthermore that because of his command of both English and Japanese he could act as a go-between for the people and the administration; and the third claim was that he was anti-Caucasian and thereby reflected himself the attitude of the colonists.⁴

Once in the Community Council, Iijima, however, became an insignificant figure and was not heard of for some time. In fact, it was not until the time of registration that he became active again. Following the Block 42 incident several people in Ward I began agitating for a camp-wide strike and began circulating petitions stating that no one should register. Blocks 4 and 6 were the stronghold in the opposition to the administration. Even when resistance to registration began to die down, Block 6 under Iijima's leadership held out almost to the very end. On the day following the Block 42 incident when petitions were circulated through the camp, Block 6 was the first block in Ward I to adopt the petition unanimously. Needless to say, Iijima had something to do with the petition.⁵

4. During the election Iijima went from block to block making speeches in both Japanese and English. Kibe leaders in Block 4 did not seem to have respect for him and nisei were generally amused at his terrible English. His vocabulary was awkward and his appearance, gawkiness and huge eyes tended to make him the center of jokes among the younger people.

5. Field notes containing details of the registration have not been worked over and this document will be revised when more detail of the documentation is ready.

Appendix I

Surname IIJIMA	Man's name Edward	Cross reference	File GWD	Case # 15680
	Woman's name	Other names used		Family #
Present address Block 6, Tule Lake, Newell, Calif.				Classification Internal
				Referred by Housing Dept.
Previous addresses Rt. 1, Cornelius, Oregon				Date July 24, 1942
1. Evacuated from Cornelius, Oregon on May 20, 1942				
2. Relocated from Portland Assembly Center on May 26, 1942				

FAMILY COMPOSITION

Name	Birth	Birthplace	Citizenship status	Occupation		
				Past	In project	Registered
Edward	11/6/97	Hawaii	citizen	farmer	?	?

Legally responsible and other relatives	Relationship	Address	Number dependents

Others in household	Relationship	Address

Visited Japan	Who	When	Period
	Edward	12/21 - 5/22 12/29 - 6/31	5 months 6 months
Religion	No preference		

THE NISHIMOTO FAMILY

CONFIDENTIAL

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Sources of Information:

1. Case record of the Nishimoto family in the Community Welfare Department in the Tule Lake Project.
2. WRA-26, Individual Record Form, for Mr. Nishimoto.

Evacuation and Resettlement Study
Chicago, Illinois
Shibutani, August 27, 1943

DOCUMENT TL-112

THE NISHIMOTO FAMILY

Kanejiro Nishimoto was born on November 13, 1890 in Hadakawa-mura, Shiga Ken, Japan where his father operated a tea shop. He attended Hadakawa-mura grammar school from April, 1897 to March, 1901. He then went to Hadakawa-mura high school from April, 1901 to March, 1905. In March, 1907 he migrated to the United States with his parents.

His father went to work as a lumber painter and he also worked in the same place. Kanejiro was employed by the Covington Lumber Company in Kent, Washington as a piler at \$50 per month. In March, 1909 he began working for Defiance Lumber Company and progressively promoted from trimmer to grader to tally man to plainer and just prior to evacuation he was earning \$250 a month.

In October, 1916 he returned to Japan for a visit and returned in March, 1917 with a bride. He went to Japan again for a visit from October, 1937 to February, 1938.

Kanejiro is 5 ft. 3 in. tall and weighs 134 pounds. He has no physical defects. He can read, write and speak Japanese but has little understanding of English. His hobby is gardening. His religion is Konkokyo.¹

On May 19, 1942 he evacuated to Pinedale Assembly Center and on July 19 was relocated to Tule Lake project. When he arrived in Tule Lake his first problem was getting lumber and fixing furniture.

1. WRA-26.

On July 27 a complaint was made by the Internal Security department that Nishimoto was making furniture at 4:00 a.m. and making sleep impossible for the neighbors. When neighbors requested that he refrain from making noise until 7:00 o'clock he made a counter-complaint that the radio be silenced after 10 o'clock at night. An investigation revealed that his neighbor did not have a radio or a phonograph. Nishimoto filed a complaint that the block manager was acting in a manner of speaking unbecoming his position and took the matter up with the Administration.

Nishimoto seemed to be physically harmless but the manager stated that he was uncooperative ever since evacuation to Pinedale. His wife, a diabetic, was moved to a block with a diet kitchen alone. His son asked to take steps to be moved also in order to avoid separating the family but was refused as he was working in mess hall in Block 57.

Nishimoto's son reported that his father never annoyed anyone before evacuation but now he was in an entirely Japanese neighborhood and became without restraint and very inconsiderate of his neighbors. Prior to war he was influenced by a Rev. Fuku~~da~~ but since the reverend was interned his father would listen to no one. He added that his father was still a religious fanatic.